

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General background

Language, a voluntary vocal system of human communication, is a versatile and the most commonly used tool that people use to fulfill their needs. It is the language that differentiates human beings with other non-human beings. There is not only one language spoken in the universe and no human civilization is believed to exist without language. Language is omnipresent even in a speech community with yokel people. Varieties of a language are a natural phenomenon. Language differs according to geographical boundaries, social ethnicity and individual variation. So we can say language is not only personal phenomenon but also social phenomenon. Without language we cannot imagine such a modern and advanced human civilization instead human beings would have remained only a dumb animal or creature.

Language preserves and transmits the culture. That is why language is the most dynamic form in which culture is preserved and transmitted to the future generation. Human infants inherit a biologically determined capacity to acquire and use a language. It is a universal feature which is found in all normal children. A child learns the language of those with whom he is brought up in infancy and early childhood.

Language is viewed differently from the eyes of different linguists and other personalities. Every language is unique in its nature and complex structure; however, they share some common features because every human being possesses a common heritage of vocal apparatus. It is

true that every one is born with capacity to acquire at least one language, and probably more than that. The one who knows more than one language will have better performance of teaching a language in a multilingual speech community like Nepal because learning a second or foreign language is shaped by facilitation and hindrance by mother tongue of the learner. Distinct characteristics of language can be described in such a way that it is vocal, systematic, conventional, symbolic, unique, creative, complex and modifiable which distinguish human beings from other creature of the world.

Chomsky defines language in terms of its construction. Language is a set of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements. Similarly, language can be viewed relating with culture. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols which permit all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact.

When we study these definitions, we find that no one can give exact, comprehensive and wholly satisfactory definition of language. All these definitions try to cover important features of language. However, in a sense all definitions are, by themselves, inadequate. There is no universal acceptable definition of language but just each definition represents small portion of language. Even ten thousand best linguists of the world can not describe a language perfectly. Language is, so far as we know how, species specific to man. Every normal human being has acquired one language, his mother tongue, by late childhood.

1.1.1 English: A Brief Introduction and its Importance in Nepal

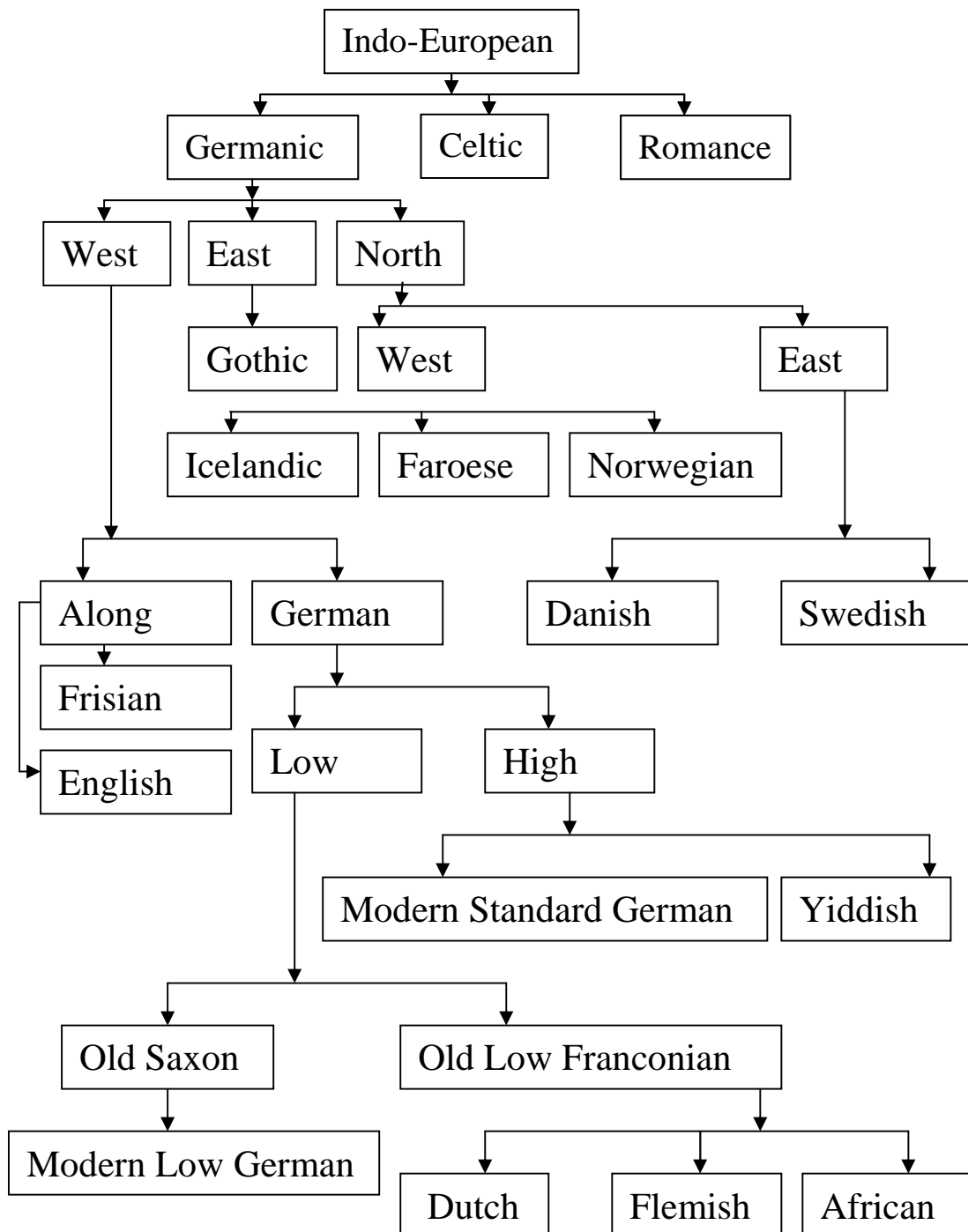
It is said that more than 6000 languages exist in the world today. Among them English is the most widely used language. It is an international language in which most of the books, newspapers, journals, e-mail, internets are published and used as a medium of communication. It is the main language of the airports, international business, academic conferences, science, medicine, technology, diplomacy, sports and advertising. So, English is known as a key to success in science, technology and world culture for most developing countries. Over two thirds of the world scientists write in English is taught as foreign language in over 100 countries, it is used as lingua-franca and as an auxiliary language too. In the context of Nepal, it is taught as a compulsory subject up to bachelor levels. English language belongs to 'West-Germanic' sub branch of the Indo-European family. English language Teaching (ELT) is a separate discipline from long way back in Nepal. Although efforts are made to ameliorate condition of English in Nepal, the standard of the English is not developed as expected because of multilingual situation of Nepalese speech community. According to the census of 2001, 1037 people speak English as a native language or mother tongue in Nepal. So, English language stands in the sixty forth position in Nepal on the basis of native speakers of English language.

Nepal, a developing country cannot be beyond the influence of English language. The importance of English in Nepal is growing rapidly. It has occupied in important place even in the educational system of Nepal. Interested students can read English as a Major subject in campus and school level too. Realizing its importance, the Government of Nepal, in 1982 A.D., divided to open English medium schools at national and

regional level. There is a mushrooming growth of English medium schools on all parts of the country.

Indo-European language belongs to the group of Indo-European language family which can be classified as given below.

Indo-European Language Family



(Asher, 1994,)

