PRONOMINAL IN ENGLISH AND DARAI

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

Submitted by

Narayan Prasad Adhikari

Department of English Education

Faculty of Education

Prithvi Narayan Campus, T.U

Pokhara, Nepal

2010

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DECLARATION

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

Date: 2067/06/16

....

Narayan Prasad Adhikari

RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **Mr. Narayan Prasad Adhikari** has prepared this thesis entitled **"Pronominal in English and Darai "** under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend this thesis for acceptance.

Date: 2067/06/19

                                    ……………………………….

                                    Mr. Yam Bahadur Kshetry (Guide)

                                    Reader

                                    Department of English Education

                                    Faculty of Education

                                    Prithvi Narayan Campus, T.U.

                                    Pokhara, Nepal

RECOMMENDATION FOR EVALUATION

This thesis has been recommended for evaluation from the following 'Research Guidance Committee'.

Signature

Mr. Amirman Shrestha

Reader and Head   ……………………..

Department of English Education   Chairperson

Prithvi Narayan Campus, T.U, Pokhara

Mr. Tirtha Aryal

Reader   ……………………..

Department of English Education   Member

Prithvi Narayan Campus, T.U., Pokhara

Mr. Yam Bahadur Kshetry (Guide)

Reader   ……………………..

Department of English Education   Member

Prithvi Narayan Campus, T.U., Pokhara

Date: 2067/06/20

EVALUATION AND APPROVAL

This thesis has been evaluated and approved by the following 'Thesis Evaluation and Approval Committee'.

Signature

Mr. Amirman Shrestha

Reader and Head

Department of English Education

Prithvi Narayan Campus, T.U, Pokhara

……………………..

Chairperson

Dr. Jai Raj Awasthi

Professor

Department of English Education

Chairperson

English and Other Foreign Languages

Education Subject Committee

T.U., Kirtipur

……………………..

Expert

Mr. Yam Bahadur Kshetry (Guide)

Reader

Department of English Education

Prithvi Narayan Campus, T.U, Pokhara

……………………..

Member

Date: 2067/07/13

DEDICATION

Affectionately Dedicated

To

My Late Parents and My Family

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

September, 2010   Narayan Prasad Adhikari

ABSTRACT

This research entitled **"Pronominal in English and Darai "** has been prepared to determine the Darai pronominal, to find out similarities and differences between Darai and English pronominal and to list pedagogical implications and recommendations on the basis of the findings of the study. To accomplish this task, the researcher elicited data from both primary and secondary sources. The native speakers of the Darai language were the primary sources of the data and different books, journals, magazines and theses were the secondary sources of the data. Forty Darai speakers were selected through stratified random sampling. The informants had been selected from different places of Vyas Municipality, Tanahun. Among the informants, thirty were educated and ten were illiterate. Major findings of the study reveal the fact that Darai pronominal have suffixation system, especially for objective, dative and genitive cases. Nasal sound /n/ occurs in the final position of subjective pronoun in Darai but it does not occur in English. English has separate third person pronominal for male and female i.e. 'he' for male and 'she' for female. But Darai has the same pronominal /ughain/ for both male and female. English has only one third person neuter i.e. 'it' for both near and far. But Darai has separate words i.e. /isein/ for nearness and /usein/ for distance. English has the same form 'you' for different cases but the Darai language has different second person pronominal for numbers and cases i.e. /tain/ is for singular and /tahen/ is for plural. All possessive pronouns end in /hra/ but the third person plural ends in /ko/ in Darai. Objective and dative can be formed by adding /ke/ in the final part of the possessive. Genitive pronoun can be formed by adding the suffix /hi/ with the possessive pronouns. Both English and Darai demonstrative pronominal can be seen from two

perspectives: distance and number. Relative pronouns in both languages are more similar in form. Both languages have relative pronominal for persons and things. Interrogative pronominal are also more similar in form in both languages.

This research work consists of four chapters. Chapter one is introduction. It encompasses general background, an introduction to the English language, linguistic scenario of Nepal, an introduction to the Darai language, an introduction to the pronominal, an overview on contrastive analysis, review of the related literature, objectives of the study, significance of the study and definition of specific terms. Chapter two, deals with the methodology. It encompasses sources of data, population of the study, sampling procedure, research tools and process of data collection and limitations of the study. Chapter three is very important. It includes the analysis and interpretation of data. The data are descriptively presented, analyzed and compared. Chapter four incorporates findings, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

B.S.	:	Bikram Sambat
CA	:	Contrastive Analysis
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
Dr.	:	Doctor
e.g.	:	For Example
et al.	:	and other people
etc	:	et cetera and the rest
i.e.	:	That is to say
L_1	:	First Language
L_2	:	Second Language
Ltd.	:	Limited
M.Ed.	:	Master in Education
Mr.	:	Mister
pl	:	plural
PNC	:	Prithvi Narayan Campus
Pro.	:	Pronoun
Prof.	:	Professor
Regd N	:	Registered Number
sg	:	Singular
S.L.C.	:	School Leaving Certificate
S.N.	:	Serial Number
S.N.	:	Symbol Number
T.U.	:	Tribhuvan University
UNO	:	United Nations' Organization
Viz	:	Videlicet; Namely (*Latin symbol of contraction*)
Vol	:	Volume

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   General Background

Language is regarded as the most valuable possession of the human beings. It is a way by which human beings communicate. It is a dynamic and open system that allows human beings to communicate their thoughts, feelings, emotions, experiences and ideas. All the human beings begin to acquire at least one language during their childhood and become linguistically matured when they are five or six years of age.

Language is a God's special gift to human being. It is a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is an instrument of thinking as well as a source of delight. We cannot think of any social, academic and artistic activities going on without language.

Language is common to all and only human beings. It is the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. Different scholars have viewed language differently. According to Jespersen (1904), "Language is not an end in itself. It is a way of connection between souls, a means of communication" (p.4). To quote Sapir (1921), "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols" (p.9). Likewise, Block and Trager (1942), also defines "Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates" (p.5). To quote Richard et al (1999), "Language is the system of human communication by means of structural arrangement of sound to form larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences" (p.196). Similarly, Chomsky defines Language on the basis of its construction as "Language is a set of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements" (1957, p.13).

To sum up, language is vocal, arbitrary, unique, creative, complex and modifiable. It is a versatile and the most commonly used tool that people use to fulfill their needs.

1.1.1 An introduction to the English Language

English is an international language. According to Crystal (1987), "It belongs to the West Germanic Sub-Branch of Indo-European family of language" (p. 300). It is the most dominant language in the world. It plays an important role in human society because it serves as a lingua-franca at the international level. It has the largest body of vocabulary and the richest body of literature. Thus, English is not only the principal language but also gateway to the world body of knowledge. It is one of the recognized official languages of the UNO. It is a treasure house of knowledge too. Non-English communities have imported foreign inventions, ideas, culture, literature, modern technology, etc through this language. It is emerging in most of the countries as the chief language in schools after displacing another language.

In the context of Nepal, English is taught as a compulsory subject up to the bachelor level. Teaching English in Nepal aims at making students able to communicate their thoughts, feelings and beliefs with one another and with other people in any country.

