CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

It is believed that more than six thousand different languages are spoken in the world. Language is the most unique gift that sets humans apart from the rest of living beings. It is the greatest accomplishment of human civilization and perhaps the most significant asset of human life. Deixis, in board sense, is potentially context-depended linguistic expression and typically anchoring in the perspectiveof contextdepended linguistic expression and typically anchoring in the perspective of the speaker. In this regard, the view that deixis is, in fact, a part of pragmatics is highly advocated, as its interpretation depends directly and primarily on features of the context involved i.e. context dependent, such as the speaker and addressee, their location in space and time etc.

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is the most powerful convenient andpermanent means and form of communication. Through language human express their thoughts, desires, emotions, and feelings. Thus, it is versatile tool that people use to fulfill their basic needs. Language can be defined as a voluntary vocal system of human communication though there are many other modes of communications like auditory- vocal, visual, tactile, olfactory and gustatory. It is not just a logical system but psychological and social phenomenon as well. According to Widdowson (1983), "language is the system of arbitrary vocal system which permits all people in a given culture or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interest." Similarly,Halliday (1977, p.8) says "language is the primary means of the transmission of culture from one generation to the next."

English as the international language with rapid globalization; English has gained a status of link language amongthe people of varied cultures, societies and languages. It is widely used ineducation, medicine, literature and court, all over the worlds. It is appropriate international language for Nepal. It has been used in our education system sinceDurbar School was established. English is being taught from class one to bachelor level as compulsory subject. A number of books, newspaper, magazines journals are publishedin English. It is widely used in mass media.

Nepal is a small countrywhich has distinctive variations, interms of language, culture, race and religion. It is rich in language. According to census report 2011 there are 123 languages spoken in Nepal. Most of these languages areused by indigenous nationalities of the country. Most of the languages of Nepal have their own written script. Besides, most of the ethnic languages spoken in Nepal do not have written script. So, they exist in spoken form only.

The language of the world can be classified under various classes. Some may be standard languages, other may be vernacular or classical, natural or artificial, pidgin or Creole, lingua franca. Some languages are rich in literature where as other are not so. Some are dead, other are on verse of extinction and conversely, some others are expanding day by day.

1.2.   Statement of the Problems

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 languages to point something. There are different languages in the world which speakers use for sharing their ideas, feelings and emotionswith each other. Each language has different deictic expressions. As English and Bajhngi languages are two different

languages, there are different deictic systems in these languages. The speakers of Bajhangi dialectfeel difficulty in learning and using English deictic expressions because of the differences between these two languages. The present study aims to find out the differences between the deictic expressions of English and Bajhangidialect. Specially, place and time deixis, there is the problem in using English language deictic system with the Bajhangi speakers.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

i. To determine the Bajhangi place andtimedeixis.

ii. To compare and contrast the Bajhangi place andtime deixiswith that of English.

iii. To point out some pedagogical implications.

1.4. Research Questions

i. What are the place and time deixis of Bajhangi dialect?

ii. What are the differences between English and Bajhangi place and time deixis?

1.5. Significant of the Study

Language is context sensitive. The linguistic utterance without its context can't give its actual meaning or may give different meaning. Deixis belongsto the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used (Levinson, 1983, p 55). So, the present study is important toapplied linguists at it deals with contextual aspect of language. Actually deixis deals with the language which directly refers to the

context,situation with in or around which communication takes place. It is equally significant to sociolinguists and pragmatist.

This study will be significant to sociologist as it dealswith social phenomena within which a language is used. Moreover, it will be beneficial for trainers, syllabus designers, textbook writers, teachers and students. This is equally useful for syllabus designers and textbook writers.

1.6. Delimitations of the Study

The study hadfollowing limitations.

(a)   The study was limited to 50 native speakers of Bajhangidialect.

(b)   It was limited to two VDCs: Banysi and Kadel.

(c)   The study was limited to the place and time deixis only.

(d)   English deictic expressions werecollected through secondary sources

(e)   The research tools for the data collection were interview and questionnaire.

1.7. Operational Definition of the Key Terms

Deixis: Linguistic unit such as word or phrase which directly relates to status of the addressee and others in relation to that of the speaker

Gender: A grammatical category reflecting the difference in sex e.g. masculine social status:– the honor or prestige attached to one's position in society.

Social status: The honor or prestige attached to one's position in society.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE ANDCONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Literature review is a summary and critique of research relating to particular issues. It is a preliminary task that the researcher has to go through existing literature in order to acquaint with available body of knowledge in the area of research.

2.1   Review of the Related Theoretical Literature

The literature review is an integral part of the entire research processandmakes a valuable contribution to almost every operational step. It provides a theoretical background of the study.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics studies the meaning beyond the sentence level. It is the sub field of linguistics contributes to meaning. Levinsion (2003) defines, "Pragmatics is the study of those principles that will account for why a certain set of sentences are anomalous, or not possible utterances."