1.1.2 Tibeto-Burman Language Group

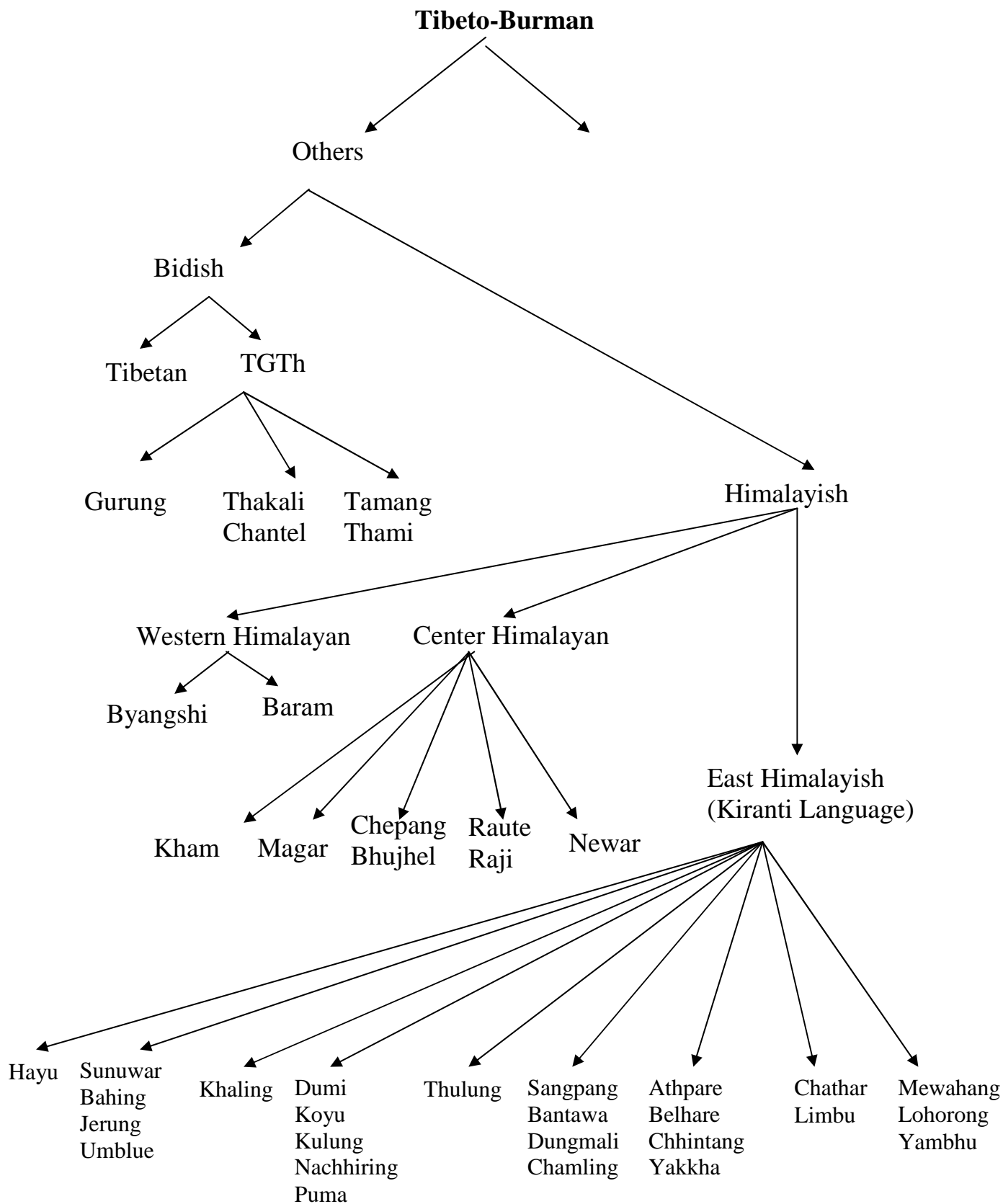
Tibeto-Burman language Group is one important group of Nepal's languages. It is spoken by relatively largest number of people than the Indo-Aryan family, it is the largest number of languages, viz. about 57 language. Contrary to speakers of Indo-Aryan language, there has been steady decline in speakers of Tibeto-Burman language.

The following languages come under this family.

Magar	Khaling	Sherpa
Limbu	Tibettan	Thami
Gurung	Yholmo	Dhmial
Thakali	Pohari	Thulung
Ghala	Chinese	Chhantyel
Haya	Chingtang	Dami
Chamling	Dhonkha	Nachhiring
Bantawa	Kaike	Chhiling
Chepang	Bahing	Dungmati
Kulung	Sangpang	Lhomi
Yakkha	Newar	Kagate
Swnwar	Raji	Tato
Meche	Bhujel/Khawas	Jirel
Barma/Maramu	Nar	Syang
Marpha	Tamang/Mumo	Koche
Kham	Dura	Manang

(Gurung, 2003,)

Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in Nepal can be genetically subcategorized in the following diagram.



(Yadava, 2003,)

1.1.3 Indo Aryan Group

Following languages of this family are spoken in Nepal.

Nepali	Maghi
Maithili	Marawadi
Bhojpuri	Kumal
Awadi	Darai
Tharu	Manjhi
Raj bansi	Bote
Danuwar	Hindi-Urdu
Bangali	Chureti languages

1.1.4 Dravidian Group

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

1.1.5 Astro-Asiatic Group

Satar-Sonthali is the only one language belongs to this group which is spoken in Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal. This family has two other branches viz. Mon- Khamer and Munda.

Tibeto- Burman language group is regarded as one of the giant language groups in Nepal because large number of language fall under it.

On the basis of prominent linguistic feature Tibeto- Burman language in Nepal can be categorize in two subgroups.

I. Pronominalized Group

It includes Magar, Rai, Limbu, Dhimal, Yakkha, Khambu, Chepang, Kusunda, Languages. Because of their complexity in pronominal system these language were also called complex-Pronominalized languages.

Magar language under non-pronominalized section of the Himalayan branch of Tibeto-Burman language including Gurung, Murmi, Sunuwar, Newari, Pahari, and Lepcha. His classification is based on morphological as well as lexical evidence. However classification of Magar as non-pronominalized language is misleading.

II. Non-Pronominalized Group

It includes Tamang, Gurung, Manang, Thakali, Newari, Magari and Hurmi.

1.1.6 An Introduction to Magar Language

Magar is one of the indigenous languages in Nepal. Out of the total 1,339,308 population 430, 264 are Magars. According to the Census Report (2001) there are 2.33% Magars of the total population of Nepal.

Magar speakers are found in all the district of Nepal. Large number is found in Ilam, Palpa, Tanahu, Nawalparasi, Syangja, Udayapur, and Sindhuli. Out of Nepal, in Asia, they are settled in Bengal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Jalpaigudi, Chittagung Hill Tracts, Champaran of India, Bhutan, Malaysia, Burma and other countries.

Genetically Magar language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family. Magar language under Himalytic type along with other twenty four

languages spoken in Nepal but his classification is based on geographical rather than linguistic features because according to the Dictionary of Nepal-Magar Pang-English. It has three dialects Viz, Kaike, Barah-Magarat and Athara-Magarat. The speakers of each dialect don't understand the speaker of other dialect.

Magar language basically into two groups namely Barah and Athara Magaranti. Athara Magaranti includes two dialects called Kham and Kaike. All three dialects are, however mutually exclusive. The majority of Kham speakers settle in Rukum, Phyuthan, Myagdi, and Baglung districts. Kaike is spoken only in Dolpa and Barah Magaranti in rest of the places.

So, it is seen controversy in classification of Magar language as pronominalized vs non-renormalized so the researcher has sought to study the inherent linguistic properties of Magar pronominals because Magar is one of the least studied but linguistically rich languages of Nepal.

1.1.7 Pronominal System: An Overview

Word classes or the parts of speech are regarded as integral part of grammar, which are grouped into two categories; the major or open word classes which carry most of the content meanings of a sentence i.e noun, verbs, adjective and adverbs, and the minor or closed word classes which play more structural role in a sentences i.e. pronouns, prepositions, determine, conjunctions, interjections. Sometimes these are also called 'structure' or 'functors' words .

Pronominal is used in transformational grammar to refer a rule which replaces a lexical noun with a pronoun. In more resent approaches

within Generative Grammar pronouns are base generated. In Government Binding Theory, the term pronominal is used for a type of noun, phrase of particular importance as part of a theory of Binding. The common term of pronominal is one of the parts of speech, a word, used instead of a noun substantive, to designate an object without naming it. There are many types of pronoun which are as follows.

a. Personal Pronoun

Personal Pronoun stands for the persons speaking, spoken to and spoken of. Personal pronouns replace the name of person and object. The person pronouns are marked for person (1st, 2nd and 3rd), for case (subjective and adjective cases) and also for number (singular, dual and plural).

For example ,

English

I, We (1st person)

You (2nd person) singular.

You (dual 2nd person)

You (plural 2nd person)

He, She, It and They (3rd person)

b. Reflexive pronoun

It is also called self pronoun. The reflexive pronoun is one on which the action done by the subject turns back or reflects upon the subject.

English

myself

himself

c. Demonstrative pronoun

The demonstrative pronoun is one that is used to point out the object to which refers to. Demonstrative pronouns point out specific persons or objects. There are four demonstrative pronouns in English. This and that (singular) and there and these (plural) according to Aarts and Aarts (1986). This/these refer to what is near and that/those to what is remote.

For example,

English

This/that

These/those

d. Indefinite Pronoun

The indefinite pronoun is one that refers to persons or things in general way, but doesn't refer to any person or thing in particular.

For example,

English

One

None

Few

Someone

e. Reciprocal pronoun

The reciprocal pronoun is one which expresses a mutual action on relation. There are two reciprocal pronouns in English each other and one another according to Aarts and Aarts (1986). They are used independently in sentences with plural or coordinated subjects.

For examples:

English

Each other

One another

f. Relative pronouns

The relative pronoun is one that refers to its antecedent. The relative pronouns of English are who, whose, when, which and that according to Aarts and Aarts (1986). They are used to introduce relative clauses. Those are clauses normally functioning as post modifiers in the structure of the noun phrase. The relative pronoun which may have a noun phrase as well as a sentence as their antecedents.