In Nepal, English has been used by the educated people and elite circle since Rana regime. The Population Census -2001 shows that 1037 people speak English as a native language or mother language in Nepal. It stands in the sixty fourth positions in Nepal on the basis of its native speakers.

The position of the English language, in the language family, is shown in the following diagrams:

Diagram No. 1

Indo-European Language Family

Anglo-Iranian Celtic Italic Tocharian American Albanian Greek Germanic Bolta-Salvic Anatoliav

Iranian Endo-Aryan Continental Insular North West Baltic Salvic

English East North West
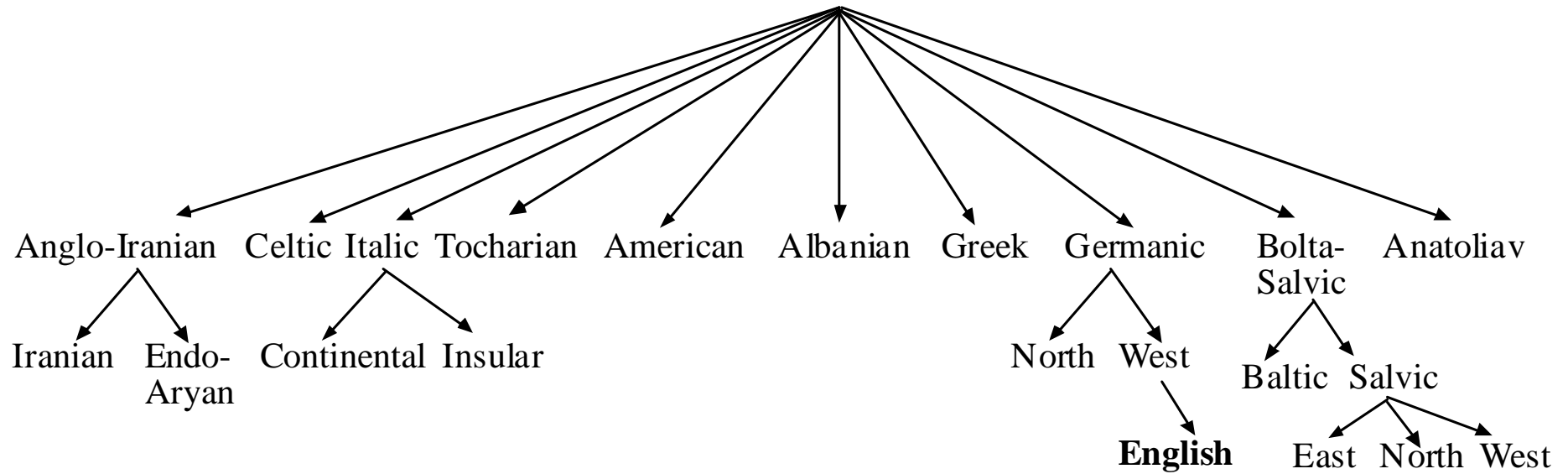
(Source: Crystal, 1986, p.300)

Similarly, Asher (1994) in 'The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics' Vol. II presents English under Anglo Frisian sub-group of Indo-European language family.

Diagram No. 2

Indo-European Language Family

```
                    Indo-European Language Family
                              |
          ┌───────────────────┼───────────────────┐
    Indo-European          Celtic              Romance
          |
   ┌──────┼──────┐
 West     East   North
   |       |       |
 ┌─┴──┐    |    ┌──┴────────┐
Anglo  German Gothic West        East
Frisian              |            |
 ┌──┴──┐      ┌───┬──┴──┐     ┌──┴──┐
English Frisian Icelandic Faroese Norwegian Danish Swedish
```
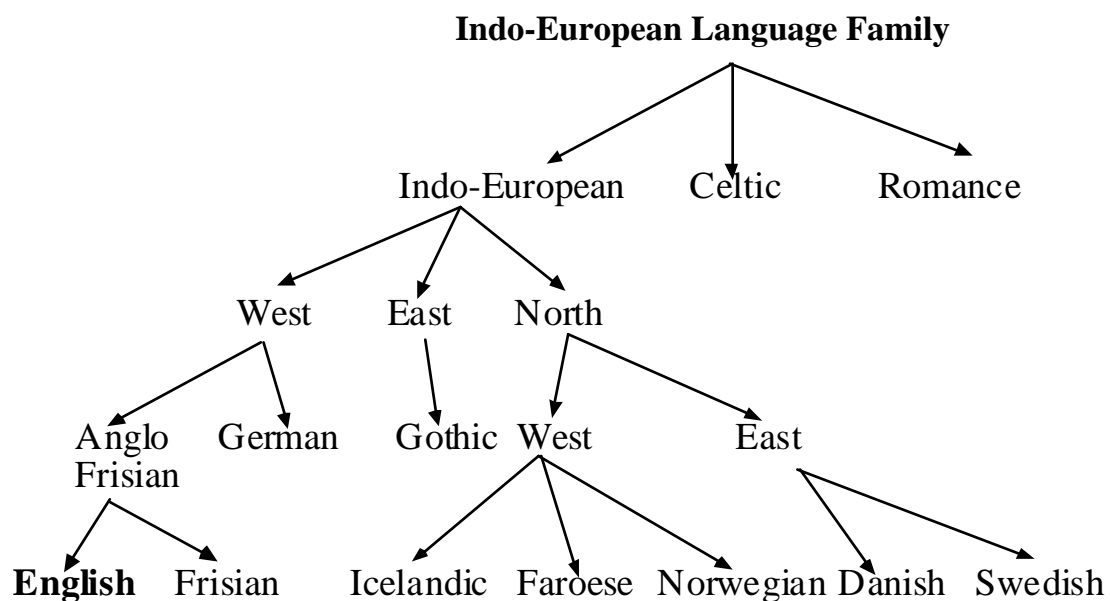
(Source: Asher, 1994, p.642)

1.1.2 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal accommodates an amazing cultural diversity comprising linguistic plurality. The Population Census -2001 has identified nearly 92 languages spoken as mother tongues. Besides, a number of languages have been reported as unknown which need to be precisely identified on the basis of field observation and their analysis. Nepal is a multiethnic nation including various ethnic and religious communities. Its ethnic and religious diversity is coupled with its linguistic plurality. Most of these living languages do not have their own written scripts. They have spoken forms only. The languages spoken in Nepal can be divided into four groups which are given below:

1.1.2.1 Indo-Aryan Group

The languages that fall under this family are as follows:

Nepali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Awadhi, Tharu, Raj Bansi, Danewar, Bengali, Megahi, Mamadi, Kumal, **Darai**, Majhi, Bote, Hindi, Chureti.

1.1.2.2 Tibeto-Burman Group

The languages that fall under this group are as follows:
Dura, Gurung, Limbu, Thakali, Ghale, Haya, Chamling, Baulua, Chepang, Yakkha, Khaling, Tibetan, Yholma, Tamang, Pahari, Chhiling Lhimi, Bhujel Kagate, Kaike, Bahing, Sang-Pang, Sunwar, Newar, Magar, Sherpa, Thami, Dhimal, Thulung, Chhantyal, Dhami, Nacchiring, Jirel, Dungmali, Lepcha, Tilung Lepcha.

