

**PLACE AND TIME DEIXES IN MAGAR, NEPALI  
AND ENGLISH**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
In Partial Fulfillment for the Master of Education in English**

**Submitted by  
Ful Maya Thapa**

**Faculty of Education,  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
2016**

**T.U. Reg. No.: 9-2-386-166-2007**

**Campus Roll No.: 2318**

**Exam Roll No.: 280253**

**Date of Approval of**

**Thesis Proposal: 24-9-2015**

**Date of Submission of Thesis: 13/05/2016**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge, this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of this research degree to any university.

Date: 06/05/2016

**Ful Maya Thapa**

## RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **Ms. Ful Maya Thapa** has completed the research of her M.Ed. thesis entitled **Place and Time Deixes in Magar, Nepali and English** under my guidance and supervision. I recommend the thesis for acceptance.

Date: 08/05/2016

---

**Dr. Laxmi Bahadur Maharjan (Supervisor)**

Professor

Department of English Education

Faculty of Education

University Campus, T.U.

Kirtipur

## RECOMMENDATION FOR EVALUATION

This thesis has been recommended by the following **Research Guidance Committee**:

**Signature**

**Dr. Anjana Bhattarai**

Professor and Head  
Department of English Education  
University Campus  
T. U., Kirtipur

.....

(Chairperson)

**Dr. Laxmi Bahadur Maharjan (Supervisor)**

Professor  
Department of English Education  
T. U., Kirtipur

.....

(Member)

**Mr. Bhesh Raj Pokhrel**

Lecturer  
Department of English Education  
University Campus  
T.U., Kirtipur

.....

(Member)

Date: 24-09-2015

## EVALUATION AND APPROVAL

This thesis has been evaluated and approved by the following **Research Guidance Committee**:

**Signature**

**Dr. Anjana Bhattarai**

Professor and Head  
Department of English Education  
University Campus  
T. U., Kirtipur

.....  
(Chairperson)

**Dr. Laxmi Bahadur Maharjan (Supervisor)**

Professor  
Department of English Education  
University Campus  
T. U., Kirtipur

.....  
(Member)

**Dr. Govinda Raj Bhattarai**

Professor  
Department of English Education  
University Campus  
T.U., Kirtipur

.....  
(Member)

Date: 13/05/2016

# **DEDICATION**

**Dedicated**

**To**

My Parents

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor **Dr. Laxmi Bahadur Maharjan**, Professor, Department of English Education, for his kind help and scholarly guidance without whom this thesis would have never appeared in this form.

I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude to **Dr. Anjana Bhattarai, Professor and Head**, Department of English Education for her valuable inspiration and suggestions.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to my honorable teacher and member of research guidance committee **Mr. Bhesh Raj Pokhrel**, lecturer, Department of English Education for his invaluable suggestions and encouragement which have really helped me to complete this work.

In the same way, I joyfully acknowledge my gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Govinda Raj Bhattarai, Prof. Dr. Anju Giri, Ms. Madhu Neupane, Ms. Saraswoti Dawadi, Ms. Hima Rawal, Mr. Ram Ekwel Singh, Mr. Khem Raj Joshi, Mr. Asok Sapkota, Mr. Laxmi Ojha, Mr. Guru Prasad Poudel and Mr. Resham Acharya**, for their valuable advice and co-operation. I am also thankful to our Librarian **Ms. Madhavi Khanal** and **Ms. Navina Shrestha** for their help and co-operation.

Finally, I am grateful to my family members and friends who supported and encouraged to me complete this research work.

## ABSTRACT

The present thesis entitled **Place and Time Deixis in Magar, Nepali and English** was conducted to find out the Magar place and time deixis compared with Nepali and English. For this study I took sample population consisting of 30 Magar speakers from Taklung-9, Gorkha. The sample population were selected by using nonrandom purposive sampling procedure. Questionnaire and interview schedule were used as research tools for data collection. The data were analyzed, interpreted and presented descriptively by using tables and illustrations. The major findings of the research are that time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence structures in the Magar language. Time deictic terms found in Magar are: Chhining, Tisymining, Ngasning, Chamcham, Chahi, Melesh, Khanglesh, Namlesh, Aakhunglesh, etc.

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introductory part. It includes background of the study, statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study are operational definition of the key terms. The second chapter deals with review of the related literature and conceptual framework. The third chapter includes methods and procedures of the study which includes research design, population, sample and sampling strategy, study area, data collection tools and techniques, data collection, procedure and data analysis and interpretation procedures are presented. The fourth chapter includes analysis of data and interpretation of results and summary and findings. In this section, both simple statistical as well as descriptive approach are used. The fifth chapter includes conclusion and recommendations. The references and appendices form the concluding part of this thesis.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Declaration</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Recommendation for Acceptance</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Recommendation for Evaluation</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Evaluation and Approval</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Dedication</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>Symbols and Abbreviations</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-4</b>
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Objectives of the Study	3
1.4 Research Questions	3
1.5 Significance of the Study	3
1.6 Delimitations of the Study	4
1.7 Operational Definition of the Key Terms	4
<b>CHAPTER TWO : REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>5-20</b>
2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature	5
2.1.1 An Overview of Pragmatics	5
2.1.2 Linguistic Situation of Nepal	6
2.1.2.1 Indo-Aryan Group	6
2.1.1.2 Tibeto-Burman	7

2.1.1.3 Austro-Asiatic Group	8
2.1.1.3 Dravidian Group	8
2.1.3 An Introduction to the Nepali Language	9
2.1.4 An Introduction to the Magar Language	9
2.1.5 Deixis	10
2.1.5.1 Person Deixis	11
2.1.5.2 Place Deixis	12
2.1.5.3 Time Deixis	12
2.1.5.4 Discourse Deixis	13
2.1.5.5 Social Deixis	14
2.1.6 Contrastive Analysis	14
2.1.7 Need and Importance of CA	15
2.2 Review of the Related Empirical Literature	16
2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study	18
2.4 Conceptual Framework	20
<b>CHAPTER THREE : METHOD AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY</b>	<b>21-23</b>
3.1 Design and Method of the Study	21
3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy	23
3.3 Study Area /Field	23
3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques	23
3.5 Data Collection Procedure	23
3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure.	23
<b>CHAPTER FOUR : ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS</b>	<b>24-49</b>
4.1 Analysis of Data and Interpretation of the Results	24
4.1.1 Place Deixis	24
4.1.1.1 Magar Place Deixis	24
4.1.1.2 Nepali Place Deixis	27
4.1.1.3 English Place Deixis	29

4.1.2	Time Deixis	30
4.1.2.1	Magar Time Deixis	30
4.1.2.2	Nepali Time Deixis	33
4.1.2.3	English Time Deixis	35
4.1.3	Comparison between Magar, Nepal and English Deictic Expressions	36
4.1.3.1	Comparison between Magar Place Deictic Expressions with Nepali and English	36
4.1.3.2	Comparison between Magar time Deictic expression with Nepali and English	42
4.2	Summary/Discussion of the Finding	49
<b>CHAPTER FIVE : CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>		<b>50-54</b>
5.1	Conclusions	50
5.1.1	Place Deictic Expressions	50
5.1.2	Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Place and Time Deictic Expression	51
5.2	Recommendations	52
5.2.1	Policy level	52
5.2.2	Practice Level	53
5.2.3	Implication for the Further Research	53

## **REFERENCES**

## **APPENDIX**

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table No.</b>		<b>Pages</b>
1.	Indo-Aryal Group	7
2.	Tibeto-Burman	7
3.	Time Deictic Terms in English	13
4.	Magar Place Deictic Expression	25
5.	Nepali Place Deictic Expressions	28
6.	English Place Deictic Expressions	29
7.	Magar Time Deictic Expressions	31
8.	Nepali Time Deictic Expressions	33
9.	English Time Deictic Expressions	35
10.	Magar, Nepali and English Place Deictic Expressions	37
11.	Comparison between Magar Time Deictic Expression with Nepali and English	43

## **SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

C.A.:	Contrastive Analysis
CUP:	Cambridge University Press
Dr.:	Doctor
e.g.:	Exempli gratia (for example)
et al.:	et alii/alia (and other people)
etc.:	Et cetera
i.e. :	That is
M.Ed.:	Master of Education
No.:	Number
OUP:	Oxford University Press
Prof.:	Professor
Regd. No.:	Registered Number
T.U.:	Tribhuvan University
VDC :	Village Development Committee
Viz:	They are
www:	World Wide Web
L <sub>1</sub> :	First Language
L <sub>2</sub> :	Second Language
RT:	Receiving Time
CT:	Coding Time

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The present study entitled "Place and Time Deixis in Magar, Nepali and English." This research consists of the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, research questions, delimitations of the study, operational definitions of the key terms and significance of study.

#### **1.2 Background**

Language is the most powerful, convenient and permanent means or form of communication. Through language human beings express their thoughts, desires, emotions, and feelings. Thus, it is a versatile tool that people use to fulfill their basic needs. Generally, language can be defined as a voluntarily vocal system of human communication. However, communication is possible through other modes such as visual, tactile gustatory etc. Language is the special gift to the human beings which differentiates humans from non-humans henceforth animals. Therefore, language is the 'species-specific' and species uniform possession. It is not only personal phenomenon but also social phenomenon as it is used in society but not in vacuum. Language has caused the existence of human civilization and cultural transmission.

Different linguists and scholars have attempted to define the term language in various ways. Wardhaugh (1998) defines language from social perspective. To him "A language is what the member of a particular society speaks". This definition focuses on the types of language. There might be linguistic variation on the basis of social variation. In Chomsky's (1957) words, "Language is a set of sentences each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements". Chomsky in his definition focuses on the structural aspect of language.

Wardhaugh (1998) takes language as a social phenomenon by presenting following possible relationship between language and society.

- (i) Social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and or behavior.
- (ii) Linguistic structure and or behavior may either influence or determine social structure.
- (iii) Language and society may influence each other.
- (iv) There is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure and that each is independent of the other.