For examples,

English

Who

Which

That

g. Interrogative Pronoun

An interrogative pronoun is one that is used for asking questions. The interrogative pronouns are who, whose, whom, what and which according to Aarts and Aarts (1986). In other words, the words who, whom, whose, what and which are interrogative pronouns when they are used for asking questions about the subject, the object or the proposition of an object.

For example,

English

who?

what?

which?

whom?

h. Possessive Pronoun

A possessive pronoun is one that is used for showing possessive pronouns have two functions: they can wordeterminer before a noun phrase and they can replace an possession (Larsen-Free and Celce-Murcia, 1983).

For example,

English

His

Her

Its

Their

i. Distributive Pronouns

A distributive pronoun is one that is used for distributing. The distributive pronouns work to divide any object distributive pronouns are each, either, and neither.

For example,

English

Each

Either

Neither

1.1.8 Need and Importance of Contrastive Analysis (CA)

Single source of two or more languages doesn't indicate that their formal characteristics are similar in all or most respects. So CA was initiated and developed in the 1940_s and 50_s by C.C. Fries and Robert Lado with different sources or languages with genetically unrelated may resemble each other share same features. CA compares two or more languages in order to find out similarities and differences between languages. C.A is concerned with teaching rather than learning.

The greater the differences between languages the greater the difficulty in learning the target language and accordingly, the greater the number of errors in performance. The application of linguistic knowledge to same objects or applied linguistics as its name implies is an activity. It is not a theoretical study. It makes use of theoretical studies. The applied linguistics is a consumer or user, not a producer of theories.

The basic assumptions of CA is that learner transfers the system of his native language (L1) to the foreign language (L2) he is learning. Such a comparison would be helpful in pointing the areas of difficulties in learning and specifying the areas which the learners have to learn with greater emphasis and helping to design teaching learning materials for those particular areas that need more attention. The finding of CA would be useful for course designers, teachers, testing experts and learners. So, CA is really importance from pedagogical point of view and its importance in teaching can't be exaggerated.

The concepts of CA more clear and explicit as follows:

1. Individuals tend to transfer the forms and meanings, and the distribution of forms and meanings of their native language and culture to the foreign language to speak the languageand receptively when attempting to grasp and understand the language.
2. In the comparison between native and foreign language lies the key to ease or difficulty in foreign language learning.
3. The teachers whose has made a comparison of the foreign language with the native language of the students will know better what the real learning problems are and can provide for teaching them.

1. Function of CA

There are mainly two functions of CA

a) A Predictive Device

As a predictive device; it works to find out the areas of difficulty in learning certain languages. The prediction of the likely error to be committed by a particular language is regarded as the primary function of CA. This function of CA has the implications of language teaching and learning by:

- i. Pointing the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in performance.
- ii. Determining /specifying the area which the teachers have to learn with greater emphasis.
- iii. Helping /assisting to design teaching and learning materials for those particular areas that need more attention.

b) An Explanatory Tool

As an explanatory, it works to explain the sources of errors in one's performance. This is the secondary Function of CA.

CA is interested in the comparability of languages. It's a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted two valued typologies, and founded on the assumption. That language can be compared CA. Compared two or more language in order to find out similarities and difference between languages. CA is concerned with teaching rather than learning. It is founded on the assumption that L_2 learners tend to transfer the formal features of their L_1 to their L_2 . So, CA believes that greater the difficulty and the more intricacies of errors will occur. CA has applications in predicting and diagnosing a proportion of the L_2 errors

committed by learners with a common L_1 . It compares learner's two languages, their mother tongue and target language; finds out similarities and differences and then predicts the areas of ease and difficulty. The basic assumption of CA is that the learner transfers the system of his native language (L_1) to the foreign language (L_2). He is learning. In CA, the description of the learner's native language is put side by side with the description of the foreign language. Such a comparison would be helpful in pointing the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in performance, determining and specifying the area which the learners have to learn with greater emphasis and helping to design teaching/learning materials for those particular areas that need more attention. The finding of CA would be useful for course designers, teachers, testing experts and learners. So, CA is really important from pedagogical point of view and its importance in teaching can not be exaggerated.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

There are 368 theses all together including the last list of proposal approved in the Department of English Education within July 2006. Among them a large number is found in the area of comparative/contrastive study, error analysis, proficiency and reading and writing.

Comparative researches have been done on different languages like; Limbu, Gurung, Rai, Tharu, Nepali, Newari, Raji, Tamang and Bajjika. There are other theses done in our Department on Magar language. More than 2.33 percent Magar speakers of the total population of Nepal. The related literature to the present study is as follows.

Giri(1982) has done research on English and Nepali kinship terms including forms of address with that of English kinship terms and forms of address. This is a descriptive survey and very useful for a language teacher in that it gives him an insight into the forms that are equivalent, different, and not existing between these languages. The researcher believes that this study will help the native speakers of Nepali who are learning English as a foreign language.

Shah (2000) has carried out a research entitled A comparative study of the S-V agreement in the Maithili and English languages. What he has found is that S-V agreement system is determined by inflectional affixes not only with the subjects. The committed errors were due to the over generalization, mother interferences and hypercorrection.

Bhattarai (2001) has conducted a research on case in English and Nepali: A comparative study. In this research his findings were verb agree with the subjects in both languages, the verb plays central role in determining cases in both languages.

Rai (2001) determines, compares and contrasts English, Nepali and Limbu kinship terms on her study. A comparative linguistic study of English, Nepali and Limbu kinship terms and there is no distinction between male and female except the terms 'husband and wife' in English but most of the relationship of Nepali and Limbu has distinction of kinship terms from male and female point of view.

Phyak (2004) has carried out a research on "English and Limbu pronominals. A linguistic comparative study." The main objective of his study were to determine Limbu pronominals in relation to English and to find out similarities and differences between Limbu and English

pronominals. His study shows that the Limbu language has more pronominals than in English. Similarly, he found that Limbu personal and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers: singular, dual and plural but the English has only two numbers; singular and plural.

Rai (2004) has worked on "A comparative study of English and Rai Bantawa kinship terms." This research aimed to find out the Rai Bantawa kinship terms and to compare and contrast English and Rai Bantawa consanguineal and affinal kinship terms. He found that English has a few kinship terms in relation to Bantawa Rai and there is no distinction between elder and younger in English where as there is distinction between elder and younger in Rai Bantawa.

Karn (2004) has carried out a research on "A comparative study of cases in maithili and English" This study aimed at identifying and analyzing cases in Maithili, finding the points of similarities and differences between English and Maithili cases system. He found that seven cases all in Maithili, and common cases identified in both the languages are nominative, instrumental, ablative, locative and dative.

Poudel (2004) has carried out research on "A Comparative study on negative and interrogative transformations in English and Panchthare dialect. The study aimed to find out the process of negative and interrogative transformation in the Limbu language and to compare and contrast the processes of negative and interrogative transformations in the Limbu language with those in English. He found that the negative maker in English is not' and the affix 'me' is the negative marker in Limbu language.

Shah (2004) has carried out research entitled "A Comparative studies on the simple present tense and the simple past tense in English and Maithili." His study shows that English tense system differs from Maithili in various aspects, however there are similarities as well.

Chaudhary (2004) on the title of his research named 'A comparative study on pronominal in Tharu and English language' found that English has the same or 'you' in most of the cases in the second person pronouns whereas the Tharu does not have the same form of word in all the cases.

Rai (2005) has conducted a research on 'Pronominals in English and Chhintang Rai language.' A linguistic comparative study in this research his findings where Chhintang has number of pronouns than English personal, reflected and possessive pronouns are categorized under two numbers: singular and plural whereas Chhintang has categorized under three.

Lama (2005) has compared the Tamang and English pronominals. A comparative linguistic study in his research. The two Tamang and English pronominals system, are quite different in terms of the existence of inclusive and exclusive pronouns for the first person pronouns in plural number in the Tamang language which are not found in the English language.

Bhat (2005) has done his thesis on 'Pronominals in English and Raji language.' A comparative study found new outcomes that Raji language has more pronominals than that of the English language. English personal pronominals do not have alternative forms but the Raji personal pronominals have like /na/and/nai/used for first person singular.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

- i. To identify Magar pronominals.
- ii. To find out similarities and differences between Magar and English pronominals.
- iii. To suggest some pedagogical implication of the study.

1.4 Significance of the study

- i. This research work will be significant for the prospective researches or the Magar language, linguistic, teachers, students, courses designers, text book writers etc.
- ii. The study will be fruitful for developing their own grammar in the major language.
- iii. Pragmatic value of this study will be useful to solve the problem arose in teaching and learning activities.

1.5 Definition of the specific terms

The specific terms used in this dissertation are defined below.

