

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Linguistic Scenario in Nepal

Nepal is multilingual, multicultural and multiethnic nation. It is the home of numerous languages and dialects. Though small in size, Nepal is not a culturally and linguistically homogenous country; it is very fertile land for languages. Even today linguists are discovering new languages in some remote parts of the country and probably many more languages are still waiting to be discovered. According to population census (2001) there are more than 93 languages used in this small country. Among these languages most of them do not have written scripts but they exist only in spoken form.

The languages and their innumerable dialects spoken in Nepal have genetic affiliation to at least four language families namely Indo-Aryan (14 languages), Tibeto-Burman (about 56 languages), Austro-Asiatic (only one language), and Dravidian (one language only) together with one controversial language isolate – Kusunda. Among these different languages, Nepali is designated in the Constitution 1990 as the official language of Nepal, claims 50.3% native speakers and has a dominant role in the life of the country including its extensive uses for purposes as a medium of instruction at various levels of education, commerce, local practices and in public communication.

The language used in Nepal can be grouped into the following four language families:

1.1.1 Indo-Aryan Group

This group includes the following languages-

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nepali | 7. Hindi | 13. Draai |
| 2. Maithili | 8. Raj bSansi | 14. Kumal |
| 3. Bhojpuri | 9. Bangali | 15. Bote |
| 4. Tharu | 10. Dunuwar | 16. Hindi – Urdu |
| 5. Awadhi | 11. Marwadi | 17. Chureti languages |
| 6. Urdu | 12. Majhi | |

1.1.2 Tibeto-Burman Group

This group includes the following languages -

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Tamang | 7. Kaike |
| 2. Gurung | 8. Sunuwar |
| 3. Limbu | 9. Cheppang |
| 4. Ghale | 10. Newar |
| 5. Hagu / Bagu | |
| 6. Thakali | |

1.1.3 Dravidian Group

Jhangadh (Dhangadh) is the only language of the Dravidian family, which is spoken on the Province of Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

1.1.4 Astro-Asiatic Group

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

1.2 Dialect

The use of language varies according to place, time, group of people or subject matter, and situation. The variation in the use of a language varies according to place, time and people is called as dialects. Dialects are simply linguistic varieties, which are distinguishable in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. The speech of people from different social as well as regional groups may differ in this ways. A dialect is such a variety of language that tells something about or identifies the speaker or the user of the language. Dialects are generated due to different social background and geographical origins of the speakers. It is a cover term that includes to kinds of sub varieties –

- a. Geographical / Regional Dialect
- b. Social Dialect

a. Geographical / Regional Dialect

Language variation in a geographical dimension is simply called geographical dialects. Geographical dialects reflect geographical origin of speakers. Geographical dialects involve features of pronunciation and vocabulary and grammar, which differ according to the geographical area that speaker comes from. Geographical varieties are due to the distance from one group of speakers to those of others. Greater the distance, greater is the difference, e.g. American English, British English etc. This distance is caused by natural barriers e.g. mountain, river, swamp etc.

b. Social Dialect

Language variation in social dimension is called social dialect or sociolect. Social dialect is the speech variation associates with the various groups and classes of people in the society .The social classification may be on the basis of ethnology, sex, religion, occupation, income education and prestige etc and many others. So dialects are distinguished by

features of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar according to the social group of the speakers. A range of features such as education, residential area and income level usually determines social group. So people who are from different social group speak different dialects, if they use different words, pronunciation and grammatical features.

1.3 A short introduction of Doti district

Doti is one of the hilly districts of Nepal, which is situated in Seti Zone of far western region. Total area of this district is nearly 1250 sq km of which 600 sq km is covered by forests. Achham, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, and Kailali are its neighbouring districts. In the western part, there are Dadeldhura and Baitadi district, in the northern part, there are Bajhang and Bajura, in the eastern part there are Achham and Surkhet and there is Kailali in the southern part. To take exact location of Doti which is situated in between Mahabharat and Chureparbat mountain, in the eastern part there is Ekadi gadh, Bhudi ganga and Seti river in western part there is Seti river, Dhandhara hill and Pujari Khola, in the northern part, there are Sakar , Tamkeshor and Khaptad lake and there is Thuli gadh in the southern part. It is the district covered by mountain. Himali and Tarai areas do not lie in this district. The river Seti flows in the middle of this districts. Seti Zone is named after the name of this river. Karnali River also touched this district. Seti River mixes with the Karnali River in this district.

There are 50 VDCs and only one municipality in Doti. This district is as equally important from historical perspective as it is important from geographical perspectives. Before the unification of Nepal, Dipayal was the capital of winter season. In Rana period also Silgadhi was the head quarter of far western region and was the center from the point of view of

education, health, administration and judgment. Even today it is the head quarter of far western region and business border of Achham, Bajhangh and Bajura. People from different cast such as Brahmin ,Thakuri, Kshetri, Magar, Damai, Kami, and Newar reside here. And Newari people reside only in head quarter of the district. Although people from different cast reside here, almost all people understand and speak Doteli. Although some people speak English and Hindi as a second language Nepali is used for everyday communication. Some elderly Magar people speak the Magar language also but it is in the condition of extinction. Hilly region of Far western is taken as one of the most Nepali speaking area; which is accepted by the linguist Bal Krishna Pokhrel (R.D Chataut, Dotyali Vrihat Sabdakosh, 2057). Multilingualism cannot be found there.

Although Doti is rich from all aspects, it is backward in the matter of the communication, transportation, electricity, education and modern technology. To go to India for the employment is the curse for Doteli people. Because of the lack of employment besides agriculture, creative young energy is going to be misused. There is Lack of the preservation of Language and culture, which is very necessary.

1.4 Doteli Dialect

Nepali language, which is the national language of Nepal, belongs to Indo-Aryan family of language. An ancient name of Nepali is *KhasKur* , *KahasBh s* . It is written in *Devnagari* scripts. As Nepali is the national language of Nepal, it is spread everywhere in the country as well as outside the country where Nepali live. 50.3 percent people of Nepal speak it. As it is wide spread there is the great distance between the speakers of this language. Greater the distance greater is the difference. So Nepali has more varieties than other languages. In the development of Nepali

language, different varieties of it have appeared. Nepali has more varieties in western part than in eastern part. Doteli dialect is one of the dialects among different western dialect of Nepali, which is spoken in Doti districts of Nepal.

To know the meaning of Doti it is necessary to know the meaning of *Dew sbi* and *Dew tabi*. "*Dew sbi*" means the garden where God work hard and like wise *Dew tabi* means God's tourism area. The word Doti was originated from the word *Dew tabi* from *Dew* > *dhau* > *dau* and from *tabi*, *ab* is disappeared and *t+i= ti*. In this way the word Doti was originated.