Pragmatics deals with specific meaning of language expression in social contexts. The meaning that the grammarof words and sentences literally bring about in linguistic expression is the primary aspect of meaning which is carried out by the expression with the major influence of extra-linguistic features such as users' status, gender, setting, scene, topic is referred to as secondary aspect of meaning. Pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts and aspect of discourse.Similarly, Richard, Platt and Platt (1999) defined" pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication particularly the relationship between sentences and the context in which they are used." It means language is a linguistic science which concentrates on how human

usedthe language according to situation and how that specific situations express the meaning is pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996), "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, contextual meaning and how more gets communicated than is said" These definitions conceptualize pragmatic as a notion of contextual use of language. It is the study of speaker meaning, in which situation, time andwhere the speakers is uttering the words. The meaning of an utterance or piece of conversation cannot be clear until andunless we take account of the context where it takes place. Deixis explores the link between the linguistic elements and the specific context of language use. 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 speakersor proximal terms are 'this', here', 'now'. The away from speakers or distal terms are 'that', 'there', 'then'. Proximal terms are typically interpreted in terms of speaker's location or deictic center. So that 'now' is generally understood as referring to some point or period in time that has the time of the speaker's, utterance at center but in some languages it can be used to distinguish between 'near' addresses' and away from both speaker and addresses.

2.1.2 An Introduction to the Bajhargi dialect

Bajhangi dialect is a regional dialect of the Nepali language spoken in Bajhangdistrict. Joshi(1989) defines, "it as the dialect spoken by the permanent inhabitants of lower hills and valleys of Bajhang district"It is a dialect of the Nepali language.Bajhang dialect is regional dialect but not a social dialect. It is regionally different from other dialect of the Nepali language. The dialect spoken by Bajhangipeople, not all whatever may be their social status. Though four dialect (Chirbungali, Lekali, Dhuleli and

Bajhangi) are vogue currently in Bajhang, the Bajhangi dialect is being used widely (p.7),Pokharal(1998), has mentioned it has 'Orpachhima dialect'. The Bajhangi dialect is spoken only in Bajhang district. The dialect is spoken by three fourthportion of Bajhangi people. It is spoken in 31 VDCs out of 47 VDCs of this district. In the lack of intensive study the exact number of people speaking this dialect is not given. The similar dialect is also spoken in Bajura, Achham, Jumla and Kalikot, districts.

The Bajhangi, dialect has neither well documented history nor written materials. It has not been widely studied yet. It exists only in spoken form. Regarding its history first of all Joshi had written "Jhagadiya Ganesh KumarKoMilap." in this dialect. (Bohara, 2005,p.12) Up to now, a very few research works have been carried out in this dialect.

Bajhangi people use this dialect among themselves but while speaking with the speakers of other languages, they switch over the Nepali language. People specially in Chainpur, the district headquarter, have started using standard Nepali due to influence of modernization and education people have started speaking Nepali.

2.1.3 Deixis

The terms deixisisborrowed from the Greeks word 'deiktikos'; means for pointing or indicating. Deixisis a linguistic form or deictic expression which indicates to show people, locations time and social status in the immediate context.Deixis links context with language.

The most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is studied through the phenomenon of Deixis, for example, the use of demonstrative adjectives and pronouns 'this', 'that', 'this', 'those', 'these' are the examples of the place deixis. The place deixis points to the place -be it close to or distant from the speaker's location at the time of

speaking. Similarly time deixis refers to the expression that point to the time from the context of the speakers. For example 'now' point to the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance.

Deixis is one of the most important notions in general linguistic and is vital link between the real life environment around us and what we actually say. Deixis has always been at the heart of reference research as widely known literature in semantics and pragmatics demonstrates. Being fundamental, it is in the common focus of several disciplines: cognitive science, linguistics and psychology.

In literature, there have been three traditionally recognized categories of deixis based on three axes, namely, spatial socio-temporal axes. Spatial deixis is based on spatio-axes (eg. this, that, there, here). Personal deixis is based on socio-axes (eg.: I and you). Temporal deixis is based on temporal axes (eg. now today and yesterday) but not including before or earlier.

Levinson (1983, p.63) further argues that visibility (i.e. visible or invisible) should also be considered another deictic category as he argues. "Quite a number of languages of different stocks that encode a basic distinction between object visible and non-visible to participants. This distinction is often subsumed under place deixis, as it tends to show up in demonstrative, but it is in fact an independent and parallel dimension of deictic organization that out to be added to the major five categories of deixis."

Nunan (1993, p. 118) Deixis is the elements of discourse that points the reader or listener to particular points in space or time for example, 'I' points outs the one who is speaking. 'You' to the person who is close to the speaker and to whom the speaker is addressing'here'indicate to the

place where the speaker is, and 'there' points out place relatively far from the speakers place.

In Asher's (1994,p.853) words, "deixis can be defined as any expression that are used to point to person, place ,time or discourse unit." So, it can be said that deixis is refered to a reference with in a sentence that relies on the context to be interpreted correctly. The reference may be the personal, temporal, spatial characteristics of a situation. While analyzing the context of an utterance we have to stick around a focal point, i.e. crux a person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. This focal point is called deictic center. The central place is the speaker's location atcoding time (CT), the central time is the time at which the speaker produces the utterance.

Above discussion indicates that deixisconcerns with the way in whichlanguages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance and speech events and it is also concerned with the analysis of the context of utterances. In other words, the terms deixis refers to the language structure which can reflect the context or circumstance in which they are used.

2.1.3.1 Place Deixis

Place or space deixis is concerned with the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Place deixis, also known as space deixis concerns itself with the spatial location relevantto an utterance. The most salient examples are the adverbs 'here' and 'there' and the demonstrative'this' and 'that' though they are far from the only deitic words. Some examples:

She was sitting over 'there'

I enjoy living in this city

Spatial deixis localizes both the speech participants and narrated participants in space. Cutting (2008,p.7) defines place deixis as,"the word used to point to a location or a place where an entity is in the context." Thus place deixisrefers to any used to point to location of the speaker. The demonstrative adverbs 'there', 'these' is the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns 'this', 'that', 'these', 'those'. The place deixis points the place be it close to or distant from the speaker's location at the time of speaking, the expression such as 'here' and 'there' are used to realize the place deixis in English.