Therefore, language is affected not only by the personal peculiarity but also by social values, cultural beliefs, social ethnicity, geographical boundaries, etc. Crystal (2003) states, “language is the concrete act of speaking, writing or singing in a given situation the nation of the performance”. Above all definitions, language can be defined as a dynamics, arbitrary, systematic and social phenomenon. It is a means of transmitting and sharing human message from one to another. It is a basic phenomenon needed for survival. Language is also considered to be affiliated with culture deeply. It is used not only to learn culture, to adopt culture, to conserve culture but also to transmit and transform the culture.

The language of the words can be classified under various classes. Some may be standard languages, other may be vernacular or classical, natural or artificial, pidgin or creole, lingua or france, etc. Some languages are rich in literature whereas others are not so rich. Some have written system but others have only spoken forms, some are dead, others are in the verge of extinction and conversely, some others are expanding day by day. Thus, if we classify the world's languages, we find them in different classes and conditions.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Pragmatics deals with specific meaning of linguistic expressions. It does not merely concern with what makes a sentence correct and meaningful. But, it is

concerned with contextual speaker meaning. Deictic expressions are used in language to point something. It links context with language.

There are various languages in a world which speakers use for sharing their ideas, feelings and emotions with each other. Each language has its different deictic expression. Among a lot of different languages Magar, Nepali and English are three different languages. We can find different deictic system in both these languages. Mainly, key problems in place and time deixes are using English language deictic system with the Nepali and Magar languages speakers.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study were as follows:

- i. To find out Magar place and time deictic expressions.
- ii. To compare and contrast the Magar, Nepali and English place and time deictic expression.
- iii. To suggest some pedagogical implications based on findings.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

This study brought the answers of the following questions:

- i. What are the place and time deixes of Magar language?
- ii. What are the similarities and differences between Magar, Nepali and English language in terms of place and time deixis?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Deixis is related to the field of pragmatics. Pragmatics studies the contextual use of language. Without its context the linguistic utterance may have multiple meanings. Deixis is that aspect of language which directly refers to the context in which communication takes place. Therefore, firstly, this study will significant to the applied linguists, social linguists and pragmatists.



This study will be significant to sociologists as it deals with social phenomena within which a language is used. Moreover, it will be valuable to language planners, syllabus designers, teachers, students and textbook writers.

### **1.6 Delimitations of the Study**

- i. This study was limited to place and time deixis only.
- ii. The study was limited to 30 Magar native speakers of Taklung 9 Gorkha.
- iii. It was limited to questionnaire and structural interview only.
- iv. Nepali and English place and time deictic expressions were collected through secondary sources.

### **1.7 Operational Definition of the Key Terms**

**Deixis:** The function or use of deictic words or forms.

**Receiving time:** It refers to time of reception. The deictic centre of time deixis is the time at which the nearer receives the utterances.

**Indigenous:** Originating or occurring naturally in particular place; native

**Magar:** An indigenous group of people having common racial, national, religious or cultural origins and spread throughout the country.

**Time:** What is measured in minutes, hours, days etc.

**Place:** A particular position, point or area.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

This section incorporates review of different carried out in the department of English education, discussion on the implication of these literature. Similarly, different theoretical aspects are discussed under theoretical framework. And finally conceptual framework is presented which was used in order to carry out the present study.

#### **2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature**

This section deals with different theoretical concept of the study.

##### **2.1.1 An Overview of Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is the study of language usage. It is the sub field of linguistics contributes to meaning. Levinson (2003, p.6) defines “pragmatics is the study of those principles that will account for why a certain set of sentences are anomalous or not possible utterances” .To quote another definition he states that “it is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of a language” (p.9).

He further defines pragmatics as the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts and aspects of discourse structure." (p. 27). The definitions clarify the scope of pragmatics that is dynamic and moves from pragmatic to syntactic mode of language expressions. The utterances of sentences of a language are often anomalous in terms of their meaning for the obvious reason that the utterances are meaningful especially by the context in which they are used. In the same way, Yule (1993, p. 3) has defined pragmatics in the following points:

- a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

- b. It is the study of contextual meaning.
- c. It is the study of the expression of relative distance.

Thus, from these definitions, we can say that pragmatics is systematic way of explaining language use in context. It is the study of meaning expressed by speaker and interpreted by decoder in different context includes beyond the textual or linguistic context.

To conclude, we can say that pragmatics is the study of relationship between speaker's message and the understanding of hearers. It focuses on speaker meaning and hearer-effect and the use of linguistic items for coding meaning in communication. It includes the study of deixis, implicature, presuppositions speech acts and aspects of discourse structure too.

## **2.12 Linguistic Situation of Nepal**

Nepal accommodates an aging cultural diversity including linguistic plurality. Thus, it is a multilingual, multi-religious and multicultural country. Though it is a small country, it has been one of the fascinating areas for linguistic research because of its fertile land for languages. The population census 2011 has identified 123 distinct languages spoken in the country. Even today linguists are discovering new languages in some remote place of country and many more languages are still waiting to be discovered. Nepal is so rich that it has got a unique position in the linguistic map of the world. The languages spoken in Nepal have their genetic affiliation to four language families viz. Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian. The languages enumerated in the Ethnologue report for Nepal (2009) are classified under the four families as follows:

### **2.1.2.1 Indo-Aryan Group**

Indo-Aryan language is derived from Indo-Iranian language family, which further derived from Indo-European family language. The following languages are spoken in Nepal, come under this language group:

**Table No. 1**  
**Indo-Aryal Group**

Angika	Hindi	Nepali
Awadhi	Jumli	Palpa
Bagheli	Kayort	Rajbansi
Bengali	Kumauni	Sonha
Bhojpuri	Kumhali	Tharu-Chitwan
Bote-Mashi	Kurmukar	Tharu-Dangoura
Darai	Maithali	Tharu- Kathoriya
Dhanwar	Majhi	Tharu-Kochila
Marwari	Musasa	Tharu-Rana

Source: Ethnologue Report for Nepal, 2009

#### **2.1.1.2 Tibeto-Burman**

Another important group of Nepal's languages is the Tibeto-Burman group of sine-Tibetan family. The Tibeto-Burman languages mainly extend over the eastern, central and western mountain and hills though they are also sparsely spoken in other parts of the country. Following languages are classified under this family.

**Table No. 2**  
**Tibeto-Burman**

Athpariya	Khaling	Puma
Bahing	Kham, Ghale	Raja
Bantawa	Kham, Sheshi	Rawat
Belhariya	Kulung	Saam
Boda	Kyerung	Sampang
Bujhyal	Lambichhong	Seke
Byangsi	Lepcha	Sherpa
Canling	Lhomi	Sunwar

Chyantyal	Limbu	Tamang, Eastern
Chaudangsi	Lingkhim	Tamang, Eastern, Gorkha
Chepang	Lorong, Northern	Tamang, south Western
Chhintange	Lorong, southern	Tamang, Western
Chhulung	Lowa	Thakail
Chukwa	Lumba, Yakkha	Thangmi
Darmiya	Magar, Eastern	Thudam
Dhimal	Magar, Western	Thulung
Doplo	Manangba	Tibetan
Demr	Meohang, Eastern	Tichurong
Dungmali	Meohang, Western	Tilung
Dzongkha	Mugon	Tulung
Ghale, Kutang	Naada	Tomyang
Ghale, Eastern	Newari	Walungge
Ghale, Northern	Nachering	Tseku

Source: Ethnologue Report for Nepal, 2009

### **2.1.1.3 Austro-Asiatic Group**

According to the Ethnologue Report for Nepal (2009), two languages; Satar and Mundari come under this family. Satar/Santali is spoken in Morang and Jhapa districts. Mundari/Munda is also spoken in the same districts; Morang and Jhapa. Except this classification, ‘Nepalese sign Language’ is not classified under any of above families according to the same report.

According to the Ethnologue Report for Nepal (2009), there are 126 languages in total. But only 123 languages are used as the means of communication. Three languages also come under the giant family i.e. Tibeto-Burman family.

### **2.1.1.3 Dravidian Group**

Dravidian language family includes the two languages spoken Nepal. One of them is called Dhangar in the east region of Koshi River but Dhangar in the

region west of Koshi river. It is mainly spoken in Sunsari district; it is also marginally used in Siraha and other district. Another Dravidian language is Kisan with 489 Speakers at Jhapa district.

### **2.1.3 An Introduction to the Nepali Language**

Nepali is an Indo-Aryan language belonging to the Indo-European family. Historically, the language was first called the Khas language (Khas kura), then Gorkhali before the term Nepal was coined. Other names include Parbatiya and Dzungkhal hatshammikha. Nepali is the official language and de facto lingua franca as Nepal and is also spoken in India, Bhutan and Myanmar. Nepali has official status in the Indian states of Sikkim and in west Bengal's Darjeeling district. According to the 2011 national census, 44.6 percent of the population of Nepal speaks Nepali as a first language. Nepali is traditionally spoken the hill region of Nepal especially in the western part of the country. It is used in government and as the everyday language of a growing portion of the local population.

### **2.1.4 An Introduction to the Magar Language**

There are more than one hundred races and castes in Nepal. Among various races and castes Magar are one of the oldest ethnic groups of Nepal. Magar language comes under a member of the Tibeto-Burman family. Magar are the third largest group of people after Chhetries and Brahmans by 7.12 % of Nepal's population. According to the 2011 census, they are the largest indigenous group of Nepal.

Genetically and physically, Magar people are Mongolian /eastward Asian, Magarkura speakers are Ale, Thapa, Sinjapati and Rana. Similarly, Khamkura speakers are Gharti, Roka, Pun, Shrees and Jhankri. The 1991 census put the total population of those who spoke the Magar language at 288,383 i.e. 2.49% of the total population of Nepal, of which more than half lived in the western hills of Nepal.

### 2.1.5 Deixis

In linguistics deixis refers to words and phrase that can't be fully understood without additional contextual information. Words are deictic if their semantic meaning is fixed but their denotation meaning varies depending on time and place. The term deixis is originated from Greeks word 'deiktikos' which means for display, demonstration or reference, pointing or indicating. Deixis is associated with linguistic and contextually dependent reference.

Levinson (1983, p. 54) says, "Deixis concerns with the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterances and speech event and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of utterances". Therefore, deixis refers to language structures which reflect the circumstance in which they are used. It reflects the bound of linguistics utterances and physical context.

