

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TERMS OF ADDRESS
IN ENGLISH AND KUMAL**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education
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Specialization in English Education**

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DECLARATION

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

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "A Comparative Study on Terms of Address in Kumal and English" was carried out with the purpose of finding out terms of address in English and Kumal and compare them. The study examines into how the speakers of two languages select the terms of address according to the address's age, sex, status or relationship. The terms of address show consanguine relation, affinal relation and social relations including family members, relatives, teachers, students, strangers, people holding judicial and political positions, professionals and other persons in English and Kumal communities. The researcher accumulated data using a set of questionnaires consisting of closed ended question from thirty native speakers of Kumal in Nawalparasi district using stratified random sampling procedure but the sources of data for the terms of address in English were collected from native speakers of English in Sauraha by asking to respond to questions in the written form. The researcher found out different terms of address in the Kumal language is richer in terms of address in comparison of English. Usually, kinship terms are used as address terms in Kumal but in English, first name is used.

This thesis encompasses four chapters. The first chapter incorporates the general background, review of related literature, objectives of the study, significance of study and definition of specific terms. Likewise, the second chapter possesses source of data, tools for data collection, process of data collection and limitations of the study. The third chapter includes analysis and interpretation of data. Lastly, the fourth chapter comprises summary, conclusions and recommendations.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

I-A	:	Indo-Aryan
T-B	:	Tibeto-Burman
A-AM	:	Astro-Asiatic/Munda
D.	:	Dravidian
Dr.	:	Doctor
e.g.	:	Exempli gratia (For Example)
Et al.	:	at alia (and others)
%	:	Percentage
FN	:	First Name
LN	:	Last Name
T	:	Tu (French singular and informal pronoun for you)
V	:	Vous (French plural, formal and polite pronoun for you)
T	:	Title
TN	:	Title Name
TFN	:	Title and First Name
TLN	:	Title and Last Name
FNT	:	First Name and Title
Mr.	:	Mister
Mrs.	:	Mistress (Feminine of Mister/Mr.)
S.N.	:	Serial Number
i.e.	:	id est. (That is)
No.	:	Number
Vol.	:	Volume

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is most widely used means of communication. It is the major means which maintains a connection between and among human beings and employed to express feeling, emotions, ideas and so on. Moreover, it is used to get our work done, think about past, and plan for the future. In other words, it can be used to talk wide range of topics and ideas. Language is the precious asset of human beings which sets them apart from rest of the living beings. In a nutshell, language is an "Organized Noise" used in actual social situation. That is why it has been defined as "Contextualized Systematic Sounds". Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (Seventh Edition, p.862) defines language as "The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of particular country."

Nepal is considered to be a treasure of cultural plurality and globally significant linguistic diversity. Though the physical setting of Nepal is very small, it is the home to numerous languages and dialects spoken by the people of different linguistic backgrounds. Languages of four families are spoken in Nepal. They are Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian. Kumal is one of these languages, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan subgroup of Indo-European family.

The people inhabiting Terai, inner Terai, and Hilly region adopting traditional occupation of pottery are identified as Kumal. Kumal people are also involved in other occupation in accordance with demand of time. According to the census report (2011), the total population of Kumal in Nepal is 121,156 of which 12,222 (10.08%) people can speak this language. This situation demands for the immediate steps to be taken for the preservation and protection of this language. In this regard, Bhatta B. (1995) mentioned Kumal as indigeneous people. He has also stated that their language is on the way to extinction. However, Kumal people observe many kinds of activities from the day of birth till the arrival of death permitted by their culture and social rites such as Chhaiti (6th day ceremony), Nwaran (naming ceremony), Pasni (rice feeding ceremony), Marriage system and Death. Kumal, being the minority language lacks its script and written literature. The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal (1990) ensured the right to every individual to preserve and promote their culture and language by establishing primary school in their own mother tongue but it hasn't been made

significant effort for the promotion of Kumal language. Kumal people are losing their language day by day because of the influence of various factors and wide use of Nepali language as lingua franca.

This study is an attempt to make a comparative study on terms of address in English and Kumal. There is a crucial role of right use of terms of address to draw attention of people for effective communication. The terms of address for attracting the attention of strangers, friends and members of family, relatives or people in position of authority are different. So, the speakers without the knowledge of terms of address may fail to be polite and sometimes it can be offensive.

1.1.1 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is known to be wealthy of cultural plurality and globally significant linguistic diversity. According to population census of 2011, the population of Nepal is 26,494,504 (Census: 2011 National Report 2012). This census also has identified 123 different languages. Among them most of the languages do not have their own written script but they exist only in spoken form. Languages used in Nepal have genetic affiliations to at least four language families namely Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian.