1.1.2.3 Dravidian Group

Jhangad is the only language of the Dravidian family, which is spoken on the province of the Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

1.1.2.4 Austro-Asiatic Group

Satar (Santhali) is the only language in this family. It is spoken in Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal.This family has other branches, viz Mon-Kher and Munda.

(Source: Toba, 2003, p.15)

According to the degree of endangerment, each of these languages has been categorized in one of the seven levels which are as follows:

a) Safe languages-Newar, Limbu, Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Bantawa, Gurung, Rajbansi, Tibetan, Sherpa, Khaling, Kham.

b) Almost safe languages- Chamling, Santhali, Chepang, Danuwar, Jhangar, Thangnsi, Kulung, Dhimal, Yakkha, Thulung, Jenpang, **Darai**, Dolpo.

c) Potentially endangered languages-Kumal, Thakali, Chantyal, Dumi, Jire, Asthupariya, Mugali, Bethare.

d) Endangered languages- Dura, Umbule, Puma, Yholma, Nachiring, Meche, Pahari, Lepcha, Bote, Bahing, Kou, Raji, Hayu, Byansi, Yampju, Ghale, Khariya, Chhiling, Lohonung, Sunwar, Majhi, Bhujel.

e) Seriously endangered languages- Kaike, Raute, Kijan, Churauti, Baram, Tilung, Jerung, Narphu.

f) Moribund languages- Lhomi, Sam, Kagate, Koche, Kusunda, Ling Khim, Chhitang, Lhoi.

g) Extinct or nearly extinct languages- Bayhansi, Chonkha, Longaba, Sambya, Pongyong Chukwa, Bungla, Valing.

(Source: Yadav and Bajracharya, 2005, p.29)

1.1.3 The Darai Language: An Introduction

Nepal possesses an amazing cultural diversity including ethnic riches and linguistic plurality. Some languages are left with a marginal number of speakers and threatened with extinction. Darai is one of such minority languages spoken in Nepal.

The term 'Darai' entails both the Darai language and the Darai people who are the indigenous nationalities of Nepal. According to the Population Census - 2001, the Darai constitutes 14859 number of population of the country's total population. It means 0.05% of the total population of Nepal is occupied by Darai.

They are found to be scattered in different places of Nepal. They are mainly confined to Tanahun, Palpa, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Makawanpur, Dhading and Chitwan districts.

According to Toba (2003), "The Darai language is one of the endangered languages of Nepal, belonging to Indo-Aryan Group of language" (p.15). This

language is affected by the Nepali language. All Darai people are bilingual. They speak the Nepali and Darai languages.

Darai people claim that their ancestral home was 'Darvanga' of India. Hodsun(1874) has written 'Dari' for Darai. According to Hodsun (ibid), "The Darai language is similar to Turanian language" (p.62).

Grierson has written 'Darahi' for Darai. According to Grierson (1909), "It is similar to Aryan language" (p.19).

According to Carl Cotapiece and Saron Cotapiece (1973), Darai is affected by Hindi, Nepali and Maithili.

The Darais have been living densely in the periphery of Vyas Municipality, Tanahun. According to the Population Census -2001, there are 3,014 Darai native speakers in Tanahun district and 2517 Darai native speakers in Vyas Municipality.

All Darai people are Hindus by religion. They are animists. They have their own feasts and festivals and rituals. Their lifestyle is influenced by agriculture. They love fishing in the rivers like Madi, Narayani, Daraudi, Gandaki etc. Some are engaged in business, services and other occupations. The new generation has been involved in teaching profession too. Some have joined the Indian and Nepali Armies and have been far away to America, Australia, Malaysia etc.

There are different sorts of sub-castes divisions in Darai. They are Kokalshahi, Jhederana, Suryathakur, Chamfarana, Gokulshahi, Lamchhane etc. Generally speaking, two types of marriage are in practice: the arranged marriage and love marriage. They enjoy Ghatu Nanch, Rodi and Chudka.

1.1.4 Pronominal: An Introduction

Grammar consists of morphology and syntax. Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation.

Word is the smallest free form found in language. Word can be divided into two classes, viz, major word classes which include content words and lexical words; minor word classes which are also known as closed types words, function words, grammatical words and structural words. Major class words belong to the major classes like nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Minor word classes: include articles, prepositions, pronominal, determiners, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, etc.

The common term of pronominal is pronoun which can be used to substitute a noun or a noun phrase. A pronoun is a referential word that takes the place of noun usually when the referent is known to writer and reader, speaker and listener.

According to Aarts and Aarts (1986), "Pronouns are usually treated as forming one word class with several subclasses" (p. 48). Likewise to quote Allsop (1989), "Pronouns are used to replace a noun already referred to, that is, we use the pronoun instead of repeating the noun" (p. 90)."In the majority of cases, a pronominal functions as a whole noun phrase and therefore doesn't have any determiner or modifiers" (Leech and Svartvik, 1994, p. 335). Similarly,Yule (1997) also defines "Pronouns are words (me, they, he himself, this, it) used in place of noun phrases, typically referring to things already known" (p.219). Similarly, Crystal (2002) also defines "Pronouns and words which stand for a noun or a whole noun phrase, or several noun phrases. They can also refer directly to some aspect of the situation surrounding the speaker or writer" (p. 210).

Diagram No. 3

Types of Pronominal

| Personal
I, we,
you, she,
he, it,
they | Possessive
My, our,
your, her,
his, its, their | Demonstrative
This, that,
these, those | Reflexive
Myself,
ourselves,
himself,
themselves,
ourselves,
itself | Relative
Who, what,
why, whose,
which, how | Interrogative
Who, what,
why, whose,
whom, how | Indefinite
Somebody,
someone,
anyone,
anybody,
nobody
nothing
none |
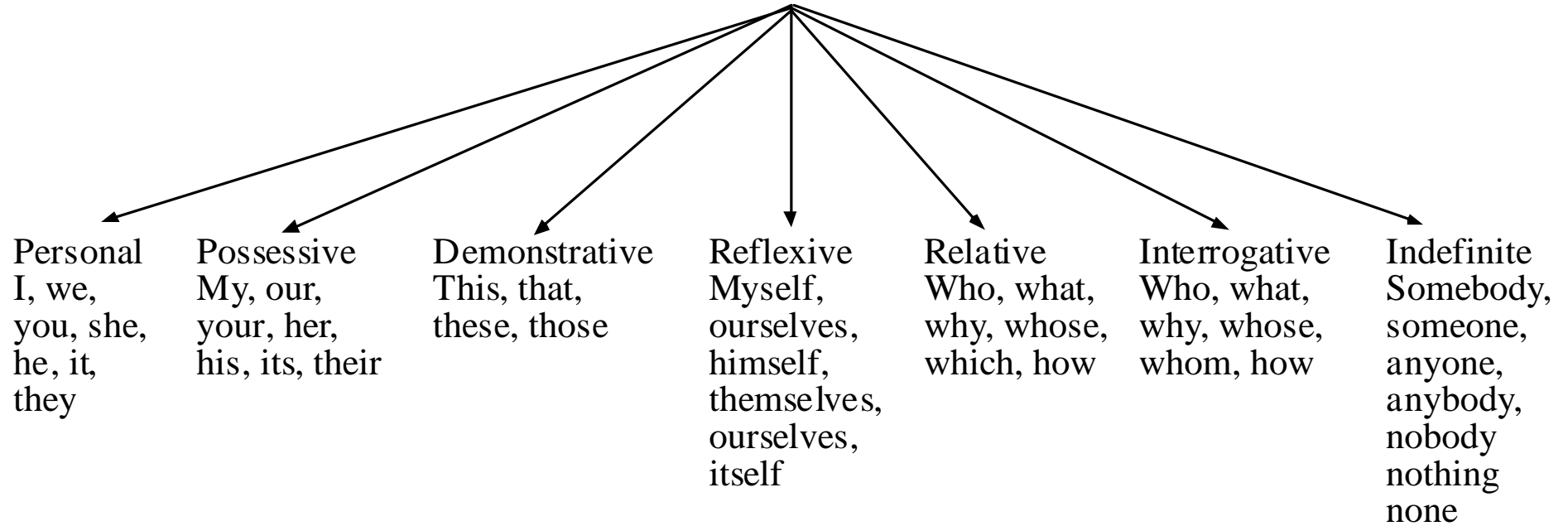
(Source: Aarts and Aarts, 1986, p.49)