Pronominal: Pronominal commonly called pronouns, refers to persons, places or things without naming them. Pronouns substitute for nouns.

Dialect: a regionally or socially distinctive variety of language identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structures.

Biological: Relating to biology.

Vocal organs: The vocal organ is the collective term for all the anatomical features involved in the production of speech sounds.

Multilingual: A term used in social linguistics to refer to a speech community with makes use of two or move languages.

Demography: Study of statistics of births deaths, diseases, etc in order to show the state of a community.

Genetic: Adjective of genes of related with genes.

Polysynthetic: A type of language sometimes distinguished in comparative linguistics using structural criteria and focusing on the characteristics of the word.

Syllable: A unit of pronunciation typically larger than a single sound and smaller than a word.

Lexicon: In its most general sense the term is synonymous with vocabulary.

Syntax: This term refers to the study of word structure.

Morphology: The branch of grammar with studies the structure of forms or words, primarily through the are of the morpheme constructs.

Semantic: It is a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study oOf meaning in language.

Personal Pronouns: The replace for the name of a person or object eg I, you, they.

Demonstrative Pronouns: They point out some specific persons or things eg. This, That, These, These.

Reflexive Pronouns: They related upon the subject eg. myself, himself.

Indefinite Pronouns: They refer to persons or things in general way for example one, all, none.

Distributive Pronouns: They refer to persons or things one at a time. For eg. each, either, neither.

Reciprocal Pronouns: They express a mutual action or relation. For eg. each other, one another.

Relative Pronouns: They link a subordinate clause with their own antecedents eg. who, whose, which, that etc.

Interrogative Pronouns: Pronouns used for asking questions. For eg. who ? what ? which ?

Possessive Pronouns: Pronouns used for showing ownership. For example his, her, their, etc.

Kinship Terms: The term used in a language to express personal relationships with the family in both narrow and extended sense.

Case: A grammatical category used in the analysis of word classes to identify the syntactic relationship between words in a sentence.

CHAPTER-TWO

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out adopting following methodology.

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher collected data from both primary and secondary sources.

2.1.1 Primary sources of the Data

The native speakers of the Magar language of Siddhithumka, Soyak, Danabari V.D.C.s were the informants from whom the researcher elicited the required data for the research.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of the Data

The different books, journals, magazines, theses and different materials from the internet are the secondary sources of the data.

2.2 Population of the study

This research was based on the Magar informants. All the informants for the study from Siddhithumka, Soyak and Danabari were selected to elicit the Magar pronominal in which 30 of them were educated other 30 were literate and the rest other 30 were illiterate. The following table shows the informants of the study.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

The total sample population was 90 Magar native speakers above 15 years who were taken from Siddhithumaka, Soyak and Danabari VDCs of Ilam. The total population was divided into three groups i.e. illiterate, literate and educated. Those who were unable to read and write were considered as illiterate and the people having academic qualifications below S.L.C level were considered as literate. The people with academic qualifications above S.L.C were assumed to be educated. Each stratum consisted of 30 native speakers. The researcher used the stratified random sampling procedure to sample the population.

2.4 Research Tools

The interview was used as a research tool for data collection. A set of interview questions was developed in order to elicit information on the Magar Pronominal from Magar native speakers.

2.5 Process of Data Collection

- i) The researcher prepared an interview schedule, visited the selected village of Magar and established a good relationship with Magar native speakers.
- ii) He told the Magar native speakers about the objectives of the research and its significance and he interviewed on the basis of prepared interview schedule and recorded the data following the paper and pen technique.
- iii) After collecting the data the researcher participated day to day conversation with Magar natives to cross check the validity of the data.

- iv) Magar pronominals were elicited on the basis of English pronominals.

2.6 Limitations of the study

- i) This study was limited to identify the following Magar pronominals and the comparison between Magar and English pronominals.

-Personal pronouns

-Demonstrative pronouns

-Indefinite pronouns

-Interrogative pronouns

-Reflexive pronouns

-Relative pronouns

-Possessive pronouns

-Reciprocal pronouns

- ii) This study was limited to only 90 native speakers of Magar. Siddhithumka, Soyak and Danabari were selected for the study.
- iii) This study focused on the pronominal system of the Magar language with their of English.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRRTATION

The collected data have been presented, analyzed and interpreted descriptively with the help of simple tools like tables and illustrations. The data have been tabulated. The similarities and differences between English and Magar pronoun system have been shown with the help of illustrations. The data have been analyzed under the following headings:-

-Personal pronouns

-Demonstrative pronouns

-Indefinite pronouns

-Reflective pronouns

-Interrogative pronouns

-Possessive pronouns

-Reciprocal pronouns

-Distributive pronouns

3.1 Personal Pronouns in the Magar Language

Personal pronouns of Magar language are presented below.

i. First person

First person pronominal forms in Magar displayed in the table below.

Table No.1: First person (Magar personal pronouns)

Number Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
Subjective	/ ai	k n nis	k n/k nkuri
objective	aki	k n nis	k nki/k nkuriki

- i) The above table shows that Magar personal pronouns are marked for the 1st person. They are marked for case (subjective and objective case).

For example,

I eat rice (subjective case)

___jy t jy le

I ate rice. (subjective case)

___i jy t jy le

Leave me alone. (objective case)

ki / I ki/ I / kat na d so

These examples make clear that Magar has separate subjective and objective marker.

Magar has more first person pronouns than English in the subjective case.

- ii) Magar first personal pronominal are also marked for singular, dual and plural.

I eat rice (singular)

___jy t jy le

We (Two) *eat rice* (dual)

k n nis jy t jy le

We *eat rice.* (plural)

k n/ k nkuri jy t jy le

We *are Nepalese.* (subjective case)

kankuri nep li hau.

He meets us *mow.* (objective case)

ise k nki/k nkuriki c h n i duple

ii. Second person

Second person pronominal forms in Magar are displayed in the table below.

Table no.2: Second person (Magar personal pronouns)

Number Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
subjective	<i>n /n ko</i>	<i>n ko nis/ n kurik</i>	<i>n kurik</i>
objective	<i>a ki/n kuki</i>	<i>n kuriki</i>	<i>n kuriki</i>

- i) This table shows that Magar personal pronouns are marked for 2nd person. They are marked for case (subjective and objective case.)

For example,

You *love me.*(subjective case)

n /n ko ki m y j tle

I love you (objective case)

n koi /n koki m y jatle

These examples clarify that different forms are used as subjective and objective case in Magar.

- ii) Magar second person pronouns are also for number (singular ,dual and plural). Magar has honorific and non-honorific personal pronouns for singular, dual and plural but dual and plural have no separate words .

For objective case 'ki' suffix is added in the second personal pronouns .

For example:

I love you.(singular)

n ki /n koki m y j tle

I love you (two). Dual

n ko nis ki / m y j tle

I love you .(plural)

n koi /n koki m y j tle

iii) Third Person

Third person personal pronouns in Magar are displayed in the table.

Table No.3: Third person (Magar personal pronouns)

Number Case	Singular			Dual	Plural
	Female	Male	Neutral		
Subjective	ise/isko	ise/isko	ise	hokarik/horkhoi nis	hokarik/horkhoi
Objective	α#ski/ hosk/ hoskoki	α#sko/ hoski/ hoskoki	ise	horkholak nis	horkholak

- i. This table presents Magar personal pronouns which are marked for 3rd person. They are also marked for case (subjective and objective case).

For example,

She ate rice. (subjective)

z†|, @†v1{Ær4†1{Ær41

I met her. (objective)

€; rz@y, †|z@r4†|z@y, †|, |zlu^fr41

This example makes clear that the different forms are used as subjective and objective in Magar third person pronouns but the same word for male and female α#σκι/ηοσκι/ηοσκοκι.

- ii. The table above shows that Magar has same third person singular personal pronoun for male and female. **ise/isko**

She ate rice. (subjective)

ise/isko jy r4t jya4

He eats rice

isko/ise jya4t jya4le

It eats rice.

ise jya4t jya4le

'isko' is used for both male and female to show honour.

- iii. Magar third person personal pronouns are also marked for (singular dual and plural). The same forms are used as dual and plural pronoun in Magar third personal pronouns.

For example:

They finish their work. (dual)

hokarik/horkhoi nis ba4€r4ly, ... |y^€Q1| r4~1

They finished their works themselves. (plural)

hokarik/horkhoi b n horkhu i k m rkburik k i nai

3.1.1 Similarities and Difference between Magar and English Personal Pronouns

Table No. 4: First person (English personal pronouns)

Case	Number	Singular	Plural
Subjective		I	We
Objective		Me	Us

- i) When we compare Magar first person personal pronouns (table No.1) and English first person personal pronouns (Table No.1) and English first person personal pronouns (Table No. 4) we find that English has two kinds of number singular and plural but Magar has three kinds of number singular, dual and plural. There is a significant difference between Magar and English pronominal

system because of the existence of pronouns in dual in Magar which is not found in English.