Levinson (ibid, p. 79) states that place or space deixis "concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event." The locations of objects or of entitles can be specified through deictic expressions in relation to the location of participants at the time of speaking.

2.1.3.2 Time Deixis

Time deixis refers to the words or expression used to point to the time the deictic center is normally taken to be the speaker's location at the time of speaking. Time deixis obviously refers to the expressions that point to the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance. The deictic center of the time deixis is the time at which the utterance is produced. (Lyons 1977, as cited in Levinson 1995, p. 73). It is the important to distinguish the moment of utterance or coding time form the movement of reception or receiving time.; Time adverbs: now, today, tomorrow, yesterday etc. are used as time deixis. Time deixis refers to the time and reflects mainly the tense system and partly in time adverbials of language. Thus, time deixis is concerned itself with the various times involved in and referred to an utterance. This includes time adverbs like 'now' 'then' soon and so forth, and also different tenses.

Levinson (ibid, p. 77) suggests two types of tense: M-tense (metalinguistic tense) and L - tense (linguistic tense). The M- tens refers to semantic concept of time from the perspective of the utterance's context, while the L-tense refers to the tense system derived deixis also vary from one linguistic and cultural convention to another.

2.1.3.3 Person Deixis

The expressions which are used to point to different person are known as person deixis. It is directly reflected in the grammatical categories of person such as first person second person and third person pronouns. In Levinson's (1983, p. 62) words, person deixisconcerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered."

The traditional paradigm of first, second and third person is captured by the two semantic features of the speaker inclusions(s) and addressee inclusion (A) first person (s), second person (+A) and third person (-s), (-A-) and thus, third person is encoding of reference to person and entities which are neither speakers nor addressee'. Pronominal system which are the most obvious manifestation of person generally, exhibits this three way distinction. 'I' in English and the first person plural 'we' can be used to point to the persons including the speaker and addressee, or other person including the speaker and other than addressee. Deictic expression can be either inclusive or exclusive of the addressee. It is also called an inclusive we or exclusive we." Some languages grammatize this distinction too.

2.1.3.4 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.

2.1.3.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis refers to the use of linguistic expressions that point to the status of the addressee and other in relation to that of the speaker. Social deixis is centrally concerned with the relationship between the participants of discourse. Yule (1996, p.10), in many language the diectic categories of the speaker addressee, and others (s) are elaborated with the markers of relative social status.

1.1.4 Importance of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is a branch of applied linguistics which compares two or more languages to determine the difference or similarities between them. According to Van ELS et al. (1984, p.38) have given a general definition of contrastive analysis as: "Systematic comparison of specific linguistic characteristics of two languages." contrastive analysis focuses on finding out the difference and similarities and then predicting the areas of difficulty in the learning of target language. In others word, CA is the comparative study of the linguistic system of two languages to find out similarities and difference. Usually, the two languages are mother tongue and target language of the students. Comparison can be made at phonological level to discourse level. CA was developed and practiced in the late 1940s and 50s as an application of structural linguistics. The basic assumptions are as follows:

⟩ The main difficulties in learning a new language are caused by indifference from the first language.

⟩ The difficulties can be predicated by contrastive analysis.

） Teaching material can make use of CA to reduce the effect of interference.

The basic assumption of CA is that while learners are learning a second language they tend to use their first language structures in the second language, and where structures in their target language differ from native language, they will commit error. The psychological aspect of CA hypothesis is also known as transfer theory which is based on behavioral psychology. It views past learning facilitates the present learning in the case of similarity and it hinders in the case of difference. The former is known as positive transfer and latter is known as negative transfer.

1.1.5 Role of contrastive Analysis in Language Teaching

Role of CA means function of CA in language teaching. They are:

a)   Predictive role

The predictive role of CA is its role of predicting the areas of language that will cause problem in learning certain languages for a particular group of learners and thereby predicting likely error to be committed by them. CA has implication to language teaching:

） Pointing to the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in performance.

） Assisting to design new teaching materials for those particular areas that need more attention.

Therefore, the teacher who has made a comparison of the second language with the native language the students will know what the real learning problems.

b)   Explanatory Role

The diagnostic role of CA refers to its function of explaining the sources of errors in one's performance. The sources as explained by CA are the l_1 interference. This is the secondary role of contrastive analysis. So, contrastive analysis has systematic role in second language teaching.

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, on place and time deixis in Bajhangi dialect. The related literature of the present study is as follow.

Thapa (2010) carried out a study on "Person Deixis in English and Magar". The main objective of this study was to determine the person deixis in Magar language. Her research design was survey. The tools used for data collection were questionnaire and interview. She selected 80 native speakers of Magar language from Rupandehi district. The researcher used judgmental sampling procedure to select the informants. The finding was that Magarlanguage has two first persondeixis.

Rastogi (2010) conducted the research entitled "Place and time Deixis in Bhojpuri and English. The main purpose of the study was to find out Bhojpuri place and time deixis. For this study 120 native speakers of Bhojpuri were selected for the study. The population was selected on the basis of literacy and gender. He adopted Judgmental sampling procedure to sample the population. He used to sample the population. He used interview and questionnaire as research tool to collect the data. He found the time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence

structures in the Bhojpuri language but in English time deictic adverbials always come at the end of sentences.