In this connection Kansakar (2001) mentions that Nepal is the home of four language families of which Indo-Aryan (I-A), Tibeto-Burman (T-B) constitute two major groups, while Astro-Asiatic/Munda (A-AM) and Dravidian (D) are represented minority pockets of speakers in Jhapa, Morang, and Sunsari districts of south east Nepal.

Indo-Aryan family being one of the major language families comprises more than twenty two languages. Nepali language; one of the major languages of Nepal also falls under this language family. It is the most prevalent and official language as well in our country. It can function as linguafranka among the speakers of different languages in Nepal. According to the population census (2011), Nepali language users are 11,826,953 which occupy 44.63% of entire languages spoken in Nepal. Similarly, Kumal language is also one of the members of this language family which has only 12,222 language users. It constitutes 0.04% of total speakers of languages in Nepal. English users are the least in number in this language family which comprises only 2,032 people.

Tibeto-Burman is another major language family which consists of more than fifty five languages spoken in Nepal. Among the languages of this family, Tamang is the largest

language in terms of size of the population. The users of this language are 1,353,311 and it occupies 5.10% of whole language users. In this language family, Mizo has the least number of populations which has only 32 people.

On the other hand, Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian are the smallest languages family among four language families. Santhali or Satar language comes under Astro-Asiatic language family which has 49,858 language users. It covers 0.18% of total language used in Nepal. Likewise, Jhagad language is the single language under Dravidian family. The speakers of this language embrace 0.14% which has 37,424 language users.

1.1.2 An Introduction to Kumal People and their Language

Nepal comprises tremendous cultural diversity as well as linguistic plurality. According to the population census of Nepal 2011, there are 125 groups of people among them Kumals are less known indigenous people of Nepal. Though the population of Kumal occupies only 0.04% of total population but they have large number of surname or sub-castes, such as: Ramje, Palpali, Chakote, Sakhre, Mukhiya, Gorsate, Garunge, Bagale, Chitaure, Rajput, Masbe, Prajapati etc. Many research works have been carried out on this ethnic group, however, Kumal's research work has not been done yet in terms of address in Kumal language.

The people dwelling in the Hill, Terai and inner Terai from eastern region to far western following the tradition of pottery making and sell them to the local market and the surrounding villagers are known as Kumal. They, however, do not only depend on pottery as this alone cannot fulfill their basic needs. So, they have adopted other occupation to adapt with the mechanism introduced by science and technology. The Kumals are generally dark skinned of medium stature appear somewhat mongoloid in features, however, it is stated that they have Aryan roots and possesses religion and culture adapted from the Aryans. They are extremely susceptible, honest and straight forward folk. Once they are familiarized with someone, they tend to become extremely friendly. They are robust and healthy because of their manual work. Their womenfolk are very knowing in matter of extending hospitality to guests.

Nepal is linguistically a rich country. In Nepal, different ethnic groups have their own mother tongues. The Kumal language which belongs to Indo- Aryan language of Indo European family is the language of one of the indigenous groups. Kumal is an endangered and undocumented language of Nepal. According to the census report (2011), the total population

of Kumal is 121,156 of which 12,222 (10.08%) people can speak this language. Though the Kumal language has perished in some parts of their habitation, there are other places where the language has been preserved and nourished through usage. They use the Nepalese language while communicating with other non-Kumals but within their society and homes, Kumal language is preferred. All the Kumal who live in different corners of Nepal cannot speak their mother tongue, however, in some districts such as; Palpa, Nawalparasi, Arghakhanchi, Gorkha etc. they have been able to maintain their language. Language varies from place to place (regional dialect), society to society (sociolect) and person to person (dialect) as well. The Kumal language has also regional variations. The Kumal language spoken in Nawalparasi is slightly different from that of Palpa, Arghakhanchi and Gorkha. Within a single district itself there are dialects of a language.

1.1.3 Terms of Address

Language is invaluable asset of human beings; it is used for performing various functions. Terms of address plays significant role in every language in presenting good manners. It is very crucial to choose right form of address on the basis of social norms and values. Terms of address varies while addressing to friends, family members, relatives, strangers, seniors, juniors etc. We may fail to perform Communicative function accurately due to lack of knowledge of terms of address. “A variety of social factors usually governs our choice of terms such as: the particular occasion, the social status or rank of other, sex, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, transactional status (i.e. service in counter, a doctor patient relationship, or one of the priest patients), race or degree of intimacy”. (Wardhaugh 1986:262)

Regarding the terms of address, O’Grady compared to most of the world’s languages. English has a relatively simple system of address terms.

