

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

A Language is a dynamic set of visual, auditory or tactile symbols of communication and the elements used to manipulate them. Language also refers to the use of such system as a general phenomenon. It is the most powerful and widely used means of communication. It is regarded as a specific possession of human beings to express and exchange feelings, opinions, desires and many more things from one member to another in a community. To quote Venkateswaran (1995), "Language is an extremely complex and highly versatile code that is used to communicate our thoughts, desires and experiences to other persons" (p.19). Individuals in the community understand and are understood by means of the language they use. "Language is not an end in itself ...it is a way of connection between souls, a means of communication (Jespersen, 1904 as cited in Sthapit, 2003, 8, p.1).

By and large, language is defined as voluntary vocal system of human communication. Wardhaugh (1972, p.3) defines language as "a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication". Sapir (1921,p.8) stated, "Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols". Similarly, Richards et al. (1985, p.153) define language as "the system of human communication by means of structured arrangement of sounds or their written representation to form large units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances". Asher (1994, p.5137) defines language as "the principal signaling system or instrument of communication used by humans for

the transmission of information, ideas, etc, the central element of which is verbal but which contains an essential component a substantial non-verbal element, e.g. intonation, stress, punctuation, etc.”

Language is both social and personal phenomenon because language varies on the basis of not only the social ethnicity and geographical boundaries but also personality. There are varieties of languages spoken by various people living in various places and parts of the world. Almost all the languages are equally efficient and effective for communicating messages. However, all the languages are not equally widespread to be used by various people.

1.1.1 The English Language: An Introduction

Of all the languages in the world today English deserves to be regarded as the world language. It is a West Germanic language and is the first language for most people in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and the Anglophone Caribbean. It is used extensively as a second language and as an official language throughout the world, especially in common wealth countries and in many international organizations. Modern English is sometimes described as a first global lingua franca. It is the dominant international language in communication, science, business, entertainment, etc.

From the above facts it can be easily concluded that English is an international language. It is an international language in the sense that it helps in interlinking the people in other countries of the world (Pahuja, 1995, p.1).

The English language is considered as the prestigious and glorious language of the world. A man in the present era, without being familiar with English cannot compete in any section of knowledge. It has been influenced by the everyday communication of every language speaker. More than 50% of the

world's record has been carried out through this language either in print media or electronic media. So, teaching English is very important in this century.

English is being learnt and used all over the world not out of any imposition but through the realization that it has certain inherent advantages. Today, the compulsion of learning English is no longer merely political but scientific and technological. And no longer is English the language of Great Britain only, it is the language required by the world for greater understanding, it is the most of international languages (Pahuja, 1995, p.2).

Regarding the importance of English, Malla (1977, p.12) says, "English is undoubtedly of vital importance for accelerating the modernization process in Nepal". In the context of Nepal, the English language is taught as a second or foreign language. It was used only in the royal families in 1910 B.S. when Nepal was ruled by Jung Bahadur Rana. Later on, it started to prevail all over the country along with the schools, campuses and other educational institutions due to the influence of Britain education system. In the present era, it is taught as compulsory subject upto bachelor level in most of the educational institutions and in campuses.

1.1.2 Linguistic Situation of Nepal

Nepal represents a complex cross section of linguistic and cultural diversity. Though it is a small country, it has been very fertile land for languages. Even today linguists are discovering new languages in some remote places of the country and probably many more languages are still waiting to be discovered. According to Census 2001, the total population of Nepal is 23,151,423 where male population is 11,563,921 and female population is 11, 587,502. Similarly, the Census 2001 reports that there are 22,736,934 speakers speaking 93

languages in the country's present day where 1, 105,325 (48.61%) speakers are found speaking the Nepali language as their mother tongue. According to Toba (2003, pp.15-16), the languages spoken in Nepal can be grouped into the following four language families:

- Indo-Aryan Group
- Tibeto-Burman Group
- Dravidian Group
- Astro-Asiatic Group

1.1.2.1 Indo-Aryan Group

- Nepali -Chureti -Rajbansi -Megahi -Kumal
- Awadhi -Maithili -Danuwar -Bhojpuri
- Tharu -Bote -Bengali -Darai
- Majhi -Urdu -Marwari -Hindi

1.1.2.2 Tibeto-Burman Group

This group includes the following languages:

- Limbu - Dura - Raji - Meche
- Pahari - Tamang - Thakali - Manang
- Raute - Tibetan - Chepang - Lhemi
- Ghale - Dhimal - Chhuntal - Gurung
- Koche - Lepcha - Sherpa - Newar
- Kham - Toto - Hayu - Byangshi
- Sunuwar - Nar - Magar - Kagate
- Bhujel - Kaike - Rai - Morpha

1.1.2.3 Dravidian Group

'Jhanghar' is the only language of the Dravidian family, which is spoken on the Province of Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

1.1.2.4 Astro-Asiatic Group

Satar (Santhal) is the only one language in this family. It is spoken in Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal. This family has other branches namely: Mon-Khmer and Munda.

Similarly, in accordance with Yadav and Bajracharya (2005, p.29), each of these languages has been categorized in one of the seven levels in terms of degree of endangerment. They are as follows:

A. Safe Languages

- Newar - Gurung - Rajbansi - Khem - Tamang
- Limbu - Magar - Khaling - Tibetan - Bantawa

B. Almost Safe Languages

- Chamling - Jhangar - Yakkha - Thangnsi - Dolpo
- Santhali - Thulung - Dhimal - Darai
- Chepang - Jenpang - Danuwar - Kulung

C. Endangered Languages

- Dura - Lepcha - Yampju - Nachiring - Pahari
- Bhujel - Umbula - Bate - Sunuwar - Hayu
- Ghale - Bahing - Khariya -Majhi
- Puma - Chilling - Meche - Raji
- Yholmo - Kou - Lohonung - Byansi

D. Potentially Endangered Languages

- Kumal -Jire -Thakali -Dumi
- Asthupariya -Chantyal -Mugali -Bethare

E. Seriously Endangered Languages

- Kaike
- Baram
- Raute
- Narphu
- Tilung
- Jerung
- Churauti
- Kijan

F. Moribund Languages

- Sam
- Chhitang
- Kagate
- Lhomi
- Koche
- Kusunda

G. Extinct or Nearly Extinct Languages

- Bayhansi
- Pongyeng
- Chenkha
- Sambya
- Bungla
- Chukwa
- Valing
- Longaba

1.1.3. The Nepali Language: An Introduction

The Nepali language belongs to the Pahari group of the Indo- Aryan family. Along with other Indo Aryan languages of India such as Maithili, Hindi, Gujarati or Magarathi, it descends ultimately from an old Indo -Aryan speech represented by the oral/written documents of Sanskrit. Unlike the English language, Nepali is a language spoken in a small country. It is limited to source countries like Nepal, parts of India, Bhutan, Burma, etc. So, it is spoken only by a few numbers of people in the world, especially in the southern part of Asia. It is the national language of Nepal which is spoken as mother tongue by the majority of people in Nepal. It reflects typical Nepali culture and society. Nepali was designated in the constitution 1990 as " the official language of the nation and has a dominant role in the life of Nepalese in the country including its extensive uses for official purposes, as a medium of instruction at various levels of education, commerce, legal practices and in public communication media". Apart from Nepali, a very few languages, e.g. Maithili, Newar, and Limbu have written literature and other materials such as grammar, dictionary

and text book. A vast number of languages which belong to Tibeto-Burman family have no written form and are on the verge of extinction.

1.1.4 Newars and the Newar Language

Newars are the native speakers of the Newar language. They are the indigenous inhabitants living in Kathmandu Valley. The majority of Newars live in this valley and the rest of others live in market centers throughout Nepal. The Nepal Census Report of 1952/4 places the number of Newar speakers in Kathmandu valley at 225,819 as compared with 383,184 for the whole of Nepal (1965, p.19 ff.). Newars outside the valley live primarily in trading centers and at the district headquarters. The major concentrations of Newars outside Nepal are to be found in Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan and Lhasa. Similarly, Nepal Census Reports of 1952/54 and 1961 report a total of nearly 4, 00,000 Newar speakers of which fifty-five percent are living in Kathmandu valley. The census of 1991 gave the number of Newars in Nepal as 1,0,41,090 of which 609,007 speak the Newar language. In the same way, the present census of 2001 gives the number of mother tongue speakers or Newars as 825,458 of which 410,481 are male and 414,977 female.

Oldfield (1880) found,

A traditional belief is that the Newars came from the country of Nayera to the Kathmandu Valley in ancient times, under the guidance of their king, Naya Dev. Some locate the land of Nayera somewhere in south India, but this belief may have developed at a much later date when the culture of the valley came under the influence of Hinduism. Other legends link the Newars with China and claim that the valley was once the site of a lake, and that the Bodhisattva Manjusri, who is believed to

have come from Mount Sirsha in northern China, cut a gorge in the mountain and drained the valley making it habitable for the Newars (as cited in Shokoohy and Shokoohy, 1994, p.21).

The Newars differ linguistically from the main population of Nepal who speak Nepali, an Indo-Aryan language linked with Sanskrit. Nepali is the official language of the country, and is taught in schools and used for publications and broadcasts. It is also spoken widely in the three main towns of the valley i.e. Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. Newar (Nevār), however, is a Tibeto-Burman language, and is widely used in Kathmandu valley as well as among other Newar communities in towns and villages throughout the country Nepal. It is generally believed that once the entire valley was populated by Newars, and although in the Malla period the Newar territories were reduced, it was Newar architecture which produced the townscapes of the Malla cities and villages, much admired today.

Genetti (2007) claims,

The Newar language, a well known Himalayan language of Tibeto-Burman branch of the Sino Tibetan group has had many appellations over the years and continues to be referred to by a variety of names. The English term “Newari” was the standard name used by western scholars for about 150 years (p.10).

According to the Rising Nepal (9/8/96) the then HMG decided to the name ‘Nepal Bhasa’ instead of the Newari language which was broadcasted in the government media. The Newar community had been since long demanding that ‘Newar’ be called “Nepal Bhasa”. Eventhough the above statement was

published about a decade ago, knowingly or unknowingly the Newar people have been adding an “i” to the word “Newar” to indicate its adjective form. By virtue of being non Indo-Aryan language adding an “i” in Newar is grammatically incorrect (<http://www.jwajalapa.com>).

Genetti (2007) says,

The majority of the linguistic literature on this language refers to it as Newari. However, some people in the Newar community including some prominent Newar linguists consider the derivational suffix-‘i’ found in the term Newari to constitute an “indianization” of the language name. These people thus hold the opinion that the term Newari is non –respectful of Newar culture. For this reason, a number of scholars, including the writer himself have chosen to refer to the language as “Newar” leaving off the suffix-‘i’ (p. 27).

During the Malla region, from the 13th century till its downfall in 1769, the kings themselves did a great deal to promote Newar literature. In the beginning of the 19th century, Rana Prime Minister Chandra Shamsheer (1800-1848) banned the Newar language in 1805 from the court of justice, the administration, and land registration and so on. In September 1995, the National Forum of the Newars (Nevaah De Dabu) was found with the aim of seeking to assert the ethnic rights of the Newars. In 2007 B.S., with the establishment of democracy the language was again replaced in its former stage. However, during Panchayat era (in 2022 B.S.) its name was changed to ‘Newar Bhasa’. Ultimately after the restoration of democracy (2046B.S.), Nepal Bhasa gained its own literature by the new constitution of 2047. In 2049 B.S., news in Nepal Bhasa was broadcasted by Radio Nepal. *Dashaphala*

(1399A.D.), *Bhasajyotis* (1422A.D.), *Sumatkarana* (1512A.D.) *Guhya Kali Puja Bhidhi* (1280A.D.) *Haramekhala* (1374A.D.), etc are the books written in Nepal Bhasa. In recent time, it is taught from the primary level at schools to higher level at campuses.

From the above facts it can be concluded that Newars are the native speakers of the Newar language which is also called Newah Bhasa or Nepal Bhasa and the people called Newah.

Shakya (2005) says,

The language of Newah people is known as Nepal Bhasa or colloquially it is also called Newah Bhasa but never Newari. In order to maintain the identity of the Newah people they must not recognize their mother tongue as Newari. He also reports that the Library of Congress is using Nepal Bhasa for all titles relating to the language of the Newars” (as quoted in Hale and Shrestha, 2006, p.xiv).

However, the terminologies 'Newar' and 'Newari' used in the languages of the Newar community are still in controversy. Some Nepali scholars who preferred to use the Newari language in their works are Kansakar, T.R. (1979), Malla, K.P (1984), Shakya, C.D. (1980), Shresthacharya, I (1981), Sthapit, S.K. (1978), etc. Whilst some others have found to use Newar language are Hale, A and Shrestha, K.P. (2006), Joshi, S.K. (1112), Shresthacharya, I. (Ed) (2054), Shakya (2005), etc. More recently, the term 'Newar' is used instead of Nepal Bhasa, Newah or Newa Bhasa and Newari. The term selected for this study is according to the Nepal population census 2001. Newar language in this respect belongs to the non-pronominalised group of the Himalayan languages within

the Tibeto-Burman family. Likewise, Gurung, Tamang, Sunuwar and Magar share the same classification. Still many people have found to use Newari so they are likely to use 'the Newari language' but more formally the linguists today have claimed that 'Newar ' is preferable used elsewhere.

1.1.5 Dialects of the Newar Language

The majority of Newars lives in Kathmandu Valley and they love to say Nepal Bhasa for their mother tongue “Newar language”. As a result, there are many textbooks, magazines, newspapers and others published in Nepal Bhasa. In some older works in German it is referred to as Nevari. According to the research finding of this language, it is proved that Nepal Bhasa shares the features of Kirat and Tibetan dialects of Northern Himalayas.