Deixis is a particular kind of reference, which depends crucially upon the time and place of utterance and upon the speakers act, itself. According to Lyons,(1995) Deixis is a term used in linguistic theory to subsume those features of language which refers directly to the personal, temporal or locational characteristics of the situation with in which an utterance takes place whose meaning is thus relatively to that situation e.g. now , then, here, there, I, you etc .

Above definitions suggest that the linguistic element that point to the specific entity in the word constitute deixis. The deictic expressions are interpreted in relation to the context of the speaker. For example, 'here' indicates to the place where the speaker is and 'there' points out to same place relatively far from the speakers place. Deixis belong to the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and contexts in which they are used .Yule (1996) argues that : Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker'. In

English, the 'near speaker', or proximal terms are 'this', 'here', 'now'. The 'way from speaker' or distal terms are 'that', 'there', 'then'. Proximal terms are typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location, or the deictic center. So that 'now' is generally understood as referring to some point or period in time that has the time of speaker's utterance at its center. Distal terms can simply indicate 'away from speaker'. (p. 9).

From this definition it can be said that proximal and distal deictic expressions have a great deal of implicature in the both written and spoken discourses because it indicates the actual location of the speakers at the time at the time of speaking and the period in which period that the speaker is speaking as same as in writing discourse. This is to say, they derive and convey pragmatic meaning of utterances without explicit use of their referents. In conclusion, language is not used in a vacuum. It is used in a specific context where there are participants, topic, setting, goal of communication and so on. All these components are important to shape the meaning of linguistic expressions. In this regard, we can say that pragmatics is study of how meaning is shaped from the complex but natural collaboration of linguistic and extra linguistic factors that are involved in communication channel. Thus, here the study of deixis will be important to understand pragmatics as one of the scope of it. Deixis can be classified into five different types. These include person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

#### **2.1.5.1 Person Deixis**

The expressions which are used to point to different persons are known as person deixis. It is concerned with the encoding of the role of participants of the speech event. It is directly reflected in the grammatical categories of the person. In Levinson (ibid.) words “Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participation in the speech event in which the utterance in questions is delivered”.



The first persons such as I, my, me, we, etc. are used to point to the speaker or writer, the second persons pronouns such as you, yours, etc. are used to express the speakers reference to the hearer or the addressee. The third person pronouns such as he, she, they etc. are used to point to the persons (s) excluding to the addressor and addressee. In this regard, the proximal person deixis is realized by the first and second person pronouns, and distal person deixis is realized by the third person pronouns. In person deixis, 'we' do not mean plural speakers in the same way that 'they ' means more than one third persons entity. In English the first person plural 'we' can be used to point to the persons including the speakers and addressee. So 'we' as a deictic expression can be either inclusive or exclusive of the address. It is called an 'inclusive 'we' or exclusives 'we'.

#### **2.1.5.2 Place Deixis**

Place deixis, also known as space deixis, concerns itself with the spatial locations relevant to an utterance. Levinson (ibid) states, "Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event". Language have some specific deictic words, notably in English the adverbs 'here' and 'there' (proximal/distal) 'this' and 'that' (proximal/distal) are deictic words. 'Here' and 'this' refer to the objects closer to the speaker's location at CT whereas 'there' and 'that' refer to the objects away from the speaker at CT. Place deictic terms used in the English language can be listed as below:

*This, that, here, there, up, on, down, across, along, left, right, far, near, on the top, at the bottom, under, over, inside, outside, above, below, towards, next to , in front of, back, opposite, beside*

Source: Levinson (1994)

#### **2.1.5.3 Time Deixis**

Time deixis refers to the words or expression used to point to the time and deictic center is normally taken to be the speaker's location at the time of

speaking. Levinson (1994, p. 62) says, "Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which on an utterance was spoken". The time deictic center is the time at which the speaker produces an utterance. Often coding time (CT) and receiving time (RT) are identical but not always. In face to face communication, CT and RT are identical but not in writing and recording. On the other hand, time span contained in a CT may vary even with the same deictic word. For example, 'lets go out now' and 'I am now constructing a building'. In most of the language of the world, there is two fold distinction of time deixis represented by tense system, proximal: now and distal: then.

Time deictic terms in English are listed below:

**Table 3**

**Time deictic terms in English**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
Now	Then	Tomorrow
Today	In the past	Soon
Nowadays	Ago	Next time
These days	Those days	To night
At present	Last day	This morning
Right now	The year before last year	Next day

Source: Levinson (1994)

**2.1.5.4 Discourse Deixis**

Discourse deixis is defined as the use of expressions to refer to some portion of discourse. Through discourse deixis, an utterance signals its relation to surrounding text. It is also called text deixis, refers to the use of expression within an utterance to refer to the part of the discourse that contains the utterance including the utterance itself.

### **2.1.5.5 Social Deixis**

Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions such as relative social status and familiarity. Social deixis is centrally concerned with the relationship between the participants of discourse. Levinson (ibid) says, “Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to particular roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and address (s) or speaker and some referent”.

### **2.1.6 Contrastive Analysis**

According to James (1980, p.4) “contrastive Analysis is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted two valued typology and founded on the assumption that languages can be compared”. Contrastive analysis can simply be defined as scientific study of similarities and differences between two or more than two languages. Contrastive analysis is one of the branches of applied linguistics which simply means a systematic study of two or more languages with view to identifying their structural differences and similarities.

Linguists say that no languages have one to one relation in terms of vocabulary, sentence structure and other pattern and we have experienced as well. Richard et al. (1999, p.83) define it as the comparison of the linguistic system of two languages, for example, sounds system or the grammatical system. In the same way, Crystal (2003, p. 107) defines it as 'a term used in linguistics for difference between units, especially one which serves to distinguish meaning in language further he explains, contrastive analysis is done mainly for the pedagogical purposes. It has two functions: firstly; to predate the likely errors analysis is importance from pedagogical view point. Furthermore it is equally significant for language trainers so that they can train language teachers to help them to make their L<sub>2</sub> teaching more effective for the intended group. It is significant for curriculum designers and text book writers so that they can

select and organize language items by keeping differences and difficulties of target language for the learners in mind, and perform their task accordingly.

Grass and Selinker (2008, p. 96) say, "CA is a way of comparing language in order to determine potential errors for the ultimate purpose of isolating what needs to be learned and what does not to be learned in a second language situation."

Some assumptions of CA as predicted by Gass and Selinker (2008) are enlisted below:

- (a) CA is based on a theory of language that claims that language is habit and that language learning involves the establishment of a new set of habits.
- (b) The major source of error in the production and or reception of a second language is the native language.
- (c) One can account for errors by considering differences between the L1 and L2, the greater the differences, the more errors will occur.
- (d) What one has to do in learning a second language is learn the differences. Similarities can be safely ignored as no new learning is involved. In other words, what is dissimilar between two languages is what must be learned.
- (e) Difficulty and ease in learning is determined respectively by differences and similarities between the two language in contrast.

### **2.1.7 Need and Importance of CA**

Contrastive analysis plays vital role in linguistics, language researches and English language teaching. CA emphasizes the influence of the mother tongue in learning second languages mainly, in their phonological, morphological and syntactic levels. CA helps language teachers to teach in bilingual or multilingual context, as well as to find out the errors committed by bilingual or

multilingual learners while learning second language independently. By the help of contrastive analysis we can predict the errors likely to be committed and explain the causes of errors. So, CA is very helpful for finding out the areas of difficulty in learning certain language, it means to help in predicting the errors as well as it becomes a tool to explain the sources of errors in one's performance.

Crystal (2003, p. 107) views CA as "A general approach to the investigation of language (Contrastive linguistics) particularly as carried out on certain area of applied linguistics, such as foreign-language and translation."

Thus, contrastive analysis help learners to overcome their learning difficulties. Contrastive analysis has pedagogic importance in the sense that academicians, teachers, language exports, course book designers are being highly benefited from the outcome of contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is regarded as the main source of information regarding the preparation of language courses, textbooks and teaching materials.

Assumption and meaning of CA as described above, the need and importance of it is necessary for this study because this thesis is a comparative study of three language; the Magar, Nepali and English.

## **2.2 Review of the Related Empirical Literature**

Any study requires the knowledge of previous background to obtain the targeted objectives and deepen the study. Most of the researchers are just engaged only in few types of deixis. There are few research have been conducted on deixis on the department of English education. No research has been carried out so far, comparing place and time deixis in English, Nepali and Magar languages. The related literature of the present study is as flows:

Bohara (2010) conducted the research entitled 'Deixis' in English and the Bajhanghi dialect of Nepal. The main purpose of the study was to find out Bajhanghi person and place deictic expressions. For this study eighty native speakers of the Bajhanghi

dialect were selected for the study. He selected two VDC Lekgaun and sainpasela. He adopted snowball sampling procedure to sample the population. He used interview as tool to collect the data. He found that Bajhangi has large number of person deictic expression.

Khadka (2014) carried out a study on “Forms of Request and Advice in English and Nepali”. The data were collected from the 40 native speakers of the Nepali language. The informants were selected using judgmental sampling procedure from Kirtipur Municipality in Kathmandu district. The data were collected with the help of questionnaire and interview schedule. The data for English were collected from different books, thesis, dictionaries and articles. The researcher found that in comparison to English speakers Nepali native speakers were less polite while requesting their intimate friends. Nepali native speakers used more polite forms to the strangers than to friends. They did not use impolite forms to their parents while requesting. Nepali native speakers used polite forms of advice to the seniors, strangers and new friends.

Gurung (2014) carried out a research in “person and social deixis in English and Gurung”. The sampled populations for primary data were forty five native speakers of the Gurung language of Thalajung V.D.C of Gorkha district, who were selected on the basis of snowball sampling procedure. A set of questionnaire and a structured interview schedule were the tools of data collection. The findings of this research clarify that Gurung has a complex deixis system due to the existence of number distinction case distinction, gender distinction and affixation.

Manandhar (2009) studies a survey research entitled "pronominals in English, Nepali and Newari languages". Her main objective was to compare and contrast Newari pronominals with English and Nepali languages. She used eighty Newari native speakers of Kirtipur Municipality for primary sources of data and different books, journals, theses etc. for secondary sources of data. She used judgemental and snowball sampling. Interview and questionnaire were tools of data collection of her research. She found Newar pronominal

system is the most complex in comparison to English and Nepali due to the presence of the affixation, pluralization and alternatives.