Table-1
The system of terms of address in English

Term	Example
First Name (FN)	Jane!
Title + Last Name (TLN)	Mr. Simpson!
Title (T)	Doctor!
Last Name (LN)	Smith!
Kin Term (KT)	Granny!

Source: Adapted from contemporary linguistics, William O’ Grady, 1996.

The terms above shows difference in status between participants in English speaking country. One person might use first name (FN), and other may use Title and last name (TLN). This is typical of a doctor-patient, teacher-student relationship. Wardaugh (1986:262) regarding terms of address states that people can be addressed by title (T), by first name (FN), by last name (LN), and by nick name. All kinds of possible terms in English such as: John, Jannie, Dr. Smith, John Smith, Doc, Sir, Mack and so on. Dr. Smith himself might also expect Doctor from patient. Sir from student, Dad from son, Mom from her son or daughter, John from his brother, Dear from his wife, and sir from a police officer who stops him if he drives too fast he might be rather surprised if anyone of these is substituted for any other. For Example, Excuse me, dear; can I see your license? (From police officer)

It is possible to avoid terms of address in English altogether when participants are not sure or unknown. This technique is called non-naming. English speaker use 'you' while they avoid terms such as FN and TLN. Similarly, when we are in doubt to use address to another, we can actually avoid the difficulty by using orally 'Good morning' as well as 'Good morning Sir or Mr. Smith'.

Terms of address play great role in successful communication. If speakers are unable to choose accurate terms of address, they may be unable to be polite to the addressee of conversation.

1.1.4 The T and V pronoun

Tu (T) and Vous (V) refer to pronominal system of address in language. T/V distinction is found in many languages in the world. In French, grammatically there is a 'singular' you Tu (T) and a 'plural' you vous (V). The (T) form is sometimes described as the 'familiar' form and (V) form as the polite one. (Wardaugh, 1986, P.251)

Regarding the use of T/V forms, referring to Brown and Gilman (1960) states "After the division of Roman Empire into two sections, the west was ruled by Rome and east was ruled by Byzantium, thus generating political problem of preserving the two as a single unit. One small device instituted by Diocletian was the person addressing either emperor should use the V form. Since they were speaking to some more powerful than themselves and through time. It was alleged, the use of V and receipt of T became a more general sign of difference."

The English language once had such a distinction (thou/you) distinction. In Nepali, T represents ta/timi and tapai/hajur/mausuf can be kept under V. Kumal language has the same structure as used in English (thou/you) can be exemplified as follows:

Kumal**Nepali****English**

Tui/tuke

tan/timi

you

Ture

tapai

you (honorific)

1. (tui/tuke)/T/
 Husband \longleftrightarrow Wife
 (ture)/V/

2. (tui,tuke)/T/
 Father \longleftrightarrow Son
 (ture) /V/

3. (tui,tuke)/T/
 Master \longleftrightarrow Servant
 (ture)/V/

4. (tuke,ture)(T/V)
 Friend \longleftrightarrow Friend
 (tuke,ture) (T/V)

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

A number of research works have been carried out in the area of terms of address. Several linguistic comparative studies have been accomplished in the Department of English Education, T.U. However no research work has been carried out yet on terms of address in English and Kumal language. Some of the research works related to the present topic are given below:

Giri (1982) conducted a research entitled "English and Nepali kinship terms : A comparative linguistic study", She concluded that most of kinship relations are addressed by name in English while they are addressed by kinship terms in Nepali.

Kattel (2001) carried out a research entitled "A comparative study on terms of address in English and Nepali". He concluded that native speakers of Nepali use kinship terms to address even strangers whereas native speakers of English largely rely on "Excuse me" phrase. Most of the Nepali kinship terms can function as terms of address whereas in English, ascending generation only receives title and others are usually addressed by first name.

Bista (2034 B.S) has described the physical features of Kumal as Mongolian but they speak Indo-Aryan language. He has also stated that Kumal people resemble the Majhis to a startling degree. They are extremely susceptible, honest and straight forward folks.

Sharma (2043 B.S.) has done morphological study of the Kumal language based on the speakers of Palpa district. He has analysed the morphological processes in traditional methodology and has compared the grammatical system of Kumal with that of the Nepali language.