The distribution of Newars is found not only in Kathmandu valley but also in many cities and rural areas across the country. This has given rise to several distinct variations of the language in terms of social stratification and geographical spread. Hence, there are differences in the linguistic habits of the Newars from different regions and social classes. These variations are referred to as dialects of Newar and it consists of five major dialects and several sub-dialects spoken by Newars living throughout the country. The main dialects of the Newar language are as follows:

- Kathmandu-Patan -Kirtipur
- Dolakha
- Pahari (not the Nepali dialect by the same name)
- Bhaktapur
- Chitlang

(Source: <http://www.jwajwalpa.com>)

a. Kathmandu-Patan-Kirtipur

This is the most dominant dialect of the Newar language. It is the most evolved form of language and is very close to the standard form of language used in academics and media. This is also the most widely used dialect. Variations are seen in the use of the words, especially nouns, amongst the Buddhists and Hindus.

b. Bhaktapur

Also known as Khwapa Bhaaye, this form of language is more close to the form than the standard form. Variations exist in the use of this form of language in Bhaktapur, Banepa, Panauti and Dhulikhel.

c. Dolakha

This is the most preserved form of language and resembles the old Nepal Bhasa.

d. Pahari

This dialect has similar vocabulary as the Patan sub-dialect of Kathmandu-Patan-Kirtipur dialect. However, the language is spoken with a Tamang language tone.

e. Chitlang

This is used in Chitlang, a place south of Kathmandu valley in Makwanpur district.

f. Other dialects

In addition to these dialects, there are a few sub-dialects spoken in Kathmandu valley and other parts of Nepal. These sub-dialects are spoken in surrounding villages of Kathmandu, Patan, Bhaktapur, Chitlang and Dolakha. The dialect spoken in Bandipur is the oldest form of Khwapa Bhaaye. The dialect spoken in Chainpur, Bhojpur, Terathum and Palpa are related to Kathmandu and Patan. The dialect spoken in Ridi, Baglung and Arughat (Gorkha) are closer to Bhaktapur.

1.1.6 Newars of Kirtipur and their Language

Kirtipur, the city of glory, is a small town in the Kathmandu Valley. The study site is situated on the bank of Bagmati River in the south-east corner of Kathmandu valley, about 5km far from the capital, Kathmandu. It covers 25,248 ropanies and its boundary is, in east Bagmati, west Machhegoun VDC, north Kathmandu metropolitan and south Chalnakhel VDC. This Kirtipur site was announced as municipality in 2053 B.S. in Chaitra 19th. Before it was declared a municipality, there were 8 VDCs. These VDCs were Palifal, Chithu Bihar, Panga Vishnu Devi, Panga Balkumari, Layaku, Bahirigoun, Chovar and Champadevi VDCs. In the present era, there are 19 wards in Kirtipur Municipality.

Kirtipur, also known as Kipu and Kyapu, is one of the oldest settlements in the valley, and is recorded as an ancient capital of Nepal. The town, inhabited by Newars, the earliest population group of the valley, occupies the top of a steep rocky hill, a location very different from the other main towns of the valley, as Kathmandu (formerly Kantipur or Kapu) and Patan (Lalitpur or Lalitpatan) are both on the plain, while Bhaktapur (Bhadgaon or Bhatgaon) is laid out on gently sloping ground at the top of a hill, and its steeper southern side. In ancient times Kirtipur was a stronghold, probably fortified and the historical records show that up to the 18th century the control of Kirtipur was a key to maintaining power in the valley.

Today scanty traces of the ancient fortifications and parts of the later town walls still stand, and the medieval fabric of the town has survived with little change. Kirtipur's location on the hill top was not always an advantage for the population. The difficulty of transporting goods there, and the lack of easy access to the town restricted its development. While the other three main towns of the valley prospered, each growing to become the capital of a small regional

kingdom, Kirtipur remained relatively small, with its boundaries virtually unchanged. During the last two decades in these towns some conservation projects have been undertaken to save the traditional squares and their buildings. In Kirtipur, although there have been no such conservation schemes, the stepped lanes have so far prevented motor vehicles from being taken into the town.

With the rapid development of Kathmandu and the proximity of the capital to Kirtipur, the town has come under increasing pressure for modern development.

Kirtipur, a historical and famous place throughout the country, is a municipality. According to the National Census 2001, there are 9,487 households within the total area 1476 sq.km and 19 wards. The total population of this municipality is 40,835. It is populated almost entirely by Newars, the indigenous and oldest group of people of the Kathmandu valley. The majority of people living in Kirtipur use the Newar language as their mother tongue. They really love speaking Nepal Bhasa and admire a great honor and pride to be the residents of this place.

The majority of the residents of Kirtipur municipality use the Newar language as their mother tongue. They really love to use the term Newa Bhasa or Nepal Bhasa for their mother tongue. This language belongs to one of the dialects of the Newar language which is widely used in Kathmandu Valley. It is the most dominant form of language. It is the most evolved form of language and is very close to the standard form of language used in academics and media.

1.1.7 The Newar Language Script

As the Nepali language is rich in written as well as folk literature and has literary history going back to several centuries nationally, the Newar language

is also rich in written as well as folk literature and has literary history going back to several centuries in Newar community.

The Newar language has its own scripts. There are some stylistic variations within the Newar script. It is fast becoming moribund. According to Shakyabansha (N.S.1112, pp.1-44) there are some scripts of the Newar language. They are “Ranjana, Prachalit, Bhujinmol, some scripts of Newar language Litumol, Kwanmol, Hinmol, Pachumol, Golmol, Kutakshar and other”. The former three scripts have their own literature in the Newar language whereas others have rare literature. These days the Devnagari script is used for Newar writings both in public life and in literature and press.

Among the variation of the Newar language scripts two of the scripts are given below:

1.1.7.1. Ranjana Script

This script is presented in appendix VI.

1.1.7.2 The Newar Script: Devanagari Script

The Nepal Bhasa is also written in the Devanagari Alphabet. Similarly, it is also written in the prachalit script. However, these scripts are used for the specific purpose. Devnagari script is used by the Indo-Aryan people whereas Prachalit script is used by the Newar speakers.

1.1.8 Grammar and its Importance

Grammar is a sub-set of those rules which govern the configurations that the morphology and syntax of a language assume. In other words, it is the rules in a language for changing the form of words and combining them into sentences. Every language has its grammar and the grammar of every language is important because acceptability and intelligibility both in writing and in speech

depend on the currently followed basic notions and norms of grammar. Knowledge of grammar is essential for competent users of language. It is the grammar that allows us to make completely different sentences. It is one of the three levels of language analysis the other being phonology and semantics. Grammar, according to Richards et al. (1985, p.125) is "a description of the structures of a language and the way in which linguistic units such as words and phrases are combined to produce sentences in the language." Similarly to Chomsky, it is "simply a system of rules that in some explicit and well defined way assign structural description to sentences" (as cited in Pahuja, 1995, p.217).

Grammar shows us the way in which linguistic units are combined into a meaningful words or phrases or clauses or sentences. It also tells us why "Give a book her "is unacceptable and "Give her a book" is acceptable. So, we should have the knowledge of grammar. To sum up, grammar consists of certain rules and these rules that govern the system of any language units and structures by which we communicate with each other. It is a means to improve accuracy in the use of language. Thus, the study of grammar can help us in communication as grammar is a system consisting of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.

1.1.9 Pronominals: An Introduction

Pronominal is a term used in transformational grammar to refer to a rule which replaces a lexical noun phrase with a pronominal. In more recent approaches within generative grammar, pronouns are base generated. In government binding theory, a term pronominal is used for a type of NP of particular importance as a part of a theory of Binding. The common term of pronominal is pronoun which can be used to substitute noun phrase. The substitute phrase is the antecedent to the pronoun. In other words, it is one of the parts of speech,

a word used instead of noun substitutions to designate an object without naming it. It is used to keep on repeating a noun.

A pronoun is a referential word that takes the place of noun usually when the referent is known to both writer and reader. It is required whenever a noun phrase needs to be referenced sometimes even when no such antecedent exists. For example, Roshani lives in Katmandu. She is a nurse. Here, 'She' is used to substitute noun, i.e. Roshani. A pronoun is also required or used whenever a noun phrase needs to be referenced sometimes even when no such antecedent exists. For example: It's too hot. To quote Crystal (1987) "Pronouns are words which stand for a noun (Latin pro = 'for'), 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)." Similarly, Richards et al (1985, p.232) define "Pronoun is a word which may replace a noun or noun phrase (eg.English it, them, she)."

There are many kinds of words that can act as pronouns, but they express different kinds of same grammatical rules. This means that there are different classes of pronoun. The classes of pronouns according to Arts and Arts (1986) are given below:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| - Personal pronouns | - Self-Pronouns |
| - Demonstrative Pronouns | - Relative Pronouns |
| - Interrogative pronouns | - Indefinite Pronouns |
| - Possessive Pronouns | - Reciprocal Pronouns |

1.1.9.1 Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are the main means of identifying speakers, addressees, and others. Unlike nouns, personal pronouns sometimes have different forms for masculine, feminine and neuter. Personal pronouns function as replacement for

co-referential noun phrases in neighbouring (usually preceding) clauses. The personal pronouns are marked for personal (1st, 2nd and 3rd), for case (subjective and objective) and also for number (singular and plural). For example,

	English	Nepali
First Person	I	ma
Second Person	you	tan, tim , tap
Third Person	he/she	uhā, , tin , un

1.1.9.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronoun is one that is used to point to the object to which it refers. These pronouns point out specific persons or objects. For example,

English	Nepali
This / These	yo / yiniharu or y
That / Those	tyo / tiniharu or t

1.1.9.3 Interrogative Pronouns

This pronoun is used to ask questions about personal and non-personal nouns.

For example,

English	Nepali
who?	ko?
what?	ke?
which ?	kun?
whom?	kaslai?

1.1.9.4 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns express ownership and appear in two forms. They can work as possessive determiner before a noun phrase and they can replace

NP inflected for possession (Celce Murcia and Larsen Freeman, 1983, p. 302). For example,

English	Nepali
my	mero
his	usko
her	unke

1.1.9.5 Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are those that end in-self or-selves. They reflect the meaning of a noun or pronoun elsewhere in the clause. They replace a co-referential noun phrase, normally within the same finite verb clause.

For example,

English	Nepali
myself	maile phai
himself	usle phai
herself	unle phai
themselves	un h r phai

1.1.9.6 Indefinite Pronouns

The pronouns that express a notion of quantity are known as indefinite pronouns. For example,

English	Nepali
somebody	kohi
something	kehi

1.1.9.7 Relative Pronouns

The relative pronoun is one that refers to its antecedent. They are used to introduce relative clauses that formally function as postmodifiers in the

structure of noun phrase. The relative pronouns which have a noun phrase as well as a separate antecedents. For example:

English	Nepali
who	jo, jasle
which	jun
that	tyo

Types of English Pronominals

Types of English pronominals in accordance with Greenbaum, S. and Quirk, R. (1973, p.101) are as follows:

1. Personal: I, we, you, she, he, it, they
2. Demonstrative : this, that, those, these
3. Possessive: my, our, your, her, his, its, theirs
4. Reflexive: myself, ourselves, himself, herself, yourselves, yourself
themselves, itself
5. Relative: who, what, why, whose, which how,
6. Interrogative: whose, what, which, who, whom
7. Indefinite: somebody, someone, anyone, anybody, nobody, nothing,
none, each, every, all

Types of Nepali Pronominals

Types of Nepali pronominals, according to Adhikari (2063, pp.88-90), are as follows:

1. Personal Pronouns: ma, h m (har), tan, t m , tap , yahã, hajur, yo,
tyo, , uhã, y , t , y n har , t n har , un har , uhãhar
2. Reflexive Pronouns: phu
3. Demonstrative Pronouns: yo, y , y n , yahã, y n har , yahãhar

- tyo, uhã, t , uhãhar , un har , uh , tyah
4. Interrogative Pronouns: ko, ke, kun
 5. Relative Pronouns: jo, je, jun
 6. Indefinite Pronouns:
 - a. Interrogative Indefinite: kohi, kasai, keh , kunai, katipaya
 - b. Relative Indefinite: je, jo, junsanga, junsukai
 7. Definite pronouns: pratek, harek, sabai, dubai, ek, arko, aru
 8. Reciprocal Pronouns: - phu, ek- pas/ pas, ek arko

1.1.10 Contrastive Analysis (CA) and its Importance on Language Teaching

Contrastive analysis was initiated and developed in the late 1940s and 50s by C.C. Fries and Robert Lado. C.C. Fries was the first person who first time initiated contrastive linguistic study to derive the best teaching materials in teaching second and foreign languages.

Source: (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/contrastive-analysis>)

Later on, Robert Lado (1957) presented the following proposition in his book entitled, 'Linguistic Across Culture' as the assumption of contrastive analysis.

- a) In the comparison between native and foreign language lies the key to ease or difficult in foreign language learning.
- b) The most effective language teaching materials are those that are based up on a scientific description of the language to be learned, carefully compared with a parallel description of the native language of the learner.
- c) The teacher who has made a a comparison of the foreign language with

the native language of the students know better what the real learning problems are and can better provide for teaching them. (as cited in Allen and Corder, 1979,p.280)

Contrastive analysis is a branch of applied linguistics. It compares two languages typologically to find out their similarities and differences between them and then predicts the area of ease and difficulty. It is a systematic comparison of the linguistic system of two or more languages. Some scholars have defined CA differently that are as follows:

According to James (1980) contrastive analysis is "a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted (i.e. contrastive, not comparative), two-valued typologies (CA is always concerned with a pair of languages) and found on the assumption that languages can be compared" (p.3). Likewise, Johnson and Johnson (1999 p. 87) view "A contrastive analysis describes the structural differences and similarities of two or more languages (p. 737)". In the same way, Crystal (2003) views CA as "a general approach to the investigation of language (contrastive linguistics), particularly as carried on certain area of Applied Linguistics, such as foreign-language teaching and translation (p.107)".