1.1.4.1 English Pronominal

There are many types of English Pronominal which are as follows:

a) Personal pronoun: The pronoun which stands for person is known as personal pronoun. There are three kinds of persons in personal pronouns. They are:

    i)   First person: I, we, me, us

    ii)   Second person: You

    iii)   Third person: He, she, it, they, him, her, them

b) Possessive pronouns: A possessive pronoun is one that is used for showing ownership, as: my, mine, our, ours, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, their, theirs. Possessive pronominal behave very much like corresponding genitive noun constructions. There are two sub-classes of possessive pronominal: those which function dependently, that is as determiners in the structure of the noun phrase and those which function independently,

c) Demonstrative pronoun: The pronouns which are used to point out the objects to which they refer are called demonstrative pronouns, as: this, that, these, those, etc. They function as constituents of the sentences or in the structures of the noun phrase. They can be differentiated from two criteria: number and proximity.

d) Relative pronoun: The pronoun which refers to some noun going before is called relative pronoun, as: what, who, when, where, whose, which, whom, that, etc. They relate to its antecedent. They are always placed at the beginning of the clause, whether it is subject, complement, adverbial, post modifier or prepositional complement.

e) Reflexive pronouns: If the action done by the subject turns back upon the subject itself, it is called reflexive pronoun, as: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Reflexive

pronominal end with 'self' (singular) and 'selves' (plural). These suffixes are added to the determination on possessive forms for the 1st and 2nd person and to the objective form for the 3rd person.

f) Interrogative pronoun: An interrogative pronoun is one that is used for asking questions, as: what, who, when, where, whose, which, whom, how. Interrogative pronominal are used to introduce direct wh-questions.

g) Indefinite pronoun: The indefinite pronoun is one that refers to persons or things in general way, but doesn't refer to any person or thing in particular, as: somebody, someone, something, anything, anybody, anyone, nobody, no one, nothing, everybody, etc. Indefinite pronominal occur as compound forms. They all are written in as single words, except for the phrase 'no one'. They are, in a logical sense, quantitative; they have universal meaning, and corresponding closely to determiners of the same or of similar form.

The following tables show different pronominal in English:

Table No. 1

Personal Pronominal in English

Person	Case	Number	
		Singular	Plural
1st person	Subjective	I	We
	Objective	Me	Us

	Dative	Me	Us
	Genitive	mine	ours
2nd person	Subjective	You	you
	Objective	You	you
	Dative	You	you
	Genitive	Yours	yours
3rd person	Subjective	Masculine: he	they
		Feminine: she	
		Neuter: it	
	Objective	Masculine: him	them
		Feminine: her	
		Neuter: it	
	Dative	Masculine: him	them
		Feminine: her	

		Neuter: it	
	Genitive	Masculine: his	theirs
		Feminine: hers	
		Neuter: its	

(Source: Aarts and Aarts, 1986, p. 49)

Table No. 2

Possessive Pronominal in English

Number Person	Determiner function		Pronominal function	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	my	Our	mine	ours
2nd person	your	Your	yours	yours
3rd person	his/her/its	Their	hers/his/its	theirs

(Source: Celce-Murica and Larsen-Freeman, 1999, p. 298)

Table No. 3

Demonstrative pronominal in English

Proximity	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Near	This	these
Far	That	those

Table No. 4
Relative Pronominal in English

	Subject	Object	Possessive
For persons	Who	Whom/who	whose
	That	That	
For things	Which	Which	whose/of which
	That	That	

(Source: Thomson and Martinet (1996, p.81)

Other English relative pronominal are what, why, where, when, how (manner), how (quantity) etc.

Table No. 5

Reflexive Pronominal in English

Person	Number	
	Singular	Plural
1st person	Myself	ourselves
2nd person	Yourself	yourselves
3rd person	Masculine: himself	
	Feminine: herself	
	Neuter: itself	themselves

(Source: Aarts and Aarts, 1986, p.50)

Table No.6

Interrogative Pronominal in English

Who	Whose	What	When	Where	How (manner)
Why	Which	Whom	How (quantity)		How many/much

Table No. 7

Major Indefinite Pronominal and Determiners in English

	Number	Function	Count		Non-count
			Personal	Non-personal	
Universal	Singular	Pronoun	Everyone Everybody	Everything	(it all)
			Each		
		Determiner	Every Each		All
	Plural	Pronoun	(they all/both)		
		Determiner	All/both		
Assertive	Singular	Pronoun	Someone Somebody	Something	Some
		Determiner	A (n)		
	Plural	Pronoun and	Some		

		determiner			
Non-assertive	Singular	Pronoun	Anyone Anybody	Anything	
		Determiner	Either Any		Any
	Plural	Pronoun and determiner	Any		
Negative	Singular	Pronoun	Non one Nobody	Nothing	None
			None		
		Pronoun and determiner	Neither		
	Plural	Pronoun	None		
	Singular or plural	Determiner	No		

(Source: Quirk et al. 1995, p.377)

1.1.5 Contrastive Analysis: An Overview

Contrastive analysis is a branch of applied linguistics which compares two languages typologically in order to find out the points of similarities and differences between them. The task of comparing languages is concern of CA. In short, CA is concerned with two languages: one may be the first language and the other may be the second language or the foreign language. Comparison can be done between two different languages and between two dialects of the same language. The first one is called the inter-lingual comparison and the second one is called intra-lingual comparison. Comparison can also be done in different levels of language viz. phonological, morphological, syntactic and discourse levels as well.

a) Difference between the first language and target language causes hindrance whereas the learning is facilitated by the similarity between them.

b) Hindrance leads to difficulty in learning, whereas facilitation leads to ease in learning.

c) Learning difficulty, in turn leads to errors in performance; whereas learning ease leads to errorless performance.