KC (1995 B.S.) has made an ethnographic study of Kumal people based on the Musikot VDC of Gulmi district. He says that the Kumal are the least studied social group in Nepal.

Bandhu (2052 B.S.) has asserted Kumal living in the Terai's inner Terai and hilly area applying pottery as their traditional profession. They are also equally involved in many other professions with Tharu, Darai, Danuwar and Bote people having similar language to these people.

1.2.1 Implications of the Review for the Study

Literature review means reviewing research work on other relevant theories in the related area of the study so that all the past studies, their conclusions and shortcomings may be revealed and further research can be accomplished. It also helps the researcher to comprehend how the findings of his study fit into the existing body of knowledge.

Besides allowing the researcher to be acquainted with current knowledge in the field in which he is going to carry out research, review of literature serves the following implications.

- (a) The review of literature enables the researcher to define the limits of his field.
- (b) The researcher can avoid unnecessary and useless problems by reviewing the related literature.
- (c) The review of related literature guides the researcher to be familiar of research methodology. It helps the researcher to know about the tools and instruments, statistical methods which proved to be useful to be useful and promising in the previous study.
- (d) The review of literature helps the researcher to know about the recommendations of previous researches listed in their studies for further research.

1.2.3 Statement of the problem

Language is well organized means of communication where there is combination of sounds and various symbols. It is the medium to express our feelings in order to communicate with others. It is the technique for conveying our ideas and feelings using sounds, gestures and symbols. The terms of address play pivotal role in every language for presenting good manners. It is significant to pick right forms of terms of address considering the social norms and values. Terms of address differ while addressing to different members in the society. If we lack of knowledge of terms of address, we may fail to perform communicative function accurately. The terms of address may be friendly, unfriendly, neutral, respectful, disrespectful or comradely but most of the addressers fail to select the appropriate forms of address as a result of that they may not be able to achieve desired communicative goal. In this circumstance, there can be significant role of language experts to determine the terms of address in different situations and impart the knowledge regarding terms of address.

1.3 Rationale for the Study

Human beings have been endowed with precious gift, language by nature. It is used for numerous functions. Sans language we would be no different than other creatues. Language is considered most developed system of communication. Language comprises various aspects. We must have knowledge of different aspects of language for effective communication. Present study 'A Comparative Study on terms of Address in English and Kumal' aims to find out the terms of address in English and Kumal and compare them. It attempts to reveal how the speakers of two languages choose the terms of address in different social circumstances according to the age, sex, status etc. of addressees. The terms of address reflect consanguine relation, affinal relation and social relation including family members, relatives, students, stangers, people holding judicial and political positions, professionals and other persons in English and Kumal community.

In order to achieve his goal, the researcher gathered data using a set of questionnaires comprising of closed ended question from native speakers of Kumal in Nawalparasi District using stratified random sampling procedures but the information of English was assembled from the native speakers of English who were found in Sauraha by asking to reply the questions in written form.

This study has been carried out with the view of determining the terms of address in Kumal language so that it may facilitate the Kumal language users to select an appropriate terms of address in various social contexts. Moreover, it endeavors to compare and contrast the terms

of address used in both English and Kumal which might be found crucial for the learners of Kumal language users who wish to learn English and vice versa. In addition, present study is devoted to furnish some pedagogical implications on the basis of its findings.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

- i) To find out the terms of address used in Kumal language.
- ii) To compare and contrast the terms of address in Kumal and English language.
- iii) To suggest some pedagogical implications based on the findings of study.

1.5 Significance of the Study

No research work has been carried out yet on terms of address in English and Kumal in the Department of English language Education of T.U. This research will be the first attempt and the finding of the study will be significant to all those students, teachers, text book writers, syllabus designers and researchers who are interested in socio-linguistic of the Kumal and English language. This study can also help the English teachers to teach English to Kumal children as a foreign language.

Terms of address play a crucial role in addressing people. It is very necessary to know how to address for the good manner. Spoken terms of address must be appropriately used so that the speaker does not unintentionally offend the person to whom he or she is speaking.

1.6 Operational Definition of Key Terms:

This thesis contains some terms which are used in a specific way are defined as follows:

- i) Title (T)**
Title refers to the word in front of person's name to show their rank, profession, political position, marital status etc. Titles always carry with them certain terms of address that reflect respect. His Excellency, sir, madam, ma'am, doctor, general etc are examples of title.
- ii) Kin-title**
Kinship terms are used for addressing people in speaking and writing in kin title. For example, dad, mum, grandpa etc. are kin title used in English.
- iii) Affinity**
Relationships by marriage tie.