Richards et al. (1985) define,

CA is the comparison of the linguistic systems of two languages, for example the sound system or the grammatical system. CA was developed and practiced in the 1950s and 1960s as an application of structural linguistics to language teaching, and is based on the following assumptions.

- a. the main difficulties in learning a new language are caused by interference from the first language.
- b. these difficulties can be predicted by CA.

- c. c. teaching materials can make use of CA to reduce the effects of interference.

Contrastive analysis was more successful in PHONOLOGY than in other areas of language, and declined in the 1970s as interference was replaced by other explanations of learning difficulties. In recent years contrastive analysis has been applied to other areas of language, for example the discourse systems. This is called contrastive discourse analysis (p.63).

In short, CA is concerned with how a monolingual becomes bilingual. There are two languages and two dialects in comparison which are known as 'interlingual' and 'intralingual'. The comparison between them can be done in different level of languages viz. phonological syntactic and discourse levels as well.

CA has its great importance in language teaching. It has mainly two functions. Firstly, it predicts the tentative errors to be committed by the L₂ learners and secondly, it explains the sources and reasons of the L₂ learners' errors. It helps language teacher to show the areas of differences between the two languages, identify which area are more difficult for the learners and explain the sources of errors in their performance. It also helps in designing teaching/learning materials and remedial courses for those particular areas that need more attention. So, a language teacher should have knowledge of CA to treat the learners psychologically and academically. Unless a language teacher knows the sources and types of the errors that learners commit, he/ she cannot impart knowledge to the learners. James (1980, p.145) points out three traditional pedagogical applications of CA. According to him CA has application in predicting and diagnosing a proportion of the L₂ errors committed by learners with a common L₁ and in the design of testing instruments for such learners.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

There are many researches on linguistic comparative study and few researches on semantic comparative study among different languages spoken in Nepal, e.g. Nepali, Maithili, Tharu, Kumal, Gurung, Rai, Bantawa, Limbu, Newar, Bhojpuri, Tamang, Bajika, Awadhi, Santhali, Chepang, Athapahariya, Magar, Urdu, Baram, Danuwar, Jhagar, etc. that are compared to that of English language in the Department of English Education. The related literature to the present study is as follows:

Joshi (2004) carried out a research entitled “Kinship Terms in English and Newari language”. The main purpose of this study was to list English and Newari Kinship Terms. The main finding of the study was that the Newari language is richer in terms of kinship terms in comparison to the English language. Similarly, Limbu (2004) carried out a research entitled “Verbs of Pre-cooking, Cooking and Consuming Activities in English, Limbu, Rai-Bantawa and Nepali languages: A Semantic Comparison”. The main purpose of this study was to prepare inventories of different types of verbs of pre-cooking, cooking and consuming activities in English, Limbu, Rai-Bantawa, Newari and Nepali languages. The main finding of this study was that in comparison to English, Limbu, Rai-Bantawa, Newari and Nepali, Newari has the least number of pre-cooking verbs; Limbu, Rai-Bantawa and Nepali have equally least number of cooking verbs.

Phyak (2004) studied a research entitled “English and Limbu Pronominals: A Linguistic Comparative Study”. His main purpose was to compare and contrast the Limbu language with that of the English. He found out that Limbu has more complex pronominal system than English. The main significant point he noted is the existence of personal pronouns in dual and plural numbers in the

Limbu language. He also found out that both the English and Limbu languages have demonstrative pronouns, which show pronominal and distal relationships.

Chaudhary (2005) carried out a research on the “Pronominals in the Tharu and English languages: A comparative Study”. The main objective of this study was to find out similarities and differences between pronominals in the English and the Tharu languages. After analyzing and interpreting the data, he found out that the pronominal in the Tharu language has more grammatical distinctions. For separate pronouns separate verbs were found. Tharu has same pronominals for both masculine and feminine gender.

Similarly, Lama (2005) carried out a research on “English and Tamang Pronominals: A Comparative Study”. His main purpose was to compare and contrast pronominal systems of the English and Tamang languages. He found that the existence of inclusive and exclusive pronominals for the first person personal pronouns in plural number in the Tamang language which are lacking in the English language. He also found out that Tamang possesses the second person honorific and non honorific personal pronouns that do not exist in English.

In the same way, Rai (2005) carried out a research entitled "Pronominals in English and Chhintang Rai Languages". This study endeavored to compare and contrast pronominal systems of the English and Chhintang languages. He found out that Chhintang has more number of pronominals in comparison to English. English personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three categories: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person in both languages. He also found out that Chhintang has the existence of inclusive and exclusive pronouns for the first person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns which lack in English.

Likewise, Bhat (2005) studied a research on “Pronominals in English and Raji Languages: A Comparative Study” His main attempt was to compare and contrast pronominal systems of English and Raji languages. The major findings of this study were that the Raji language has more pronominals than that of English due to the presence of different alternatives in the Raji language. Similarly, Raji pronominals have affixation system but this affixation system is lacking in English. The Raji language has some honorific pronominals especially used for kinship relation but English has no such honorific pronominals.

Sharma (2006) studied a research on “English and Bajika Pronominals: A Comparative Study”. The main objective of this study was to compare and contrast pronominal systems of the two languages: Bajika and English. Her main findings were: Bajika and English pronominal systems are different. The Bajjika language has more complex pronominal system than in English. Similarly, another finding was that there is no separate use of pronouns for male and female in the Bajika language.

Gautam (2007) studied a research on “Pronominals in the English and Dura Languages: A Comparative Linguistic Study”. His main objectives were to find out Dura pronominals in relation to English and to find out similarities and differences between Dura and English pronominals. His major Findings were that the Dura language has more number of pronominals than that of English due to the presence of suffixation, alternations and pluralization in some relative and interrogative pronominals.

Similarly, Ghimire (2008) carried out a research on “Pronominals in the English and the Magar Languages: A Comparative Study.” The main endeavor was to compare and contrast pronominal systems of the English and Magar languages. The major findings were that the Magar language has more number of

pronouns in comparison to English; they are eight and they are more complex than that of English. The present study is also concerned with the area 'Proficiency in Recognizing and using Pronouns' conducted by Lamshal (2007). The main concern was to find out the proficiency of diploma level students majoring in English in recognizing and using pronouns and compare the proficiency in terms of different variables using faculty, sex and native language. He found out that the girls were far better than the boys and the students were weaker in recognizing pronouns than in using pronouns.

After reviewing these theses, what I come to know that the languages used in Nepal have more number of pronominals and more complex pronominal system than that of English.

The above review shows that none of the researches has been carried out on the comparative study of pronominals used in the English, Nepali and Newar languages yet. As the researcher is the native speaker of the Newar language, she has selected this topic for the study. Hence, this research is being undertaken to find out Newar pronominals and to compare and contrast with those of English and Nepali.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The present study had the following objectives:

1. to find out Newar pronominals in relation to English and Nepali pronominals.
2. to compare and contrast Newar pronominals with those of English and Nepali pronominals.
3. to point out some pedagogical implications based on the findings.

1.4 Significance of the Study

1. This study mainly concerns with “Pronominals used in the English, Nepali and Newar languages. No research has yet been carried out on it in the Department of English Education. So, this research will be invaluable and important treasure for the Department of English Education and the Newars as well.
2. The study will be significant for the further research works and for developing their own grammar in the Newar and Nepali languages.
3. Similarly, this study will be equally helpful for language experts, linguists, teachers, students, text book writers, syllabus designers, and the people who are interested and who want to undertake resserches in this area in future as it will be the foundation for their further study.
4. The findings of this study will be useful to solve the problems if those problems arouse in teaching and learning activities. So, it will have pragmatic value as well.

CHAPTER - TWO

METHODOLOGY

The researcher adopted the following methodology while conducting the research.

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher collected the data from both primary and secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The native speakers of the Newar language of Kirtipur municipality were the primary sources in order to find out pronominals used in the Newar language.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

Different books, journals, magazines, theses and different materials from the internet were the secondary sources. Some of them are: Adhikari (2063), Atom and Baral (2064), Bhattarai (2051), Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1983), Crystal (2003), Greenbaum and Quirk (1973), Kumar (1996), Maharjan (2007), Maharjan (2008), Pahuja (1995), Richards et al. (1985), Sharma (2053), Venkateswaran (1995).

2.2 Population of the Study

The native speakers of the Newar language were the population of the study. All the informants participated in the study were from Kirtipur municipality, Kathmandu. The total population of the study consisted of eighty native speakers of Kirtipur municipality.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

The researcher selected Kirtipur municipality through judgmental sampling. She selected eighty native speakers from the Kirtipur Municipality using snowball sampling. The informants were selected on the basis of literacy and gender. There are three groups in terms of literacy: illiterate, literate and educated one. Those who were unable to read and write were considered as illiterate and those having academic qualifications below SLC level were considered as literate. Similarly, the people with academic qualifications above SLC were assumed to be the educated one.

The sample population in terms of gender and literacy are tabulated as below:

S.N	Gender						Total
	Male			Female			
	Illiterate	Literate	Educated	Illiterate	Literate	Educated	
1	6	6	8	6	6	8	40
2	6	6	8	6	6	8	40
Total							80

2.4 Research Tool

The researcher developed structured interview and questionnaire as research tools in order to elicit the data on the Newar pronominals from the Newar native speakers of Kirtipur municipality. The interview schedule was used for illiterate people and questionnaires were distributed to the educated one.

2.5 Process of Data Collection

The process of data collection was as follows:

- i. The researcher firstly prepared interview schedule and questionnaire.
- ii. The researcher visited the selected place.
- iii. At first, she introduced herself with the informants and told them about the objectives of her study.

- iv. She collected data from an illiterate person, who was known to her, using interview schedule. Then, the researcher requested the person to contact other person.
- v. Similarly, she collected data from the 2nd person using interview shedule.
- vi. The process continued until the required number was fulfilled.
- vii. In the process, interview shedule was used for illiterate people and questionnaire was used for literate and educated ones.
- viii. English pronominals were taken from Greenbaum and Quirk (1973) whereas Nepali pronominals were taken from Adhikari (2063), Atom and Baral (2064) and Bhattarai (2051).

2.6 Limitations of the Study

The present study was limited in the following ways:

- i) The study was limited to only eighty native speakers of two wards of Kirtipur municipality.
- ii) The study was limited to the language spoken by the native speakers of Kirtipur.
- iii) The study was limited to the comparison of the following pronominals between English, Nepali and Newar:
 - Personal pronouns
 - Demonstrative pronouns
 - Interrogative pronouns
 - Possessive pronouns
 - Reflective pronouns
 - Relative pronouns
 - Indefinite pronouns
- iv) This study was further limited to the analysis of the responses obtained from the respondents only.

CHAPTER - THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The collected data have been analyzed and interpreted descriptively with the help of simple statistic tools like tables and illustrations. The data have been tabulated. The similarities and differences between English, Nepali and Newar pronominals have been shown with the help of illustration. The data have been analyzed in terms of the following pronominals:

- Personal pronouns
- Reflexive pronouns
- Demonstrative pronouns
- Relative pronouns and
- Interrogative pronouns
- Indefinite pronouns
- Possessive pronouns

3.1 Analysis and Presentation of the Newar Pronominals

The Newar language has the following pronominals.

3.1.1 Personal Pronouns

The Newar language has personal pronouns which are given below:

3.1.1.1 First Person Personal Pronouns

Newar first person personal pronouns are presented in the following table:

Table No. 1: 1st Person Personal Pronouns

Person	Case	Number		
		Sg.	Pl.	
			Exclu.	Inclu.
1st	Sub	ji	jip :	jhi:/jhip :
	Obj.	jit	jimit	jhi:t

- i. The above table shows that Newar personal pronouns are marked for the 1st person personal pronouns. They are marked for case: subjective and objective. For example,

|ji akh : bw nacw na| (Sub.) |w : jit s phu bil :| (Obj.)

- ii. Newar 1st person personal pronouns are also marked for singular and plural number. For example,

|ji ch mh Nepali: kh :| (Sg.) |jip : Nepali: kh :| (Exclusive) (Pl.)

|jhip : Nepali kh :| (Inclusive) (Pl.)

These examples make it clear that Newar 1st person plural pronouns have the existence of exclusive and inclusive terms.

3.1.1.2 2nd Person Personal Pronouns

Newar 2nd person personal pronouns are presented as follows:

Table No. 2: 2nd Person Personal Pronoun

Person	Case	Number		Variety
		Singular	Plural	
2 nd	Sub.	ch	chip :	N.Hon.
		chi	chikp :	Hon.
		ak n	ak n p :	Hon.
		ch :p :	ch :p :	High.Hon.
	Obj.	ch :t	chimit	N.Hon.
		chit :	chik p :t	Hon.
		ak nayat	ak n p :t	Hon.
		ch :p t	ch :p :t	High.Hon.

This table shows that Newar personal pronouns are marked for second person personal pronouns.

- i. Newar 2nd person personal pronouns are marked for case: subjective and objective. For example,

|ch_th n wa| (Sub.) |har : chimit s tacw n | (Obj.)

- ii. Newar 2nd person personal pronouns are marked for number: singular and plural. For example,

|chi guru: kh :| |chik_p: guru: kh :|

|ch mij : kh :| |chip: mij :(t) kh :|

- i. Newar 2nd person personal pronouns have the existence of honorific and non honorific forms. For example :

|ch: jit gwahali: yat | (Non-hon.) |chi: jit gwahali yana dil | (Hon.)

3.1.1.3 3rd Person Personal Pronouns

The Newar language has the following pronouns that are presented below:

Table No. 3: 3rd Person Personal Pronouns

Person	Case	Number			
		Singular	Variety	Plural	Variety
	Sub.	w	N.Hon.	p :/up :	N.Hon.
		w k :	Hon.	w k :p :	Hon.
		n		n p : (rarely used)	
	Obj.	w yat	N.Hon.	imit	N.Hon.
		w k :yat , n yata	Hon.	w k :p :t n p :t (rarely used)	Hon.