The present day Nepali was disseminate from western to eastern part. Before the unification of Nepal, Doti regime was the regime of special importance. In middle age in the time of Baise and Chaubise Raja, different regional dialects were separated and Doteli was appeared as a different dialect and became different from standard Nepali Language. For example:

Nepali- *H mi Nepali Haun*

Doteli- *H m Nepali hun*

Doteli dialect is considered as the oldest form of Nepali as it is closer to the area of Sinjali dialect of Nepali. Sinjali is the language of Karnali district, which is considered as the birthplace of Nepali. More than that Doteli dialect is near Parpashima dialect and Kumauni dialect. That is why we find the glances of oldest form of Nepali in Doteli dialect than in standard Nepali

1.5 Pronominal System of Doteli

Pronominal is a term used in classical generative grammar to refer to a rule which replace lexical noun phrase with pronoun. In more recent 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 a part of theory of Binding.

The common term of pronominal is pronoun, which can be used to substitute a noun phrase. A pronoun is a referential word that takes the place of noun usually when the referent is known to both writer and reader. In linguistic and grammar, a pronoun is a pro form that substitutes a noun or noun phrase with or without a determiner such as you and they in English. 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. We use pronoun very often especially so that we do not have to keep on repeating a noun. A pronoun is required whenever a noun phrase needs to be referenced sometimes even when no such antecedent exists. E.g.: it rains

Pronouns usually show the basic distinctions of person and number the most common system distinguishing between, first, second and third person, singular and plural. The pronoun may encode politeness and formality. Many languages have different pronouns for informal use or use among friends and for formal use or used about / towards superiors especially in the second person. A common pattern is so called T- V distinction. It is very common for pronouns to show more grammatical distinction than nouns. It is also not uncommon for languages not to have third person pronouns. In those cases the usual way to refer third person is by using demonstrative or full noun phrases. Some languages lack the

grammatical category pronoun entirely. Both Japanese and Korean are such languages in these languages, instead of pronouns, there is a small set of nouns that reference the discourse participants as pronoun do in other language. Most often these referential nouns are not used, and proper personal names, some deictic and titles are used instead.

There are many kinds of word, which can act as a pronoun, but they express different kinds of meaning and they do not follow the same grammatical rules. This means that there are different subclasses of pronoun, which are different subclass of pronoun, which are as follows.

a) Personal Pronoun:

Personal pronoun stands for person speaking, spoken to and spoken of. Unlike nouns, personal pronouns sometimes have different forms for masculine/ male, feminine/ female and neuter. Also unlike nouns, personal have different forms depending on if they act as subjects or objects. A subject is a word, which does an action and usually comes after the verb. The form of personal pronouns also changes according to what person is referred to. Person here is used as grammar word and means

First person or the self: I, Me, My

Second person or the person spoken to: You

Third person or the person spoken about: He, She, It, They

English

Doteli

I, We

MḐ, H m

You

TḐ, Tam Hajur

He She It They

U, Yo, Un

b) Reflexive Pronoun:

Reflexive pronoun is one in which the action done by the subject turn back or reflects upon the subject. It is also called self-pronoun. It is used when the subject and object of a verb refers to the same person as in the sentence I saw myself in the mirror.

Example:

English

Myself

Himself

Herself

Themselves

Ourselves

Yourself

Doteli

Maile fai

Uuile fai

Uile fai

Unle fai

Hamle fai

Tam fai, TĐ fai,hajur

fai,t n fai

c) Demonstrative Pronoun

The demonstrative is one that is used to point out the object to which it refers. Demonstrative pronouns point out specific person or objects. There are four demonstrative pronouns in English this and that (singular) and these and those (plural) according to Floar Aarts and Jan Aarts (1980). This/these refers to what is near and that/those refer to what is remote.

English

This/that

These/those

Doteli

yo/tyo

yin/tin

d) Indefinite Pronoun:

The indefinite pronoun is one that refers to person or things in general way, but does not refer to any person or thing in particular. Indefinite pronouns are very similar to adjectives.

Example:

<u>English</u>	<u>Doteli</u>
One	<i>Ek</i>
None	<i>Koinai</i>
Few	<i>Thhok i</i>
Many	<i>Bhaut</i>

e) Distributive Pronoun

The distributive pronoun refers to person or things one at a time. In English there are three distributive pronouns: each, either, neither

Example:

<u>English</u>	<u>Doteli</u>
Each	<i>Pratek</i>

f) Reciprocal Pronoun:

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

For Example:

<u>English</u>	<u>Doteli</u>
Each other	<i>Ek dosar , ek rkha</i>
One another	<i>Ek dosar , ek rkha</i>

g) Relative Pronoun

The relative pronoun is one that refers to its antecedent. The relative pronouns of English are who, whose, whom, which and that according to Floar Aarts and Jan 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 pronouns may have a noun phrase as their antecedents.

For example:

<u><i>English</i></u>	<u><i>Doteli</i></u>
Who	<i>Jo</i>
Which	<i>Jo, jai</i>
That	<i>Tyo</i>

h) 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 Floar Aarts and Jan Aarts (1986). In other words, the words who, whom, whose, what and which are interrogative pronouns when they are used for asking for asking questions about the subject, the object or the preposition of an object.

For example:

<u><i>English</i></u>	<u><i>Doteli</i></u>
Who	<i>Ko</i>
What	<i>Ke</i>
Which	<i>Ko</i>
Whom	<i>Kail i</i>

i) Possessive Pronoun:

A possessive pronoun is one that is used for showing ownership. The possessive pronouns work two functions: they can work as possessive

determiner before a noun phrase and they can replace an inflected for possession.

For example:

<u>English</u>	<u>Doteli</u>
His	<i>Uiko</i>
Her	<i>Uiko</i>
Its	<i>Eiko</i>
Their	<i>Unaro</i>

1.6 Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is defined as a scientific study of similarities and differences between languages. It is a branch of linguistics, which compares two languages to find out their similarities and differences and then to predict the areas of difficulty in learning. It 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 contrastive analysis.
- c) Teaching materials can make use of contrastive analysis to reduce the effect of interference.

Contrastive analysis was developed and practiced in the 1950s as an application of structural linguistics to language teaching. It was highly popularized in the 60s and its popularity declined in the 70s. The American linguist C.C. Fries was the first person to use contrastive analysis for foreign language teaching. In his work "teaching and Learning English as a Foreign Language." Fries asserts that the most effective materials are those that are based upon a scientific description of the language to be learned carefully compared with a parallel description

of the native language of the learner. Later on, Robert Lado made the concept more direct, clear and explicit. In 1957, his classical work entitled "Linguistic Across Culture" was published.

Contrastive analysis has two functions:

1) Predictive Device

The function of CA as a predictive device is to find out the areas of difficulty in learning certain language for particular group of learner. To predict the likely errors to be committed by a particular group of learners in learning a particular language is the primary function of contrastive analysis. This function of CA has the implication to language teaching and learning by:

- a) Pointing out the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in performance.
- b) Determining/ specifying the area of which the learners have to learn with greater emphasis.
- c) Helping/ assisting to design teaching/learning materials for those particular areas that need more attention.
- d) Helping/ assisting to design teaching/ learning materials for those particular areas that need more attention

2) An Explanatory Tool

The function of CA as an explanatory tool is to explain the sources of errors in one's performance.