Contrastive analysis has two significant functions: primary and secondary functions. The primary function is the predictive function whilst the secondary function is the explanation of the sources of errors committed by the second language learners. Contrastive analysis has two aspects. They are linguistic aspect and psychological aspect. Linguistic aspect deals with the theory to find some features quite easy and some others extremely difficult. Psychological aspect deals with the theory to predict the possible errors made by second language learners.

Linguistic component of contrastive analysis is based on the following aspects:

) Language learning is a matter of habit formation.

) The state of mind of L_1 and L_2 learners is different. The mind of a L_1 learner is tabula rasa (like a clean state); whereas that of an L_2 learner is full of L_1 habits.

) Languages are comparable.

Psychological component of CA, which is also known as Transfer Theory, is based on the fact that past learning affects the present learning. If it facilitates learning, it is positive transfer. But if it hinders new learning, it is called negative transfer.

To sum up, CA helps the language teachers like us in showing the areas of differences between the two languages, identifying which areas are more difficult for the learners, also explaining the sources of errors in their performance. For these, it therefore suggests on what areas the teacher should concentrate much and determines the areas that the learners have to learn with greater degree of emphasis. It helps in designing teaching/learning materials and remedial courses for those particular areas that need more attention. Thus, CA is pedagogically important in teaching/learning activities.

1.2   Review of the Related Literature

Phyak (2004) has conducted a research entitled "English and Limbu pronominal: A Linguistic Comparative Study". His principal objective was to compare and contrast pronominal systems of the English and Limbu Languages. To achieve the objectives of the study, both primary and secondary sources of data were utilized. Data were elicited from selected Limbu native speakers using structured interview as the researcher's tool. He has found that Limbu has more complex pronominal system than English. Limbu personal and possessive pronominal are categorized under three numbers: singular, dual and plural but in English, there are only two numbers i.e. singular and plural.

Lama (2005) has carried out a research on "English and Tamang pronominal: A Comparative Study". His principal objective was to compare and contrast pronominal systems of English and Tamang. He has adopted both primary and secondary sources of data to achieve the objectives. He has elicited data from selected Tamang native speakers using structured interview as the researcher's tool. He found that the existence of inclusive and exclusive pronominal for the first person personal pronominal in plural number in the Tamang language which are lacking in the English language. He also pointed out that Tamang possesses the second person honorific and non-honorific personal pronominal that do not exist in English.

Chaudhary (2005) has conducted a research on "Pronominal in the Tharu and English Languages: A Comparative Study" and his main objective was to find out similarities and differences between pronominal in the English and Tharu languages. To achieve the objectives of the study, both primary and secondary sources of data were utilized. Data were elicited from selected Tharu native speakers using structured interview as the researcher's tool. The study shows that both the languages have more or less similar number of pronominal except for a few more words in the Tharu language due to the existence of alternative words. Tharu has the same pronominal for masculine and feminine gender.

Bhat (2005) has carried out research entitled "Pronominal in the English and Raji Languages: A Comparative Study". The main purpose of the study was to determine Raji pronominal and to find out similarities and differences between English and Raji pronominal. His principal objective was to compare and contrast pronominal systems of English and Raji language. He has adopted both primary and secondary sources of data to achieve the objectives. He has elicited data from selected Raji native speakers using structured interview as the researcher's tool. His finding was that Raji language has more number of pronominal than that of English language. Raji pronominal have affixation system but this system is lacking in English language. Raji language has some honorific pronominal especially used for kinship relation.

Rai (2005) has carried out a research work on "Pronominal in the English and Chhintang Rai languages: A Linguistic Comparative Study". The main purpose of study was to determine pronominal in Chhintang Rai and to compare and contrast them with those of English. To achieve the objectives of the study, both primary and secondary sources of data were utilized. Data were elicited from selected Chhintang Rai native speakers using structured interview as the researcher's tool. He found that Chhintang has more number of pronominal in comparison to English and they are more complex than those of English. Chhhintang has the existence of inclusive pronominal for the first person personal pronominal which doesn't exist in English language.

Sharma (2006) has carried out research on "English and Bajjika pronominal: A Comparative Study". She has adopted both primary and secondary sources of data to achieve the objectives. She has elicited data from selected Bajjika native speakers using structured interview as the research tool. She has found that the Bajjika language has more complex pronominal system than English. Similarly, there is no use of pronominal for male and female in the Bajjika language. Formation of nominative, possessive and objective cases is irregular in English. But they are systematic in the Bajjika language. The English language has no honorificity. There is honorific form in the Bijjika language.

No comparative study on the pronominal in English and Darai has been carried out yet. Hence, this research is being undertaken to compare pronominal of English and Darai. It is a new adventure in itself. So, this research work will be invaluable and different from others.

1. 3   Objectives of the Study

This study had the following objectives:
   a) To determine the Darai pronominal in relation to English.
   b) To find out similarities and differences between Darai and English pronominal.
   c) To list some pedagogical implications.

1.4   Significance of the Study

This is a fresh research work on the Darai language. It is a valuable and important treasure for the Department of English Language Education and the Darai language speakers as well. The linguists, grammarians, researchers, students, teachers and textbook writers can also be benefited from the present study. Furthermore, this research work is significant for further research works and developing the grammar of the Darai language. The findings of this study are useful in teaching and learning activities. So, it has pragmatic value. This research is also fruitful for those who teach English for Darai children as foreign language. Similarly, other researchers who want to carry out the similar types of research in future may get benefit from this study.

1.5   Definition of Specific Term

First language: A person's mother tongue or the language that acquired first.

Second language: A language which is other than one's mother tongue used for a special purposes such as for education, government.

Language Acquisition Device: The capacity to acquire one's first language when this capacity is pictured as a sort of mechanism or apparatus.

Safe language: It is a language that is used in inter-generation language transmission. It has a large number of speakers and high rate of language retention.

Endangered language: A language that is on the verge of its extinction as the new generation no longer uses it as their mother tongue. The present few numbers of speakers too no longer use it in their communication

Moribund language: Language which is left with a handful of mostly elderly speakers and is on the verge of extinction.

Rodi: A special institution where people gather in the evening to sing and talk together. It is common in Gurung, Dura, Magar and Darai communities.

Ghatu Nanch: A kind of cultural dance which is common in Gurung, Dura and Darai.

Chudka: A kind of interesting dance and song where singing and dancing is performed specially in the evening. The young boys and girls participate.

Transliteration: The conversion of one writing system into another. It needs to be distinguished from 'transcription', in which the sounds of the source word are conveyed by letters in target language.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This research was carried out using the following methodology:

2.1   Sources of Data

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of the data to carry out this research work.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary sources of data were the native speakers of the Darai language.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary sources of data were mainly from different books, journals, theses, documents, and some others. viz, Quirk et al. (1985, p.377), Aarts and Aarts (1986,p.49), Thomson and Martinet (1986, p. 81) and Cele-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999, p. 98) etc.

2.2   Population of the Study

This study was based on forty informants to elicit the Darai pronominal. Forty Darai speakers were selected from different places of Vyas Municipality namely, Handigaun, Khakauli, Sankhar, Pateni, Mohoriyatar, Dangrikholsi, Daraigaun, Bhadgaun, Dumsichaur, Ranigaun, Kumaltari, Chintutar, Dumsigaun, Darai Pandhera, Charkune, Khahare, Sewar, Dhodeni, Baireni, Ratauli etc.