This table shows that Newar personal pronouns are also marked for third person personal pronouns.

- i. Newar 3rd person personal pronouns are marked for case: subjective and objective. For example,

|w t le w n :| (Sub.) |w yat th n h ji| (obj.)

- ii. There is the existence of honorific and non-honorific forms in the case of Newar 3rd person personal pronouns. For example,

|w w l :| (N -hon.) |w k jhal | (Hon.)

- iii. The same pronominal forms are used for both male and female. For example,

|w dh : kh na: gya:| (for male) |w dh : kh na: gya:| (for female)

- iv. Newar 3rd person personal pronouns are also marked for number: singular and plural. For example,

|w k ne w i| (Sg.) |ip : /up : k ne w i| (Pl.)

3.1.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

Newar demonstrative pronouns are presented below:

Table No. 4: Demonstrative Pronouns

Distance	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Near Speaker	thw (inani.)	thup :(ani.), thw (inani.)
Near Hearer	am	n p :
Distal	w , ugu, umh	ip :, w ----t
Remote	h :	h :p :

- i. This table shows that Newar pronouns are marked for demonstrative pronouns. The Newar demonstrative pronouns other than the honorific one make a four-fold distinction: remote (far from the both speaker and hearer) hearer proximate (far from the speaker but near the hearer), speaker proximate (near the speaker) and distal (neither near nor far from both hearer and speaker). For example,

thw chw sa kh :	(Sg. Near Speaker)
thw chw sa(t) kh :	(pl. Near Speaker)
w chw sa kh :	(Far from Speaker)
am chw sa kh :	(Distal)
h : chw sa kh :	(Remote)

3.1.3 Interrogative Pronouns

Newar interrogative pronouns are presented below:

Table. No. 5: Interrogative Pronouns

	Personal		Number		Possessive
			Non- personal		
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	
Sub	su, gumh	susu, gumh -gumh	chu, gu	chuchu, gugu	suyagu
Obj.	suyat , swai:t , gumhe: sit	sw i:t - sw i:ta, gumhe:sit - gumhe:sit	chuyat guyat	chuki chuki- yat , guguya- t	

- i. This table shows that there is the reduplication of the singular form which gives the corresponding plural form in Newar interrogative pronouns.

For example,

Singular

|w su?|

|w chu kh ?|

|chigu i:lach gugu kh ?|

|thw s phu: suyagu kh :?|

Plural

|ip : susu kh ?|

|w chuchu kh ?| or

|h chuchu kh ?|

|ch ngu: i:lach gugu kh ?|

| w s phu: sum u kh :?|

ii. Newar interrogative pronouns have distinct form for animate, inanimate and possessive. For example :

+ Human

- Human

Possessive

|w su?|

|w chu kh :?|

|thw ch suyagu kh :?|

|thw bw n -p u suyagu kh :?|

|ch suyat biya?|

|wek :n suyat sy na-dil ?|

3.1.4 Possessive Pronouns

Newar possessive pronouns are presented in the following table.

Table No. 6 Possessive Pronouns

Sub Class	Person	Number				
		Sg.	Variety	Pl.		Variety
				Eclu.	Inclu.	
Dep. + Indep.	1 st	jigu		j :migu	jh :gu	
	2 nd	ch :gu	N.Hon.	chimigu,		N.Hon.
		chigu	Hon.	chik:pinigu		Hon.
		ak n yagu	Hon.	n pinigu		Hon.
	3 rd	uyagu, w ya, w yagu, w igu ,uyu, uigu	N. Hon.	im :gu		N. Hon.
w k :yagu		Hon.	w k :pinigu		Hon.	

The same pronominal forms of Newar possessive pronouns function both dependently and independently.

For example,

Poss. det-dep.

|thw jigu s phu: kh :|

|w w yagu b : kh :|

|thw im :gu ch (t) kh :|

pro.indep.

|thw s phu: jigu kh :|

|w b : w yagu kh |

|thw ch t : w k :pinigu kh :|

- i. Newar possessive pronouns are also marked for number. The same singular pronominal forms are used as plural one by adding affixes. For example:

|thw w yagu cw sa kh :| (Sg.)

|w im :gu ch kh :| (Pl.)

|thw w k yagu kh :| (Sg.)

|thw w k pinigu kh :| (Pl.)

- ii. Newar has the existence of inclusive and exclusive plural first person possessive pronouns. For example,

|thw jigu bw ne-kuthi kh :| (Sg.)

|thw jimigu bw ne-kuthi: kh :| (Pl.- exclu.)

|thw jh : gu bw nekuthi: kh :| (Pl.-inclu.)

- iii. Male and female distinction is made nowhere in Newar pronominal system. For example,

Male - |thw w yagu t puli kh :| (Neuter)

Female- |thw w yagu t puli: kh :| (")

- iv. Newar 2nd and 3rd person possessive pronouns have the existence of honorific and non-honorific forms. For example,

N. Hon

|w w yagu cw sa kh :|

|tyo timro ho|

|thw ch :gu kh :|

Hon.

|w w k :yagu cw sa kh :|

|thw chigu kh :|

|thw ch t : w k :pinigu kh :/

3.1.5 Reflexive Pronouns

The Newar reflexive pronouns are presented in the table below:

Table No. 7: Reflexive Pronouns

Person	Number		
	Sg.	Pl.	
1 st	ji th : th mh :	Inclu.	Exclu.
		jip : th : pi:s	jhi:th :s
2 nd	ch th :mh	chimis : th :s	
	chis th : mh	chi th : p :s	
	ch p : th :mh	ch p : th :p :s	
3 rd	w th : mh	imis : th : th :,imis : th : p :s	
	w k : th : mh	w k : th : p :s	

- i. Reflexive pronouns in Newar occur along with emphatic marker. For example,

|ji th : th mh ye kh gu| |chu ch th : th mh cwey fu?|

- ii. Newar reflexives have free and independent existence of their own. For example,

|w th : th mh w yat | |r bi th : th mh w yat |

- iii. Newar reflexive pronouns are marked for number: singular and plural. For example,

|w k : th : th mh h w yat | (Sg.) |w k : th : p :s cw i| (Pl.)

- iv. Newar reflexive pronouns are also marked for persons: 1st, 2nd and 3rd. For example,

|ji th : th mh yana | (1st) |ch th : th mh yat | (2nd)
 |w k : th :p s yanadil | (3rd)

3.1.8 Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns of the Newar language are tabulated below:

Table No. 8: Relative Pronouns

References				
	Pronouns		Non-personal	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Sub.	su, sun , gumh	susu, sunã- sunã, gumh -gumh	chu, gu	chuchu, gugu
Obj.	suyat (gumh sit), gumh ygu	suyat (gumh sit) gumh yagu	chuyat guyagu	chuyat , guyagu

- i. Relative pronouns are marked for number: singular and plural in the Newar language. Reduplication of the singular form gives the corresponding plural form in the case of Newar relative pronouns. For example,

|w jit chu h yabil w j : m syu:| (Sg.)

|w jit chuchu h yabil w j : m syu:| (Pl.)

- ii. Newar relative pronouns are used for personal and non-personal things separately. For example,

|thw w he manu kh : gumh yagu dheba ta kh :| (Personal)

|thw w he khic kh guyagu m ca sikke bāla| (Non-personal)

3.1.9 Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are presented below:

Table No. 9: Indefinite Pronouns.

Personal	Non- Personal	Neutral
s k le, nimh , s , sunan , sun , nhyamh	ch , nigu, nhyagu	d kw , fukkw , gul

- i. The above table shows that the Newar language has indefinite pronominals. For example,
- |sak le n du|
| n s du|
|d kw thik ju:|
|d kkw or fukk or sakasin n geyana yau dh ka siu|
|s pyakhan lhuya cw n |
|ch t n |
- ii. Newar has only pronominal function of indefinite pronouns. For example,
- | n chun m du|
|s n dena cw ngudu |
|s n dena c u m du|
| n s dula? |
|sunan s ta cw ngu du?/ |
|d kkw or fukk or sak le up sthit jugu du|

3.2 Comparison of Newar pronominals with those of the English and Nepali

Before making the comparison of every type of Newar pronominals with those of the English and Nepali languages, the types of pronouns of English, Nepali and Newar languages are tabulated and the comparison of those languages are presented simultaneously after the tables.

3.2.1 Personal Pronouns

English, Nepali and Newar personal pronouns are presented below:

3.2.1.1 First Person Personal Pronouns

English, Nepali and Newar first person personal pronouns are tabulated below respectively.

Table No. 10 English 1st Person Personal Pronoun

Person	Case	Singular	Plural
1 st	Sub.	I	we
	Obj.	me	us

Table No. 11 Nepali 1st Person Personal Pronouns

Person	Case	Singular	Plural
1 st	Sub.	ma	ham
	Obj.	mal	ham l

Table No. 12 Newar 1st Person Personal Pronouns

Person	Case	Number		
		Sg.	Pl.	
			Exclu.	Inclu.
1st	Sub.	ji	jip :	jhi:/jhip :
	Obj.	jit	jimit	jhi:t

The above tables (i.e. 10, 11 and 12) show the following similarities and differences between English, Nepali and Newar first person personal pronouns.

They are as follows:

- i. All the three languages i.e. English, Nepali and Newar are marked for case: subjective and objective. However, there is a separate pronominal form for the case system in the English language whereas in the case of Newar and Nepali, the same subjective case marker is used as an objective case with suffix 't' and 'l' respectively. For example,

Subjective

I am reading a book.

|ma kit ba padhdai chu|

|ji akh : bw nacw na|

Objective

He gave me a book

|usle mal kit ba diyo|

|w : jit s phu bil :|

- ii. English, Nepali and Newar first person personal pronouns are also marked for number, i.e. singular and plural. There is a significant difference between English, Nepali and Newar first person personal pronouns in the existence of inclusive and exclusive pronouns. Newar has inclusive and exclusive pronouns which are found in plural number of Newar first person personal pronouns whereas these lack in English and Nepali. For example,

Singular

I am a Nepali.

|ma ek Nep 1 hun|

|ji ch mh Nepali: kh :|

Plural

We are Nepalese.

|h m Nep 1 haun|

|jip : Nepali: kh :| (Exclusive)

|jhip : Nepali kh :| (Inclusive)

In the above example, exclusive form excludes the addressee: ‘we (but not you)’ and inclusive form includes the addressee within the first person plural, ‘we (including you)’.

After comparing English, Nepali and Newar first person pronouns, it can be said that Newar first person personal pronouns are more complex than those of English and Nepali.

3.2.1.2 Second Person Personal Pronouns

English, Nepali and Newar second person personal pronouns are tabulated below respectively.

Table No. 13: English 2nd Person Personal Pronoun

Person	Case	Number	
		Singular	Plural
2 nd	Sub.	you	you
	Obj.	you	you

Table No.14: Nepali 2nd Person Personal Pronoun

Person	Case	Number		Variety
		Singular	Plural	
2 nd	Sub.	tan, tim	tim har	N.Hon.
		tap , hajur, yahã	tap har , hajurhar yahãhar	Hon.
	Obj.	tanl , tim l ,	tim har l ,	N.Hon
		tap l , hajurl , yahãl	tap har l hajurhar l yahãhar l	Hon.

Table No. 15: Newar 2nd Person Personal Pronouns

Person	Case	Number		Variety
		Singular	Plural	
2 nd	Sub.	ch	chip :	N.Hon.
		chi	chikp :	Hon.
		ak n	ak n p :	Hon.
		ch :p :	ch :p :	High.Hon.
	Obj.	ch :t	chimit	N.Hon.
		chit :	chik p :t	Hon.
		ak nayat	ak n p :t	Hon.
	ch :p t	ch :p :t	High.Hon.	

While comparing English, Nepali and Newar second person personal pronouns, the researcher found the following similarities and differences between them.

They are as follows:

- i. Table No. 13, 14 and 15 show that English, Nepali and Newar second person personal pronouns are marked for case: subjective and objective. In English, the same form of second person personal pronoun is used as subjective and objective case. But in Nepali and Newar, the suffixes ‘l ’ and ‘t ’ are respectively added to the same subjective case marker for the objective one. For example,

Singular	Plural
<u>You</u> come here.	Hari is calling <u>you</u> .
<u>tim</u> yat	harile <u>tim</u> har l bol raheko cha
<u>ch</u> th n wa	har : <u>chimit</u> s tacw n

- ii. English, Nepali and Newar second person personal pronouns are also marked for number: singular and plural. The same form of English second person personal pronoun is used for singular as well as plural. But, the forms of second person personal pronouns of Nepali and Newar are different. In both the languages, i.e. Nepali and Newar ‘har ’ and ‘p :’ are respectively suffixed to the singular numbers to make them plural one. For example,

Singular	Plural
<u>You</u> are a teacher.	<u>You</u> are teachers.
<u>tap</u> sikshaka hunuhuncha	<u>tap</u> <u>har</u> sikshaka hunuhuncha
<u>chi</u> guru: kh :	<u>chik</u> <u>p</u> : guru: kh :
<u>You</u> are a boy.	<u>You</u> are boys.
<u>tim</u> keto hau	<u>tim</u> <u>har</u> ket hau
<u>ch</u> mij : kh :	<u>chip</u> : mij : (<u>t</u>)kh :

iii. The most important point of difference between English, Nepali and Newar second person personal pronouns is the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns. Nepali and Newar have the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns which are not found in English. Honorific and non-honorific pronouns are found in singular and plural number of both Nepali and Newar second person personal pronouns. For example,

Non-Honorific

You helped me

|tim le mal maddat garyau|

|ch : jita gwahali: yat |

Honorific

You helped me.

|tap le mal maddat garnubhayo|

|chi: jit gwahali: yana dil |

Similarly, Nepali ‘hajur’ and Newar ‘ch :p :’ are mostly used as high honorific whereas English has no such words. It is found that the word ch :p is used by the upper caste of Newars, i.e. Brajacharya. And this word is a neutral term in the sense that it is used for both singular and plural number. For example,

You helped me.

|hajurle mal maddat garisiyo| (High Hon.)

|ch :p :s jit gwahali: yanadil | (High Hon.)