CA is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted two- valued typologies and founded on the assumption that language can be compared. CA compares learner's two languages viz., Their mother tongue and target

language; finds out similarities and differences and then predict the areas of ease and difficulty. The basic assumption of CA is that the learner transfers the system of his native language (L1) to the foreign language (L2) she 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 as 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 be learn with greater emphasis and helping to design teaching/ learning materials for those particular areas that need more attention. The findings of CA would be useful for course designers, teachers and learners .So CA is important from pedagogical point of view.

1.7 Literature Review

There are some research works in linguistic comparative study among different languages spoken in Nepal e.g.: Rai, Limbu, Newari, Tharu, Gurung and English in the department of English language Education. Not any research has yet been carried on Doteli dialect in the Department. There is one proposal approved in the department in Doteli dialect. The available study of present study is as follows:

Giri (1982) has carried out a research on English and Nepali Kinship terms. Objectives of the study were to determine English and Nepali kinship relation and to compare and contrast the terms. The study shows that English kinship terms are less in number in comparison to Nepali kinship terms and most of the kinship relations in English are addressed by kinship terms in Nepali.

Sah (2000) has carried out a research entitled 'A Comparative Study of S-V Agreement in Maithali and English language'. He finds that S-V

agreement system is determined by inflectional affixes not only with the subjects but with the objects also. The committed errors were due to overgeneralization, mother tongue interferences and hypercorrection.

Bhattarai (2001) has carried out a research on 'Case in English and Nepali: A Comparative Study.' The main purpose of the study was to analyze different types of cases in Nepali and English and to show the difference and similarities between cases in Nepali and English. In this research his findings were: verb agrees with the subject in both languages, the verb plays central role in determining cases in both languages.

Tharu (2002) has conducted a research on 'A comparative study of the subject verb agreement in English and Tharu language.' The main purpose of the study was to compare and contrast S-V agreement of English and Tharu language. The study shows that second and third person don't change for honorific forms in English whereas they do in Tharu. Tharu verbs are marked for formal and informal forms but not in English verbs.

Neupane (2002) has conducted a research on "A Comparative Study of Verb forms in English and Gurung language." The aim of the study was to analyze the verb forms in Gurung in the light of structural and transformational linguistic insights and to compare and contrast the verb forms in Tamu and English language. She has found that English has S+V+O but Tamu has S+O+V sentence structure, there is not equivalent form of shall/will modal auxiliary etc. She ambiguously presented that there are twelve tenses in English but only nine tenses in Tamu.

Chapagain (2001) has carried out a research on "Request forms in English and Nepali language: A comparative study." The aim of the study was to

identify different forms of requests in Nepali and compare with those of English forms requests. Her study shows that Nepali speakers use direct forms of request so they were impolite than English speakers.

Poudel (2004) has carried out a research on 'A comparative study on Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Panchthare Dialect.' The aim of the study was to find out the process of negative and interrogative transformation in Limbu language with those in English. He found that the negative marker in English is 'not' and the affix 'me' is negative marker in Limbu language.

Phayak (2004) has conducted a research entitled 'English and Limbu Pronominal: A linguistic comparative study.' The aim of the study was to determine Limbu and English pronominal and to compare and contrast Limbu pronominal system with English. The study shows that Limbu has more complex pronominal system than English. Limbu personal and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers: singular, dual and plural but the English has only two numbers: singular and plural.

Lama (2005) has carried out a research on "Tamang and English pronominal" The main purpose of his study was to determine Tamang pronominal in relation to English and to find out similarities and differences between Tamang and English pronominal. His study shows that Tamang and English pronominal system are quite different. Tamang is syllable based tonal language. There are four tones, which serve to distinguish words and their meanings.

Rai (2005) has carried out a research on 'Pronominal in English and Chintang Rai language; A comparative study.' The main aim of his study

was to determine pronominal in chintang and to compare and contrast Chintang pronominal with those of English. His study shows that Chintang has more number of pronominal than English

1.8 Objectives of the Study

Objectives of the study are as follows -

-) To determine the pronominal in Doteli dialect of Nepali.
-) To record the English pronominal.
-) To compare and contrast Doteli pronominal with English pronominal.
-) To suggest some pedagogical implication

1.9 Significance of the Study

- I) Not any research has yet been carried out on Doteli dialect of Nepali in the faculty of Education Department of English. So this will be the valuable work for the department itself

- II) This study is significant for the prospective researchers on Doteli dialect, linguists, teachers, students, course designers, and textbook writers.

- III) The findings of this study will be useful to solve the problem that arouse in teaching and learning activities. So it will have pragmatic value as well.

DEFINITION OF THE SPECIFIC TERMS

Antecedent: A term taken over from traditional grammar and used for a linguistic unit from which another unit in the sentence derives its interpretation, typically a later unit.

Determiner: A term used in some models of grammatical description, referring to a class of items whose main role is to co-occur with nouns to express a wide range of semantic contrasts, such as quantity or number

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

Discourse: A term used in linguistics to refer to a continuous stretch of language larger than a sentence.

Lexical item: A unit of vocabulary is generally called lexical item.

Multilingual: A term used in sociolinguistic to refer to a speech community, which makes use of two or more languages.

Pro-form: A term used in some models of grammatical description refers collectively to the items in a sentence, which substitute for other items or constructions

Reference: in grammatical analysis, a term often used to state a relationship of identity which exists between grammatical units e.g. a pronoun refers to a noun or noun phrase.

Substitution: A term used in linguistics to refer to the process or result of replacing one item by another at a particular place in a structure.

CHAPTER- TWO

METHODOLOGY

This study was based on the fifty informants who are selected from two VDCs from Doti districts. The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data. The researcher used judgmental sampling to carry out the study. As researcher is the native speaker of Doteli, she has used her intuition also. Following methodology was carried out to conduct the research:

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher collected data from both primary and secondary sources to carry out this research work.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of data

Primary source of the data were the responses provided by the native speakers of the Doteli dialect. Doteli pronominals were elicited using an interview schedule. But English pronominals were taken from secondary sources of the data.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

Different books, journals, magazines, theses and different materials from the Internet are the secondary sources of data. Some of them are: Kumar Ranjit (1996), Aarts and Aarts (1982), Robins, RH (1989) and Thomson and Martenet (1986), Larsen-Freeman (1983).

2.2 Population of the Study

This study was based on fifty informants to elicit the Doteli pronominals. Fifty Doteli speakers were selected from two-village development committees (VDCs), both were from Doti district. Twenty-five were from Jijodamandu and twenty-five were from Latamandu. The following table shows the informants of the study:

Population of the Study

VDCs	Jijodamandu	Latamandu
Number of the population	25	25
Total	50	

2.3 Sampling Procedures

First, two VDCs, where Doteli speakers reside, were selected through judgmental sampling. The total sample population was 50 native speakers of Doteli. And required numbers of informants were taken using snowball sampling.