Mahato (2001) carried out a survey research on "S-V Agreement in the Tharu and English languages". His main objective was to identify S-V agreement of Tharu language in relation to English. His primary source of data was fifty Tharu native speakers of five different villages of Parasa district and secondary sources were books, journals, magazines, theses etc. He used judgemental sampling. Set of questionnaire was tool for data collection of his research. He found that second and third person pronouns do not change for honorific expressions in English, whereas they do in the Tharu language spoken in parasa district.

Ojha (2011) carried out a research on "Forms of Welcoming, Thanking and Expressing good Wishes in English and Doteli". His purpose of the study was to find out different forms of welcoming, thanking and expressing good wishes in Doteli language and to compare them with those of English. He selected 80 native speakers of Doteli from Doti district using judgemental non-random sample procedure.

### **2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study**

This part provides the review of previous researches closely related to my study which has helped to explore what has done previously and what is still remaining to be done in the field of research. There are many researches that have been carried out regarding comparative study on deixis of different languages with English deixis under the department of English education. Those research works are to some extent related to my study. The reviewed research works are similar with the present research in the sense that their works tried to look at the comparison of deictic system of different languages with English deictic system. However, the present work is different from the aforementioned reviewed research work in the sense that it is carried in the field of comparison of deictic system of Magar and Nepali Languages with that

of English and no any research work is carried out in this field and the sample of this study will 30 Magar native speaker of Taklung VDC of Gorkha district. It tries to find out the similarities and differences of place and time deictic system between Magar, Nepali and English language.

A research carried out by Bohara (2010) on "Deixis System in English and the Bajhangi Dialect of Nepal and Gurung (2014) research work on "Person and Social Deixis in English and Gurung" supports to make a clear concept and outline to compare and contract the deixis system of two different language and helped to make the object of my study more specific. Similarly Manandhar's (2009) research on "Pronominal in English, Nepali and Newari languages" and Khadka's (2014) research work on Forms of "Request and Advice in English and Nepali" also give me some idea to make my research work.

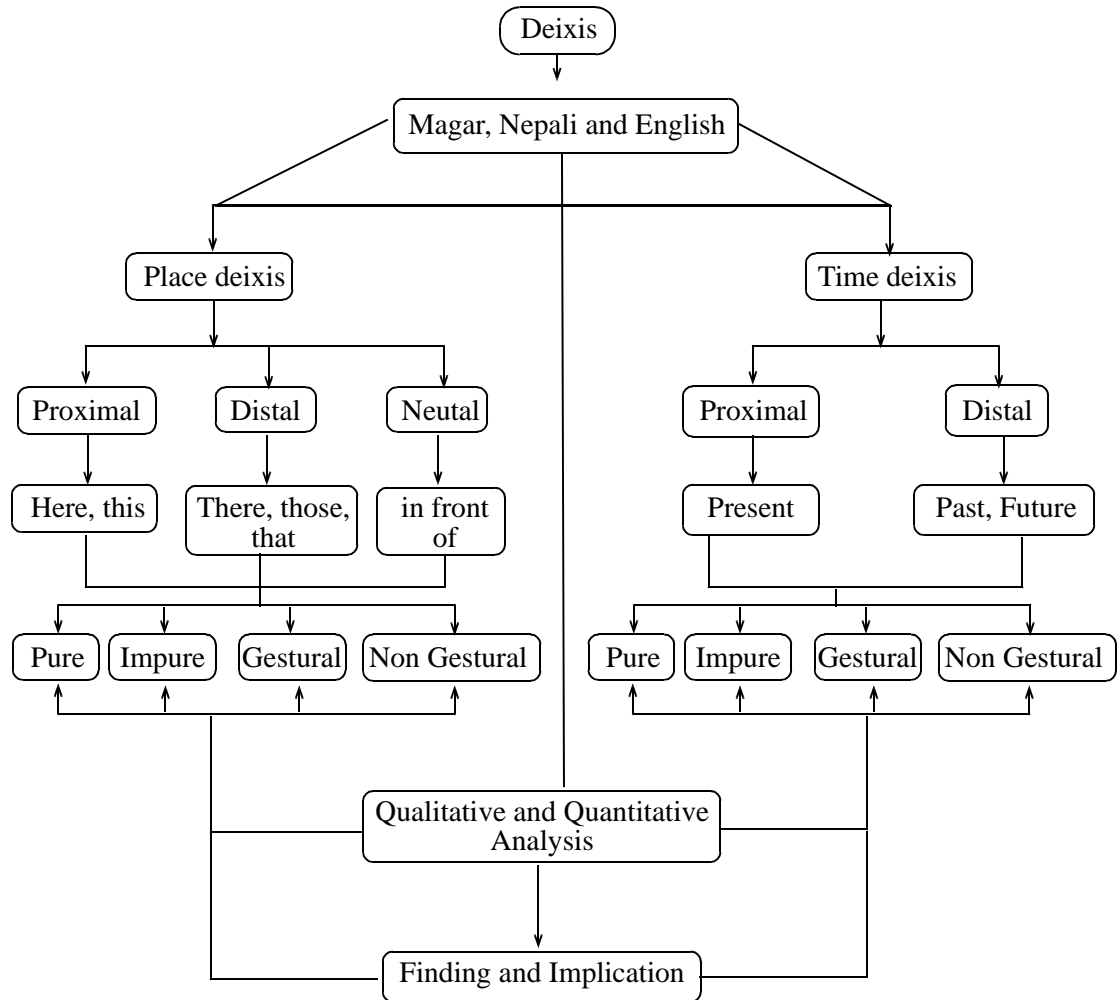
After reviewing the literature I have got lots of ideas regarding deixis, comparative study on deictic system of different languages, importance at contrastive analysis and alike. In other to conduct the research they have used survey research design and I followed the same i.e. survey research design. Therefore, after reviewing the literature I got more ideas regarding the process of conducting survey research design. Similarly, they used questionnaire and interview schedule to elicit the data from the population of the study. To design questionnaire and interview schedule their tools, i.e. questionnaire and interview schedules provided more insights for me. These are some of the implications of the review of the literature to my study.



## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

The study on "Place and Time Deixis in Magar, Nepali and English" has been based on following conceptual framework:

**Figure1: Conceptual Framework of the Study**



## CHAPTER THREE

### METHOD AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

To achieve the set of objectives of the study, the following methodology was adopted.

#### 3.1 Design and Method of the Study

To compare and contrast the deixis system of English, Nepali and Magar, I used survey research design. Survey is widely used for collecting data in the most areas of social inquiry, from politics to sociology, from education to linguistics. Typically, survey gathers the data at a particular point in time with the intention of describing the nature of existing condition or identifying standards against which existing condition can be compared or determining the relationships that exists between specific events.

In this context, Cohen and Marion (1985), as cited in Nunan, (1992, p. 140) write:

Surveys are the most commonly used descriptive method in educational research, and may vary in scope from large scale governmental investigations through to small scale studies carried out by single researcher. The purpose of survey research is generally to obtain the snapshot of condition, attitudes, and or events at a single point of time:

Survey research is a type of research which studies large and small population by selecting sample population chosen from study population. It is done in natural setting. Survey is also carried out in education sector to obtain a snapshot of condition attitude and events at a single point of time.

Survey data are collected through questionnaires, opinionnaires or interviews, test scored, attendance rates, results of publication exams, attitude scales etc. Survey can be explanatory and descriptive or analytic. It is cross-sectional study. Surveys are useful for gathering faculty information, data on attitudes

and preference, beliefs and predictions, behaviours and experiences of both past and present.

According to Nunan (1992, p. 140), there are eight steps of survey research. They are as follows:

Step I: Define Objective

Step II: Identify Target Population

Step III: Literature Review

Step IV: Determine Sample

Step V: Identify Survey Instruments

Step VI: Design Survey Procedure

Step VII: Identify Analytical Procedure

Step VIII: Determine Reporting Procedure

For the purpose of this research, the followings are the reason of adopting the survey design:

- a. This study design came to be very useful to study the place and time deixis in Magar, Nepali and English language.
- b. It requires wide coverage which made the research reliable.
- c. The sample population was selected from the wide range of population so the findings were generalized to the whole population.
- d. This helped to expand the theoretical knowledge on place and time deixis in Magar, Nepali and English language.
- e. This study design worked as an effective tool to forward some suggestions for the improvements of the respective research area.

### **3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy**

The population of this study consisted of 30 native speakers of Magar language. The researcher selected one VDC, Taklung 9 purposively. The researcher used nonrandom purposive sampling procedure. The researcher used Nepali and English place and time deixes using secondary sources.

### **3.3 Study Area /Field**

In this small scale research, very broad area cannot be feasible. So, the area of this research confined to Gorkha district. Furthermore, the academic areas of this study was comparison of place and time deixis in Magar, Nepali and English language.

### **3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

The researcher developed questionnaire and structural interview as the research tool in order to elicit the data on place and time deixis from the Magar language speakers of Taklung VDC used questionnaire and interview as the research tools. Questionnaire was distributed to the informants.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedure**

The researcher prepared the interview schedule and questionnaire. Then, The researcher visited the selected place. At first, The researcher made good rapport with informants and told them the objectives of my study. The researcher collected the data from an illiterate, using interview schedule. Then The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the other informants and request them to complete. Finally, The researcher collected the questionnaire and thanking the informants for their help and co-operation.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure.**

Systematically collected data were analyzed, interpreted and presented descriptively with the help of table, and illustrations.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

In this chapter the researcher has presented the analysis and interpretation of data which were collected from a set of questionnaire and structural interview schedule. The collected data were analyzed and interpreted qualitatively and quantitatively. On the basis of their nature, the qualitative data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively in narrative form. Contrary to it, the quantitative data were analyzed and interpreted using simple statistical tools like tables and illustrations.