In the same way, Nepali ‘yahã’ and Newar ‘ak n ’ forms refer to the place ‘here’ and ‘there’ respectively in English. They give the different meaning when they are used in different context. In the case of pronouns, these terms are used as second person pronouns in the Nepali and Newar languages. For example,

You helped me.

|yahãle mal maddat garnubhayo|

|ak n jit gwahali biyadil /yanadil |

3.2.1.3 Third Person Personal Pronouns

Third person personal pronouns of English, Nepali and Newar are tabulated as follows:

Table No.16: English 3rd Person Personal Pronouns

Person	Case	Number	
		Sg.	Pl.
3rd	Sub.	Masculine: he Feminine: she Neuter :it	they
	Obj.	Masculine: him Feminine: her Neuter :it	them

Table no. 17: Nepali 3rd Person Personal Pronouns

Person	Case	Number			Variety
		Singular	Variety	Plural	
3 rd	Sub.	Masculine:	N. Hon	Neuter: tin har , un har , in har yahāhar , uhāhar	N. Hon
		Feminine: un , tin , in	N. Hon		Hon.
		Neuter: yahā uhā	Hon		
	Obj.	Masculine: usl	N. Hon.	Neuter: tin har l , un har l ,in har l yahāhar l uhāhar l	N.Hon.
		Feminine: , inl , tinl	N. Hon.		Hon.
		Neuter: yahā- l , uhāl			

Table No. 18: Newar 3rd Person Personal Pronoun

Person	Case	Number			
		Singular	Variety	Plural	Variety
2 nd	Sub.	w	N. Hon.	p :/up	N.Hon.
		w k : n	Hon.	w k :p : n p : (rarely used)	Hon.
		w yat	N. Hon.	imit	N. Hon.
	Obj.	w k :yat , n yata	Hon.	w k :p :t n p :t (rarely used)	Hon.

Table No16, 17 and 18 show the following similarities and differences between English, Nepali and Newar third person personal pronouns which are given below:

- i. When Newar third person personal pronouns are compared with those of English and Nepali third person pronouns, it is found out that all the three languages are marked for case system: subjective and objective. As in English 1st person personal pronouns, English third person pronouns have separate pronominal forms for subjective and objective case whereas in the case of Nepali and Newar, the same subjective case form of Nepali and Newar is used as an objective case with suffix 'l' and 't' respectively as in Nepali and Newar first and second person pronouns. For example,

Subjective

He went to upstairs.

| m thi gayo|

|w t le w n :|

Objective

Bring him here.

|usl yahã ly |

|w yat th n h ji:|

- ii. English, Nepali and Newar third person personal pronouns are also marked for number: singular and plural. In the case of plural number, all

the three languages have same plural third person personal pronouns for both male and female. For example,

They will come tomorrow.

|tin har /unihar bholi unechan|

|ip : /up : k ne w i|

Thus, English and Nepali have separate singular third person personal pronouns for male and female whereas the same pronominal form is used for both male and female in Newar, i.e. ‘w ’ as non-honorific and ‘w k ’ and ‘ n ’ as honorific pronominal forms. For example:

Singular + Masculine

He is afraid of tiger.

| b ghadekh dar cha|

|w dh : kh na gya:|

Singular + Feminine

She is afraid of tiger.

|un b ghadekh dar chin|

|w dh : kh na gya:|

- iii. The most significant difference between English, Nepali and Newar third person personal pronouns is the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns. Both Newar and Nepali third person pronouns have the existence of the honorific and non-honorific pronouns. But there is no such existence in English. For example,

He came.

| yo | (N.Hon.)

|w w l :| (’ ’)

He came.

|yahã or hã unubhayo| (Hon.)

|w k jhal | (’ ’)

- iv. There is separate plural number of English third person pronouns, i.e. ‘they’ whereas in the case of Nepali and Newar, the suffixes “har ” and ‘p ’ are used in the same subjective case marker to make objective one.

For example,

They came. | uhāhar unubhayo | | w k :p :jhal | or | n p :jhal |

(Note: The pronominal form ' n p :' is rarely used though the singular form of it ' n ' is colloquially used. Similarly, the researcher has also found out the objective case marker of ' n p : ' i.e. ' n p : (t) ' is rarely used too.

3.2.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

The given tables show the English, Nepali and Newar demonstrative pronouns.

Table No. 19: English Demonstrative Pronouns

Distance	Number	
	Sg.	Pl.
Near	this	these
Far	that	those

Table No. 20: Nepali Demonstrative Pronoun

Distance	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Near	yo, y (ani.+inai)	y , y n har (ani.+inai)
	in , tin , yahā (ani.)	yahāhar (ani.)
Far	tyo, u, t (ani.+inai)	t , tin har (ani.+inai)
	, tin , uhā, yahā (ani.+inai)	uhāhar , un har , yahāhar , (ani.)

Table No. 21: Newar Demonstrative Pronouns

Distance	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Near Speaker	thw (ani.+inani.)	thup :(ani.), thw (inani.)
Near Hearer	am (ani.+inani.)	n p : (ani.+inani.)
Distal	w , ugu (inani.), umh (ani.)	ip :, w ----t (ani.+inani.)
Remote	h : (ani.+inani.)	hu:p : (ani.+inani.)

From above mentioned tables (i.e.19, 20 and 21), it can be said that English, Nepali and Newar demonstrative pronouns can be seen through two perspectives: proximity and number.

- i. Regarding spacial relationship between the speaker and the object referred to, English and Nepali demonstrative pronouns make a two-fold distinction: remote (far from the speaker) and proximate (near the speaker) whereas Newar demonstrative pronouns other than the honorific ones make a four-fold distinction: remote (far from both speaker and hearer), hearer proximate (far from the speaker but near the hearer), speaker proximate (near the speaker) and distal (neither near nor far from both hearer and speaker). For example,

This is a pen. |yo kalama ho| |thw chw sa kh :| (Near Speaker)

That is a pen. |tyo kalama ho| |w chw sa kh :| (Far from Speaker)

That is a pen. |tyo kalama ho| |am chw sa kh :| (Distal)

That is a pen. |tyo kalama ho| |h : chw sa kh :| (Remote)

- ii. The plural form in Nepali and Newar demonstrative pronouns is marked by plural markers i.e. “har ” and “p :” respectively. It is also found that the plural form in Newar demonstrative pronouns is marked by objective case marker ‘t ’. In English, the plural morpheme is fused together with the base. For example,

Singular

Plural

This is very nice.

These are very nice.

|yo s rai r mro cha|

|yin har s rai r mr chan|

|thw t s k bāla:|

|thw t s k bāla:|

3.2.3 Interrogative Pronouns

English, Nepali and Newar interrogative pronouns are tabulated below:

Table No. 22: English Interrogative Pronouns

	References		Possession
	Personal	Non- personal	
Sub	who	what, which	whose
Obj.	whom, who	what	whose

Table No. 23: Nepali Interrogative Pronouns

	Personal		Number		Possessive	
			Non- personal			
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
Sub.	ko	ko, koko	ke, kun	ke, keke, kuna, kuna-kuna	kasko	kasko
Obj.	kasl kall	ka-kasla	kelai	kel , kunl ke-kel ,	kasko	kasko

Table No. 24: Newar Interrogative Pronouns

	Personal		Number		Possessive	
			Non- personal			
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
Sub	su, gumh	susu ,gumh -gumh	chu, gu	chuchu, gugu	suyat	sum u
Obj	suyat , sw i:t , gumhe:- sit	sw i:t -sw i:t , gumhe:sita - gumhe:sita	chuyat guyat	chukichuki- yat guguyat	suyat	sum u

- i. After comparing and contrasting Newar interrogative pronouns with those of the English and Nepali, the researcher found out that Newar and Nepali have different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural number. In other words, reduplication of the singular form gives the

corresponding plural form in Nepali and Newar interrogative pronouns. In English, these pronouns do not make number distinction. For example,

Singular	Plural
Who is she? n ko hun? w su?	Who are they? n har koko hun? ip : susu kh ?
What is that? tyo ke ho? w chu kh ?	What are those? t / tin har keke hun? w chuchu kh ? h : chuchu kh ?
Which is your watch? tap ko ghad kun ho? chigu i:lach gugu kh ?	Which are your watches? timro ghad har kunkun hun? ch ngu: i:lach gugu kh ?
Whose book is this? yo kit b kasko ho? thw s phu: suyagu kh :?	Whose are those books? t kit bhar kasko ho? w s phu: sum u kh :?

- ii. In the same way, the researcher found that all the three languages have separate interrogative pronominal forms for human and non-human things and possession. In other words, English, Nepali and Newar demonstrative pronouns have distinct form for animate, inanimate and possession as well. For example,

+ Human	- Human	Possessive
Who is he? u ko ho?	What's that? tyo ke ho ?	Whose is this house? yo ghara kasko ho?

|w su?|

|w chu kh : ?|

|thw ch suyagu kh :?|

Whose invitation cards are these?

|y nimantran patrahar kask hun?|

|thw bw na-p u suyagu kh :?|

Whom did you give?

Who did he teach?

|taile kasl di s?|

|uhāle kasl i sik unubhayo?|

|ch suyat biya?|

|wek :n suyat sy na dil ?|

3.2.4 Possessive Pronouns

The following tables present the English, Nepali and Newar possessive pronouns:

Table No. 25: English Possessive Pronouns

Sub Class	Person	Sg.	Pl.
Dependent	1 st	my	our
	2 nd	your	
	3 rd	Masculine: his	their
		Feminine: her	
	Neuter: its		
Independent	1 st	mine	ours
	2 nd	yours	
		Masculine: his	theirs
	3 rd	Feminine: hers	
		Neuter: -	

Table No. 26: Nepali Possessive Pronouns

Sub Class	Person	Number			
		Sg.	Variety	Pl.	Variety
Dep.+ Indep.	1 st	mero		h mro	
	2 nd	tero, timro,	N. Hon	tim har ko	N.Hon
		tap ko, hajar ko, yahāko	Hon.	tap har ko, hajarhar ko, yahāhar ko	Hon.
	3 rd	Mascukine: usko	N.Hon	un har ko Neuter: tin har ko in har ko	N.Hon.
		Feminine: unko, tinko, inko	N.Hon.		
	Neuter: tesko, yesko, uhāko, yahāko	N. Hon.	Neuter: uhāhar ko yahāhar ko	Hon.	
		Hon.			

Table No. 27: Newar Possessive Pronouns

Sub Class	Person	Number				
		Sg.	Variety	Pl.		Variety
				Eclu.	Inclu.	
Dep. + Indep.	1 st	jigu		j :migu	jh :gu	
	2 nd	ch :gu	N.Hon.	chimigu		N.Hon.
		chigu	Hon.	chik:pinigu		Hon.
		ak n yagu	Hon.	n pinigu		Hon.
	3 rd	uyagu, w ya, w yagu, w igu, uyu, uigu	N. Hon.	im :gu		Non. Hon.
		w k :yagu	Hon.	w k :pinigu		Hon.

English, Nepali and Newar possessive pronouns are compared and contrasted in terms of subclass, person, number and the existence of honorific and non-honorific forms. There are two subclasses of possessive pronouns: those which function dependently, that is as determiner in the structure of the NP and those which function independently, that is as heads or pronominals of NP. While comparing and contrasting the Newar language with those of English and Nepali, the researcher found the following similarities and differences:

- i. Newar and Nepali possessive pronouns are found more in number rather than English possessive pronouns and they are also found complex than those of English. Similarly, in comparison to Nepali, Newar is more complex than Nepali.
- ii. English, Nepali and Newar possessive pronouns function as determiner and possessive form. However, Newar and Nepali have the same pronominal forms that function as determiner and pronominal whereas English possessive pronouns have separate forms for possessive determiner and possessive pronouns. In other words, the same pronominal forms that function dependently and independently as well by Nepali and Newar possessive pronouns whereas there are separate pronominals that function dependently and independently by the English possessive pronouns. For example,

Poss. deter-dep.

This is my book.

|yo mero kit ba ho|

|thw jigu s phu kh :|

That is his field.

|tyo usko kheta ho|

|w w yagu b : kh :|

Pro. indep.

This book is mine.

|yo kit ba mero ho|

|thw s phu jigu kh :|

That field is his.

|tyo kheta usko ho|

|w b : w yagu kh :|

pro. depend

These are their houses.

|y un har k /tin har k gharahar hun|

|thw imi:gu ch (t) kh :|

Poss.deter.depend

These houses are theirs.

|y gharahar uhāhar ko ho|

|thw ch t : w k :pinigu kh :|

iii. English, Nepali and Newar possessive pronouns are also marked for number. All the languages have singular and plural possessive pronouns. But they are different in the sense that English has separate pronominal forms for singular and plural number whereas in Nepali and Newar, the same singular pronominal forms are used as plural ones by adding affixes like ‘har ko’ in Nepali and ‘m ’ or ‘mi’ or ‘pini’ in Newar.

For example,

This is his pen. |yo usko kalama ho| |thw w yagu cw sa kh :| (Sg.)

That is their house. |tyo tin har ko ghara ho| |w im :gu ch kh :| (Pl.)

This is theirs. |yo uhāhar ko ho| |thw w k pinigu kh :| (Pl.)

This is hers. |yo uhāko ho| |thw w k yagu kh :| (Sg.)

iv. There is the difference between English, Nepali and Newar first person possessive pronouns in terms of the existence of inclusive and exclusive plural possessive pronouns. Newar has the existence of inclusive and exclusive plural first person possessive pronouns which lack in English and Nepali. For example,

Singular

Plural

This is my school.