Chaudhary (2005) studied on "Pronominal in the Tharu and English languages: A comparative study".The main purpose of the study was to find out similarities and differences between pronominal in the English and the Tharu languages. He has used the questionnaire as tools for data collection. The sampling population was sixty. He found that the pronominal in the Tharu language has more grammatical distinctions.

Acharya (2008) carried out a research on "Person and time deixis in English and Nepali language" The main objectives of his study were to determine Nepali person and time deixis and to compare deixis with that of English. He used both primary and secondary data to conduct the study. The primary data were collected from native speakers of Nepali who were selected by judgmental sampling procedure. He found that Nepali person deictic pronouns are more in number than those of English in terms of honorific distinction number, case gender and Nepali deictic personal pronouns have suffixation in plural number unlike English. The study showed that English has some tense specific time deixis which lacks in case of Nepali.

This study deals with place and time deixisso it is quite different from others.This has been a single study to address deictic phenomena in the department. So it is a new study.

2.3   Implications of the Review for the Study

While reviewing the literature I have gone through various theoretical and empirical research studies. These all are related to my study to some extent. After reviewing the research works. I got ideas on different

existing theories related to my topic. I got information about various procedures needed to conduct research study.

Thapa's (2010) research work was survey and other's research works like Rastogi SC (2010), Chaudhary's (2005), Acharya's (2008) were survey. Therefore, after reviewing those researches. I got ideas about the process of survey design. Specially, Thapa's (2014) research work helped me to frame the title of this study and all the rest reviewed study updated me with theoretical background of the deixis. Moreover, those research works have been carried out with different objectives, methodology and research questions and in different situation. So after reviewing all those research work. I update myself with research process and methodological tools which are very beneficial to my present research work. As above researchers used questionnaire and interviewed schedule as tool of data collection, those works have direct implication to my research study because I also used questionnaire and interview schedule for the data collection.

2.4   Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of my research is as follows:

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                              ┌─────────────┐
                              │   Deixis    │
                              └──────┬──────┘
              ┌──────────────────────┴──────────────────────┐
       ┌──────────────┐                              ┌──────────────┐
       │ Place deixis │                              │ Time deixis  │
       └──────┬───────┘                              └──────┬───────┘
        ┌─────┴─────┐                            ┌───────────┴──────────┐
   ┌─────────┐ ┌──────────┐                 ┌─────────┐          ┌──────────┐
   │ Distal  │ │ Proximal │                 │ Distal  │          │ Proximal │
   └────┬────┘ └────┬─────┘                 └────┬────┘          └────┬─────┘
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| Relative distance (There, that, those) | Close to the speaker (Here, this) | Distance from coding time (then, yesterday, tomorrow, at that movement) | Close to the coding time (Now, at this movement, today, nowdays) |

Compare with Bajhangi

Deixis

| Place Deixis | Time Deixis |

Findings, Similarities and Differentice

17
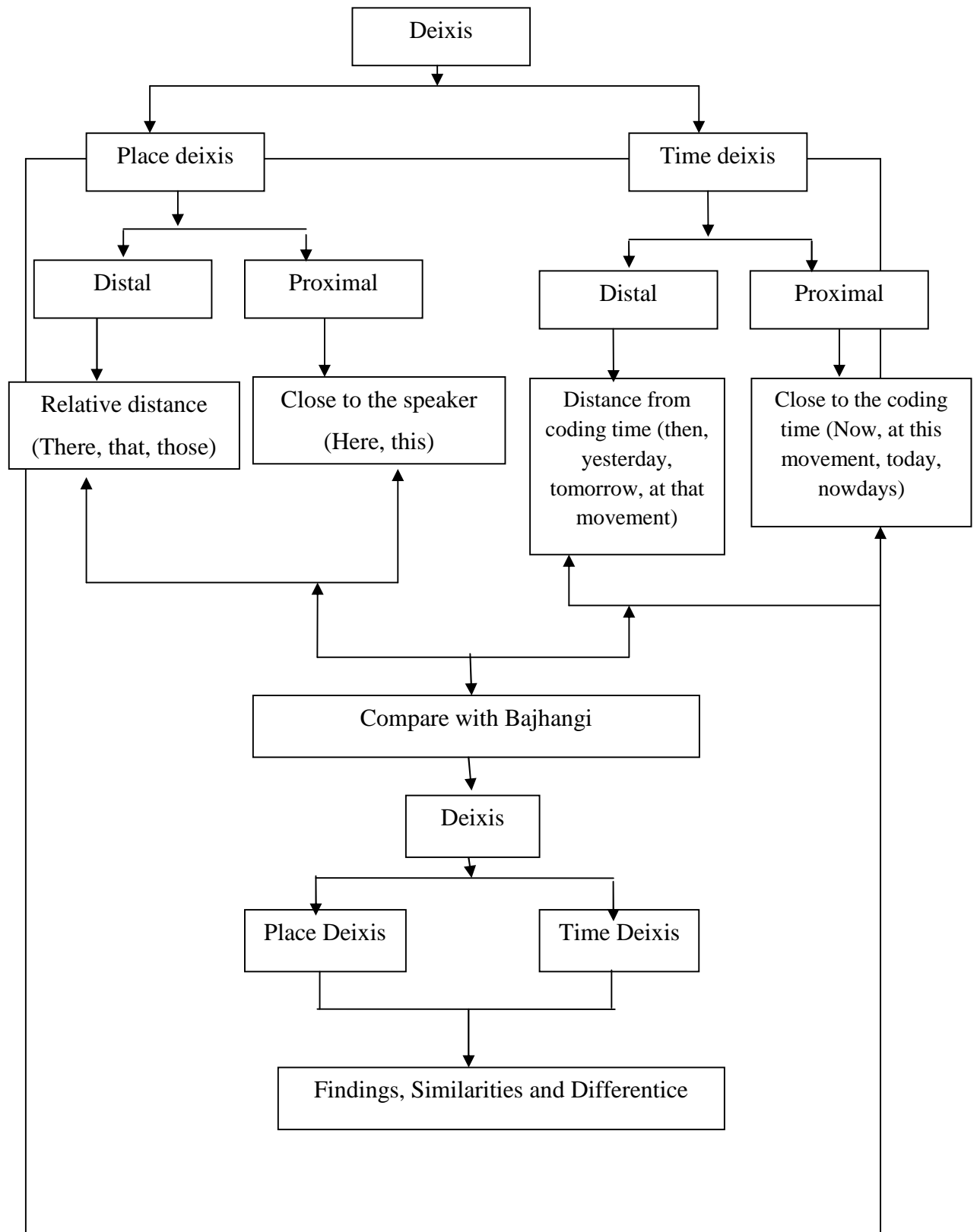
CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