2.4 Research Tool

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 Doteli pronominals from the Doteli native speakers.

2.5 Procedures of Data Collection

- i) The researcher prepared interview schedule; visited the selected VDCs of Doteli speakers and establish a good relationship with Doteli native speakers.

- ii) She told the Doteli native speakers about the objectives and significance of her research and she interviewed the Doteli native speakers on the basis of pre prepared interview schedule and recorded the data using paper and pen technique.
- iii) After collecting data, the researcher participated in day-to-day conversation with Doteli native speakers to crosscheck the validity of the data.
- iv) Doteli pronominal were elicited on the basis of English pronominal.

2.6 Limitation of the Study

Limitations of this study are as follows:

- i) This study was limited to the comparison between following Doteli and English pronominals.
 - Personal pronouns
 - Demonstrative pronouns
 - Indefinite pronouns
 - Interrogative pronouns
 - Reciprocal pronouns
 - Reflexive pronouns
 - Possessive pronouns
 - Relative pronouns.
- ii) This study was limited to only 50 native speakers of Doteli.
- iii) This study was limited within only Two VDCs of Doti.
- iv) The study focused on the pronominal systems of Doteli and English language.

CHAPTER- THREE

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The collected data have been presented analyzed and interpreted descriptively with the help of simple statistical tool like tables and illustrations. The data have been tabulated. The similarities and differences between English and Doteli pronouns have been shown with the help of illustrations. The data have been analyzed on the basis of the following points.

- Personal pronouns
- Demonstrative pronouns
- Indefinite pronouns
- Interrogative pronouns
- Reciprocal pronouns
- Reflexive pronouns
- Possessive pronouns
- Relative pronouns.

3.1 Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns of Doteli are presented below:

3.1.1 First Person

First person pronominal forms in Doteli are displayed in the table belows

Table No. 1

First person (Doteli personal pronouns)

Number \ Case	Singular	Plural
Subjective	<i>MḐ</i>	<i>H m</i>
Objective	<i>MḐll i</i>	<i>H ml i</i>

b) This table shows that Doteli personal pronouns are marked for first person. They are marked for case (subjective and objective). *L i* is suffixed to the subjective to make it objective. In Doteli *L i* is sometimes suffixed to subjective case also.

For example:

I am a teacher (subjective case)

MḐ m ster hun

I am twenty years old

MḐll i bis bars bhae.

She gave me a book (objective case)

Uile mḐll i kit p diyo

c) Doteli personal pronouns are marked for number (singular and plural)

For eg:

I play football (singular)

MḐ futbal khellau

We play football (plural)

H m futbal khell u

3.1.1 Similarities and Differences between English and Doteli First Person Personal Pronouns

Table No. 2

First Person (English personal pronouns)

Case \ Number	Singular		Plural	
	English	Doteli	English	Doteli
Subjective	I	<i>MḐ</i>	We	<i>H m</i>
Objective	Me	<i>MḐll i</i>	Us	<i>H ml i</i>

1. When we compare Doteli first person personal pronouns and English first person personal pronouns (table no. 2) we find that English and Doteli have two kinds of number singular and plural.

For example:

I am a farmer. (Singular)

MḐ kis n hun.

We are a farmer (plural).

H m kis n hun.

2. Doteli and English first person personal pronouns are marked for case (subjective and objective). In both the language there is a separate pronominal for subjective and objective case.

For example:

We are going to field (Subjective case)

H m kheta j nn chhu.

Father scolded us.

B le h ml i g l diyo

Thus, we can say that Doteli and English first person personal pronoun system is similar.

3.1.2. Second Person

Second person pronoun in Doteli are displayed in the table bellow:

Table No. 3

(Doteli second person pronouns)

Number Case	Singular		Plural	
	Honorific	Non honorific	Honorific	Non honorific
Subjective	<i>Tam, T n, Hajur</i>	<i>TĐ</i>	<i>Tam, T n, hajur</i>	<i>Tam</i>
Objective	<i>Taml i, T nl i, Hajurl i</i>	<i>Tol i</i>	<i>Taml i, T nl i, Hajurl i</i>	<i>Taml i</i>

i) The above table shows that Doteli personal pronouns are marked for second person. They are marked for case (subjective and objective). In Doteli *l i* is suffixed to the subjective to make it objective case.

For example:

You are a teacher. (Subjective case)

TĐ m ster hai.

I like you. (Objective case)

MĐ tol i niko mannau.

ii) Doteli second person personal pronouns are marked for number (singular and plural). Doteli has separate personal pronouns for singular and plural.

For example:

You are a teacher. (Singular)

TḐ m star hai.

You are a teacher. (Plural)

Tam m star hau.

iii) Doteli second person personal pronouns have the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns. *T n*, *Hajur* and *Tam* are honorific pronouns and *TḐ* is non-honorific.

For example:

You are a teacher. (Junior)

TḐ m star hai.

You are a teacher. (Senior)

T n/tam/hajur m star hau.

iv) *TḐ* is used for singular and non-honorific and *tam* is used for honorific and plural.

3.1.2.1 Similarities and Differences between Doteli and English Second Person Personal Pronouns

Table No. 4

English second person pronoun

Number Case	Singular			Plural		
	English	Doteli		English	Doteli	
		Honorific	Non-honorific		Honorific	Non-honorific
Subjective	You	<i>Tam, T n,</i> <i>Hajur</i>	<i>TḐ</i>	You	<i>Tam, T n,</i> <i>hajur</i>	<i>Tam</i>
Objective	You	<i>Taml i, T n</i> <i>l i,</i> <i>Hajurl i</i>	<i>Tol i</i>	You	<i>Taml i, T n</i> <i>l i,</i> <i>Hajurl i</i>	<i>Taml i</i>

- i) Table no. 3 Doteli second person personal pronouns and table no. 4, English second person personal pronouns are marked for second person. They are marked for case (subjective and objective). In Doteli *l i* is suffixed to make objective case where as in English same form of second person personal pronoun is used as subjective and objective.

For example:

You like me (subjective case).

TḐ mal i niko m nna chhai.

I like you (objective case).

MḐ tol i niko mannau.

- ii) Doteli and English second person personal pronouns are also marked for number. Both have singular and plural number. The same form of

English second person personal pronoun is used for singular and plural where as Doteli has a separate form for singular and plural.

For example:

You are a teacher (singular)

TḐ m star hai.

You are a teacher (plural)

Tam m star hau.

iii) There is the significant difference between Doteli and English second person personal pronominal system in the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronoun. Doteli has 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 Doteli second person personal pronoun.

For example:

You are a teacher (honorific)

Tam m star hau.

You are a teacher (non-honorific)

TḐ m star hai.

iv) Doteli second person personal pronouns are more in number than English.