This is our school.

|yo mero vidy laya ho|

|yo h mro vidhy laya ho|

|thw jigu bw nekuthi: kh :|

|thw jimigu bw nekuthi: kh :|(Exclu.)

|thw jh :gu bw nekuthi: kh :|(Inclu.)

v. English makes a male/female distinction in third person singular possessive pronouns, Nepali makes this distinction only with non-honorific pronouns and that too only marginally; such a distinction is made nowhere in Newar pronominal system. For example,

It is his cap.

It’s her cap.

|yo usko top ho| (Male)

|yo unke top ho| (Female)

|thw w yagu t puli kh :| (neuter)

|thw w yagu t puli kh :|(neuter)

Similarly, there is no male/female distinction in 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural possessive pronouns in all three languages.

This is ours. |yo h mro ho| | thw jh :gu kh :| (Neuter)

It is theirs. |yo uhāhar ko ho| |thw w k :pinigu kh :| (Neuter)

This is yours. |yo tap har ko ho| |thw chik :pinigu kh :| (Neuter)

vi. There is the significant difference between English, Nepali and Newar possessive pronouns especially in the 2nd and 3rd person possessive pronouns in terms of the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronominal forms. Both Nepali and Newar 2nd and 3rd person possessive forms have the existence of honorific and non-honorific forms which lack in English.

For example,

N. Hon.

Hon.

That pen is hers.

That pen is hers.

|tyo kalama _nko ho|

|tyo _hāko kalam ho|

|w w yagu cw sa kh :|

|w w k :yagu cw sa kh :|

It is yours.

It is yours.

|tyo timro ho|

|yo tap ko ho|

|thw ch :gu kh :/

|thw chigu kh :|

It is yours. |

It is yours.

|yo tero ho|

|yo hajurko ho|

|thw ch :gu kh :|

|thw chigu/ak n yagu kh :|

3.2.5 Reflexive Pronouns

The following tables present the English, Nepali and Newar reflexive pronouns:

Table No. 28: English Reflexive Pronouns

Person	Number	
	Si.	Pl.
1 st	myself	ourselves
2 nd	yourself	yourselves
3 rd	Masculine: himself	ourselves
	Feminine: herself	
	Neuter: itself	

Table No. 29: Nepali Reflexive Pronouns

Person	Number	
	Sg.	Pl.
1 st	ma phai/swayam	h m phai
2 nd	tan phai, tim phai,	tim har phai
	tap phai hajur phai	tap har phai, hajurhar phai
3 rd	phai, un phai, tin phai, yo/tyo phai	un har phai, tin har phai, yin har phai
	yahã/uhã phai	uhãhar phai / yahãhar phai

Table No. 30: Newar Reflexive Pronouns

Person	Number		
	Sig.	Plu.	
1 st	ji th : th mh :	Inclu.	Exclu.
		jip : th :pi:s :	jhi: th :s
2 nd	ch th :mh	chimis : th :s	
	chis th :mh	chi th :p :s	
	ch p : th :mh	ch p : th :p :s	
3 rd	w th : mh	imis : th : th :, imis : th :p :s	
	w k : th :mh	w k : th :p :s	

When the researcher compared and contrasted Newar reflexive pronouns with those of English and Nepali reflexive pronouns, she found out the following similarities and differences between them.

i. Newar and Nepali have more reflexive pronouns than those of English.

Thus, in comparison to Newar, Nepali has more reflexive pronouns.

ii. Reflexive pronouns in Nepali and Newar occur along with emphatic marker whereas reflexive pronouns in English occur along with the suffixation: self/selves. For example,

I saw it myself.

|ma phaile yo dekhe |

|ji th : th mh ye kh ngu kh : |

Can you write yourself?

|ke tim phai lekhna sakchau?|

|chu ch th : th mh cwey fu?|

iii. Nepali and Newar reflexive pronouns have free and independent existence of their own. Unlike Nepali and Newar reflexive pronouns, English reflexive pronouns ‘self’ and ‘selves’ do not have free and independent existence of their own. They occur along with the antecedent pronouns or pronominal equivalent of antecedent noun in accusative case. For example,

He himself did it. | phaile yo garyo| |w th : th mh w yat |

Rabi_____ did it. |rabi phaile yo garyo| |r bi th : th mh w yat |

iv. English, Nepali and Newar reflexive pronouns are marked for number: singular and plural. For example,

Singular

She herself did it.

|un phaile yo garin|

|w th : th mh h w yat |

Plural

They write themselves.

|uhāhar phaile lekhnuhuncha|

|w k :th p :s cw i| (Pl.)

v. English, Nepali and Newar reflexive pronouns are also marked for person: 1st, 2nd and 3rd. For example,

I did myself. You did yourself. They did themselves.
 |ma phai gare| |tim phai garyau| |wahāhar phaile garnubhayo|
 |ji th : th mh yana| |ch th : th mh yat | |w k th : th mh yanadil |

vi. Newar 1st person reflexive pronouns have the existence of inclusive and exclusive pronouns in plural number of first person. But such pronouns are not found in English and Nepali 1st person reflexive pronouns. For example,

We made it ourselves.

|h m phaile yasl ban yek haun|
 |jip : th :p :s (he) thw dekagu kh :|(Excl.)
 |jh p : th :p :s (he) thw dekagu kh |(Incl.)

vii. Unlike English 3rd person personal pronouns and possessive pronouns, English 3rd person reflexive pronouns make a male/female distinction. Similarly, this distinction in Nepali is found only with non-honorific 3rd person reflexive pronouns as in the 3rd person personal and possessive pronouns. However, this distinction is found nowhere in Newar. For example,

He washes himself. | phai dhuncha| | w th : th mh hi: |
 She washes herself. | un phai dhunchin| | w th : th mh hi: |

viii. Unlike Nepali and Newar 2nd and 3rd person personal and possessive pronouns, Nepali and Newar 2nd and 3rd person reflexive pronouns are different from that of English 3rd person reflexive pronouns in terms of the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronominal forms. Nepali and Newar both have the existence of honorific and non-honorific forms basically in 2nd and 3rd reflexive pronouns which lacks in English.

For example,

Non- Hon.

Hon.

He himself learnt to write.

He himself learnt to write.

| phai lekhna sikyo|

| uhā phai lekhna siknubhayo|

| w th : thmh cwe sek l |

| w k : th : thmh cwe sek l |

[Note: th :p : s : plural marker of th : th mh is found only in colloquial language not in written form in grammar of the Newar language.]

3.2.5 Relative Pronouns

English, Nepali and Newar relative pronouns are presented with the help of the tables. They are given below:

Table No. 31: English Relative Pronouns

Personal	Non-personal	Neuter
who, whom whose	which, whose	that (zero)

Table No. 32: Nepali Relative Pronouns

Reference				
	Personal		Non-personal	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
Sub.	jo, jun	jo, jojo, jun	je, jun	je, jeje, jun
Obj.	jasl , jasko	junl , junko	jall , jasko	junko

Table No. 33: Newar Relative Pronouns

References				
	Personal		Non-personal	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Sub	su sun gumh	susu sunã-sunã, gumh -gumh	chu, gu	chuchu, gugu
Obj	suyat / (gumh sit - choice) gu:mh ygu	suyat / (gumh sit - choice) gu:mh yagu	chuyat guyagu	chuato guyagu

English, Nepali relative pronouns are compared and contrasted with Newar relative pronouns. Hence, the researcher found out the following similarities and differences between them which are illustrated below:

- i. English, Nepali and Newar relative pronouns are compared and contrasted in terms of the reference: personal and non-personal. The three languages are marked in terms of reference in the case of relative pronouns. For example,

The man whom I met yesterday is my friend.

|maile jasl _hijo bhete tyo mero s th ho|

|j : suyat _mhig : nap lat w jimi pasa kh : |

I read the book which was lost.

|maile kit b padhe jun har yeko thiyo|

|j : s phu bw na gugu t ngu du|

- ii. Relative pronouns are marked for number only in Nepali and Newar but these pronouns do not make number distinction in English. In Nepali

and Newar, reduplication of the singular form gives the corresponding plural form. For example,

The things what he brought for me is unknown to me.

|usle mal ke ly idiyo tyo mal th h chaina| (Sg.)

|usle mal keke ly idiyo tyo mal th h chaina| (Pl.)

|w jit chu h yabil w j : m syu: | (Sg.)

|w jit chuchu h yabil w j : m syu: | (Pl.)

- iii. English relative pronouns which are used for non- personal things but ‘that’ is used for both human and non- human or persons and non- personal things. Similarly, ‘whose’ can be used for both non- personal and personal things.

Similarly, Nepali and Newar relative pronouns: /je/or /jeje/ and /gu/or/ gugu respectively are used as ‘which’ and ‘that’ used in English. However, /je/or/jeje/ and /gu/ or/gugu/ are used only for non- human things.

In the same way, Nepali ‘junl’ relative pronoun is used for both personal and non personal subject but English relative pronoun ‘whom’ is used only for personal things. However, Newar relative pronouns have separate pronominals for personal and non- personal things, i.e. ‘suyat and guyat’ respectively. For example,

I bought a book which was very good.

|maile tyo kit ba kine jun nikkai r mro thiyo|

|j : w s phu nyana gugu t s k bāla|

The men whom I met yesterday gave me a pen.

|t m nisa junl maile hijo bhete nihar le mal kalam dinubhayo|

|ip : m nut gumh sit j : mhig : nap lat imis jit cw sa biyadil |

- iv. The English relative pronoun ‘whose’ has Nepali and Newar equivalent term |jasko| (sg) and |junko| (pl.) for both personal and non-personal NP in Nepali and |gu:mh yagu| and |guyagu| for both singular and plural but they are used for personal and non-personal NP respectively in Newar.

For example,

This is the man whose money was lost.

|yo tyahi m nche ho jasko pais har yeko thiyol|

|thw w he manu kh : gumh yagu dheba ta kh :|

This is the dog whose kitten is very nice.

|yo tyahi kukur ho jasko ch ur nikkai r mro cha|

|thw w he khic kh guyagu m ca sikke bāla|

- v. Similarly, Nepali and Newar relative pronouns |jo| - (sg), |jo| or |jojo| - (pl.) and |su| - (sg), |su| or |susu| - (pl) have the equivalent relative pronoun ‘who’ in English. And these pronouns are used for personal NP. For example,

The man who is singing is my brother.

|tyo m nche jo g udaicha u mero bh ho|

|w m nu gumh me halacw n w jimi kija kh :|

The boys who are fishing are her brothers.

|t ket har jo / jojo m ch m rdai chan un har tinko d juhar hun|

|up : m nut gumh nyã lanã cw ngu kh : ip : w yagu dajup : kh :|

3.2.7 Indefinite Pronouns.

Indefinite pronouns occur as compound forms. They all are written in as single words, except for the phrase ‘no one’. They are in logical sense, quantitative:

they have universal or partitive meaning, and corresponding closely to determiners of the same or of similar form.

Table No 34. English Indefinite Pronouns

	sg			Count	Non- Count
			Personal	Non- count	it (...) all
Universal	Sg.	Pro..	everyone	everything ,each	
		deter.	,everybody, each	(place: everywhere)	
	Pl	Deter.	every, each		
		Pro Predate.r	(they(...) all/ both (them) all/ both all/both		all
Assertive	sg	Pro	someone somebody	something (place: somewhere	some
		deter	a(an)		
	Pl	Pro.and deter.	Some		
Non- Assertive	Sg	Pro. deter	anyone anybody	anything (place: somewhere) either any	any
	Pl	Pro and deter	Any		
Partitive	Sg.	Pro	no one nobody	nothing(place:anywhere) none neither	any
		Pro & deter			
	Pl	Pro	One		
		deter	No		

Table No. 35: Nepali Indefinite Pronouns

Personal	Non- Personal	Neutral
kohi, kunai, josukai	kehi, jesukai	junsukai

(Note: Nepali indefinite pronouns ‘kohi’, kunai’, kehi are described under indefinite interrogative pronouns whereas josukai, jesukai, junsukai are described under indefinite relative pronouns.)

Table No. 36: Newar Indefinite Pronouns

Personal	Non- Personal	Neutral
s k le, nimh , s , sunan , sun , nhyamh	ch , nigu, nhyagu	d kw , fukkw , gul

Nepali and Newar indefinite pronouns can be presented in relation to English indefinite pronouns. That is as follows:

Table No. 37: English, Nepali and Newar Indefinite Pronouns

Ref.	Lg.	Ass.	Non.-Ass.	Neg.	Uni.
		Some	Any	No	Every
Personal	English	someone	anyone	no one	everyone
	Nepali	kohi	kohi	kohi	sabai
	Newar	s	s n	s n	s k le, d kkw
	English	somebody	anybody	anyone	everything
	Nepali	kohi	kohi	kohi	sabai
	Newar	s	sun / nhyamh	s n	s k le, dakkw ; fukk
		English	something	anything	nothing
Non.personal	Nepali	kehi	kehi	kehi	sabai
	Newar	ch n	nhyag	ch n	s n

The above tables vividly show that indefinite pronouns make no number and gender distinction in all the three languages.

- i. Studying the above tables, it can be said that all the languages have indefinite pronominals but they are different in certain premises. In English, there are four types: universal, assertive, non-assertive and negative but in Nepali and Newar, there are only three viz, assertive, non-assertive and universal. For example,

Everybody is there. |sabaijan tyah chan| |s k le n du|

Somebody is there. |tyah kohi cha| |n s du|

Everything is good. |sabaikura thika cha| |d kw thik ju:|

Everyone knows what to do. |sabail i kasari garne bhanne th h cha|

|d kkw or fukk or s k sinan geyana
yau dh ka siu|

Someone is dancing. |kohi n cdai cha| |s pyakhan lhuya cw n |

Something is lost. |kehi or kehikur har yo| |ch t n |

- ii. English indefinite pronouns have determinative and pronominal function but the Nepali and Newar have only pronominal function of indefinite pronouns.