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

3.1. Design and Methods of the Study

To carry out thisresearch; I used survey research design. Survey is the descriptiveresearch. 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. Nunan(1992) states that the main purpose of survey is generally to obtain a snapshot of condition attitude, event as a single point in time. It is done in natural setting.Survey research is a type of research which studies large and small population by selecting sample population chosen from study population. Survey is also carried out in education sector to obtain a snapshot of condition attitude and events at a single point of time.

3.2. Population Sample and Sampling Strategy

The total sample size of the study consists of 50 native speakers of the Bajhangi dialect. The researcher selected two VDCs Baynsi and Kadel purposively. The researcher used non-random purposive sampling procedure.

3.3. Study Area/Field

In this small scale research, very broad area cannot be feasible. So, the area of my research wasBajhang district. Furthermore, the academic areas

of this study were comparison of place and time deixis in Bajhangi and English language.

3.4. Data Collection Tools and Techniques

The researcher used questionnaire and interview as the research tools.

3.5. Data Collection Procedure

The researcher prepareda set of questionnaire for interview. Then, The researcher visited the informants and make good rapport with them. The researcher took oral interview to the uneducated informants and write down their responses and fill in the questionnaire. For secondary sources of data,The researcherconsulted the books especially, cook (1996), Cutting (2008), Levinson (2003), Yule (1996), Magazines, Websites, Articles and Related thesis. Finally, I thank all the informants for their co-operation.

3.6. Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure

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

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETAITON OF RESULTS

In this chapter, based on analysis and interpretations of the data, finding will be discussed. I used both qualitative and quantitative procedures to analyze the data.

Based on gained data analysis was made by using mixed method and results were interpreted.

The data obtained from the informants have been analyzed and interpreted descriptively with the tools like tables and illustrations. The data have been compared with illustrations. This chapter contains mainly two parts: analysis of Bajhangi deictic expressions and comparison between English and Bajhangi deictic expressions.

The data have been analyzed and interpreted on two categories: Place and Time dexis

4.1. Place Deixis

The native speakers of Bajhangi use some specific place deictic expression to localize the participant in conversation and referents in space. Some frequently used Bajhangi place deictic expressions are: Yā, wā, yo, pra, taja, etc.

Bajhangi deictic expressions can be categorized as proximal and distal deictic expression which shows proximity to the deictic centre is known as proximal deixis and the deixis which shows relatively distal relation to the deictic centre is known as distal deixis. The example have been presented as below.

Table 1

Distal place deictic expression	Proximal place deictic expression
Ta	Yā
Pura	Yo
Pari	Wari
Maltira	Kakhaki
Pachadi	The kainai
Parino	Laga
	Yabata
	Mathi mi
	Agadi

The above table shows that Bajhangi deictic expressions come under proximal and distal. For example:

a)   *This* city is crowded. (Proximal)

       *Yo*saharmanche le jagavayekoachina.

b)   *This* pot is empty. (Distal)

       *Yo*vadokhalichha.

The deictic expression 'yo' shows the proximity. The expression '*yo*' is relatively close to the physical context of the speaker. '*Tyo*' is distal deixis, it shows the distance between a given deictic expression and the speaker's point.

Most of the place deictic expressions are pure. However, impure place deictic expressions are also found in Bajhangi for example.

There is a small room *opposite* to my kitchen. (Pure, distal)

Yameragharaka*pachhadi*eknanokothichha.

My house is *in the right* of the way. (Impure, distal)

Merogharbataka*dainatira*chha.

Some place deixis in Bajhangi, concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage pointsin the speech events, location of entities can be specified through deictic expression. For example.

Kabul is four hundred miles away west of '*here*'. (Distal)

Kabul *yā*bata char saya mile pachimtirapadhdochha.

'Yabata' refers to the location of the speakers at the time of speaking and 'char saya' miles point to the particular place that is far from the location of the participants.

In above examples, *'ta', 'pura', 'pari'* are the distal deictic place expressions in Bajhangi and *'ya', 'yo', 'wari',* are the proximal deictic place expressions.