The following table shows the total number of informants included in the study:

Table No. 8

Population of the Study

	Criteria			
	Educational Background	Gender		No. of Population
		Male	Female	
Vyas Municipality, Tanahun	Illiterate	5	5	10
	Educated	15	15	30
Total		**20**	**20**	**40**

2.3   Sample Population and Sampling Procedure

Sample population of study consisted of 40 Darai native speakers on the basis of educational background and Gender. Under educational background, there were two groups i.e. illiterate and educated. Those who were unable to read and write were considered as illiterate. Likewise, informants with academic qualification above S.L.C. were taken as educated. The researcher adopted the stratified random sampling procedure for selecting sample population.

2.4   Tools for Data Collection

The researcher used structured interview schedule for selected illiterate informants and questionnaire for the educated ones as a research tool to collect the data from the selected Darai native speakers.

2.5   Process of Data Collection

First of all, the researcher piloted the interview schedule and questionnaire with the help of some educated Darai native speakers. Then, he visited selected places and established a close rapport with them. He told the Darai native speakers about the objectives of his research and its significance. After that, he took oral interview in terms of interview schedule and the interview was recorded using paper and pen technique in the written form. Likewise, he handed the questionnaire to the selected educated informants and asked them to write their own responses clearly. At last, after the interview and received of questionnaire, he thanked them for their invaluable help. Darai pronominal were elicited on the basis of English pronominal.

2.6   Limitations of the Study

a) The present work was limited to the pronominal section of parts of speech.

b) It was based on the comparison between English and Darai pronominal, as: Personal pronouns, Demonstrative pronouns, Possessive pronouns, Interrogative pronouns, Reflexive pronouns, Relative pronouns and Indefinite pronouns.

c) Only 40 Darai people were consulted for the study.

d) The study followed the descriptive and comparative methods.

e) The primary data were collected with the help of both the structured interview schedule and questionnaire.

f) English pronominal were taken from the secondary sources of the data mainly from Quirk et al. (1985, p.377), Aarts and Aarts (1986, p.49), Thomson and Martinet (1986, p.81) and Celce-Murica and Larsen-Freeman (1999, p.98).

g) Darai pronominal were taken from the primary sources of data mainly from Darai people in Vyas Municipality, Tanahun.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the collected data in the research field. The required data from the respondents were collected, rechecked and tabulated in order to achieve the set objectives of the study. Moreover, the similarities and differences between English and Darai pronominal have been shown with the help of tables and illustrations. The data have been analyzed on the basis of the following points:

a) Personal pronominal.

b) Possessive pronominal.

c) Demonstrative pronominal.

d) Relative pronominal

e) Reflexive pronominal

f) Interrogative pronominal

g) Indefinite pronominal

3.1   Analysis of Pronominal in Darai

As mentioned above, the following tables show the pronominal in Darai:

Table No. 9

Personal Pronominal in Darai

Person	Case	Number	
		Singular	Plural
1st person	Subjective	main	haen
	Objective	mehrake	hamhrake
	Dative	mehrake	hamhrake
	Genitive	mehrahi	hamhrahi
2nd person	Subjective	tain	tahen
	Objective	tehrake	teuhrake
	Dative	tehrake	teuhrake
	Genitive	tehrahi	teuhrahi
3rd person	Subjective	Masculine: ughain	enhenn(near)
		Feminine: ughain	onhean (far)
		Neuter: isein (near)	

		usein (far)	
	Objective	Masculine: ukhrake	enhennke (near) onhennke (far)
		Feminine: ukhrake	
		Neuter: ekhrake (near) ukhrake (far)	
	Dative	Masculine: ukhrake	enhennke (near) onhennke (far)
		Feminine: ukhrake	
		Neuter: ikhrake (near) ukhrake (far)	
	Genitive	Masculine: ukhrahi	enhennkohi (near) onhennkohi (far)
		Feminine: ukhrahi	
		Neuter: ikhrahi (near) ukhrahi (far)	

Table No. 10

Possessive Pronominal in Darai

Number Person	Determiner function		Pronominal function	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	mehra	Hamhra	Mehrahi	hamhrahi
2nd person	tehra	Tauhra	Tehrahi	teuhrahi
3rd person	ukhra ukhra ikhra (near) ukhra (far)	enhennko (near) onhennko (far)	Ukhrahi ukhrahi ikhrahi (near) ukhrahi (far)	enhennkohi (near) onhennkohi (far)

Table No.11

Demonstrative pronominal in Darai

Proximity	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Near	Isein	enhenn
Far	usein	onhenn

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Table No. 12

Relative Pronominal in Darai

	Subject	Object	Possessive
For persons	Jono	Jakhrake	jakhra
	Jonochain	Jonochain	
For things	Jonochain	Jonochain	jakhra
	Jonochain	Jonochain	

Other Darai relative pronominal are jonochain, jise, jachhi, jahyan, jasakai, jatka etc.

Table No. 13

Reflexive Pronominal in Darai

Person	Number	
	Singular	Plural
1st person	main afnihin	haen afnihin
2nd person	tain afnihin	tahen afnihin
3rd person	Masculine: ughain afnihin	enhenn afrihin (near)

	Feminine: ughain afnihin	onhenn afnihin (far)
	Neuter: isein afnihin (near) usein afnihin (far)	

Table No.14

Interrogative Pronominal in Darai

Darai	
Singular	Plural
Kono	kono-kono
Kakhra	kakhro- kakhro
Kya	kya- kya
Kahyan	kahyan- kahyan
Kachhi	kachhi- kachhi
Kasakai	kasakai- kasakai
Kise	kise- kise

Konochain	Konochain- konochain
Kakhrake	kakhrake- kakhrake
katka	katka- katka
katka dherai	katka-katka dherai

Table No. 15

Indefinite Pronominal in Darai

	Classes of indefinite pronominal	Assertive	Non-assertive	Negative	Universal
Personal Reference		Some	Any	No	Every
	One	konokono	konopani	konopani naije	sabhai
	Body	konokono	konopani	konopani naije	sabhai
Non personal reference	Thing	Chutki	kyapani	kyapani naije	sabhai

3.2   Comparison between English and Darai Pronominal

a) Similarities

From the above tables, it can be said that all possessive pronouns end in /hra/ but the third person plural ends in /ko/ in Darai. Objective and dative cases are

formed by adding /ke/ and genitive case can be formed by adding /hi/ in possessive pronouns. They can function as determiner and pronominal. English and Darai have separate forms for determiner and pronominal functions.

For instance,

English	**Darai**

This dog is yours. /isein kukur tehrahi ho/

(possessive pronominal)

This is your dog. /isein kukur teuhra ho /

(possessive determiner)

That shed is mine. /usein goth mehrahi ho/

(Possessive pronominal)

That is my shed. /usein goth mehra ho/

(possessive determiner)

These are their oxen. /enhenn baratharoo onhennko ho/

(possessive determiner)

Those oxen are theirs. /onhenn baratharoo onhennkahi ho/

(possessive pronominal)

To conclude, both English and Darai possessive pronominal function as determiner and pronominal.