#### 4.1 Analysis of Data and Interpretation of the Results

The analysis and interpretation of the collected data is obtained through the primary sources. The main aim of this study was to find out the similarities and differences between deictic expression of Magar, Nepali and English using illustrations. The collected data has been tabulated and discussed on the basis of planned data analysis and interpretation procedure, which are as follows:

##### 4.1.1 Place Deixis

Place deixis is also known as spatial deixis. Place deixis is the words used to point to a location or a place where an entity is in the context: the demonstrative adverbs 'there', 'here' the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns this, that, these, those are the examples of place deixis.

##### 4.1.1.1 Magar Place Deixis

Place deixis refers to any expression which directly relates an utterance to the spatial locations in Magar language. The native speakers of Magar use some specific place deictic expressions to localize the speech participants and referents in space. Some frequently used Magar place deictic expressions are *Isei, Hosei, Ila, Hola, Ilak, Holak, Dhemlak, Makka, Agher, Nunlak, Khatkhat, Majhang* etc.

Magar place deictic expressions can be listed as below:

**Table No. 4**

**Magar Place Deictic Expression**

<b>Proximal</b>	<b>Distal</b>	<b>Neutral</b>
Ila	Hola/Ulla	Chheuwang
Ilak	Alak	Majhang
Ilana	Holak	Tuppang
Khata	Loshna	Dhemlak
Kherep	Hosruklak	Mhaki, Maklak
Kanlak	Hosei	Agher, Nunglak
Isei	Ulak	Jhang, vity, Bhairy, Makka
		Dhenam/Dhemang

From the table no. 4 we can say that place deictic expressions in Magar language has been classified under three sub groups: Proximal, distal and neutral.

- (i) Proximal place deictic expressions *Ila, Ilak, Ilana, Khata, Kherep* etc. indicate the place nearer to the speakers and listeners. For example,

**In Magar:** *Isei bazaar dhaling sechha le.* (Proximal)

**In English:** *This city is very beautiful.* (Proximal)

**In Magar:** *Ilak rani.* (Proximal)

**In English:** *Come here.* (Proximal)

Here, in the above examples the Magar term 'isei' which is recognized by the term 'this' in English and both the terms used to refer to the place nearer to the speakers and listeners. Therefore, 'isei' and 'this' both come under proximal.

- (ii) Distal place deictic expressions are *Ulla, Aalak, Losna, Hosei* etc. indicates the place far away from the speaker. For example,

**In Magar:** *Ullak aanni*

**In English:** *Go there.*

**In Magar:** *Hosei bhada marleyang le.*

**In English:** *That pot is empty.*

**In Magar:** *Itai police station losna le.*

**In English:** *The police station is far from here.*

In the above examples, the Magar term 'ullak' which is recognized by the term 'there', 'hosei' represents the term 'that' and 'losna' is recognized by the term 'far' in English. These all three terms indicate the place far away from the speaker. Therefore, these terms express distal.

- (iii) On the other hand, neutral place deictic expressions *Dhemlak, Demang/Denam, Makkha, Agher, Nunglak Vity, Bahiry* etc. do not tell about near and far but tell about the place where something is. For example,

**In Magar:** *Makka rani.*

**In English:** *Come down.*

**In Magar:** *Post offices au agher campus le.*

**In English:** *The campus is in front of the post office.*

In the above examples, the Magar term 'makka' which recognized by the term 'down' in English, similarly the Magar term 'agher' means 'in front of' in English. These words do not tell about near and far but tell about the place where something is. So, these terms refer to Neutral.

- (iv) Place deictic expressions are sometimes used contextually place deictic expression in Magar language can be used as gestural and non-gestural on the basis of the context. If the deictic terms are used for visible

location those can be expressed using gesture. But the terms that are used for non-visible location can not be expressed through gesture. For example:

**In Magar:** *Hola anni* (Gestural)

**In English:** *Go there.*

**In Magar:** *Roadtau dahineyang/pati school le.*(Non gestural)

**In English:** There is a school *in the left* of the bank.

In Magar, the term 'hola' indicates visible location and the term 'dahineyang' indicates non-visible location.

- (v) Place deictic terms can be pure and impure in Magar language. The deictic term made up of a single word is pure and the deictic term made up of more than one word is an impure place deixis. Most of the place deictic expressions are pure. However, impure place deictic expressions are also found in Magar. For example.

**In Magar:** *Kanung desh China ra Indiau majhan le.* (Pure)

**In English:** Our country lies between India and China.

**In Magar:** *Bakasau isai chheuwang rang laidime.*(Impure)

**In English:** *This side* of the box is painted.

In these examples, the Magar term 'majhan' means 'between' in English which is made up of a single word. So the term 'majhan' refers to pure. On the other hand, the term 'isei chheuwang' refers to this side which made up of more than one word. Therefore, 'isei chhenwang' refers to impure.

#### 4.1.1.2 Nepali Place Deixis

Nepali place deixis refers to the use of expression to point to a location such as *yo, tyo, yaha, tyaha, mathi, tala* etc. Nepali place deictic expressions come under proximal, distal and neutral classes. Nepali place deictic expressions have been presented in the following table.



**Table No. 5**  
**Nepali Place Deictic Expressions**

<b>Proximal</b>	<b>Distal</b>	<b>Neutral</b>
Yo	Tyo	Muni, Mathi, Tala
Yaha	Tyaha	Aghanitira, Bitchma
Najik	Tada	Biparit, Pachhani
Sanggai	Uta	Chheutira
Yatatira	Pari	Tuppama Mathitira
Wari	Tyochheu	
Yochheu		

(Source: Adhikari, 2002)

- (i) The table shows that Nepali place deictic expressions come under proximal, distal and neutral classes. The expressions which point to the object near to speaker are proximal deixis, those which point to the object away from speaker are distal deixis and those which point to the object out of reach of speaker are called neutral deixis. For example,
- a. *Yaha* au. (Proximal)
  - b. *Tyo vada khali chha.* (Distal)
  - c. *Hulakko aghadhitira campus chha.* (Neutral)
- (ii) The deictic expression made up of a single word is pure and the deictic expression made up of more than one word is an impure one. Although some impure deictic expressions are found but most of the place deictic expressions are pure in Nepali language. For example,
- a. *Yaha* au. (Pure)
  - b. *Hulakko aghaditira campus chhha.* (Impure)
- (iii) Some place deictic expressions in the Nepali language can be used as gestural and non-gestural on the basis of the context. For example,
- a. *Tyaha jau* (Gesture)
  - b. *Mero bidhayalaya aghadhipati/tira yeuta ramro baghaicha chha.* (Non-gesture)

In the above examples show that, the Nepali deictic terms 'yaha', 'yo', 'yeta' come under the proximal. On the other hand 'tyo', 'tyaha', etc. come under the distal and the term 'aghaditira' comes under the neutral. Similarly, the term 'yaha' use to refer to pure and 'aghaditira' use to refer to impure, Nepali place deictic expressions have gestural and non-gestural. The term 'tyaha' comes under the gestural and the term 'aghaditira' comes under non-gestural deictic expression.

#### 4.1.1.3 English Place Deixis

Place deixis refers to a term which directly relates an utterance to the spatial locations in it. English language has some specific place deictic words such as 'here' and 'there' (proximal/distal). 'this' and 'that' (proximal distal) etc. Place deictic terms used in English are listed below:

**Table No. 6**

#### **English Place Deictic Expressions**

<b>Proximal</b>	<b>Distal</b>	<b>Neutral</b>
This	There	Across, At the bottom
Here	That	Towards, Down,
Near	Far	Next to, On the top,
		Over, Right, In front of, Above, Oposite, Below, Beside

(Source: Levinson, 2010)

- (i) The table shows that English place deictic expressions come under proximal, distal and neutral classes. For example,
  - a. *This* city is very beautiful (Proximal)
  - b. *That* dress is green (Distal)
  - c. A bird is flying *above* your house (Neutral)

- (ii) The deictic expression made up of a single word is pure and the deictic expression made up of more than one word is an impure one. For example,
  - a. She is *inside* the classroom. (Pure)
  - b. My home is *in the right* of the way (Impure)
- (iii) The table also shows that some place deictic expressions in the English language can be used as gestural and non-gestural on the basis of the context. For example,
  - a. Go *there* (Gestural)
  - b. My house is *in the right* of the way. (Non-Gestural)

Here, in the above examples the term 'this' comes under proximal and the term 'that' comes under distal and the term 'above' comes under neutral deictic expression. Similarly, English place deictic has pure and impure, the term 'inside' use to refer to pure and 'in the right' refers to impure deictic expression.

#### **4.1.2 Time Deixis**

Time deixis refers to the use of expressions to point a time at which the utterance are spoken.

##### **4.1.2.1 Magar Time Deixis**

Time deictic expressions in Magar can be classified on the basis of tense system i.e. present, past and future tense. Magar time deictic expressions can be presented in the following table.

**Table No. 7**

**Magar Time Deictic Expressions**

<b>Proximal</b>	<b>Distal</b>	
<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
Sensen, Isei, barsha, Chahi, Chhining, Chining Pihin, Chahikaplang, Chahina, Sensen, Chhining Samma, Chivin, Isai Mahina, Chaina, chamcham, chahi samma, mining.	Hoseibela, Agher, Tisyning, Khaining, Khainingko, Meleshna, MeleshKhangles, Ancha, Mahina, Uhile, pahile	Chamung, Pihin, Aaprin, Asaimahina, Napprin, Chhining chamung, Jhaprin, Chiningnabi, Pihin, Namlesh, Aakhamles, Aarchmahina Aarcha choti

The given table clarifies that Magar language has present, past and future time deictic expressions and the following facts have been found about them.

- (i) Magar time deictic expressions have been found in terms of the name of days, weeks, month, years or some short of time portion. For example,

**In Magar:** Ngaa *pihin* rakhile. (day)

**In English:** I will come *tomorrow*.

**In Magar:** Hosruk *aarch mahina* rakhile (month)

**In English:** They will come *next month*.

**In Magar:** Hosku *meleshna* siya (year)

**In English:** He died *last year*.

**In Magar:** Hosruk *chaina* rakhile. (Short time portion)

**In English:** They will come *soon*.

In the above examples, the magar term 'pihin' which is recognized by the term 'tomorrow' in English, indicate the day. Similarly the term 'aarch mahina' which is recognized by the 'next month' in English indicate the month: and in the Magar term 'meleshna' means 'last year' in English, indicate the

year. At last, the Magar term 'chahina' means 'now' in English, indicate the short time portion.