- iv) Solidarity**
Solidarity concerns the social distance between people, how much intimacy they share, how many common feature they share etc. for example: colleagues, intimate friends, lovers etc.

- v) Consanguinity**
It is blood relationship. Consanguinity is a relative by birth as distinguished from "in-laws" and stem relatives.

- vi) Status**
Status refers power in terms of physical strength, wealth, age, sex, institutionalized role in the church, the state, the army or within the family. This term assists in distinguishing a superior and a subordinate.

- vii) Teknonymy**
It is the custom or practice of referring to parents by the name of their children.

- viii) Ameliorative**
It is the term derived from Latin used in the sense of 'better' which means to improve.

- ix) Pejorative**
It is a word or grammatical form of expression that connotes negativity and expresses disrespect or disaster.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Research Methodology

This chapter incorporates the design of study, description of the sources of data, tools for data collection and process of data collection. It also describes the limitation of the study.

2.1 Design of the study

The present study regarding terms of address is quantitative research. The design is an in tack group pre-test post-test design that involves the respondents who belong to the experimental group and the one belong to control group. In this research attention is focused on terms of address in English and Kumal language.

The researcher developed a set of interview questionnaire as a tool in order to collect data. The questionnaire is presented in appendices. The questionnaire was prepared both in English and Nepali to collect data from Kumal and native speakers of English. The researcher consulted some experts of Kumal language while preparing the interview questionnaire. Both questionnaires were almost similar but varied only in the sense that names were used according to cultures.

The researcher tried to incorporate the terms of address used for affinal relations like husband, wife, step-father, step-mother, step-son, step-daughter, terms of address used for consanguineal relations like grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece and the terms of address used for social relations includes strangers, friends, teachers and students, people holding judicial and professionals like officers, doctor, nurse and other persons in community. The informants were requested to answer in written form in their own language.

2.1.2 Sources of Data

The researcher employed both primary and secondary sources of data.

2.1.3 Primary Sources

Primary sources of data were collected from the Kumal of Nawalparasi district and for terms of address in English, native speakers of English found in Sauraha were consulted.

2.1.4 Secondary Sources

For the secondary sources, the researcher consulted different books, journals, research report and other works related to this topic.

2.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised native speakers of Kumal language in Nawalparasi district and native speakers of English who are found in Sauraha.

2.2.1 Sampling procedure

Sample population of the study consisted the native speakers of Kumal and English language. Native speakers of English were represented by 30 citizens including 18 male and 12 female from English speaking countries who were found at Sauraha in Chitwan district and native speakers of Kumal were purposefully chosen from Tamsariya VDC-8, Chormara, Tandi of Nawalparasi district. There were 21 male and 9 female informants out of 30 native speakers of Kumal.

2.2.2 Tools for Data Collection

The researcher developed a set of interview questionnaire as a tool in order to collect data. The questionnaire is presented in appendices. The questionnaire was prepared both in English and Nepali to collect data from Kumal and native speakers of English. The researcher consulted some experts of Kumal language while preparing the interview questionnaire. Both questionnaires were almost similar but varied only in the sense that names were used according to cultures.

The researcher tried to incorporate the terms of address used for affinal relations like husband, wife, step-father, step-mother, step-son, step-daughter, terms of address used for consanguineal relations like grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece and the terms of address used for social relations includes strangers, friends, teachers and students, people holding judicial and professionals like officers, doctor, nurse and other persons in community. The informants were requested to answer in written form in their own language.

2.2.3 Process of Data Collection

Having developed two sets of questionnaires relating to the objectives mentioned above, the researcher visited the target group of informants. He consulted with the 30 Kumal of Tamsariya, Tadi of Nawalparasi district. The researcher took help from Hum Bahadur Kumal

and Kali Ram Kumal, the native speakers of Kumal while taking interview in their own language. The researcher used Nepali language for interview since most of the Kumal language speakers also used Nepali language as well. Likewise, he randomly selected 30 native speakers of English to respond English questionnaires at Sauraha in Chitwan district.

2.3 Delimitations of the Study

The study was restricted to the subsequent limitations.