4.1.1 Comparison between English and Bajhangi Place Deictic Expressions

The English and Bajhangi place deictic expressions are compared in the following table.

Table 2

English proximal place deictic expressions	Bajhangi proximal place deictic expressions
This	yo
Here	yā
Near	Thekkainai, Najikai, Laga, Waikhi, Yabata

The table 2 shows that Bajhangi proximal place deictic expression terms are more than English. They indicate the same English deictic expressions.

Table 3

English distal place deictic expression	Bajhangi distal place deictic expression
That	Tyo, Takhi
There	Taino
Far	Tada, Pari, Pura
Away	Pari, Parino, Tada

The presented table shows that Bajhangi has few distal place deictic expressions. For example: far and away indicated by same terms, pari, parino, tada.

a)   Similarities

English and Bajhangi both have distal and proximal deictic expressions. For example:

Come *here*. (Proximal)

*Ya*aau.

Go *there*. (Distal)

*Wa*jhau.

Both English andBajhangi have gestural and non-gestural place deictic expression. For example:

Go over there for a while. (Gestural)

Sakkabarakilagi*tā*muthi*jhau.

The post office is *in front* of the health post. (Non-gestural)

Aspatalka*aghino*hulakchha.

b)   Differences

The data presented in the above table shows that different English place deictic terms are realized by same Bajhangi place deictic terms. For example:

That dress is green. (Distal)

*Tyo/parino*natohariyochha.

This house is very beautiful.

*Yo/ Yakhiko*gharmastairamrochha.

Different English place deictic terms are realized by the same Bajhangi place deictic term. For example:

Come *here up*.

*Yamathi*autha.

A man is sitting *under* the tree.

TyomaisoRukhaka*muni*basiryakochha.

Same place deictic proximal and distal term is optionally denoted by various terms in Bajhangi in many cases. For example:

Come *here up*.

*Yamultira/ maltira/ mathi/ pura/ ubatira*aau.

That house is very beautiful.

*Tamiko/ Parmiko/ parakhiko*gharkatiramrochha.

4.1.2. Time Deixis

People speaking the Bajhangidialect make the use of time deictic expressions such as *aja, bhola, beli, aghadi, ahila, kahila,* etc. time

deictic expressions in Bajhangi can be classified on the basis of tense system i.e. present, past, and future.

In Bajhangi time deictic expressions such as *Aila, Achhel, Aja, Aillai, Achhellai,*deixis. Similarly, the deictic expressions like *Taibela, Uilai, Agadi, Bhola, Porukhi, Nirkhi, Ajabasa* are time distal deixis, they are distant from the coding time.

Bajhangi time proximal and distal deixis can be presented in the following table.

Table 4

Proximal time deictic expression	Distal time deictic expressions
Ajhabhola, Aila, Achhel, Aja, Yinudina, Ajka Dina.	Uilai, Taibela, Uthinyai, Unudinna, Pararsal, Poru, Niru, Aunyadina, Porukhi.

Bajhangi time deictic expressions have been found in terms of the name of days, weeks, months, years or some short time portion. Past and future tense shows the distal deictic expressions. for example,

He will come *tomorrow.* (Distal)

*U bhola*aauneya ho.

I used to smoke those days. (Distal)

*Mu uhila*tamakhukhanochhaya.

Similarly, Bajhangi has proximal time deixis. It is close to the coding time. For example,

Pull the trigger *now.* (Proximal)

*Ahilai*tan bandhukko call.

Comparison between English and Bajhangi time deictic expressions:

The English and Bajhangi time deictic expression are compared in the following table.

Table 5

English time distal deictic expressions	Bajhangi time distal deictic expressions
In the past	Paili/Uila, uilai
Then	Taibela, Uibella, Ta pachhi
Ago	Aghadi, Agnai, Uilai
Those days	Uila, Tanudina
Last days/week, month, year	Aghilla/Gayeka Dina, Hauta, Maina, Basrsa
Previous day/week, month, year	Aghilla/Gayeka Dina, Hauta, Maina, Basrsa
Yesterday	Beli
Last night/morning	Gaya Basa/Rata, Chakala
Tomorrow	Bhola
Soon	Chattai
Next time	Dossara/Pachhilla/Akhka. Aunya, PallaPali
To night	AjaBasa/Rata
This morning/evening	AjhaBasa/Chhakala
The day after tomorrow	Porukhi
The day from tomorrow	Nirukhi
The fourth day from today	Attanirukhi

Table 6

English time proximal deictic expressions	Bajhangi time proximal deictic expressions
Now	Aila
Today	Aaja
Now days	Achhel/Ajavola
These days	Yinudina, Achhel, Ajabhola
At present	Aila
Right now	Aaillai
This time	Ai bela
Some time	Kailai-Kaikhi
Still	Achhelsamma, Ailasamma
Already	Aghadi/Agi
Just	Thikka, Ahilai
Recently	Achhelai/Ahilai
This week, month, year	Yeihauta, maina, barsha, bassa(palla) saala

I) Similarities

Both the English and Bajhangi time deictic expressions can be classified under present, past and future tense. This classification can be taken as proximal and distal distinction. The present tense time deictic terms come under the proximal and past and future tense time deictic terms come under distal class. For example:

It is raining *today.* (Proximal)

*Aja*barsaaunalagyakochha.

Yesterday, I was absent. (Distal)

Beli mu aayakonai.