3.1.3 Third Person

Third person pronominal system in Doteli is displayed in the table below:

Table No. 5
Third Person Doteli Pronoun

Number Case	Singular					Plural
	Female		Male		Neutral	
	Honorific	Non-honorific	Honorific	Non-honorific		
Subjective	<i>un, tin, in</i>	<i>U, Yo</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>Un, tin</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>Un</i>
Objective	<i>Uil i, tinl i ,inl i</i>	<i>Uil i, tail i, eil i</i>	<i>Uil i</i>	<i>Unl i, tinl i, inl i</i>	<i>yail i</i>	<i>Unl i</i>

- i) Doteli third person personal pronouns are marked for case (subjective and objective). *L i* is suffixed to make it objective case.

For example:

He is a teacher (subjective).

U m ster ho.

I gave him a book (objective).

Maile uil i kit p die.

- ii) The table above shows that Doteli has same form for both male and female i.e. *u* and *un*.

For example:

She is washing a cloth. (Female)

U latt dhunn chha.

He is washing a cloth. (Male)

U latt dhunn chha.

iii) Doteli third person personal pronouns are also marked for number (singular and plural). The pronoun *U* is used for singular and *Un* is used for plural.

For example:

He is a teacher (singular).

U m star ho.

They are washing cloth (plural).

Un latt dhunn chhan.

iv) Doteli third person personal pronouns have the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns. *U* is used for non-honorific and *un* is used for honorific.

For example:

He is a teacher (Non-honorific).

U m star ho.

He is a teacher (honorific).

Un m ster hun.

3.1.3.1 Similarities and Differences between Doteli and English Third Person Personal Pronoun:

Table No. 6

English Third Person Pronoun

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

- a. When we compare Doteli third person personal pronouns (table no.5) and English third person personal pronouns (table no. 6), we find that Doteli and English third person personal pronouns are marked for case (subjective and objective). Both the languages have separate markers for subjective and objective case.

For example:

He is a teacher (subjective).

U m ster ho.

I like him (objective).

M uil i niko m nnau.

- ii) English and Doteli third person personal pronouns are marked for number. English and Doteli both have singular and plural numbers.

For example:

She is dancing (singular).

U n tt chha.

They are dancing (plural).

Un n tt chhan.

iii) English has separate third person singular personal pronouns for male and female whereas same form is used for male and female in Doteli i.e. *u* for both honorific and non-honorific use.

For example:

She is a teacher (Female)

U m star ho.

He is a teacher (Male).

U m star ho.

iv) Doteli has the existence of honorific and non-honorific third person personal pronouns, which are not found in English.

For example:

He is a teacher (honorific).

Un m star hun.

He is a teacher (non-honorific).

U m star ho.

3.2 Demonstrative pronouns

The following table shows the Doteli demonstrative pronouns:

Table No.7

Doteli Demonstrative Pronouns

Distance \ Number	Singular		Plural	
	Honorific	Non-honorific	Honorific	Non-honorific
Near	<i>Yin</i>	<i>Yo</i>	<i>Yin</i>	<i>Yin</i>
Far	<i>Tin</i>	<i>Tyo</i>	<i>Tin</i>	<i>Tin</i>

i) As the above table shows Doteli demonstrative pronouns are marked for number (singular and plural).

For example:

This is a pen (singular).

Yo kalam ho.

These are pens (plural).

Yin kalam hun.

ii) Doteli has demonstrative pronouns to refer to near and far relationships. Doteli has two pronouns to refer to near: *Yo* and *Yin* and two pronouns *two* refer to far: *Tyo* and *Tin*.

For example:

This is a pen (singular near)

Yo kalam ho.

That is a pen (singular far)

Tyo kalam ho.

These are pens (plural near)

Yin kalam hun.

Those are pens (plural far).

Tin kalam hun.

iii) Doteli demonstrative pronouns are honorific and non-honorific.

For example:

This is my brother (non-honorific)

Yo mero budi ho.

This is my father (honorific)

Yin mera b hun.

3.2.1. Similarities and Differences between Doteli and English Demonstrative Pronouns:

Table No. 8

English Demonstrative Pronouns

Number \ Distance	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 places.

- i) Doteli demonstrative pronouns (table no.7) and English demonstrative pronouns (table no.8) can be seen from two perspectives distance and number. Doteli and English have demonstrative pronouns to refer to near and far relationships. Doteli and English have two demonstrative pronouns to refer to what is near and two demonstrative pronouns to refer to what is far.

For example:

This is a book (near).

Yo kit p ho.

These are books (near)

Yin kit p hun.

That is book (far).

Tyo kit p ho.

Those are books (far).

Tin kit p hun.

ii) English and Doteli demonstrative pronouns are marked for number.

Both English and Doteli have two kinds of number, singular and plural.

For example:

This is a book (singular).

Yo kit p ho.

These are books (plural).

Yin kit p hun.

iii) There is the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns in

Doteli, which are not found in English.

For example:

This is my brother (non-honorific)

Yo mero budi ho.

This is my Father (honorific).

Yin mer b hun.

3.3 Indefinite Pronouns:

The following table shows the Doteli indefinite pronouns:

Table No.9

Doteli indefinite Pronouns

<i>Koina</i>	<i>Koba</i>	<i>Keina</i>	<i>Kei</i>	<i>Koi</i>	<i>Keichij</i>
<i>Keikur</i>	<i>Bhaut</i>	<i>Sappaichij</i>	<i>Sappaikur</i>	<i>Sappaijan</i>	<i>Aur</i>
<i>Sappai</i>	<i>Sabbai</i>	<i>Ek</i>	<i>Duei</i>	<i>Thok i</i>	

i) *Koina, koi, koba, sappaijan , aur, sabbai* are used to the persons that are not specified but are uncertain

For example:

Nobody is dancing.

Koina n tt thi.

Everybody is here.

Sappai jan ei chhan.

Is anybody there inside?

Bhitatara koi chha?

Somebody is dancing.

Koba n tt chha.

Do well to others.

Aural i niko ara.

Everybody is here.

Sabbai ei chhan.

ii) *Kei, keichij, keina, keikur , sappaichij, sappaikur* are used to refer the non-human things in general.

For example:

Some of the pens are stolen.

Kei kalam chorie.

Something is difficult.

Keiku /keichij asaji chha.

Nothing is there inside.

Bhitara keina thi.

Something is difficult.

Keikur asaji chha.

Everything is fine.

Sappaikur / sappaichij thik chha.

ii) *Thok i*, a Doteli pronoun is used to refer the quantity in general.

For example:

Few were killed.

Thok i m rie.

3.3.1 Similarities and Differences between Doteli 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.

Table No. 10

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.11.