- (ii) Similarly, distal time deictic expressions refer to the past and future tense and proximal time deictic expressions refer to the future tense. e.g.

**In Magar:** Hosku *tisyning* raha. (past)

**In English:** He came *yesterday*.

**In Magar:** Ramei *pihin* nangki duple. (future)

**In English:** Ram will meet you *tomorrow*.

**In Magar:** Ngau mija *chahi* misnamume. (Present)

**In English:** My son is sleeping *now*.

In these examples, the Magar term 'tisyning' which is recognized by the term 'yesterday' in English. Similarly, the Magar term 'pihin' which is recognized by the term 'tomorrow' in English and the Magar term 'chahi' indicates 'now' in English. Therefore, the terms 'tisyning' and 'pihin' come under the distal and chahi comes under the proximal.

- (iii) Magar deictic expressions have been pure and impure deictic expressions. Pure refers a single word and impure refers more than one word. Impure deictic expressions are used rarely.

**In Magar:** Hosku *pinhin* rakhile. (Pure)

**In English:** He will come *tomorrow*.

**In Magar:** Hosku *aancha mahina* America leya. (Impure)

**In English:** He was in America the *last month*.

In the Magar term 'pihin' which is recognized by the term 'tomorrow' in English, the term 'pihin' is a single word. So, it refers to pure whereas the term 'aancha mahina' made up of more than one word. So, Magar has used to refer to the impure.

- (iv) Some Magar time deictic expressions are used to refer to the point of time such as *chahina*, *tisyming*, etc. and other are used to refer to the period of time i.e. *chhiningpihin*, *iseibarsa*, etc. For example

**In Magar:** Hosku *chahi* kam jaztna mume. (Point in time)

**In English:** He is working *now*.

**In Magar:** Hosku *ajhaisama* matarama (Period of time)

**In English:** She has not come *yet*.

In the above examples show that, the term 'chahi' in Magar recognizes by the term 'now' in English. So, the term 'chahi' refers to the point of time and 'ajhaisama' refers to the period of time.

#### 4.1.2.2 Nepali Time Deixis

In the Nepali time deixis refers to any expression which point or directly relates an utterance to the time in which the utterance, take places. Some specific terms are used in day to day conversation to relate an utterance to the temporal point. Time deictic expressions in Nepali can be presented in the following table.

**Table No. 8**

#### **Nepali Time Deictic Expressions**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
Ahile	Uhile/tyesbela	Bholi
Ajha	Phile, Uhile	Chadai
Achel, Ajkal	Bighatma, Pahile,	Arko Patak
Bartamanma	Pohor, Parar,	Aajarati
Yasbela, Yespatak	Teyasdin	Bhare
Kahilekahi	Biteko din/ Mahina/sal	Deuso
Ajasama	Hijo	Parsi
Ajhai	Gayeko rati	Nikoparsi/Nikoparsi,
Ajhasama	Asti	Kanekorsi
Aghinai		Aghau/Aune sal.
Bharkharai		
Halai		
Yeshapala		

(Source, Adhikari, 2002)

Nepali time deictic expressions have been found in terms of the name of days, weeks, months, years or some short time portion. For example,

- a. Ma *bholi* aunchhau (Day)
- b. Uni *arko mahina* America janechhin. (Month)
- c. U *pohor sal* mario (year)
- d. U *chhittai* aunchha (Short time portion)

Most of the time deictic expressions are pure in the sense that they are made up of single word. Impure time deictic expressions are used rarely. For example,

- a. U *ahile* kam gardai chha (Pure)
- b. U *gata mahina* Americama thiyo. (Impure)

Some Nepali time deictic expressions are used to refer to the point of time and period of time. For example,

- a. U *ahile* kam gardai chha. (Point of time)
- b. Ma *pahile* football khelthe. (Period of time)

Nepali time deictic expressions can also be classified under two classes: proximal and distal. This distinction is closely related to the tense based classification of time deictic expressions. The present tense is the proximal form and the past and the future is the distal form of time deixis. For example,

- a. Ma *ahile* boliraheko chhaina. (Proximal)
- b. Yo ghatana *gayeko barsa* vayeko ho. (Distal)

In the above examples show that, the Nepali term 'bholi' indicates the day, 'arko mahina' indicates the month and 'pohar' indicates the year and 'chhittai' indicates the short time portion. In the Nepali term 'ahile' refers to pure and 'gata mahina' refers to impure. Similarly, the term 'ahile' refers to the point of time and 'pahile' refers to the period of time.

### 4.1.2.3 English Time Deixis

Time deictic expressions in English can be classified on the basis of tense system i.e. present, past and future tense. English time deictic expressions can be presented in the following table.

**Table No. 9**

#### **English Time Deictic Expressions**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
Now	In the past	Soon
Nowadays	Ago	Next time
These days	Those days	Tonight
At present	Last days/month	This morning/evening
Right now	The year before	Next day
This time	That day	That day after tomorrow
Sometimes	Previous day	The third day from today
Still	Yesterday	The coming days
Already	Last night	
Recently		
Just		

(Source: Levinson, 2010)

English time deictic expressions have been found in terms of the name of days, weeks, months, years or some short time portion, i.e. showing shorter time duration. For example:

- a. He will come *tomorrow*. (Day)
- b. She will go *next month*. (Month)
- c. He died *last year*. (Year)
- d. He will come *soon*. (Short time portion)



Both pure and impure time deictic words are used in English. For example.

- a. He is working *now*. (Pure)
- b. I lost my mobile *last night*. (Impure)

English time deictic expressions can also be classified under two classes: proximal and distal. This distinction is closely related to the tense based classification of time deictic expressions. For example,

- a. I am not speaking *right now*. (Proximal)
- b. This happened in the *last year*. (Distal)

English time deictic adverbials always come at the end of the sentence. For example.

- a. He will come *tomorrow*. (Time deictic expressions at the end of the sentence)

#### **4.1.3 Comparison between Magar, Nepal and English Deictic Expressions**

The data were collected through questionnaire and interview schedule from three different groups viz. illiterate, literate and educated and the obtained data were analyzed and interpreted on the basis of those analyzed data Magar deictic expressions of place and time deictic expressions were compared with Nepali and English place and time deictic expressions which are as follows:

##### **4.1.3.1 Comparison between Magar Place Deictic Expressions with Nepali and English**

From the obtained data through questionnaire and structural interview schedule, place deictic expressions in Magar, Nepali and English are compared in the following table.

**Table No. 10****Magar, Nepali and English Place Deictic Expressions**

<b>Magar</b>	<b>Nepali</b>	<b>English</b>
Isei	Yo	This
Ila	Yaha	Here
Kherep	Najik	Near
Iseilak/patti	Yotira	This side
Hola.Ula	Tyaha	There
Ilak	Wari	Across
Alak	Pari	Across
Khata	Sanggai	Along
Tuppang	Tuppama	On the top
Dhenam/Dhemang	Mathi	Up
Makka	Tala	Down
Debre	Baya	Left
Dahine	Daya	Right
Maka	Muni	Under
Dhenam/Dhemang	Mathi	Over
Bhity	Bhitra	Inside
Bahiry	Bahira	Outside
Dhemlak	Mathitira	Above
Maklak	Taltira/Tala	Below
Lak	Tira	Towards
Nunglak	Pachhadi	Next to
Agherlak	Aghaditira	In front of
Nunglak	Pachhadi	Back
Chheulak	Cheutira	Beside
Majhang	Bitchma	Between
Ulto	Biparit	Opposite

From above table, we can see the following similarities and differences.

## A. Similarities

- (i) All three languages: Magar, Nepali and English place deictic expressions are categorized into three groups i.e. proximal, distal and neutral. For example,

### a. Proximal

**In English:** Come *here*.

**In Nepali:** *Yaha* au.

**In Magar:** *Ila* rani.

In the above examples, the Magar term 'ila' which is recognized by the term 'yaha' in Nepali and 'here' in English. Therefore, these three terms come under the proximal.

### b. Distal

**In English:** *That* pot is empty

**In Nepali:** *Tyo* vado khali chha.

**In Magar:** *Hosei* vada marlang le.

Here, in the above example the Magar term 'hosei' which is recognized by the term, 'tyo' in Nepali and 'that' in Magar and come under the distal deictic expressions.

### c. Neutral

**In English:** Put this pen *inside* the box.

**In Nepali:** Yo kalamlai bakas *vitra* rakha.

**In Magar:** Isei kalamki bakas *vity* dani.

In the above example, the Magar term 'vity' which is recognized by the term 'vitra' in Nepali and 'inside' in English. All these terms come under the neutral place deictic expressions.

(ii) Magar, Nepali and English place deictic terms have pure and impure place deictic expressions, For example,

a. **In English:** Come *here* (pure)

**In Nepali:** *Yaha* au. (Pure)

**In Magar:** *Ila rani*. (pure)

All three languages: Magar, Nepali and English respectively, the terms ‘ila’, ‘yaha’ and ‘here’ which are recognized the same meaning and context. These terms are used to refer to pure deictic expressions.

b. **In English:** *This side* of the box is painted. (Impure)

**In Nepali:** *Bakasko yo chheuma* rang lagayako chha. (Impure)

**In Magar:** *Bakasau isei chheubang* rang laidime. (Impure)

The term ‘iseichheuwang’ in Magar, ‘tyo chheuma’ in Nepali and ‘this side’ in English are recognized the same meaning and context.

(iii) All three languages: Magar, Nepali and English have gestural and non-gestural place deictic expressions. For example,

a. **In English:** Go *there* (Gesture)

**In Nepali:** *Tyaha* jau (Gesture)

**In Magar:** *Hola* anni (Gesture)

In the Magar term ‘hola’ which is recognized by the term ‘tyaha’ in Nepali and ‘there’ in English. These terms are used to refer to the gestural place deictic expressions.

b. **In English :** There is a beautiful garden *in front of* my school. (non-gesture)

**In Nepali:** *Mero school aghadhipati* yeuta ramro baghaicha chha.(non-gesture)

**In Magar:** *Ngau school ahgerlak/pati* kat sechha baghaicha le.(non-gesture)

In the above examples, the Magar term 'agherlak' which is recognized by the term 'aghadipati/tira' in Nepali and the term 'in front of' in English. These terms are used to refer to the non-gestural.