For example,

Nothing is there. |tyahã kehipani chaina| |n ch na madu|

No one is sleeping. |kohipani sutirahek chainan| |s n dena cw ngudu|

Nobody is sleeping. |kohipani sutirahek chainan| |s n dena c u m du|

Is there anybody? |tyahã kohi cha? | |n s dula? |

Is there anyone? |tyahã kohi cha? | |n s du? |

Is anyone calling? |kohi bol daicha? | |sunan s ta cw ngu du?|

- iii. There are two possible negative construction, i.e. verb+ ‘any-one’/anything in English, namely i) verb+not+anyone/anything and ii) verb+none/nothing. Only the former is possible in Nepali and Newar.
- iv. Though, every/all distinction exists in Nepali and Newar as it does in English, ‘all’ i.e. ‘sapai’ in Nepali and ‘phuk h’ in Newar, can be also used even in those situations in which English normally uses ‘every’.

CHAPTER - FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

The study presents the following findings:

- i. The Newar language has the following pronominals.
 - Personal pronouns
 - Reflexive pronouns
 - Demonstrative pronouns
 - Relative pronouns
 - Interrogative pronouns
 - Indefinite pronouns
 - Possessive pronouns
- ii. Newar personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons: 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
- iii. There is the existence of inclusive and exclusive plural form in 1st person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns.
- iv. Similarly, Newar 2nd and 3rd person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns have the existence of honorific and non-honorific forms.
- v. Newar personal, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, reflexive and relative pronouns are marked for number i.e. singular and plural. The same singular form is pluralized by adding the suffix “pĩ”. When the same singular form is pluralized, inflection system is sometimes occurred. For example,
ji - jipĩ (no inflection) ji+p :
ch - chip : (inflection) ch +p
- vi. Newar personal, interrogative, relative pronouns are marked for case: subjective and objective. In Newar, the same subjective case marker is used as objective one by adding the suffix “t ”. When the same marker is suffixed, there, in some cases, the inflection system occurs.

For example,

ji	+	t (suff)	-	jimit
ch	+	t (suff.)	-	ch :t
w	+	t (suff.)	-	w yat

Some of the Newar 3rd person (i.e. w , ip :, up :, thup :, etc) function as both 3rd person personal and demonstrative (distal) pronouns. However, demonstrative pronouns are used for the things that have been explained before and they are also used for referring to farness and nearness.

- vii. The same form i.e. w /w k (non-honorific/honorific respectively) pronominal forms are used for both male and female. So, there is no use of male and female distinction. However, the non-honorific forms i.e. 'w ' subjective case and 'w yat ' objective case are also used for non-personal things too.
- viii. Newar demonstrative pronouns have different systems in terms of distance i.e. Near speaker, Near hearer, Distal and Remote.
- ix. Reduplication of the singular form gives the corresponding plural form in Newar interrogative and relative pronouns.
- x. Newar reflexive pronouns occur along with emphatic marker. They have free and independent existence of their own.
- xi. There is the existence of reference: personal and non-personal NP in Newar interrogative, relative and indefinite pronouns. However, for personal and non-personal, there are distinct pronominals except the indefinite pronominals (i.e. s k le/fukk , d kkw).

4.1.1 Similarities between English and Newar Pronominals

The similarities between English and Newar pronominals are presented below:

- i. In both languages, there is the existence of pronominal system.
- ii. Both English and Newar personal, reflexive and possessive forms are categorized under 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons.
- iii. Both the English and Newar languages have both the singular and plural forms in personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns.
- iv. Both the English and Newar personal and interrogative pronouns are marked for subjective and objective case.
- v. There is no male/female distinction in 1st, 2nd and 3rd person personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns.
- vi. Both English and Newar have (\pm Human) relationship in demonstrative pronouns.
- vii. In English ‘-self’ is suffixed to other forms of pronouns to make them reflexive and in Newar th :th mh is suffixed.
- viii. In English, “which” is used for a non-personal thing that is the equivalent term for “je/jeje” in Nepali and “gu/gugu” in Newar as they are also used only for non-personal thing.
- ix. There are equal numbers of reciprocal pronouns in both the languages, eg. each other-ch mh :sin : memh sit , one antoher-th w : th :
- x. All the languages, i.e. English, Nepali and Newar have distinct pronominal system. As a matter of fact, Newar pronominal system is found more complex than those of English and Nepali.
- xi. English language has less number of pronominals than those of Nepali and Newar. To some extent, Newar and Nepali have almost equal number of pronominals. However, Newar pronominal system has somehow more number of pronominals than that of Nepali and it has of course more number of pronominals than that of English.

4.1.2 Differences between English and Newar Pronominals

The differences between English and Newar pronominals are as follows:

- i. Newar has more pronominal forms and has complex system than that of English.
- ii. There is the existence of inclusive and exclusive pronominal forms in Newar 1st person personal reflexive pronouns which lack in English.
- iii. The separate forms are used in English in terms of number: singular and plural and case: subjective and objective whereas in Newar, the same singular form and subjective case marker are pluralized and made objective one by adding the suffixes “p :” & “t ” respectively.
- iv. English second person personal pronouns have the same form, i.e. ‘you’ in both subjective and objective case and is used for both singular and plural number as well but Newar second person personal pronouns have the different forms in subjective and objective cases and singular and plural number too.
- v. There is no existence of honorific and non-honorific forms in English which is present in the Newar pronominal forms.
- vi. The use of male and female distinction is found in English but it lacks in Newar.
- vii. English demonstratives and Newar demonstratives are different from each other in the sense that English has only proximate and distal relationships whereas there are four types of demonstratives in Newar. Similarly, in English the same forms, i.e. this/that etc. can be used for both personal and non-personal things whereas in Newar few demonstratives are found for using both personal and non- personal pronouns. However, some are found to be used only for personal things.
- viii. Both the English and Newar languages have possessive pronouns. However, English has separate pronouns for determiner and pronominal

but Newar has the same forms of pronouns functioning as both determiner and pronominal.

- ix. In case of interrogative and relative pronouns, reduplication of the singular form gives the corresponding plural form in Newar whereas these pronouns do not make number distinction in English.
- x. Newar interrogative and relative pronouns have separate interrogative pronominal forms for both personal and non-personal things whereas some of the interrogative and relative pronouns such as (who, whose, whom) are used for both personal and non-personal things in English.
- xi. In comparison to Newar indefinite pronominals, English has more number and have four types, viz. universal, assertive, non-assertive and negative but Newar has only three, viz. assertive, non-assertive and universal. Similarly, English pronominals have determinative and pronominal functions but Newar has only the pronominal function of indefinite pronouns.

(Note: Between these two languages, it is found that there are more differences than similarities in the sense that Newar pronominals are found more complex and has more number of pronouns.)

4.1.3 Similarities between Newar and Nepali Pronominals

The similarities between Newar and Nepali pronominals are as follows:

- i. Both languages have almost equal number of pronominals. However, Newar pronominal system is more complex than that of English.
- ii. Both Newar and Nepali personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under personal: 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
- iii. Newar and Nepali personal reflexive, demonstrative, interrogative and relative pronouns are marked for number, i.e. singular and plural. Similarly, in both the languages the suffixes p : and “har ” are added in the same singular forms to pluralize respectively.

- iv. Both Newar and Nepali personal, interrogative and relative pronouns are marked for subjective and objective case. Similarly, in both languages ‘t ’ and ‘l ’ suffixes are added respectively to the same subjective case marker to make objective one.
- v. Both Newar and Nepali 2nd and 3rd person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns have the existence of honorific and non-honorific forms.
- vi. Both Newar and Nepali possessive pronouns have the same pronominals which function dependently and independently as well.
- vii. Both Newar and Nepali have the distinct interrogative and relative pronouns for personal and non-personal things in accordance with the subjective case.
- viii. Newar and Nepali reflexives have free and independent existence of their own.
- ix. Reduplication for the singular form gives the corresponding plural form in both Newar and Nepali interrogative and relative pronouns.
- x. Both languages have same plural third person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns in case of male and female distinction.
- xi. Both Newar and Nepali indefinite pronouns are of three types viz. assertive, non-assertive and universal. Both indefinite pronouns function as pronominal rather than determiner.

4.1. 4 Differences between Newar and Nepali Pronominals

The differences between Newar and Nepali pronominals are as follows:

- i. The main difference between Newar and Nepali pronominals is that of the existence of the inflectional system. The system occurred when the same form is pluralized and made objective case. This system is found especially in the Newar language but lacks in the Nepali language.

- ii. There is significant difference between the Newar and Nepali 1st person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns in the existence of inclusive and exclusive terms. The existence of inclusive and exclusive first person plural pronouns is found in Newar pronominals but it lacks in Nepali.
- iii. Nepali non-personal plural relative pronouns are used not only for non-personal thing but also for personal thing but this kind of pronoun is not found in Newar. In Newar, there are separate pronominals for personal and non-personal things.
- iv. There is the male/ female distinction in Nepali and 2nd person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns but this system lacks in Newar.
- v. Nepali demonstrative pronouns make two fold distinctions whereas Newar demonstratives make four.

After the study, what the researcher came to know is that though Newar and Nepali have almost equal number of pronominals, Newar pronominals are found more complex ones.

4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications

No two languages are similar, neither are the patterns of sentences and the uses of words are same in them. This fact explicitly justifies the importance of any comparative work on language. The study has the following pedagogical implications with some recommendations made by the researcher.

- a. The findings of the present study show that Newar has the most complex pronominal system in comparison to Nepali and English. So, the complexity of Newar pronominal systems should be considered while teaching English and Nepali pronominal system to Newar native speakers.

- b. Personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons: 1st, 2nd and 3rd person in all the three languages. Therefore, this similarity should be taken into consideration while teaching to the Newars.
- c. The use of inclusive and exclusive pronouns is very problematic in the Newar language. It carries pragmatic value also. So, a teacher should observe carefully in this matter.
- d. Newar and Nepali second person personal pronouns have separate pronouns but English has only one second person personal pronoun, i.e. 'you' which is used for all numbers: singular and plural. So, the teachers and learners should be aware of this fact.
- e. Newar pronominals manifest many forms than English and Nepali. Sometimes Newar pronominals are identified in terms of suffixes and infixes whereas the suffixes can be found in Nepali not infixes but these affixes lack in English. So, the learners should be made aware of this fact.
- f. Newar has the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns for the second and third person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns as in Nepali second and third person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns which don't exist in the English language. So, Newar speakers should be made clear about the similarity in terms of honorific and non-honorific terms between Newar and Nepali and should be also made clear that English has no honorific and non-honorific pronouns while teaching.
- g. There is no distinct use of Newar pronouns for male and female distinction. So, the learners should be taken into consideration for this matter.

- h. In the English language, the same forms of interrogative pronouns are used for both singular and plural. But Nepali and Newar have different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural. So, these types of differences and similarities should be taken into consideration while teaching English and Nepali pronominal system to the native speakers of the Newar language.
- i. English has the same form for interrogative and relative pronouns but Newar and Nepali have different forms for interrogative and relative pronouns. Between Newar and Nepali too, plural relative pronouns are used for both personal and non-personal things in Nepali which can not be seen in Newar. So, this difference should be taught to the students.
- j. The similar thing that is reduplication of the singular form gives the corresponding plural form in both Nepali and Newar interrogative and relative pronouns whereas in English these pronouns don't make number distinction. So, these kinds of similarity and difference should be taken into consideration by both teachers and learners.
- k. Newar has no pronominal form for the distributive pronouns 'each' (English pronoun). So, while teaching, it should also be taken into consideration.
- l. The Nepali and Newar languages have some alternative forms of pronominals than that of English. Thus, the native speakers of Newar language should be paid special focuses on the different alternatives forms of pronominals used in the Newar language.
- m. Because of the influence of knowledge related to the first language, there occurs a logical problem in learning the second language. If the knowledge of the first language is different from that of the second language, learning will be difficult. So, a language teacher should analyze what are the similar and different points between the native

language of the learners and the target language(s) they are going to learn.

- n. Mother tongue influences second language/third language in learning. So, while teaching language, a teacher should see what difficulties that the learners are facing due to their mother tongue.
- o. Teaching language effectively is an impossible task without having the knowledge of linguistic knowledge.
- p. Since Newar is a complex pronominalized language, language teachers, textbook writers, planners, curriculum or syllabus designers, linguists and other concerned authorities should be more careful in designing the syllabus, writing the books and preparing other supplementary materials especially for the Newar native speaking students.
- q. Teachers should use appropriate materials to teach pronominals as far as possible during classroom teaching.
- r. Last but not the least, the researcher hopes this work will provide considerable information in the English, Nepali and Newar pronominal systems and it may be helpful to teachers and students in teaching / learning process of both languages. This work will also be helpful for the course designers to design the course of both languages. Newar pronominal is the most difficult in comparison to English and Nepali. Still some indefinite pronouns are difficult to identify in the Newar language. At last, the researcher hopes further research will be carried out on this area.