English Indefinite Pronouns with no Pattern at all

Others	Few	Many	Some
All	One	Ones	

English has more indefinite pronouns than Doteli. English indefinite pronouns are compared with those of Doteli as follows:

Something	<i>/Keikur /, keichij</i>
Some body	<i>koba</i>
Someone	<i>koba</i>
Anybody/anyone	<i>koi</i>
Anything	<i>kei</i>
No one/none/nobody	<i>koina</i>
Nothing	<i>keina</i>
Everyone/everybody	<i>sappaijan</i>
Everything	<i>Sappaichij/sappaikur</i>
Other	<i><u>Aur</u></i>
Few	<i>Thok i</i>
Many	<i>bhaut</i>
One	<i>Ek</i>

Doteli has only one indefinite pronoun for English pronoun anyone, anybody.

For example:

Is anyone there inside?

Bhitara koi chha?

Is anybody there inside?

Bhitara koi chha?

ii) Similarly, Doteli has only one indefinite pronoun for no one, none, nobody i.e. *koina*

For example:

Noone is dancing.

Koina n tt thi.

Nobody is dancing.

koina n tt thi.

None has arrived home yet.

Koina y thi aila samma.

iii) Doteli has only one indefinite pronoun *koba* for English indefinite pronoun somebody and someone.

For example:

Somebody is dancing.

Koba n tt chha.

Someone is dancing.

Koba n tt chha.

iv) There are three indefinite pronouns in Doteli *keikur* , *keichij*, and *kei* for English indefinite pronoun something. We can use any pronoun among these three pronouns for something. There is no difference.

For example:

Something is difficult.

Kei/keikur /keichij asaji chha.

v) Doteli has only one indefinite pronoun *sappaijan* for English indefinite pronoun every one and every body.

For example:

Everybody is here.

Sappaija ei chhan.

Everyone knows what to do.

Sappaijan l i ke adde bhanne th chha.

vi) Doteli has two indefinite pronouns *sappaichij* and *sappaikur* for English indefinite pronoun everything. There is no difference between the two Doteli indefinite pronouns.

For Example:

Everything is fine.

Sappaichij/ sappaikur thik chha.

vi) There is an indefinite pronoun *kei* for the English indefinite pronoun 'Anything, *aur* for 'other', *thok* ' for 'few' and *bhaut* for many.

3.4 Interrogative Pronouns:

Table No. 12

Doteli Interrogative Pronouns

	Persons		Things/animal		Possessive	
Subject	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
	<i>Ko</i>	<i>Ko, koko</i>	<i>Ke, ko</i>	<i>Ke,keke,koko</i>	<i>Kaiko</i>	<i>kaik</i>
Object	<i>Kaisanga, kail i</i>	<i>Kaikaisanga, kaikail i</i>	<i>Ke,ko</i>	<i>Keke,koko</i>	<i>Kaiko</i>	<i>Kaik</i>

i) The table above shows that Doteli has many interrogative pronouns. It has different pronouns for singular and plural forms.

For example:

Who is he? (Singular)

U ko ho?

Who are they? (Plural)

Un ko/koko hun.

What is this?

Yo ke ho?

What are these?

Yin ke/keke hun?

Whose house is this?

Yo ghar kaiko ho?

Whose houses are these?

Yin ghar kaik hun?

ii) *Ko, koko* interrogative pronouns of Doteli are used with human things.
Ko is used for singular and plural and *koko* is used for plural only.

For example:

Who is he?

U ko ho?

Who are they?

Un ko/koko hun?

iii) *Ko, 'koko, ke* and *keke* are used with non-human things.

What is this?

Yo ke ho?

Which is your book?

Teri kit p ko ho?

What are these?

Yin ke/keke hun?

Which are your books?

Teri kit p koko hun?

iv) *Kaiko and kaik* Doteli interrogative pronouns are used with possession.

For example:

Whose is this book?

Yo kit p kaiko ho?

Whose are these books?

Yin kit p kaik hun?

3.4.1 Similarities and Differences between Doteli and English Interrogative pronouns.

Table No.13

English Interrogative Pronouns

	Persons	Things	Possession
Subject	Who	What, which	Whose
Object	Whom, who	What, which	Whose

i) When we compare English interrogative pronouns (table no.13) and Doteli interrogative pronouns (table no.12), we find that Doteli has more interrogative pronouns than English. Doteli has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural where as in English, the same forms are used for both singular and plural.

For example:

Who is he?

U ko ho?

Who are they?

Un koko hun?

What is this?

Yo ke ho?

What are these?

Yin keke hun?

Which is your book?

Tero kit p ko ho?

Which are your books?

Tera kit p koko hun?

Whose is this book?

Yo kit p kaiki ho?

Whose are these books?

P kaiki ho?

Whose are these books?

Yin kit p kaik hun?

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

For example:

Who is she? (Human)

U ko ho?

What is this? (Non-human)

Yo ke ho?

Whose is this pen? (Possession)

Yo kalam kaiko ho?

3.5 Reciprocal Pronoun.

There are two reciprocal pronouns in Doteli dialect, which is *ek-arkh* and *ek-dosar* and they are free variation.

For example:

They help each other

Unle ek-arkh l i maddat are.

Unle ek-dosar l i maddat are.

3.5.1 Similarities and Differences between Doteli and English Reciprocal pronoun.

English

Doteli

Each other

Ek-arkh /ek-dosar

One another

Ek-arkh /ek-dosar

The above list of English and Doteli pronouns show that English and Doteli have equal number of reciprocal pronouns.

3.6 Reflexive Pronouns

Table No. 14

Doteli Reflexive Pronouns

Number Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	<i>MÐ fai</i>	<i>H m fai</i>
2 nd	<i>TÐ fai, tam fai, hajur fai, t n fai</i>	<i>Tam fai, hajur fai, t n fai</i>
3 rd	<i>U fai, yo fai</i>	<i>Un fai, in fai, tin fai</i>

i) As the above table shows *fai* is suffixed to the personal pronouns to make it reflexive pronoun.

For example:

I did myself

MḌ faile are.

ii) Doteli reflexive pronouns are marked for number (singular and plural).

For example:

I write myself

MḌ fai lekhadau.

We write ourselves.

H m fai lekhd u.

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

For example:

I write myself. (1st person)

MḌ fai lakhdau.

You write yourself. (2nd person)

TḌ fai lekh.

He writes himself. (3rd person)

U fai lekhd chha.

iv) Doteli second and third person singular pronouns are honorific and non-honorific.

For example:

You write yourself. (Non-honorific)

TḌ fai lekh.

You write yourself. (Honorific)

Tam fai lekha.

3.6.1 Similarities and Differences between English and Doteli Reflexive Pronouns

Table No. 15

English Reflexive Pronouns

Number \ Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	Myself	Ourselves
2 nd	Yourself	Yourselves
3 rd	Herself, himself	Themselves

i) When we compare Doteli reflexive pronouns (table no. 14) and English Reflexive pronouns (table no. 15), we find that Doteli has more reflexive pronouns than those of English. As self is suffixed in the English reflexive

Pronouns, *fai* is suffixed to personal pronouns in Doteli:

For example:

You write yourself.