## **B. Differences**

(i) The data presented in the table no. 10 show that different English place deictic expressions have a single equivalent term in the Magar and Nepali which are realized by the same deictic expressions and used in the same context. For example.

a. **In English:** *Go up.*

**In Nepali:** *Mathi jau*

**In Magar:** *Dhenam anni.*

b. **In English:** A bird is flying *above* her house.

**In Nepali:** *Unko gharako mathitira charo udirahechha.*

**In Magar:** *Hoskung im dhemlak pati kat guwaza bhurna wame.*

c. **In English:** There is a tall tree *over* my house

**In Nepali:** *Mero gharko mathitira thulo rukha chha.*

**In Magar:** *Ngau im dhemlak bahracko bot le.*

Here, in the above given examples, the English term *up*, *over*, *above* and *on* which are recognized by a single term *mathi* in Nepali and *dhenam* in Magar. Similarly English place deictic terms viz. *under*, *below*, *down* and *bottom* which are recognized by a single term *makka* in Magar and *tala* and *muni* in Nepali language. Therefore, English is richer than Nepali and Magar in terms of place deictic terms.

(ii) In Nepali and Magar, most of the place deictic expressions are pure in the sense that they are made up of single term. Impure place deictic expressions are used rarely whereas in English impure place deictic expressions are used more than Magar and Nepali. For example,

**In English:** *In front of, next to, on the top, at the bottom, this side etc.*

**In Nepali:** *Yo chheu, tyo chheu etc.*

**In Magar:** *Isei chheu, hosei chheu etc.*

- (iii) Impure English and Nepali place deictic expressions can be changed into pure Magar place deictic expressions.

**In English:** There is a cowshed *next to* my home. (Impure)

**In Nepali:** Mero gharko *pachhadi tira* ek goth chha. (Impure)

**In Magar:** Ngau im *nunglak* kat goth le. (Pure)

In the above examples in the Magar term 'nunglak' is a single term but English and Nepali have combined two terms 'next to' in English and 'pachhadi tira' in Nepali.

- (iv) Magar and Nepali language follows the structure place deixis + verb whereas English language follows verb + place deixis structure.

**In English:** Come *here*.

**In Magar:** *Ila rhani*

**In Nepali:** *Yeta aau.*

These examples show that, in magar and Nepali place deixis structure, the place deixis preceds the verb whereas in English verb preceds place deixis.

- (v) In Magar two or more than two place deictic expressions are used in the same context to refer to the same temporal orientation. For example,

**In Nepali:** *Yaha mathitira* aau.

**In Magar:** *Ila dhenam/dhemang/dhemlak rani.*

**In Nepali:** *Tyaha jau.*

**In Magar:** *Hola/ula anni.*

In the above examples, the Magar term dhenam/dhemang/dhemlak which are recognized by a single term 'yaha' in Nepali. Similarly, the terms hola/ula in Magar, which are recognized a single term 'tyaha' in Nepali.

After collecting data from the informants, the data were analyzed and different results achieved. Which are presented below:

- The major Magar place deictic expressions are *Isei, Hosei, Dhenam, Maka, Khata, Kherep, Losna, Agher, Nunglak* etc.
- All three languages: Magar, Nepali and English place deictic expressions can be classified as proximal, distal and neutral on the basis of time, pure and impure on the basis of marker, and gestural and non-gestural on the basis of context.
- English is richer than Magar and Nepali regarding place deictic expressions because different English place deictic expressions have a single equivalent term in the Magar and Nepali language.
- Magar and Nepali language follows the structure place deixis + verb whereas English language follows verb + place deixis structure.
- Magar place deixic term are richer than Nepali.

#### **4.1.3.2 Comparison between Magar time Deictic expression with Nepali and English**

From the obtained data through questionnaire and structural interview schedule, time deictic expression in Magar, Nepali and English time deictic expressions are compared as follows:

**Table No. 11****Comparison between Magar time Deictic expression with Nepali and English**

	<b>Magar</b>	<b>Nepali</b>	<b>English</b>
Tense			
Present	Chhahi	Ahile	Now
	Chhining	Aja	Today
	Chhivin	Achel, Ajkal	Nowadays
	Chhingpihin	Bartamanma	These days
	Isaibela	Yesbela	This time
	Sensen	Kahilekahi	Sometimes
	Chaisama	Ajhasama	Still
	Ajhai	Ajhai	Yet
	Minigna	Aghinai	Already
	Chamcham	Bharkharai	Just
	Chahija	Halai	Recently
	Iseihatpa/mahina, sal	Yeshapta, Mahine, sal	This week, month/year
Past	Hosbela, Hoseibela	Uhile, tyesbela, tyetibela	Then
	Agher	Pahile/uhile	Ago
	Aanchatak	Bigatma	In the past
	Hoscubela	Pahile	Those days
	Melesh	Pohor	Last year
	Khanglesh	Parar	The year before last year
	Hosdin	Tyasin	That day
	Aanchhadin/hapta,	Bitekodin/Hapta,	Previous day,



	mahina/sal	Mahina/Sal	Month/year
	Tisyning/Tisyning	Hijo	Yesterday
	Tisyning nabi	Hijo rati	Last night
	Ngasning	Asti	The day before yesterday
Future	Pihin	Bholi	Tomorrow
	Chaina	Chadai/Chhitai	Soon
	Aasaipatak	Arko patak	Next time
	Chhininghabi	Aja rati	Tonight
	Chamung	Bharai	This evening
	Namsin	diuso	Afternoon
	Aapprin	Parsi	The day after tomorrow
	Napprin	Nikorsi	The third day from today
	Jhapprin	Kanekorsi	The fourth day from today
	Namlesh	Aghau/Audosal	Next year

The above table shows the following similarities and differences between Magar, Nepali and English time deictic expressions. They are as follows:

#### **A. Similarities**

- i. All three languages: Magar, Nepali and English time deictic expressions can be classified under the present, past and future tenses. This classification can be taken as proximal and distal distinction. The present tense time deictic terms come under proximal and distal includes past, and future tense. For examples,

- a. **In English:** It is raining *today* (Present/proximal)  
**In Nepali:** *Aja* pani parirahechha. (Present/proximal)  
**In Magar:** *Chhining* namas ramomume. (Present/proximal)

Above examples, the term 'chhining' in Magar and 'aaja' in Nepali which are recognized by the term 'today' in English. These three terms are come under the proximal.

- b. **In English:** He died *last year*. (Past/Distal)  
**In Nepali:** *U pohar* maryo. (Past/Distal)  
**In Magar:** *Hosku melesh* siya. (Past/Distal)

In the Magar term 'melesh', in Nepali 'pohar' and in English 'last year' express the same meaning and come under distal.

- c. **In English:** I will complete this work *tomorrow*.(Future/Distal)  
**In Nepali:** *Ma yo kam bholi* saknechhu. (Future/Distal)  
**In Magar:** *Ngaa isai kam pihin* vakaile.(Future/Distal)

In the above examples, the Magar term 'pihin' which is recognized by the term 'bholi' in Nepali and the term 'tomorrow' in English and come under the distal time deictic expression.

- ii. Magar, Nepali and English time deictic terms can be used to refer to the point of time and period of time. For example.

- a. **In English:** I am not speaking *right now*. (Point of time)  
**In Nepali:** *Ma ahile* boliraheko chhaina. (Point of time)  
**In Magar:** *Ngaa chahi* maakna mume. (Point of time)

Here, in the above examples, the Magar term 'chahi' which is recognized by the term 'ahile' in Nepali and the term 'right now' in English and these terms are used to refer to the point of time.

- b. **In English:** He used to smoke *those days* (Period of time)  
**In Nepali:** Usle *ti din* haruma dhumraapan garne garthyo.(Period of time)  
**In Magar:** Hosku *hosbela* dhumraapan gamya.(Period of time)

Here, the terms 'those' in English, 'tidin' in Nepali and 'hosei' in Magar express the same meaning and use to refer to pure deictic expression.

- iii. Pure and impure time deictic terms have been found in Magar, Nepali and English, For example,

- a. **In English:** He came here *ago*. (Pure)  
**In Nepali:** U *pahilei* yaha aayo. (Pure)  
**In Magar:** Hosei *agherna* ila raha. (Pure)

The term 'ago' in English, 'pahilei' in Nepali and 'agherna' in Magar are recognized the same meaning and come under the pure deictic expression.

- b. **In English:** I will go to Pokhara *next year*. (Impure)  
**In Nepali:** Ma *arko sal* Pokhara janechhu. (Impure)  
**In Magar:** Ngaa *rachha sal* Pokhara ankile.(Impure)

Here, in the above examples the Magar term 'rachha sal', which is recognized by the 'arko sal' in Nepali and 'next year' in English. These words are made up of more than one word so, those terms come under the impure.

## B. Differences

- i. English has larger number of impure time deictic terms than Magar and Nepali. For example
- a. **In English:** I am not speaking *right now*. (Impure)  
**In Nepali :** Ma *ahile* boliraheko chhaina. (Pure)  
**In Magar:** Ngaa *chahi* maakna mume. (Pure)

b. **In English:** He died *the year before last year*. (Impure)

**In Nepali:** U *parar* maryo. (Pure)

**In Magar:** Hosku *khanglesh* Seya. (Pure)

Here, in the above examples the English term 'right now' and 'the year before last year' which are made up of more than one term. So, these term are used to refer to impure. On the other hand, in the Nepali terms 'ahile' and 'parar' and in Magar 'chahi' and 'khanglesh' which are made up of a single word. So these term are used to refer to pure. Although, the English term 'right now' which is recognized by the term 'ahile' in Nepali and 'chahi' in Magar. Similarly the English term 'the year before last year' which is recognized by the term 'parar' in Nepali and 'khanglesh' in Magar.

ii. Regarding present time deixis, English is richer than Magar and Nepali because different terms in English are presented by a single term in Magar and Nepali and express same meaning. For example,

a. **In English:** He is working *now*.