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<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/language>

http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/e_English_Language

<http://www.jwajalapa.com>

<http://www.omniglot.com/writing/ranjana.htm>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/contrastive-analysis>

APPENDIX – I

Newar Segmental Phonemes

Newar Consonants:

		Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops and Affricates	vl.unasp	p	t	c	k	
	vl.aspi.	p ^h	th	ch	kh	
	vd.	b	d	j	g	
	breat.	bh	dh	jh	gh	
Fricatives			s			h
Nasals	vd.	m	n		()	
	Breat	mh	nh			
Laterals	vd.		(l)			
	Breat		(lh)			
Taps	vd.		(r)			
	breat.		(rh)			
Glides	vd.	w		y		
	breat.	hw		hy		

Newar Vowels:

Short Vowels

i u u
e e (w) (w)

a a

Long Vowels

i: i:
e: e (w :) (w :)
ɛ: ɛ:
æ: æ: : :
a: a:

Diphthongs

ui ui
(ei) (ei) (eu)
(w i) (wei) (w u)
(i) (i) u u
ai ai au au

Source: Hale & Shrestha (2006, p. 1)

APPENDIX – II

Roman Transliteration of Devnagari Script

Based on Turner's (1931) Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic Markets

a	अ		k	क	क
	आ	।	kh	ख	ख
i	इ	ि	g	ग	ग
	ई	ी	gh	घ	घ
u	उ	ु	•	ङ	
	ऊ	ू	c	च	च
ṛ	ऋ	ॠ	ch	छ	
e	ए	े	j	ज	ज
ai	ऐ	ै		ञ	ञ
o	ओ	ो	ṭ	ट	
au	औ	ौ	th	ठ	
–			ḍ	ड	
ṇ	ण	ण	dh	ढ	
t	त	त	bh	भ	भ
th	थ	थ	m	म	म
d	द		y	य	
dh	ध	ध	r	र	र
n	न	न	l	ल	ल
p	प	प	w	व	व
ph	फ	फ	ś	श	श
b	ब	ब	•	ष	ष
			s	स	स
			h	ह	ह

Note: The traditional letters ऋ and ॠ are treated as conjunct letter

e.g.

e.g. क्ष = ks, ksh, kch

ज्ञ = gy

त्र = tr

APPENDIX - III

Interview Shedule/Questionnaire

This interview schedule/questionnaire has been prepared to draw data for the research work entitled “**Pronominals in English, Nepali and Newar**” which is carried out under the guidance of **Mrs. Hima Rawal**, Lecturer of Department of English Education, T.U. Kirtipur. The researcher hopes that you all co-operate with her in giving authentic and reliable information to accomplish this research. Thank you.

Researcher

Sunita Manandhar

T.U., Kirtipur Kathmandu

Name:

Qualification/Education status:

Address:

Age:

Ward:

Sex:

How do you say the following sentences in the Newar language.

(1) I am a Newar. (म नेवार हुँ ।)

.....

(2) I live in Kirtipur. (म कीर्तिपुरमा बस्छु ।)

.....

- (3) They will come to your office tomorrow (तिनीहरु भोलि तपाईंको कार्यालयमा आउनेछन् ।)
.....
- (4) She didn't talk to us. (उनले हामीहरूसँग बोलिनन् ।)
.....
- (5) It was so boring yesterday at fair. (हिजो मेलामा साँढै नरमाइलो भयो ।)
.....
- (6) I don't understand what you mean. (तपाईंले भन्नु खोज्नु भएको कुरा मैले बुझिन ।)
.....
- (7) Don't listen to them. (उनीहरुको कुरा नसुन ।)
.....
- (8) Give this invitation card whoever comes here. (यो निमन्त्रणा पत्र यहाँ जो आउँछ, उसैलाई दिएर पठाउनु ।)
.....
- (9) Look after him. (उहाँको विचार गर ।)
.....
- (10) Bring those chairs here. (ती मेचहरु यता ल्याउनुस् ।)
.....
- (11) This is his ring. (यो उनको औँठी हो ।)
.....
- (12) That is our hostel. (त्यो हाम्रो छात्रावास हो ।)
.....
- (13) This watch belongs to me. (यो मेरो घडी हो ।)
.....
- (14) These vessels are prettier than those. (यी गमलाहरु ती गमलाहरु भन्दा राम्रा छन् ।)
.....
- (15) Your pen is better than hers. (तिम्रो कलम उनको भन्दा राम्रो छ ।)
.....

(16) These bags are ours and that one is yours. (यी भोलाहरु हाम्रा हुन् र त्यो चाहिं
तिम्रो हो ।)

.....

(17) This school belongs to theirs. (यो स्कूल उहाँहरुको/तिनीहरुको हो ।)

.....

(18) It is mine. (यो मेरो हो ।)

.....

(19) The kittens are its. (ती छाउराहरु यसको हो ।)

.....

(20) That red house is his. (त्यो रातो घर उसको हो ।)

.....

(21) Its teeth are very sharp. (यसका दाँतहरु धेरै तिखा छन् ।)

.....

(22) He has three books, she has none. (उसँग तीनओटा किताबहरु छन्, उनीसँग एउटा
पनि छैन ।)

.....

(23) I saw it myself. (म आफैले यो देखे ।)

.....

(24) She herself did it. (उनी आफैले यो गरिन् ।)

.....

(25) Dog barks itself. (कुकुर आफै भुक्छ ।)

.....

(26) Can you write yourself? (के तिम्री आफै लेख्न सक्छौं ?)

.....

(27) Let them do themselves. (उहाँहरुलाई आफै गर्न देऊ ।)

.....

(28) You have to do these all works yourselves. (यी सबै कामहरु तपाईंहरु आफैले गर्नुपर्छ ।)

.....

- (29) He himself doesn't know his name. (उहाँलाई आफ्नो नाम आफैँलाई थाहा छैन ।)
.....
- (30) We made it ourselves. (हामी आफैँले यसलाई बनाएका हौं ।)
.....
- (31) Ram and Shyam thanked each other. (राम र श्यामले एक अर्कालाई धन्यवाद दिए ।)
.....
- (32) They helped one another. (उनीहरुले एकले अर्कोलाई मद्दत गरे ।)
.....
- (33) Have you seen real tiger? (के तपाईंले साँच्चिकैको बाघ देख्नुभएको छ?)
.....
- (34) Can you say how much it costs?(के तिमी भन्न सक्छौ कि यसको मूल्य कति पर्छ?)
.....
- (35) Who is talking to him? (उसँग को बोल्दैछ?)
.....
- (36) Who is there? (तल को हो? / त्यहाँ को हो? / त्यहाँ को हुनुहुन्छ ?)
.....
- (37) What is there in your pocket? (तपाईंको खल्तीभित्र के छ?)
.....
- (38) Which flower do you like? (हजरलाई कुन चाँहि फूल मनपर्छ?)
.....
- (39) What are the techniques that you apply in your work? (तपाईं कुन कुन तरिकाले काम गर्नुहुन्छ?)
.....
- (40) Where are you going? (तिमी कहाँ जान लागिरहेको?)
.....
- (41) Why did her uncle buy a computer? (उनको काकाले सुसांख्य किन किन्नु भयो ?)

-
- (42) Whom does his father help? (उसको बुबाले कसलाई मद्दत गर्नुहुन्छ ?)
-
- (43) When did you go there? (त्यहाँ हजुर कहिले जानुभयो?)
-
- (44) Neither of them drinks alcohol. (तिनीहरु कसैले पनि रक्सि पिउँदैनन्।)
-
- (45) Each knows how to do. (प्रत्येकलाई कसरी गर्ने भन्ने थाहा छ ।)
-
- (46) I like one of them. (तिनीहरुमध्ये मलाई एउटा मन पर्छ ।)
-
- (47) Each of the students has written essays. (प्रत्येक विद्यार्थीहरुले निबन्ध लेखिसकेका छन् ।)
-
- (48) Both are my sisters. (दुवैजना मेरा दिदीहरु हुन् ।)
-
- (49) Some of the pens are stolen. (केही कलमहरु चोरिएका छन् ।)
-
- (50) Every girls sings beautifully. (प्रत्येक केटीहरु राम्ररी गाउँछन् ।)
-
- (51) You may take either of the two. (दुइमा जुनसुकै लिए हुन्छ ।)
-
- (52) She knows everything but says nothing. (उनीलाई सबैकुरा थाहा छ तर केही भन्दैनन् ।)
-

(53) I am not afraid of anything. (मलाई केहीदेखि पनि डर लाग्दैन।)

.....

(54) No-one has magazine. (कसैसँग पनि पत्रिका छैन ।)

.....

(55) This present is for somebody. (यो उपहार कसैको लागि हो ।)

.....

(56) Some went to house, some went to field. (कोही घरमा गए, कोही खेतमा गए।)

.....

(57) All came. Only she has not come. (सबै जना आइसके । उहाँमात्र आउनु भएको छैन ।)

.....

(58) Everybody is here. (सबैजना यहीं छन् ।)

.....

(59) Someone is calling you. (कोही हजुरलाई बोलाउँदै हुनुहुन्छ ।)

.....

(60) Everyone is greeted. (सबैजना अभिनन्दित भए ।)

.....

(61) Are you hiding something? (के तँ केही लुकाउँदैछस् ?)

.....

(62) Do good to others. (अरुलाई राम्रो गर ।)

.....

(63) Is there anyone inside? (भित्र कोही छ ?)

.....

(64) Is there anybody inside? (भित्र कोही छ ?)

.....

(65) One should take care of one's health. (जो सुकैले आफ्नो स्वास्थ्यको हेरविचार गर्नुपर्छ ।)

.....

(66) I met the man whom I gave the book to. (मैले मान्छे भेटें जसलाई मैले किताब दिए ।)

.....

(67) The teacher gave him the pen which was green. (शिक्षकले उसलाई कलम दिनुभयो जुन हरियो थियो ।)

.....

(68) I met the child whose behaviour was so good. (मैले एउटा बच्चा भेटें जसको बानी एकदमै राम्रो थियो ।)

.....

(69) She is the teacher who taught me. (मलाई सिकाउने गुरुआमा वहाँ नै हुनुहुन्छ ।)

.....

(70) He is the man that stole my money. (मेरो पैसा चोर्ने मानिस त्यहि नै हो ।)

.....

Thank you for your kind co-operation.

APPENDIX - IV

National Census 2001

District: Kathmandu

Municipality:

Kirtipur

Total Ward No. 19

Population:

40835

Households: 9487

Total Area:

14.76 Sq.Km

Ward No.	Households	Males	Females	Total Population	Area/ha
1	655	1428	1296	2824	43.11
2	510	1208	1120	2328	71.89
3	1278	2513	1636	4149	170.75
4	388	928	900	1828	5.93
5	363	993	999	1992	25.08
6	271	660	688	1348	25.19
7	418	1037	1014	2051	229.28
8	393	1007	1017	2024	313.40
9	474	1105	914	2019	8.84
10	229	565	526	1091	8.35
11	489	1077	1095	2172	85.82
12	409	945	950	1895	72.82
13	321	726	728	1454	126.94
14	447	1072	1064	2136	102.80
15	632	1558	1504	3062	235.11
16	349	788	752	140	87.66
17	1097	2262	1481	3743	56.12
18	617	1323	1076	2399	34.52
19	147	391	389	780	97.74
Total	9487	21686	19149	40835	1801.35

APPENDIX - V

CBS REPORT ON LANGUAGE (2001)

S.N.	Mother tongue	Number	%
1	Nepali	11053255	48.61
2	Maithili	2797582	12.30
3	Bhojpuri	1712536	7.53
4	Tharu	1331546	5.86
5	Tamang	1179145	5.19
6	Newar	825458	3.63
7	Magar	770116	3.39
8	Awadhi	560744	2.47
9	Bantawa	371056	1.63
10	Gurung	338925	1.49
11	Limbu	333633	1.47
12	Bajjika	237947	1.05
13	Urdu	174840	0.77
14	Rajbansi	129829	0.57
15	Sherpa	129771	0.57
16	Hindi	105765	0.47
17	Chamiling	44093	0.19
18	Santhali	40260	0.18
19	Chepang	36807	0.16
20	Danuwar	31849	0.14
21	Dhangar/Jhangar	28615	0.13
22	Sunuwar	26611	0.12
23	Bangala	23602	0.10
24	Marwad(Rajsthani)	22637	0.10

25	Majhi	21841	0.10
26	Thami	18991	0.08
27	Kulung	18686	0.08
28	Dhimal	17308	0.08
29	Angika	15892	0.07
30	Yakkha	14648	0.06
31	Thullung	14034	0.06
32	Sangpang	10810	0.05
33	Bhujel/ Khawas	10733	0.05
34	Darai	10210	0.04
35	Khaling	9288	0.04
36	Kumal	6533	0.03
37	Thankali	6441	0.03
38	Chhantyal	5912	0.03
39	Sankatic	5743	0.03
40	Tibbetan	5277	0.02
41	Dumi	5271	0.02
42	Jire	4919	0.02
43	Wambule/Undule	4471	0.02
44	Puma	4310	0.02
45	Yholmo	3986	0.02
46	Nachhiring	3553	0.02
47	Dura	3397	0.01
48	Meche	3301	0.01
49	Pahari	2995	0.01
50	Lepcha/Lapche	2826	0.01
51	Both	2823	0.01
52	Bahing	2765	0.01

53	Koi/Koya	2641	0.01
54	Raji	2413	0.01
55	Hayu	1743	0.01
56	Byangshi	1734	0.01
57	Yamphu/Yamphe	1722	0.01
58	Ghale	1649	0.01
59	Khadiya	1575	0.01
60	Chhiling	1314	0.01
61	Lohorung	1207	0.01
62	Punjabi	1165	0.01
63	Chinese	1101	0.00
64	English	1037	0.00
65	Mewahang	904	0.00
66	Sanskrit	823	0.00
67	Kaike	794	0.00
68	Raute	518	0.00
69	Kisan	489	0.00
70	Churauti	408	0.00
71	Baram/Maramu	342	0.00
72		310	0.00
73	Jero/Jerung	271	0.00
74	Dungmali	221	0.00
75	Oriya	159	0.00
76	Lingkhim	97	0.00
77	Kusunda	87	0.00
78	Sindhi	72	0.00
79	Munda	67	0.00

80	Hariyanwi	33	0.00
81	Magai	30	0.00
82	Sam	23	0.00
83	Kurmali	13	0.00
84	Kagate	10	0.00
85	Dzonkha	9	0.00
86	Kuki	9	0.00
87	Chhingtong	8	0.00
88	Mizo	8	0.00
89	Nagamise	6	0.00
90	Lhomi	4	0.00
91	Assamise	3	0.00
92	Sadhahi	2	0.00
93	Unidentified Languages	168340	0.74
Total		22736935	0.75

(Source: CBS, 2001)