TÐ fai lekh.

ii) Doteli and English reflexive pronouns are marked for number. Both are marked for singular and plural.

For example:

I write myself. (Singular)

MÐ fai lekhdau.

We write ourselves. (Plural)

H m fai lekhd u.

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

For example:

I write myself. (1st person)

MÐ fai lekhdau.

You write yourself. (2nd person)

TÐ fai lekh.

He writes himself. (3rd person)

U fai kekhdā chha.

iv) Doteli has honorific and non-honorific reflexive pronouns, which are not found in English.

For example:

You write yourself (non-honorific)

TÐ fai lekh.

You write yourself (Honorific)

Tam fai lekha.

3.7 Possessive Pronouns

Table No. 16

Doteli Possessive Pronouns

Number Person	Determiner function		Pronominal function	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 st	<i>Mero</i>	<i>H maro</i>	<i>Mero</i>	<i>H maro</i>
2 nd	<i>Tamaro, Tamari Tero, Teri, Ter</i>	<i>Tamaro, Hajurko, T nko</i>	<i>Tamaro, Tero, Hajurko, T nko</i>	<i>Tamar , Hajurk T nk</i>
3 rd	<i>Uiko, Unaro, Inaro, Tinaro Eiko</i>	<i>Unaro, Tinaro, Inaro</i>	<i>Uiko, Unaro, Eiko, Inaro, Tinaro</i>	<i>Unar Inaro, Tinaro</i>

i) Doteli has many indefinite pronouns. *Ko, k* and *ro, r* are suffixed to the personal pronouns to make them possessive pronouns in Doteli dialect. Doteli has same form for determiner and pronominal function.

For example:

This is his book. (Possessive determiner)

Yo uiko kit p ho.

This book is his. (Pronominal)

Yo kit p uiko ho.

ii) Doteli possessive pronouns are marked for number (singular and plural).

For example:

This book is mine. (Singular)

Yo kit p mero ho.

This book is ours. (Plural)

Yo kit p h maro ho.

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

For example:

This is mine. (1st person)

Yo mero ho.

This book is yours. (2nd person)

Yo kit p tero ho.

This book is his. (3rd person)

Yo kalam uiko ho.

iv) Doteli second and third person possessive pronouns are honorific and non-honorific.

For example:

This book is yours. (Non-honorific)

Yo kit p tero ho.

This book is yours. (Honorific)

Yo kit p tamaro ho.

This book is his. (Honorific)

Yo kit p unaro ho.

This book is his (Non-honorific)

Yo kit p uiko ho.

3.7.1 Similarities and Differences between English and Doteli

Possessive pronoun:

Table No. 17

English Possessive Pronouns

Number Person	Determiner function		Pronominal function	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 st	My	Our	Mine	Ours
2 nd	Your	Your	Yours	Yours
3 rd	His, Her, Its	Their	Theirs	Theirs

i) When we compare English possessive pronouns (Table no. 17) and Doteli possessive pronouns (Table no 16), we find that possessive pronouns of both languages function as determiner and pronominal. English has separate forms for possessive determiner and possessive pronoun but Doteli has the same forms for both.

For example:

This is his book. (Possessive determiner)

Yo uiko kit p ho.

This book is his (Possessive pronoun)

Yo kit p uiko ho.

This is your book. (Possessive determiner)

Yo tero kit p ho.

This book is yours. (Possessive pronoun)

Yo kit p tero ho.

ii) Doteli and English possessive pronouns are marked for number. Both English and Doteli have singular and plural possessive pronouns.

For example:

This book is mine. (Singular)

Yo kit p mero ho.

This book is ours. (Plural)

Yo kit p h maro ho.

iii) Doteli and English possessive pronouns are marked for person (1st, 2nd and third person)

For example:

This book is mine (1st person)

Yo kit p mero ho.

This book is yours. (2nd person)

Yo kit p tero ho.

This book is his. (3rd person)

Yo kit p uiko ho.

III) Doteli has the existence of honorific and non-honorific possessive pronouns, which are not found in English.

For example:

This book is yours. (Non-honorific)

Yo kit p tero ho.

This book is yours. (Honorific)

Yo kit p tamaro ho.

- v) Third person possessive pronouns in English are used distinctively for male and female but there are no separate pronouns for male and female in Doteli third person possessive pronouns.
- vi) Doteli has more possessive pronouns than English.

3.8 Relative Pronouns

Doteli has following relative pronouns:

<i>Jo</i>	<i>jojo</i>
<i>Je</i>	<i>jeje</i>
<i>Jail i</i>	<i>jaiko</i>

These pronouns have the following salient semantic and syntactic features:

Jo	+ subject NP ± Human ±plural	jojo	+ subject NP ± human + plural
Je	+ subject NP -Human ± plural	jeje	+ Subject NP - human + plural
Jail i	+subject NP ±human +determiner	jaiko	+subject NP +possessive

/jo/ is used for both human and non-human subject NP. It is used for both singular and plural.

/jojo/ is used for both human and non human subject NP. It is used only for plural.

/je/ is used for non human subject NP. It is used for both plural and singular.

/jeje/ is used for non human subject NP. It is used for plural only.

/Jail i/ is used for non-human subject NP. It is used for both singular and plural.

/Jaiko/ is used for human and non-human. It is used for possessive and determiner function.

3.8.1 Similarities and Differences between Doteli and English Relative Pronoun

English has the following relative pronoun:

Who	+ Subject NP	Whom	+ Human
	+ Human		+ Object NP
Which	± Subject NP	That	± Human
	- Human		± Subject NP
Whose	± Human		
	+ Possessive		
	+ Determiner		

- i) When we compare relative pronouns of both languages, we find that Doteli has six relative pronouns but English has only five relative pronouns.
- ii) Doteli relative pronouns */jo/* */jail i/* and */jojo/* and English relative pronouns 'who' and 'whom' are used for human NP but Deoteli */jo/* and */jail i/* are used for both human and non-human NP also.
- iii) Doteli relative and English relative pronoun */jo/* and English relative pronoun who are used for subject NP and Doteli relative pronoun *jail i* and English 'whom' are used for object NP.

For example:

The man who is singing is my brother.

Tyo m nchhha jo g unn chha u mero bh i ho

I know that man to whom you helped.

MḌ tai manchhe l i chinnau jail i taile maddat ari.

Although it would be prescriptively correct to use 'whom' to replace human NP in object position native speakers don't always use it in this way. They often use who instead for the subject case form whom.

For example:

The man whom/who I met yesterday gave me a pen.

Tyo m nchhe jail i maile beli bhete uile ml i kalam diyo.

ii) Doteli relative pronouns /je/ and /jeje/ are used for English relative pronouns /which/ and /that/. English relative pronoun /which/ and Doteli relative pronoun /je/ and /jeje/ are used for non-human things. English relative pronoun that is used for both human and non-human NP.

For example:

I read the book which/that is good.