We (two) eat rice (dual)

|r4€|^...z|@|r4€1€z†1{€r4†1{€r4}v

We eat rice (plural)

k *nkurik/k* **n** *jy t jy le*

To mention dual it is added 'nis' in Magar pronouns.

- ii) Magar and English first person personal pronouns are marked for case (subjective and objective case). Both Magar and English have subjective and objective case system.

For example,

I eat rice.

€;r41{€r4†1{€r4}v1

Give **me** a pen.

|r41...z|tv1€;r4|z1€, y, €r4€z1€r1

I eat rice.

€;r41{€r4†1{€r4}v1

I ate rice.

€;r4z1{€r4†1{€r41

In the past tense, there is different pronoun used in Magar but English has the same.

Finally, we can say that Magar has more first person pronouns than those of English and the pronominal system of Magar is more complex than English.

For example.

We eat rice.

k n jy t jy le

We ate rice.

k nai jy t jy

Table No. 5 : Second Person (English personal pronouns)

Number Case	Singular	Plural
subjective	You	you
objective	You	you

- i) Table No.2 Magar second person personal pronouns and table No.5, English second person personal pronouns each show that Magar and English personal pronouns are marked for 2nd person. They are marked for case (subjective and objective case).

Magar and English second person personal pronouns are different in the sense that the different forms of Magar second person personal pronouns are used as subjective and objective case but English has same form.

For example,

You help me. (*Subjective*)

n / ko, ki sahayog j to/j tni

I help you. (Objective)

n ki/n koki sahayog j tle

Did you help me? (honorable)

*Nin(non-honorable)/ n koe (honorable) ki sahayog j t /j ta
ra?*

- ii) Magar second person personal pronouns are also marked for number. Magar has three kinds of number (singular, dual and plural). The same form of English second person personal pronouns is used for singular and plural whereas Magar has separate forms for singular, dual and plural.

For example,

You are a student (singular)

n k/n ko kat bidy rthi ho

You (two) are students dual

n ko/n kurik nis bidy rthi ho

You are students (plural)

n kurik bidy rthi ho

There are different pronouns for honorific and non honorific in Magar personal pronouns.

n n non-honorific

n ko honorific

Table No. 6 : Third person (English personal pronoun)

Number Case	Singular			Plural
	Female	Male	Neutral	
Subjective	She	He	It	They
Objective	Her	Him	It	Them

- i) When we compare Magar third person personal pronouns (Table no 5) and English third person personal pronouns (Table no 6), we find that Magar and English third person personal pronouns are marked for case (subjective and objective case). Both Magar and English third person personal pronouns have separate marker for subjective and objective case.

For example,

She ate rice.

ise/ sei jy t jy

I met her.

ai/ hoski/ ski dup

He met her.

cei/hosei/isei hoski. ski/hoskoki dup

- ii) English and Magar third person personal pronouns are also marked for number. English and Magar both have two kinds of number (singular and plural). But Magar has more pronouns than English.

For example,

They (two) finished their work.(dual)

hoknurik nis b n horkhu k m

They finished their work.(plural)

hokurik b n horknu k m

They (animals/objects/things) did that.

horikhoi j t hose

- iii) English has separate third person singular personal pronouns for male, female and neutral whereas Magar has only one third person singular personal pronoun for male, female and neutral i.e. 'ise' but honorific third person personal pronouns are many.

For example,

He goes hame.

(Non-honorific) ise im nu le (inferior)

(Honorific) isko im nu le (superior)

She goes home

(Non-honorific) ise im nu le (inferior)

(Honorific) isko im nu le (superior)

. It goes home.

ise im nu le

3.2 Demonstrative Pronouns in the Magar Language

The following table shows the Magar demonstrative pronouns.

Table No. 7: Magar Demonstrative pronouns

Number Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
near	ise	isenis/ikhuriknis	ikhurik
far	hose	hosenis/hokhuriknis	hokhurik

- i) As the above table presents, there are six demonstrative pronouns in Magar: ise, hose (singular) ise nis/ ikhurik nis, hosenis/ hokhuriknis (dual) and ikhurik and hokhurik (plural). Magar demonstrative pronouns are marked for number (singular, dual and plural). The same forms are used as dual and plural 'nis' means 'two' which is added in dual pronoun in Magar demonstrative pronouns.

For example,

This *is a pen. (singular near)*

ise k t rikce ho

These *(two) are pens. (dual/ near)*

ise/ikhuriknis rikce ho

These *are pens. (plural near)*

ikhurik rikce ho

That *is a pen. (singular far)*

hose k t rikce ho

Those *(two) are pens. (dual far)*

hokhurik nis rikce ho

Those are pens. (plural far)

hokhurik rikce ho

- ii) As above shown in the example Magar has demonstrative pronouns to refer to near and far relationship Magar has three pronouns to refer to near, 'ise,' ise/ ikhurik nis and ikhurik and three pronouns to refer to far, 'hose', hose/ hokhuriknis and hokhurik.

Either ise/ hose (singular marker) or ikhurik/ hokhurik (plural marker) take 'nis' to show dual in Magar pronouns.

Besides, these pronouns, Magar has two pronouns for spacial relations:, 'il ' (here), and 'hol ' (there) show the place which is nearer and farther.

For example,

Come here (near)

il r n /(non-honorific)r ni(honorific)

Go there(far)

hol nu n / *nu ni*(non-honorific/honorific)

3.2.1 Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Demonstrative Pronouns

Table No. 8: English demonstrative pronouns.

Number Case	Singular	Plural
near	This	These
far	That	Those

In addition to the most common 'Demonstrative pronouns in English' shown in the above table the words 'here and there' are also regarded as demonstrative pronouns when they are used to demonstrate objects, persons or place.

- i) Magar demonstrative pronouns (Table no. 7) and English demonstrative pronouns (Table no 8) can be seen from two perspective distance and number. Magar and English have demonstrative pronouns to refer to near and far relationship. Magar has three demonstrative pronouns to refer to objects which are near or remote similarly table no 8 shows that English has two demonstrative pronouns to refer to what is near (spatially, temporally and psychologically) and two demonstrative pronouns to refer to what is remote.

For example,

This is a pen. (near)

ise k t rikce ho

These are pens.(near)

ikhurik rikce ho

That *is a pen* (far)

hose *k t rikce ho*

Those *are pens.* (far)

hokhurik *rikce ho*

- ii) English and Magar demonstrative pronouns are marked for number. English demonstrative pronouns have two kinds of number singular and plural whereas Magar demonstrative pronouns have three kinds of number, singular, dual and plural. The same forms which are used as singular and plural demonstrative pronouns also for dual but the marker 'nis' is added in Magar dual demonstrative pronouns.

For example,

This *is a pen* (singular)

ise *k t rikce ho*

These *(two) are pens* (dual)

ise/hokhurik *nis rikce ho*

These *are pens* (plural)

ikhurik *rikce ho*

3.3 Indefinite Pronouns in the Magar Language

The Magar indefinite pronouns are given below.

For example,

su su bharmi (somebody)

sura k t (someone)

<i>hira jinis</i>	(something)
<i>sura bharmi</i>	(anybody)
<i>kucei k t</i>	(anyone)
<i>kuseira cis</i>	(anything)
<i>sura m le</i>	(nobody)
<i>kusaira m le</i>	(none)
<i>hira hoina</i>	(nothing)
<i>patko</i>	(everybody)
<i>pattko</i>	(everyone)
<i>patt cij</i>	(everything)

- i) 'sura' and 'hira' are used to refer the persons and things respectively.

For example,

Someone is dancing.

sura k t senanale

Something is happening

hira jinis ch nnale

Anybody is there?

sura bharmi le hol

Nothing is here

hira hoina il

- ii) 'Patta' a Magar indefinite pronoun is used to refer to the non human and human things in general to mean 'every'.

For example:

Everybody should go.

pattako nu ki porle

Everyone comes there

pattako k t k t hol r le

Few were there.

cekja ley hol

3.3.1 Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns in English can be classified into two categories: The indefinite pronouns with regular pattern and with no pattern at all. They are shown in the table below.

Table No. 9: English Indefinite pronouns with regular pattern.

	Every	Some	Any	No
one	Everyone	Someone	Anyone	No one
thing	Everything	something	Anything	Nothing
body	Everybody	somebody	Anybody	Nobody

Table No 10. English indefinite pronouns with no pattern.

Others	Few	Many	Some
All	One	Ones	None

English**Magar**

Others

phoku

All

pattkai

few

cekj

One

k t

Many

dheraina

Ones

k tko

Some

ceces

None

sura hoina

- i) The grammar of the Magar language is not in the written form. However, what is found in the present study may not be complete. So it is difficult to compare all the indefinite pronouns. Magar has 'sura', 'hira' and 'kusaira' to mean some and 'any' in English.