**In Nepali:** U *ahile* kam gardaichha.

**In Magar:** Hosku *chahi* kam jatnanale.

b. **In English:** He is working *at present*.

**In Nepali:** U *ahile* kam gardaichha.

**In Magar:** Hosku *chahi* kam jatnanale.

c. **In English:** He is working *at this time*.

**In Nepali:** U *ahile* kam gardaichha.

**In Magar:** Hosku *chahi* kam jatnana le.

Here, in the above given examples, the English terms 'now', 'at present' and 'at this time' which are recognized by a single term 'ahile' in Nepali and 'chahi' in Magar. Therefore, in present time deixis, English is richer than Magar and Nepali.

- d. Time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence structures in the Magar and Nepali language but in English time deictic adverbials always come at the end of the sentence. For example,

**In Nepali :** Ma *bholi* aaunechhau. (Subject + time deictic adverbials)

**In Magar:** Ngaa *pihin* rakhile (Sub + time deictic adverbials)

**In English:** I will come *tomorrow*. (Time deictic expressions at the end of the sentence)

These examples show that, the Nepali term 'bholi' and Magar terms 'pihin' come after the subject ma and Ngaa whereas the English term 'tomorrow' comes at the end of the sentence.

After collecting data from the informants, the data were analyzed and different results achieved. Which are presented below:

- The time deictic expressions found in Magar are *Chining, Chivin, Chamcham, Iseibela, Tisyning, Melesh, Isei sal, Khanglesh, Namlesh, Akhamlesh* etc.
- Time deictic expression in Magar, Nepali and English can be classified on the basis of tense system, proximal and distal and neutral similarly pure and impure.
- English has a large number of impure time deictic expressions whereas Magar and Nepali has less in number.
- Regarding the present time deixis, English is richer than Magar and Nepali because different terms in English are represented by a single term in Magar and Nepali.
- Time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence structures in the Magar and Nepali language. But in English time deictic adverbials always come at the end of sentence.

## 4.2 Summary/Discussion of the Findings

The main objectives of this study were to find out place and time deixis of Magar languages to compare and contrast the Magar, Nepali and English place and time deictic expressions and to suggest some pedagogical implications based on the findings. To fulfill these objectives, questionnaire and structural interview were used as the research tool of the data collection. The population of this study was 30 native speakers from Taklung 9 Gorkha district. The sample population of the study was selected through nonrandom purposive sampling procedure. In order to collect data, the researcher used questionnaire and structural interview as the research tool to find out place and time deixis with that of Magar, Nepali and English language to compare and contrast Magar place and time deixis with that of Nepali and English, to suggest some pedagogical implications.

The major findings of the research are that time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence structures in the Magar language. Time deictic terms found in Magar are: Chhining, Tisyiming, Ngasning, Chamcham, Chahi, Melesh, Khanglesh, Namlesh, Aakhunglesh, etc. Magar and Nepali place deictic expressions can be classified as proximal, distal and neutral on the basis of time, pure and impure on the basis of marker and gestural and non-gestural on the basis of context. English is richer than Magar and Nepali in terms of place deictic term. Magar and Nepali language follows the structure place deixis + verb whereas English language follows verb + place deixis structure. Similarly, impure English and Nepali place deictic expressions can be changed into pure place deictic expressions in Magar. Time deictic expressions in all languages: Magar, Nepali and English can be classified on the basis of tense system, proximal and distal, pure and impure. Proximal includes present and distal includes past and future tense.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, the researcher has presented the conclusions of the research and the recommendations of the study on the basis of the policy related, practice related and further research related. The following conclusions and recommendation of the study have been drawn on the basis of the analyzed data. The researcher has presented the conclusions and recommendations in the separate heading so that it will be comprehensible for concerned readers.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

The research was carried out to find the similarities and differences between Magar, Nepali and English language in terms of place and time deixis. The researcher has elicited and interpret the data obtained from questionnaire and interview scheduled from the native speaker of Gorkha district.

The major conclusions of the study are as below:

##### 5.1.1 Place and Time deictic Expressions

- a. Similarities and differences between Magar and Nepali place and time deictic expressions.
  - Both Magar and Nepali place deictic expressions can be classified as proximal, distal and neutral.
  - Magar and Nepali both place and time deictic terms have pure and impure deictic expressions.
  - Both Nepali and Magar have gestural and non gestural place deictic expressions.
  - Magar and Nepali language follows the structure place deixis + verb.

- Impure Nepali place deictic expressions can be changed into pure deictic expressions in Magar.
- Both Nepali and Magar have proximal and distal time deictic expressions and proximal includes present and distal includes past and future tense.
- Time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence structures in the Magar and Nepali.

### **5.1.2 Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Place and Time Deictic Expression**

- Time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence structures in the Magar language but in English time deictic adverbials always come at the end of the sentence.
- Time deictic terms found in Magar are: *Chhining, Tisyming, Ngashing, Chamcham, Chahi, Melesh, Khanglesh, Namlesh, Aakhanglesh* etc.
- Magar place deictic expressions can be classified as proximal, distal and neutral. Proximal refers to nearer and distal refers to far.
- English is richer than Magar regarding place deictic expressions because different English place deictic expressions have a single equivalent term in the Magar language.
- Magar language follows the structure place deixis + verb, whereas English language follows verb + place deixis structure.
- The place deictic expressions/terms found in Magar are *Isei, Hosei, Dhenam/Dhemang, Maka, Khatkhat, Dahine, Debre, Nunglak, Agher, Ilak, Parlak Ulak* etc.



- The time deictic expressions in Magar can be classified on the basis of tense system, proximal and distal distinction and pure and impure distinction.
- English has a large number of impure time deictic expressions whereas Magar has less in number.
- Regarding the present time deixis English is richer than Magar because different terms in English are represented by the same term in Magar.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

On the basis of the above conclusion following recommendations have been suggested for the further researcher.

### **5.2.1 Policy level**

- This study will be beneficial to those people who are in the policy making level. While designing syllabus for Magar and Nepali learners, language planners, course or syllabus designers and textbook writers should consider about the similarities and differences between L1 and L2 students who are learning English language as a second language e.g. Magar speaker, might get problems during learning 'place and time deixis'. So the problems, similarities and differences should be clearly mentioned while designing syllabus and text book.
- It would be better if the government of Nepal make good policy for the preservation and proper use of indigenous language.
- It would be better if the government of Nepal encourage the mother tongue education in secondary level schools as an alternative instruction language in classroom.
- It would be better if different types of teaching material and reference materials be developed to teach English in multilingual classroom.

### **5.2.2 Practice Level**

- All three languages: Magar, Nepali and English place deixes have different kinds of deictic terms like proximal, distal and neutral classes, pure and impure, gestural and non-gestural. These similarities should be considered while teaching deictic terms of English to Magar and Nepali language speakers.
- English is richer than Magar and Nepali regarding place deictic expression because of different English place deictic expressions has a single equivalent term in the Nepali and Magar languages. So such term of English should be taught with special attention to the Nepali and Magar speaking students.
- Magar and Nepali language follow the structure place deixis+ verb, whereas English language follows verb + place deixis structure. Therefore, the teachers should make the students aware of this fact with examples.
- English has a large number of impure time deictic expressions whereas Magar and Nepali has less in number. The teachers should take this fact into consideration.
- Regarding the present time deixis, English is richer than Nepali and Magar because different terms in English are represented by the same term in Nepali and Magar.

### **5.2.3 Implication for the Further Research**

While conducting a research pupils get lots of problems due to the lack of adequate knowledge about how to conduct a research. Research is a hard job, it is an in-depth study or search of any particular topic, subject or investigation in order to understand it better and develop principles and theories about it. This research will be secondary source to those people who are interested to carry

out research on deixis, specifically; place and time deixis of different languages. So, it can be a helpful aid to the students. Similar study can be carried out on other fields of deixis, i.e. person, social discourse, etc. This study was limited to Magar speakers. So, similar study should be conducted on different languages. As we know that there are all together 123 languages according to the population census Report of Nepal 2011. And I request to students, teachers as well as concerned authorities to consider about above mentioned recommendations.

## REFERENCES

- Adhikari, H. (2002). *Samsamyik Nepali bayakaran*. Kathmandu: Vidhyarthi Pustak Bhandar.
- Bohara, T. (2010). *Deixis system in English and Bajhangi dialect of Nepal*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Department of English Education, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- CBS, (2002), *Population census 2001*, Kathmandu, National Report.
- Chomsky, N. (1957). *Syntactic structure*, The Hague: Mouton.
- Crystal, D. (2003). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. Oxford : Blakwell.
- Ethnologue, (2009). *Ethnologue*. (Retrieved from [http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_country.asp?name=Nepal](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=Nepal)).
- Gass, S. and Selinker, L. (2008). *Second language acquisition: An introductory course*. New York: Routledge.
- Gurung, L.K. (2014). *Personal and social deixis in English and Gurung*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Department of English Education, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur Kathmandu.
- [https : // www. Magarusa.Org](https://www.Magarusa.Org).
- [https : //www.google.com.np/search ?q=Nepal+language+inroduction](https://www.google.com.np/search?q=Nepal+language+inroduction)
- James, C. (1980). *Contrastive analysis* London: Longman.
- Khadka, G. (2014). *Forms of request and advice in English and Nepali*. An unpublished M .Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Kumar, R. (1996). *Research methodology* New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Levinson, S.C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: CUP.

- Lyon, J. (1995) *Linguistics semantics*. Cambridge: CUP.
- Mahato, R. (2001). *S–V agreement in Tharu and English languages: A comparative study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Manandhar, S. (2009), *Pronominals in English, Nepali and Newari language*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Nunan, D. (1992) *Research methods in language learning*. Cambridge: CUP.
- Ojha, T.R. (2011). *Forms of welcoming thanking and expressing good wishes in English and Doteli*. Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Pokherel, B.K. et al. (2008). *Brihat Nepali shabadakosh*. Kathmandu : Academic Publication.
- Richards, J.C. et al. (1999). *Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics*. London: Longman.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2000). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. Massachusetts : Place well Publishers.
- www.google:Deixis from wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
- Yule, J. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford : CUP.