From the above tables, it can be said that both languages have demonstrative pronominal to refer to near and far relationship and singular and plural numbers as well. In both languages separate demonstrative pronouns are used.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
This is a red car. (Near)	/isein raktari kar ho/
That is a book. (Far)	/usein kitab ho/
These are good boys. (Near)	/enhenn bettaharoo raro batat/
Those houses are new. (Far)	/onhenn gharharoo lauo batat/

Relative pronouns in the English and Darai language are more similar in form.

From the above tables, it can be said that both languages have reflexive pronominal and these pronominal do not have the structural role to change the forms of verbs.

Both English and Darai pronominal have determinative and pronominal function. In both languages there are four types (universal, assertive, non-assertive and negative) of pronominal.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
I know something.	/mehrake chutki thaha batai/
There is nothing.	/uchhi kyapani naije batai/
You (pl) can eat anything.	/tahen hyapanin khaike saktaho/
Nobody wrote it.	/konopani ise naije lekhlo/

b) Differences

As the above tables show, Darai has more personal pronouns and more complex pronominal system than English. The above tables vividly show that Darai pronominal have suffixation system especially for objective, dative and genitive cases but this suffixation system is lacking in English language. Nasal sound /n/ occurs in the final position of subjective pronoun in Darai but it does not occur in English.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
I drink wine.	/main raksi pitam/
Ram made me insane.	/ramen mehrake banhra banalo/
My buffalo died yesterday.	/mehra bhainsi kalu morlo/

English has the same form 'you' used as second person pronominal for both singular and plural and it is also used for subjective, objective and dative case whereas Darai has different or separate pronominal for different numbers and cases.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
You are reading. (singular)	/tain padhirahala batas /
What do you want? (plural)	/tahen kya chahatam? /
I want to tell you something.	/main tehrake chutki kahike chahatam /
(Singular objective case)	

A significant point to note here is that suffix '/ke/' is used for objective and dative case markers and '/hi/' is used for genitive case. This system is not found in English.

English has separate pronominal for male and female but Darai has the same pronominal for both male and female.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
He eats rice.	/ughain bhat khait/
She is afraid of tiger.	/ughain baghsain darait/

As it has been mentioned above, '/isein or usein/' are used to denote third person singular for neutral and '/enhenn or onhenn/' are used to denote third person plural for all genders. /isein and enhenn/ are used for the person located near and /usein and onhenn/ are used for the person located far. This system is not found in English.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
It is a rat.	/isein muso ho/ (near)
	/usein muso ho/ (far)
They always go to hospital.	/enhenn sadhain aspatal jaithat/ (near)
	/onhenn sadhain aspatal jaithat/ (far)

To sum up, the suffix '/ke/' is used with the basic forms to denote objective and dative cases. Likewise, the suffix '/hi/' is added to form genitive case with basic forms in singular numbers. But in the English language, there are different personal pronominal for separate cases of pronominal except second person

pronominal 'You' and third person singular neutral 'it' which are clearly presented in the above tables. Anyway, such type of suffixation system is not found in English language.

In the case of subject, relative pronouns for things, English has two different terms 'which' and 'that' while Darai has 'jonochain/' to represent both. In case of object relative pronouns for person, Darai has only one term '/jakhrake/' to represent two terms 'who/whom' in English.

In case of object relative pronouns for things, Darai has only one term '/jonochain/' to replace two terms 'which' and 'that' in English. English has two alternative possessive forms for 'whose' and 'of which' but Darai has only one term '/jakhra/' to represent them.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
The boy, who is reading, is my brother	/usein beta, jono padhthin batai, mehra bhai ho/
The girl, whose hair is black, is my sister.	/usein beti, jakhra bar karjada batik, mehra bahini ho/
That chair, I sat on, is made of wood.	/usein kurchi, jachhi main basla, kathmaten banal batai/
The meteor, which dropped, disappeared.	/usein tara, jono khaslo, heralo/

There is difference between two languages in pluralization process of reflexive pronominal. It means that suffix 'self' is used to make singular and '/selves/' for

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plural in English but only one suffix '/afnihin/' is used to form reflexive pronominal for both singular and plural in Darai. Likewise, 'self' and 'selves' are suffixed with determinative possessive forms for the 1st and 2nd person and to the objective form for the 3rd person.

But in Darai '/afnihin/' is suffixed with personal pronominal in subjective case to reflect the action done by subject. Furthermore, base forms determine whether singular or plural reflexive pronominal in Darai whilst suffixes determine whether singular or plural reflexive pronominal in English. The following examples clarify the above interpretation.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
I play myself.	/main afnihin khelatam/
Think yourself. (singular)	/tain afnihin sonchuk/
Write yourself. (plural)	/tahen afnihi lekhuk/
He digs himself.	/ughain afnihin khanit/
The stone broke itself.	/panthar afnihin phutlo/
They read themselves.	/onhenn afnihin padhlo/

In Darai there are two plural forms interrogative pronominal for persons and things but there is no such type of pluralization in English.

For instance,

English	**Darai**
Who went to market? (singular)	/kono bazaar jailo?/
Who wrote books? (plural)	/kono-kono kitabharoo lekhlo?/
What do they read? (singular)	/enhenn kya padhthat?/
What do they read? (plural)	/enhenn kya-kya padhthat?/
Where did Shyam go yesterday?	/Shyam kachhi jailo?/
How are you?	/tehrake kasno batat?/

Darai has only one term '/konopani/' to denote 'someone', 'somebody', 'anyone', 'anybody' in English. For 'everybody', 'everyone', 'everything', the Darai term '/sabhai/' is used. For something the Darai word /chutki/ is used and '/konopani naije/' is used for 'no one', nobody'.

Darai has more pronominal than in English.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1   Pronominal in Darai

The following pronominal are found in Darai:

Personal Pronimal

Main, Mehrake, Haen, Hamrake, tain (sg) tahen (pl), tehrake (sg) teuhrake (pl), ughain, ukhrake, isein (near) usein (far), ikhrake (near) ukhrake (far), ikhrake (near) ukhrake (far), enhenn (near)onhenn (far), enhennke (near) onhennke (far)

Possessive Pronominal

Mehra/mehrahi, hamhra/hamhrahi, tehra/tehrahi (sg), teuhra/teuhrahi (pl), ukhra/ukhrahi, ukhra/ukhrahi, ikhra/ikhrahi (near), ukhra/ukhrahi (far), onhennko/onhennkohi

Demonstrative pronominal

Isein, Usein, Enhenn, Onhenn

Relative Pronominal

Jono, Jonochain, Ikhrake, Jakhra, Jonochain, Jonochain, Jahyan, Jachhi

Reflexive Pronominal

main afnihin, hamen afnihin, tain afnihin, tahen afnihin, ughain afnihin, isein/usein afnihin, Enhenn/onhenn afnihin

Interrogative pronominal

Kono, Kakhra, Kya, Kahyan, Kachhi, Kise, Kasakai, Katka, konochain, kakhrake, katka dherai