For example,

Someone is coming.

sura k t r mnale

Something is coming.

hira k t jinis r mnale

Anyone is coming.

kuse k t r mnle

Anything is there.

kuceira cij le hol

'Sura' is used for human and 'hira' is used for non-human in the Magar indefinite pronoun.

- ii) Similarly, Magar has only one indefinite pronoun 'patt', for English indefinite pronouns such as everyone, everybody, everything and all.

For example,

Everybody dances well.

pattako secha sele

Everyone dances well.

pattako k t k t secha sele

Everything is nice.

patta cij secha le

All the best.

patta secha na le

- iii) Similarly, Magar indefinite pronouns and English indefinite pronouns are found similar in the sense that there are equivalent pronouns in Magar like those of English. Another thing is that separate words are found in Magar like in English to form indefinite pronouns with regular pattern, irregular too.

For example,

English

Magar

One

k t

Thing

cij

<i>Body</i>	<i>bharmi</i>
<i>Every</i>	<i>patt</i>
<i>Some</i>	<i>sura</i>
<i>Any</i>	<i>kucei/kusei</i>
<i>No</i>	<i>m le</i>

No one is there.

hol **k tra mal**

Someone is there.

hol **sura k t le**

Everybody is there

hol **pattako** bharmi le

Anything is there?

hol **kuseira cij le**

3.4 Interrogative Pronouns in the Magar Language

The following table presents the Magar interrogative pronouns.

Table No. 11: Magar Interrogative Pronouns

	Person		Things/Animals		Possessive	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Subject	su kuski	susu kuski	hi, kuse	hihi kuse kuse	suo	su suo
object	su kuski	susu kuski	hi kuse	hihi kuse kuse	suo	su suo

- i) The above table shows that Magar has many interrogative pronouns. Magar has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural numbers.

For example,

who *is he?* (singular)

*ise hose **su** ho?/su ho hose/ise*

Who *are they?* (plural)

su su *ho hokarik?*

what *is this?* (singular)

*ise **hi** ho? /**hi** ho ise?*

What *are these?* (plural)

hiho *horkhai?*

Whose *is this house?* (singular)

suo *ho ise imα#v*?*

ise ɪμα#v ɪ̃_ _ ho?*

Whose are These houses ?(plural)

su suo *im les ikhurik?*

- ii) /su/ and /su su/for singular and plural person pronouns and /kuski/ is the only one person pronoun in Magar as above mentioned in the example. Subject and object Magar interrogative person pronouns are used the same **su/susu** and **kuski** is used only one word for 'whom'.

For example,

Whom to give?

kuski {Er4 | yz?

- iii) /hi/ and /kuse/ interrogative pronouns of Magar are used with non-human beings and su/and/ kuski/ are used with human being. /suo/ and /su suo/ are used with possession.

For example,

What is this?

hi ho ise?

Which is grazing?

kuse {Er4~rEr}v?

who is he ?

su ho ise/hose/isko?

Whose is this book?

suo ho ise kitab?

3.4.1 Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Interrogative Pronouns

Table No.12: English Interrogative Pronouns

	Person	Things	Possessive
subject	who	What	Whose
object	Whom, Who	what, Which	Whose

- i) When we compare English interrogative pronouns (table No. 12), with pronouns (table No. 11), we find that Magar has more interrogative pronouns than English. Magar has different interrogative pronouns for singular, dual and plural, whereas in English, the same forms are used for both singular and plural.

For example,

Who *is!he?*

su *io!ise/hose?*

Wio *!are they?*

Who *(two) are they?*

susu nis *ho/horarik/horkhoi?*

susu *ho nokarik?*

What *is this?*

hi *ho ise?*

What *are these?*

hihi *ho horkhai?*

Which *is your book?*

kuse *ho n1r4 / 1r4ku kit1r4b?*

Which *are your books? (Plural)*

kuse kuse *n1r4rkhu kitab ho?*

Whose *is this book?*

suo *ho ise kitab?*

Whose *are these books?*

susuo *ho ikhurik kit b?*

- ii) Different Magar and English pronouns are used with human things, non-human things and possession.

For example,

Who is he ?(Human)

su ho ise/hose?

What is this (Non-human)

hi ho ise?

Whose is this book? (Possessive)

sue ho ise kit b

3.5 Reflexive Pronouns in the Magar Language

Table No. 13: Magar Reflective Pronouns

Number Person	Singular	Dual	Plural
1 st	<i>ai nai</i>	<i>k nkuriknisnai</i>	<i>kankurikai nai</i>
2 nd	<i>n knuk t k ti nai</i>	<i>n khurik his kai nai</i>	<i>n rkhurik kai nai</i>
3 rd	<i>melhoi nai(non- humanitic)kmekohoi nai (humanistic)</i>	<i>nis melhoi nai</i>	<i>rkhurik kai nai</i>

- i) As the above table shows, **kai nai** are suffixed to the personal pronouns in the Magar language to make it reflexive pronouns.

For example,

*I write **myself**.*

*rikle **ai nai***

- ii) Magar reflexive pronouns are marked for number (singular, dual and plural).

For example,

*I write **myself** (singular)*

*rikle **i nai***

*We (two) write **ourselves** (dual)*

*k **nkuri** k n nis rikle k **nkurik nis** kai nai*

*We write **ourselves** (plural)*

*k n nis rikle k **nkurikai** nai*

- iii) Magar reflexive pronouns are also marked for person (1st person, 2nd person and 3rd person)

*I write **myself** (1st person)*

*rikle **inai***

*You write **yourself**. (2nd person)*

*n / ko rikle n **kulai nai***

*He writes **himself**. (3rd person)*

ise/isko** rikle **melhoinai/ mekoleinai

(non-honorific/ honorific) (non-honorific/honorific)

3.5.1 Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Reflexive Pronouns

Table No. 14: English Reflexive Pronouns

Number Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	<i>Myself</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
2 nd	<i>Yourself</i>	<i>Yourselves</i>
3 rd	<i>Herself, himself, itself</i>	<i>Themselves</i>

- i. When we compare Magar reflexive pronoun (Table No.13) and English reflexive pronoun (Table No. 14), We find that Magar has more reflexive pronouns than those of English. As 'self' is suffixed in the English reflexive pronoun, 'nai' is suffixed to Magar personal pronoun.

For example,

I write myself. (singular)

rikle ai nai

You go yourself. (singular)

n /n ko nu le/nu ni/n koli nai

- ii. Magar and English reflexive pronoun are marked for number. Magar reflexive pronouns are marked for singular, dual and plural number whereas English reflexive pronouns are marked for singular and plural.

For example,

I write myself.(singular)

rikle ai nai

We (two) write ourselves. (dual)

k nkurik/k n nis rikle k nkurik nis kai nai

We write ourselves. (plural)

k n/k nkurik rikle k nkurik i nai

- iii. Magar and English reflexive pronouns are marked for (1st person, 2nd person, and 3rd person).

For example,

I write myself.(1st person)

rikle ai nai

You write yourself. (2nd person)

n /n ko rikle n kolai nai .

He writes himself.(3rd person)

ise/isko rikle melhoinai/ mekolai nai

(non-honorific/honorific) (non-honorific/honorific)

3.6 Relative Pronouns in the Magar Language

- i) Magar has only four relative pronouns' hoceu', 'ceu', 'ski' and 'hose'. It is found that relative pronouns are not practiced widely in the Magar language.

For example,

The man whom I met yesterday is my friend.

ski bharmi ai dupa tisy mi au l ph ho.

Bimal gave me a pen which/ that was black.

bimal i y ki rikce y h hosei k l ley .

I met friend whose behaviors was good.

ai/ k t l ph dup ceu byabh r secheya ley .

Bimal is the boy who speaks Magar.

bimal k t ket ho hoceu magar bh s kle

I read the book that / which is good.

hosei ai padisa kit b cecha le.

ii) Magar relative pronouns can be used as interrogative pronouns too.

For example,

The man whom I met yesterday is my friend.

ski bharmi ai dupa tisy mi au l ph ho

I met a friend whose behavior was good.

ai k t l ph dup ceu/ suo byabh r scheya ley

Bimal gave me a pen which was black.

bimal i y ki rikce y h hosei/ kuse k l ley .

3.6.1 Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Relative Pronouns

Magar and English relative pronouns compared as follows.

English relative pronouns	Magar relative pronouns
<i>who</i>	<i>hoceu</i>
<i>which/that</i>	<i>hosei</i>
<i>whose</i>	<i>ceu</i>
<i>when</i>	<i>ski</i>

- i. When we compare the relative pronouns of both languages, we find that Magar has only four relative pronouns but English has five relative pronouns.
- ii. The Magar relative pronoun '*hosei*' is used as equivalent of both 'which is that of the English.