MḌiile tyo kitap pade jo niki chha.

He that jumps falls down.

U jo ufadda chha u lotta chha.

iv) Doteli relative pronouns are marked for number. Doteli relative pronoun /je/ and /jo/ are used for both singular and plural but Doteli relative pronoun /jeje/ and /jojjo/ are used for plural only.

For example:

I read the books, which are good.

MḌiile tin kitap pade jo nika chhan.

You can buy the thing, which you like.

TÐ je man lagyo tei kinna sakda chhai.

You can buy the things, which you like.

TÐ jeje man lagda chha kinna sakda chhai.

v) Similarly, the English relative pronoun whose has Doteli equivalent /*jaiko*/. English whose can be used for both human and non-human subject, Doteli /*jaiko* / has the similar function.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

4.1 Findings:

The major findings of the research are as follows:

i) Doteli has more number of pronouns, which are as follows:

a) **Doteli personal pronouns:** *MḐ, h m, mḐl i, h ml i, tḐ, t n, tam, hajur, tol i, t ml i, hajurl i, u, un, yo, in, unl i, uil i, inl i, tinl i, eil i.*

b) **Doteli demonstrative pronouns:** *Yo, tyo, yin, tin,*

c) **Doteli indefinite pronouns:** *koina, keina, koba, kei, koi, keichij, keikur, sappaijan, aur, sappai, duei, thok i, bhaut, ek.*

d) **Doteli interrogative pronouns:** *Ko, koko, ke, keke, kaik, kaiko, kaisang, kail i.*

e) **Doteli reciprocal pronouns:** *Ek-arekh, ek-dosar.*

f) **Doteli reciprocal pronouns:** *MḐ fai, h m fai, tḐ fai, tam fai, hajur fai, t n fai, u fai, un fai, in fai, tin fai, yo fai.*

g) **Doteli possessive pronouns:** *Mero, h maro, tamaro, tero, hajurko, t nko, uiko, unaro, tinaro.*

h) **Doteli relative pronouns:** *Je, jeje, jo, jojo, jail i, jaiko, jaiki, jaika.*

ii) Personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons, 1st, 2nd and 3rd person in both the languages.

iv) A significant point to note is that the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns for the second and third person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns in Doteli, which is not found in English.

- iv) In English, there is separate third person singular pronoun for male and female but this distinction is not available in the Doteli dialect. *U* is used for both male and female.
- v) English second person personal pronouns have the same form of pronoun in both first subjective and objective case but Doteli second person personal pronouns have the different form of pronoun in both subjective and objective cases.
- vi) English and Doteli first personal pronouns are similar in the sense that they both are marked for case and both of them have separate pronominal forms for subjective and objective cases.
- vii) Doteli has more number of second person personal pronouns than those of English. Doteli has distinct second person pronouns for singular and plural, honorific and non-honorific and subjective and objective cases but English has only one second person personal pronoun i.e. you, which is used for all numbers and cases.
- viii) Doteli and English demonstrative pronouns are similar in the sense that both of them have the equal number of pronouns for far, near and singular, plural.
- ix) English has more indefinite pronouns than Doteli. English indefinite pronouns can be grouped under two categories: the indefinite pronouns with regular pattern and indefinite pronouns with no pattern at all.

- x) Doteli has more interrogative pronouns than English; Doteli has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural where as in English same form is used for both singular and plural.
- xi) English and Doteli have equal number of reciprocal pronouns. English has each other and one another and Doteli has *ek rkha* and *ek dosar* . Doteli *ek arkh* and *ek dosar* are in free variation.
- xii) Both English and Doteli have possessive pronouns which function as possessive determiner and pronominal. Doteli has a same form for pronominal and determiner functions.
- xiii) /*Ko/* and /*Ro/* are suffixed to make them possessive pronouns in Doteli which is not found in English.
- xiv) English third person singular possessive pronouns are used distinctively for male and female but there is no separate pronouns for male and female in Doteli third person singular possessive pronouns.
- xv) In English 'self' is suffixed to other forms of pronouns to make them reflexive and in Doteli *fai* is suffixed to make it reflexive pronouns.
- xvi) An English relative pronoun 'who' is used only with human subject but Doteli '*jo*' is used for human and non human subjects.
- xvii) As English relative pronoun which is used only with non-human subject Doteli relative pronoun /*je/* is used only with non-human subjects.

xviii) Doteli has different relative pronouns for singular and plural where as in English the same form is used for both singular and plural.

xix) English has the same form for interrogative and relative pronoun but Doteli has different form for interrogative and relative pronoun.

4.2 Recommendation and Pedagogical Implications:

Recommendations and pedagogical implications in teaching English pronominal system to Doteli native speakers:

i) The finding of the present study shows that Doteli has more number of pronouns in comparison to English, which can confuse the students. So this should be considered while teaching.

ii) This research is a comparative study between Doteli dialect of Nepali and English language. It helps the language teachers who are teaching English as a second or foreign language because a comparative study helps the teacher to predict the area of difficulty that learners face and possible errors that learners commit.

iii) Personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons; 1st, 2nd and 3rd person in both languages. Therefore this similarity should be taken into consideration while teaching Doteli native speakers.

v) Doteli has the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns for the second and third person personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns, which don't exist in the English language. So Doteli native

speakers should be made clear that English has no honorific and non-honorific pronouns while teaching.

- v) English second person personal pronouns have the same form for singular and plural and subjective and objective. Learners should be made aware of this fact while teaching the English second person pronoun.

- vi) English has only one second person personal pronoun i.e. you, which is used for all numbers, cases, honorific and non-honorific form where as Doteli has distinct second person personal pronouns for subjective objective, singular, plural and honorific and non-honorific form. The teachers should teach that English has only one second person pronouns where as Doteli has different personal pronouns for subjective, objective, singular, plural and honorific and non-honorific uses.

- vii) Doteli has separate third person personal singular reflexive and possessive pronouns for male and female where as Doteli has same third person singular personal reflexive and possessive pronouns for male and female. Therefore, this difference should be made clear to the Doteli native speakers while teaching English pronominal system to them.

- viii) Doteli has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural where as 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 Doteli native speakers.

- ix) Doteli has different relative pronouns for singular and plural where as in English same forms are used for both singular and plural. So this difference should be taken into consideration while teaching English pronominal system to Doteli native speakers.
- x) English relative pronoun 'who' is used only with human subject but Doteli /jo/ can be used as an equivalent of English which can be used for both human and non-human subject. So this difference should be taught to the students.
- xi) English has same the form for relative and interrogative pronouns but Doteli has different forms for interrogative and relative pronouns. The teacher should teach this fact while teaching English pronominal system to Doteli native speakers.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I

Roman Transliteration of Devanagari Script

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

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

Note: The traditional letters क्ष् त्र् and ज्ञ् are treated as conjunct letter

e.g. क्ष् = ks, ksh, kch; ज्ञ् = gy; त्र् = tr.