Indefinite pronominal

Konokono, Konopani, Konopani naije, konokono, Konopani, Konopani naije, Chutki, Kyapani, kyapani naije, Sabhai

4.2 Similarities and Differences between English and Darai Pronominal

a) Similarities

a. Personal pronominal are categorized under three persons i.e. 1st, 2nd and 3rd and two numbers i.e. singular and plural in both languages.

b. Possessive pronominal are categorized under three persons 1st, 2nd, 3rd and two numbers i.e. singular and plural in both languages.

c. Possessive pronominal of both languages perform the function as possessive determiner and pronominal function.

d. Both English and Darai demonstrative pronominal can be seen from two perspectives: distance and number.

e. Relative pronouns in English and Darai are more similar in form. They have both restrictive and non-restrictive relative pronominal.

f. Reflexive pronominal are categorized under three persons i.e. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and two numbers i.e. singular and plural in both languages.

g. The reflexive pronominal of both languages do not have structural role to change the form of verbs.

h. English and Darai indefinite pronominal can be classified into four categories: universal, assertive, non assertive and negative.

i. Both English and Darai indefinite pronominal have determinative function and pronominal function.

b) Differences

i. Darai has more personal pronoun and more complex pronominal system than English.

ii. Darai pronominal have suffixation system especially for objective, dative and genitive cases. But this system is lacking in English language.

iii. Nasal sound /n/ occurs in the final position of subjective pronoun in Darai but it does not occur in English.

iv. In English, the second person pronominal 'you' is used for both singular and plural numbers. The same form 'you' is used for different cases such as nominative, accusative and dative but the Darai language has different second person pronominal for different numbers and cases, i.e. /tain/ is used for singular and /tahen/ is used for plural.

v. English has separate third person pronominal for male and female. i.e. 'he' for male and 'she' for female. But Darai has the same pronominal '/ughain/' for both male and female.

vi. English has only one third person singular neuters. i.e. 'it'. But Darai has separate words, i.e. '/isein/' is for near and '/usein/' is for far.

vii. The English language has structural role to determine verbs according to the choice of singular and plural numbers of demonstrative pronominal. Such type of system is not found in the Darai language.

viii. In English, 'self' and 'selves' are suffixed with personal pronominal to form reflexive pronominal, but in the Darai language '/afnihin/' is suffixed with personal pronominal in subjective case to reflect the action done by subject.

ix. In Darai, there are two forms of interrogative pronominal in singular and plural but such type of system is not available in English.

x. Darai has only one term '/konopani/' to denote 'someone', 'somebody', 'anyone' and 'anybody' in English. '/chutki/' is used for 'something'. Similarly '/konopani naije/' is used for 'no one' and 'nobody' in English

Other findings

i. The Darai language has more number of pronominal than that of the English language due to the presence of suffixations, pluralization in some relative and interrogative pronominal and some alternative found in the Darai language, which are clearly presented in each type of pronominal in the above pages.

ii. It is worth pointing that Darai pronominal have suffixation but this system does not exist in the English language.

4.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings, obtained from the analysis and interpretation of the collected data, the salient pedagogical implications with some recommendations have been suggested as follows:

Personal Pronominal

i.   Personal pronominal are categorized under three persons i.e. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and two numbers i.e. singular and plural in both languages. So, this similarity should be taken into considerations while teaching the Darai native speakers.

ii.   Nasal sound /n/ occurs in the final position of subjective pronouns in Darai but it doesn't occur in English. This should be considered while teaching the Darai language to the other speakers.

iii.   The English language has only one second personal pronominal i.e. 'You', which is used for all numbers and subjective, objective and dative cases whilst Darai has distinct second personal pronominal for that. The teacher should teach that the English language has only one second personal pronominal; whereas Darai has separate second personal pronominal for different numbers and cases. Thus, special attention should be given for that difference.

iv.   The English language has different third person singular personal, pronominal for masculine and feminine genders, on the contrary, Darai has only one third person singular personal pronominal for those i.e. '/ughain/'. Therefore, this difference should be clear to the Darai native speakers while teaching English pronominal system to them.

Possessive Pronominal

i.   Possessive pronominal are categorized under three persons 1st, 2nd, 3rd and two numbers i.e. singular and plural in both languages. So, this similarity should be taken into considerations while teaching the Darai native speakers.

ii. The suffixes '/ke, hi/' are inserted with possessive personal pronominal to form objective, dative and genitive cases respectively in the Darai language. So, teachers and students, while teaching and learning the Darai language, should pay special attention to this significant difference.

iii. English has different third person singular possessive for masculine and feminine genders; on the contrary, Darai has only one third person singular personal pronominal for those i.e. '/ukhra/'. Therefore, this difference should be clear to the Darai native speaker while teaching English pronominal system to them.

Demonstrative Pronominal

i. The English language has structural role to determine verbs according to the choice for singular and plural number of demonstrative pronominal but such type of system is not presented in the Darai language. Thus, the students should be made conscious of this significant difference by giving them more practice on it.

ii. English and Darai demonstrative pronominal can be seen from two perspectives: distance and number. Therefore, this similarity should be taken into consideration while teaching the Darai native speakers.

Relative Pronominal

i. While teaching relative pronominal to the Darai learners of English and English learners of Darai the language teacher should make them clear about the fact that the English language has not suffixation for objective and possessive cases of relative pronominal.

ii. The Darai term '/jakhra/' is used to replace 'whose' and 'of which' in English. So, this difference should be pointed out to the Darai learners.

iii. Darai has only one term '/jonochain/' to replace two terms 'which' and 'that' in English. So this difference also should be pointed to the Darai learners.

Reflexive Pronominal

i. English has different third person singular reflexive pronominal for masculine and feminine genders; on the contrary. Darai has only one third person singular personal pronominal for those i.e. '/ughain/'. Therefore, this difference should be clear to the Darai native speakers while teaching English pronominal system to them.

ii. The English native speakers learning the Darai language as a foreign language should be made aware of the difference that in the Darai language, base forms of reflexive pronominal determine whether that reflexive pronominal is singular or plural.

Interrogative pronominal

i. The interrogative pronominal 'how' has two alternatives i.e. '/kasakai/' for manner and '/katka/' for quantity. So, the Darai native speakers should make the difference clear that English has no interrogative pronominal while teaching pronominal system to them.

ii. Both languages have interrogative pronominal. In Darai there are two forms of interrogative pronominal in plural but in English, such type of system is not available. The language teacher should teach this difference while teaching English pronominal system to Darai native speakers.

Indefinite Pronominal

i. English and Darai indefinite pronominal can be classified under four categories i.e. universal, assertive, non-assertive and negative.

Therefore, this fact should be taken into consideration while teaching English indefinite pronominal system to Darai native speakers.

ii. English and Darai indefinite pronominal have determinative function and pronominal function. The teacher should teach that English and Darai have the same functions of indefinite pronominal.

iii. Darai has only one term '/konopani/' to replace 'someone', 'somebody', 'anyone' and 'anybody'. This should be clearly pointed to the Darai learners.

iv. All the points presented in the topic 'Findings of present study' should be well considered while teaching Darai language.

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