For example,

Bimal gave me a pen which was block

bimal y ki rikce y h hoseu k la ley

I read the book that is good.

hosei ai parischa kit b cecha le

- iii. Magar relative pronouns can be used for human '*hoseu*', '*ceu*.' '*ski*' as a subjective or objective case, both the same human for '*hosei*'.

For example,

There is no man who doesn't die.

hol sura bharmi m le hoseu m sile

whom did they invite to?

hokarik suki nimto j t .

I read the book which is good.

hosei ai parischa kit b cecha le.

English relative pronoun/**which**/ is used for non-human beings but/**that**/ is used for both human and non-human beings. Magar relative pronouns/**hosei**/can be used for both human and non-human beings.

iv. Similarly,/whose/an English relative pronoun has Magar equivalent/ **ceu**/. The use of /whose/in English is shown as below.

/whose/ generally refers to a human head noun, but sometimes sentences like the following occur where/whose/refers to an inanimate noun.

For example,

This is the boy whose pen was lost.

huran ise jaj ho ceu rikce male

This is the house whose windows are broken. (non-human)

ise n in n ho ceu jhy l v r le

In English /whose/can be used for both human and non-human subjects, ' **ceu**' has the similar function in Magar.

3.7 Possessive Pronouns in the Magar Language

Table No. 15: Magar Possessive Pronouns

<i>Person Number</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>k nu nisko</i>	<i>k nu</i>
<i>2nd</i>	<i>na n ko</i>	<i>n ko nisko</i>	<i>n rkhu</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>hoceu iceu</i>	<i>horkhu nisko</i>	<i>horkhu</i>

- i) In Magar the marker /n/ is suffixed to the personal pronoun to make possessive plural pronouns. It can function as determiner and pronoun. Magar has same forms for determiner and pronominal function.

For example,

This is his book.(possessive determiner)

ise kit b hoceu ho

This book is his. (possessive pronoun)

ise kit b hoceu ho.

- ii) Magar possessive pronouns are marked for number (singular, dual and plural).

For example,

This book is mine. (singular)

ise kit b ou ho

This book is our. (two). (Dual)

ise kit b k nu nis ho

This book is our.(plural)

ise kit b k nu ho.

- iii) Magar possessive pronouns are also marked for person (1st, 2nd and 3rd person).

For example,

This is mine. (1st person)

ise ou ho

This book is yours. (2nd person)

ise kit b n/n ko ho (non-honorific/honorific)

This book is his. (3rd person)

ise kit b hoceu ho

- iv) Singular possessive pronouns /nou//hoceu//iceu/ in the Magar language have possessive prefix /u/ and /n /and/ n ko/ are optional in their function of possessive and honorific respectively.

For example,

This is my book. (possessive determine)

ise ou kit b ho

This is your book. (possessive determine)

ise n /n ko kit b ho

This is his book. (possessive determine)

ise hoceu kit b ho

This is its book (possessive determine)

ise iceu kit b ho

/hoceu/ is only one possessive.

/hoceu/ is only one possessive pronoun in Magar for /his/and/her/.

For example,

This is his/her book.

ise hoceu kit b ho

3.7.1 Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Possessive Pronouns

Table No. 16: English Possessive Pronouns

<i>Number Person</i>	<i>determiner function</i>		<i>Personal function</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st</i>	<i>My</i>	<i>Our</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Ours</i>
<i>2nd</i>	<i>Your</i>	<i>Your</i>	<i>Yours</i>	<i>Yours</i>
<i>3rd</i>	<i>Her/His/ Its</i>	<i>Their</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>Theirs</i>

- i) When we compare English possessive pronouns (table No. 16) and Magar possessive pronouns (Table No. 15.) we find that possessive pronouns of both language function as determiner and pronominal English has separate forms for possessive determiner and possessive pronominal but Magar has same forms for both.

For example,

This is his house. (possessive determiner)

ise im hoceu ho.

This house is his. (possessive pronominal)

ise im hoceu ho.

- ii) Magar and English possessive pronouns are marked for number. Magar has singular, dual and plural possessive pronouns but English has only singular and plural possessive pronouns.

For example,

This pen is mine. (singular)

ise rikce ou ho

This pen is our (two). (Dual)

ise rikce k nu nis ho

- iii) Magar and English possessive pronouns are marked for person (1st, 2nd and 3rd person).

For example,

This pen is mine. (1st)

ise rikce nou ho

This pen is yours. (2nd)

ise rikce na /n ko/ rkhun ho

This pen is his. (3rd)

ise rikce hoceu ho

- iv) Third person singular possessive pronouns in English are used distinctively for male, female and neutral genders. But there are no separate pronouns for male, female and neutral in Magar third person singular possessive pronouns.

For example,

This bag is his/her. (singular possessive pronouns)

ise jhol hoceu ho

This is his/her bag. (singular possessive determiner)

ise hoceu jhol ho

3.8 Reciprocal Pronouns in the Magar Language

There are three reciprocal pronouns in the Magar language. These are as follows:

l h l h n i

k t phokun

mekurik mekhurik

For example,

They don't know one another.

n kurik k t phokun m cindile

They don't know each other.

n kurik l h l h n i m cindile

They don't know each other

n kurik mekhurik mekhurik m cindile.

3.8.1 Similarities and Differences between Magar and English Reciprocal Pronouns

- i. The English reciprocal pronouns are given below with their Magar equivalents.

English**Magar***Each other**l h l h n i/ mekhurik mekhurik**One another**k t phoku*

The above list of English and Magar reciprocal pronouns show that there are three reciprocal pronouns in the Magar language but English has two reciprocal pronouns.

For example,

They don't know each other.

n kurik l h l l n i / mekhurik mekhurik macindile

They don't know one another.

n kurik k t phoku macindile

l h l l n i / mekhurik mekhurik can be used optionally but $\kappa\alpha\#\tau\ \pi\eta\omicron\kappa\upsilon\nu^*$ is for one another.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMEDDATIONS

4.1 Findings

The major findings of this research are as follows:

The Magar language has the following pronominals:

- i. Magar personal pronouns are: , k n/k nkuri, n n, n ko nis, n kurik, ise,isko,hokrik, ki la k t k nki k nkurikki, hoski, hoskoki, horkhol k.
- ii. Magar demonstrative pronouns are: ise, hose, hokhurik, ikhurik,il , hol .
- iii. Magar indefinite pronouns are: susu, bharmi, sura, sura k t, hirajinis, surabharmi, kucei k t, kusoira cij, sura, m le, kusoira m le hira hoina, pat? ko, pat? ko k t k t pat? cij.
- iv. Magar interrogative pronouns are: hi, su, sen, kul , suo, kuse, kuski, kudik, kwa c.
- v. Magar reflexive pronouns are: ain i naklainai, melhoinai, meklehoinai, k nkurikoinai, n khurikainai, rkhurik inai.
- vi. Magar relative pronouns are: hoceu, aceum hosei, ski
- vii. Magar possessive pronouns are: ou k un , n , nako, narkhu , hoceu, iceu, horkhu
- viii. Magar reciprocal pronouns are: l h l h nai, mekhurik, mekhurik, k t phoku .
- ix. Magar distributive pronouns are ; patt? ki, na, nata.
- x. Personal reflexive and possessive pronouns are; categorized under three persons, 1st, 2nd and 3rd in both the languages.

- xi. Magar personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers: singular, dual and plural but English personal reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under two numbers: singular and plural.
- xii. A significant point to note is that separate personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are used for senior and junior persons in the Magar language.
- xiii. Magar and English first person personal pronouns are marked for case (subjective and objective case). In English, there is a separate pronominals for subjective and objective case but in the case of Magar, the same subjective case form works as an objective case.
- xiv. English and Magar second personal pronouns are similar in the sense that they have the same form of pronouns in both subjective and objective cases.
- xv. Magar has more number of second person pronouns than those of English. Magar has distinct second person pronouns for singular, dual and plural. But English has only one second personal pronoun i.e. you. Which is used for all number.
- xvi. English has separate third person singular personal pronouns for male, female and neutral whereas Magar has only one third person singular personal pronoun for male, female and neutral i.e. 'ise' so, there is no gender based form of pronouns in the latter language.
- xvii. Magar and English demonstrative pronouns can be seen from two perspectives, distance and number.
- xviii. English and Magar indefinite pronouns are found the same, number as both. Magar and English both form indefinite pronouns by two or more separate words. i.e. some and one, someone in English likewise Magar, 'Sura and k t', 'surak t'.