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English and Bajhangi time deictic terms can be used to refer to the point of time and period of time. For example,

I am not speaking right *now.* (Point of time)

Mu *aaila*bollalagekoachhina.

English and Bajhangi time deictic terms can be used to refer to the point of time and period of time. For example,

I am not speaking right *now.* (Point of time)

Mu *ahila*bollalagayakoachhina.

I used to smoke those days. (Period of time)

Uila mu tamakhukhanochhya.

Pure and impure time deictic terms have been found in both English and Bajhangi. For example,

He came here *ago.* (Pure distal)

*U aganai*yaaayo.

I will go to Kathmandu *next year* (impure)

MU *pachillabarsa* Kathmandu Jhanyahu. (impure)

II)   Differences

English has larger number of impure time deictic terms and lesser number of pure time deictic terms whereas Bajhangi has larger number of pure time deictic terms and lesser number of impure time deictic terms. For example,

I am not speaking *now.* (Impure)

Mu *aahila*bollalagyakoachhina. (Pure)

I don't go to school *these days.* (Impure)

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Achhel mu skulajhanaina.(Pure)

Bajhangi has larger number of time deictic terms than in English many terms can be used to refer to the same time orientation in Bajhangi. For example

He came *here ago*

U *aghadi/agnai/uilai*yaayo.

She was here *then.*

U *taibela/ taitala/ uthinyai*yachhya.

Bhangi has pure distal term than English. English has only impure term to show the distal coding time. For example,

He will come the day after *tomorrow.* (Distal)

U *porukhi*aunya ho.

4.2   Summary of Findings

The summary of the study was written on the basis of the result and findings were listed.

4.2.1 Findings

The following are the major findings of the research which can be presented in the following headings.

4.2.2 BajhangiDeictic Expression

From the analysis and interpretation Bajhangi deictic expressions are found as given below.

Bajhangi has lager number of proximal deictic expression which are *Ya, Yaikhi, Najikai, Laga, Achhel, Ajabhola, Yinudina, Aila, Aillai.*

Bajhangi place proximal deictic expressions are *Ya, Yamathimi, Yaagadi, Wari, Yabata, Khakhai, Thekkainai, Laga, Yo.*

Bajhangi place distal deictic expressions are: *Ta, Parino, Pura, Pari, Pachhadii.*

Bajhangi time proximal deictic expressions are *Ajabhola, Aila, Achhel, Yinudina, Ajakadina, Aillai.*

Bajhangi time distal deictic expressions are *Taibela, Unudinna, Pararsal, Poru, Niru, aaunyadina.*

Bajhangi proximal time deictic expressions are realized by present tense and distal expression by future and past tense.

Place deictic expressions in Bajhangi can be classified under pure and impure gestural and non-gestural.

4.2.3 Similarities between Bajhangi and English Place and Time Deictic Expressions

i. Both Bajhangi and Enlish have proximal and distal deictic expressions in terms of place and time deixix.

ii. English and Bajhangi have impure and pure time deictic expressions.

iii. Both English and Bajhangi have Gestural and Non-gestural place deictic expression.

iv. English and Bajhangi time deictic terms can be used to refer to the point of time and period of time.

v. English and Bajhangi deictic expressions can be classified proximal and time deixis under the coding time.

4.2.4 Differences between Bajhangi and English Place and Time Deictic Expressions

Bajhangi is richer than English regarding distal time deictic expression.

Different English place deictic terms are realized by same Bajhangi place deictic terms. For example:

Come here *ago*

U aghadi/agnai/uilaiayo.

Regarding present time deictic expressions, English is richer than Bajhangi because Bajhangi has same term to refer to different English terms. But in totality, Bajhangi is richer than English, same term in English can be represented by different two or more terms in Bajhangi.

English is richer than Bajhangi regarding deictic expression because different English place deictic terms have single equivalent term in Bajhangi. However, same term in English is represented by many terms in Bajhangi. For example:

These days.,

Yinudina, AchalAjabhola.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1   Conclusion of the Study

Conclusion here refers to the gist of the findings. The findings of the study presented above are listed here in concise form. The conclusions of the study represent the whole findings which are listed as follows

a)   From the data analysis the research study found out that both English and Bajhangi languages have proximal and distal deictic expressions in term of place and time deixis.

b)   Bhajhangi has more proximal deictic expression regarding time and place deixis.

c)   Same place deictic proximal and distal term is optionally denoted by various terms in Bhajangi in many cases.

d)   Bhajangi proximal time deictic expressions are realized by present tense and distal expressions by future and past tense.

e)   Place deictic terms in English and Bhajangi can be classified under three categories viz. proximal, distal and neutral.

f)   English and Bhajangi time deictic terms can be used to refer to the point of time and period of time.

5.2   Recommendation

Based on the aforementioned conclusion of the study, the study recommends the following implication for further betterment.

5.2.1 Policy Related

a)   While designing English syllabus for Bhajangi learners, syllabus designers and experts should consider the different deictic terms realized by same Bhajangi place deictic terms.

b)   The roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders such as governments, SMC, PTA, school administration are required to make national policies about the promotion, maintenance and development of the deixis system of Bhajangi which is helpful to the learners from native Bhajangi speakers to gain and develop the ideas on the issues related to the deixis system.

c)   The conceptual framework of the study will help the curriculum designers, policy makers, language experts and teachers to develop a clear framework of teaching Bhajangi and English deixis system.

d)   The findings of the study help the government to formulate clear policies of teaching Bhajangi and English deixis in the present days and the days ahead.

e)   Teacher should consider the differences while teaching English to the speakers of Bajhangi because they feed difficult to learn the different deictic term than the similar deictic term.