- xix. English and Magar interrogative pronouns are used in the same forms for both singular and plural. In the sense both are found similar.
- xx. In English 'self' is suffixed to other forms of pronouns (e.g. possessive) to make reflexive pronouns and 'nai' is suffixed in Magar reflexive pronouns to form the same.
- xxi. English relative pronouns 'which' is used only with non-human subject and 'that' with both human and non-human subjects. But Magar relative pronouns 'hosei' can be used as equivalent of English 'which' and that for both human and non-human subjects.
- xxii. All singular and plural possessive pronouns in the Magar language are suffixed with /-u/ and /-n/ respectively but in English it is not found.
- xxiii. English third person singular possessive pronouns are used distinctively for male and female but there are no separate pronouns for male and female in Magar third person singular possessive pronouns.
- xxiv. There are more reciprocal pronouns in Magar *l ha l h nai mekhurik mekhurik, k t phoku* than English reciprocal pronouns 'each other' and 'one another.'

4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications

Recommendations and pedagogical implications in teaching English pronominal system to Magar native speakers are listed below:

- i. The findings of the present study show that Magar has more number of pronouns in comparison to English and they are more complex than those of English. So, complexity of Magar

pronominal system should be considered while teaching English pronominal system to Magar native speakers.

- ii. Personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons, 1st, 2nd and 3rd person in both languages. Therefore, this similarity should be focused while teaching Magar native speakers.
- iii. English personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under two numbers, singular and plural where as Magar personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers. So, this difference should be highlighted while teaching English pronominal system.
- iv. Magar has the separate second person pronouns for the personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns but English has not. So, Magar native speakers should be made clear that English has no separate words for honorific and non-honorific pronominal system.
- v. English has separate pronominal forms for subjective and objective case where as Magar has same pronominal forms for both cases. Due to the transfer of knowledge of the first language. Magar native speakers may use the same i.e. English subjective pronominal form for objective case and they may commit errors. So, Magar, native speakers should be taught that English has separate pronominal forms for subjective and objective case.
- vi. English and Magar second personal pronouns are similar in the sense that they have the same form of pronoun in both subjective and objective case. Therefore, this similarity should be taken into consideration while teaching English pronominal system to Magar native speakers.
- vii. English has only one second personal pronoun i.e. you, which is used for all numbers whereas Magar has distinct second personal

pronouns for singular, dual and plural. The teacher has to stress that English has only one second personal pronouns.

- viii. English has separate third person singular personal and possessive pronouns for male, female and neutral genders whereas Magar has only one third person singular personal pronoun for those i.e. 'ise' and 'iceu' respectively. Therefore, this difference should be made clear to the Magar native speakers while teaching English pronominal system to them.
- ix. Magar has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural whereas, in English the same forms are used for both singular and plural. So, this difference should be taken into consideration while teaching English pronominal system to Magar native speakers.
- x. English relative pronoun 'which' is used only with non-human subject 'hosei' relative pronoun of Magar can be termed as equivalent of English relative pronoun/which/ but /hosei/can be used for both human and non-human subjects. So, this difference should be taught to the student.
- xi. There are three reciprocal pronouns i.e. l h l h nai mekhurik mekhurik, k tphuku in the Magar language for the English reciprocal pronouns 'each other' and one another. The teacher should in the mind this fact while teaching English pronominal system to Magar native speakers.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX- 1

Roman Transliteration of Devanagari Script

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

अ	a	क	k	द	d
आ		ख	kh	ध	dh
इ	i	ग	g	न	n
ई		घ	gh	प	p
ए	u	ङ		फ	ph
ऊ		च	c	ब	b
ऐ	e	छ	ch	भ	bh
ओ	ai	ज	j	म	m
औ	o	झ	jh	य	y
औ	au	ञ	ñ	र	r
अँ	an,am	ट	t	ल	l
अं	ã	ठ	th	व	w/v
:	h	ड	d	श	s
		ढ	dh	ष	s
		ण	n	स्	s
		त	t	ह	h
		थ	th		

Note: The tradition lettes क्ष, त्र and ज्ञ are treated as conjunct letter e.g.

क्ष= ks, ksh kch; ज्ञ = gy; त्र tr

APPENDIX-II

CBS Reoprt on Language (2001)

S.N	Mother Tongue	Number	%
1	Nepali	11053255	48.98
2	Maithili	2797582	12.4
3	Bhojpuri	1712536	7.59
4	Tharu	1331546	5.9
5	Tamang	1179145	5.22
6	Newar	825456	3.66
7	Magar	770116	3.41
8	Awadhi	560744	2.48
9	Bantawa	371056	1.64
10	Gurung	338925	1.5
11	Limbu	333633	1.48
12	Vajjika	237947	1.05
13	Urdu	174840	0.77
14	Rajbansi	129883	0.58
15	Sherpa	129771	0.58
16	Hindi	105765	0.47
17	Chamling	44093	0.2
18	Santhali	40193	0.18
19	Chepang	36807	0.16
20	Danuwar	31849	0.14
21	Dhangar/Jhanger	28615	0.13
22	Sunuwar	26611	0.12
23	Bangala	23602	0.10
24	Marwad (Rajathani	22637	0.10
25	Majhi	21848	0.10
26	Kulung	18686	0.08
27	Dhimal	17308	0.08
28	Angika	15892	0.07
29	Yakkha	14648	0.06
30	Thullung	14030	0.06
31	Sangpang	10810	0.05
32	Bhujel/Khawas	10733	0.05
33	Darai	10210	0.05
34	Khaling	9288	0.04

35	Kumal	6533	0.03
36	Thakali	6441	0.03
37	Thami	18991	0.08
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/Unbule	4471	0.02
44	Puma	4310	0.02
45	Yholmo	3986	0.02
46	Nachhiring	3553	0.02
47	Dura	3397	0.01
48	Mechi	3301	0.01
49	Pahari	2995	0.01
50	Lepcha/Lapche	2826	0.01
51	Bote	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	Dunglali	221	0.00

75	Oriya	159	0.00
76	Lingkhim	97	0.00
77	Kusunda	87	0.00
78	sindhi	72	0.00
79	Minda	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	Dzonkhe	9	0.00
86	Kuki	9	0.00
87	Chhingtang	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	Unidintified Langnguages	168340	0.75
	Total		

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

This interview questionnaire has been prepared to draw data/information for the research work entitled "pronminals in Magar and English languages: A linguistic Comparative study" Which is being carried out under the guidance of Dr. Anjana Bhattari, Central Department of English Language Education, Faculty of Education, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu. The research hopes that you all cooperate with him in giving authentic and reliable information that will be invaluable contribution to accomplish this research work.

Researcher

Hari Charan Ghimire
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Name (optional):

Sex:

Address.

Age:

Academic qualification.

How do you say the following sentences in Magar language?

1. I speak Magar language.

.....

2. Leave me alone.

.....

3. We are Nepalese.

.....

4. You go fishing.

.....

5. You go fishing.

.....

6. You are clever.

.....

7. You are clever.

.....

8. She is a teacher.

.....

9. She is a girl.

.....

10. He hit her.

.....

11. He hit them.

.....

12. They are student.

.....

13. They are teachers.

.....

14. Don't call him.

.....
15. It is very interesting.

.....
16. Ram gave us a book.

.....
17. This is my cloth.

.....
18. This cloth is mine.

.....
19. These are our books.

.....
20. There books are ours.

.....
21. This is your dolls.

.....
22. These are your dolls.

.....
23. That doll is yours.

.....
24. Those dolls are yours.

.....
25. That is her basket.

.....
26. Those are their baskets.

.....
27. That basket is hers.

.....
28. Those baskets are theirs.

29. This is his pen.
.....
30. This pen is his.
.....
31. The cat wags its tail.
.....
32. Who scolded to Ram?
.....
33. When did he go to Kathmandu?
.....
34. Which net do I gave him?
.....
35. Whose net do I gave him?
.....
36. Where are they?
.....
37. Whom did they invite to?
.....
38. What is played to students?
.....
39. How can I play myself?
.....
40. Play yourself.
.....
41. Ram does his work himself.
.....
42. She does her work herself.
.....
43. The cat jumped itself.

.....
44. We read they story ourselves.

.....
45. They hurt themselves.

.....
46. This ornament is for someone/somebody.

.....
47. Something is better than nothing.

.....
48. Nothing is impossible.

.....
49. Everybody/Everyone is reading in the class.

.....
50. Nobody/No one is there.

.....
51. Somebody/Someone is swimming.

.....
52. Everything is easy.

.....
53. Is anything there inside?

.....
54. Is anybody/anyone there inside?

.....
55. I met the man whom I gave the net to.

.....
56. Bimal gave me a pen which/that was black.

.....
57. I met a friend whose behavior was good.

58. I reached such a place where beautiful garden was situated.

.....

59. When Kamal came to my home I was reading.

.....

60. What he said is not clear.

.....

61. Bimal is the boy who speaks Magar language.

.....

62. Don't fight each other.

.....

63. They don't know one another.

.....

64. Divide these apples to each of one.

.....

65. They are either army or Maoist.

.....