5.2.2 Practice Related

a)   This research is comparative study between two languages; Bajhangi and English. It helps the language teachers who are teaching English as a second or foreign language because comparative study helps the teacher to predict the areas of difficulty that learners face and possible errors that learners commit.

b) Consider the similarity between English and Bajhangi i.e. proximal and distal place and time deictic expression while teaching place and time deixis.

c) Bajhangi learners might have difficulty in learning place deictic expression in English because English deictic terms are realized by same Bajhangi place deictic term.

d) Regarding proximal and distal deictic expressions, on the basis of time deixis, Bajhangi has more deictic terms than English. The teacher should make it clear to the students.

5.2.3. Further Research Related

a) This research will provide a valuable secondary source for the researchers.

b) It will provide new research areas which are left to the investigated such as proximal and distal deictic expression of the two different languages.

c) This study is delimited to the comparative study of deixis of English and Bajhangi in terms of place and time deixis. Similarly, other types of study can be investigated in the field of deixis.

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InterviewSchedule

This interviewed schedule has been prepared to elicit primary data required for the research work entitled. "Place and time deixis in English and Baghangi" which is being carried out under the guidance of Dr. AnjuGiri, Professor Central Department of English Education, Faculty of Education, T.U., Kirtipur. I hope that all of you co-operate me giving reliable and authentic information which will be invaluable help to complete this research work

<div align="right">

Researcher

LokendraBahadurThagunna

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

</div>

Name:

Address:

Sex:

Age:

Academic qualification:

1. How do you tell the following sentences in Bajhangi?

A.   Place Deictive Words

1.   Come here(यताआउ ।)

     ……………………………………………………………………………

2.   Go there(उताजाउ ।)

     ……………………………………………………………………………

3.   His school is on the top of the hill.(उसको विद्यालय पहाडको टुप्पोमा छ ।)

     ……………………………………………………………………………

4. Go over there for a while.(केही समयकालागिमाथिजानुहोस् ।)

    ....

5. The collage is nearby my village.(कलेज मेरो गाउँको छेउमा छ ।)

    ....

6. That dress is green.(त्यो पोशाक हरियो छ ।

    ....

7. Her house is at the bottom of the hill.(उसको घर पहाडको फेदमा छ ।)

    ....

8. My copy is on the desk.(मेरो कापी टेबुलमा छ ।)

    ....

9. Come here up.(यहाँमाथिआउ ।)

    ....

10. Come down fast.(छिटो तलआउँ ।)

    ....

11. This house is very beautiful.(यो घर अति सुन्दर छ ।)

    ....

12. Hospital is far from here.(अस्पतालयहाँभन्दा धेरै टाढा छ ।)

    ....

13. He doesn't go there.(ऊ त्यहाँजाँदैन ।)

    ....

14. There is a bus station in the left of the hospital.(त्यहाँबसपार्कको बाँयातिर अस्पताल छ ।)

....

15.　My home is in the right of the way.(मेरो घर बाटोको दायाँतिर छ ।)

....

16.　She is running towards me.(उनी म भएतिर दौडिरहेकी छिन् ।)

....

17.　Go across the road.(रोडलाई पार गरेर जाउ ।)

....

18.　This is not a bag.(यो झोलाहोइन ।)

....

19.　A man is sitting under the tree.(मानिस रुखको तल बसिरहेको छ ।)

....

20.　She is inside the classroom.(उनीकक्षाकोठाभित्र छिन् ।)

....

B.　Time Deixis

1.　I will come tomorrow.(म भोलीआउनेछु ।)

....

2.　I have to finish this work today.(मैले यो कामआजै सक्नुपर्छ ।)

....

3.　He will visit us soon.(उ छिट्टै हामीलाई भेट्नेछ ।

....

4.　I was absent, yesterday. (हिजो म अनुपस्थितथिए ।)

....

5. I am speaking right now.(म अहिले बोलिरहेको छु ।)

....

6. I will go Canada next year.(म अर्कोवर्ष क्यानडा जानेछु ।)

....

7. I will finish it tonight.(मैले आज यो सक्नुपर्छ ।)

....

8. When do you go home?(तपाई घर कहिले जानुहुन्छ ?)

....

9. He died last year.(गतवर्ष उ म¬यो ।)

....

10. She was here then.(उनीयहाँथिइनन् ।)

....

11. He does not speak at that time.(यो समयमा उ बोल्दैन ।

....

12. I lost my mobile last night.(हिजोराती मैले मोवाइल हराए ।)

....

13. She has not come yet.(उनीअहिलेसम्मआएकी छैनन् ।)

....

14. You are working at the present.(तिमीअहिले कामगरिरहेका छौं ?)

....

15. I used to play football those days.(तीदिनहरुमा म फुटबल खेल्थे ।)

....

16. Sometimes I go to market.(म कहिलेकाँहीबजार जान्छु ।

....

17. I do not come this day.(मआजआउदिन ।)

....

18. He will come soon.(म चाडै आउनेछु ।)

....

19. I have not finished this work yet.(मैले अहिलेसम्म यो काम सकेको छैन ।)

....

20. I have bought new house recently.(मैले भर्खर नयाँ घर किनेको छु ।)

....