- i) The study was confined to 30 native speakers of Kumal in Nawalparasi district and 30 native speakers of English available at Sauraha in Chitwan district.
- ii) The study was primarily concerned with the spoken terms of address.
- iii) It was based on the judgment gathered from 30 native speakers of English and 30 native speaker of Kumal.
- iv) This study was limited to analyze only the terms of address used for consanguinal relations, affinal relations, social relations, ecclesiastical positions and other professions in Kumal community.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure

The collected data have been tabulated by the researcher from the native speaker of Kumal, mainly in terms of number of frequency. The responses provided by the native speakers of English and Kumal are analyzed, compared and contrasted. The terms of address have been put on the basis of frequency. More frequent terms of address are put first following by the less frequent ones. The use of the terms of address by the majority of informants indicates more common usage and the use of the terms of address by the minority of informants may be less common usage. The figures given below indicate the number of informants who used the terms of address.

3.1 Terms of Address in Consanguine Relation

Different terms of address are used to address different members in a family. The relation of a family member can be established with the same or other family member through birth, blood ties marriage and consanguine relation. Consanguine is a relative by birth as distinguished from 'in-laws' and step relations. This study covers a brief discussion of the relationship by affinity and consanguinity. Terms of address of Kumal used for addressing consanguine and affinity relatives are presented, analyzed and compared in this chapter. 30 native speakers of Kumal indicated the following responses for addressing different members.

3.1.1 Husband and Wife

Table-2

Terms of address for Husband and Wife in English and Kumal

Terms of Address	English		Kumal	
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
FN	16	18		
Dear/Darling	14	12		
Eh (son/daughter's name) ko (ba/buba)			18	
Eh hajur			12	
Eh (son/daughter's name) ki ama				12
Budhi/budhiya				8
FN				10

This is the ego's generation and the relationship is established affinity. English husbands and wives usually address their wives and husbands by name but this practice is rare in the Kumal society. 'Teknonymy' (practice of referring to parents by the name of their children) is found to be used between wife and husband. This situation occurs especially after the birth of a first child in the family. The table shows that 18 husbands and 12 wives were addressed by this form. Likewise, one's husband is addressed by 'raja' as well.

3.1.2 Eldest Daughter, Youngest Daughter, Elder Sister, Younger Sister, Elder Brother, Younger Brother

Table-3(English)

Address terms used for Daughter, Sister and brother in English

Terms of Address	Eldest Daughter	Youngest Daughter	Elder Sister	Youngest Sister	Elder Brother	Younger Brother
FN	30	30	21	22	26	26
Sis/ Sister			9	4		

Table-4 (Kumal)

Address terms used for Daughter, Sister and Brother in Kumal

Terms of Address	Eldest Daughter	Youngest Daughter	Elder Sister	Younger Sister	Elder Brother	Younger Brother
Thuli/nani /thulnani	14					
Chhori/thulchhori	10					
Kachhi/chhori/kanchhic hhor		16				
Sani/sanichhori/ sannani		14				
Didi			16			
Baini/kanchhi				13		
Nani/nanu				12		
Dai/daji					26	
Bhai/babu						27

3.1.3 Grandfather, Grandmother, Father, Mother, Stepfather, Stepmother.

Table-5 (English)

Terms of address used for Grandfather, Grandmother, Father, Mother, Stepfather, Stepmother in English

Terms of Address	Grand Father	Grand Mother	Father	Mother	Step Father	Step Mother
Grandpa/Grand dad	16					
Grand Father/Grand daddy	14					
Grandma		15				
Nana/Nanny		6				
Dad			18		18	
Daddy/Father			10		2	
Mum				20		16
Mummy/Mother				10		
FN					10	11

Table-6(Kumal)

Terms of address used for Grandfather, Grandmother, Father, Mother, Stepfather, Stepmother in Kumal

Terms of Address	Grand Father	Grand Mother	Father	Mother	Step Father	Step Mother
Hajurba	12					
Baje	18					
Hajurama		8				
Bajyai		18				
Buba/Ba			16			
Babai			14			
Ama				19		12
Ambai				11		
Buba/Babai					16	
Kanchababai					11	
Sanai/masi						18

Most of the English informants used ‘Grandpa’ or ‘Granddad’ and majority of Kumal informants said ‘baje’ and ‘bajyai’ to address their grand-father and grand-mother respectively. Similarly, the most frequent terms for grandmother were ‘Grandma’ and ‘Bajyai’ in English and Kumal respectively. Likewise, most of the English informants said ‘Dad’ and most Kumal ones were accustomed to saying ‘buba’ or ‘babai’ to address their father. Mum and ‘ama’ were most commonly used in English and Kumal respectively. In Kumal, if one’s father marries two wives, the child of first wife address the second wife as ‘sanei’ or ‘masi’ and child of second wife addresses first wife as ‘thuliamama’ respectively.

3.2 Uncle

Uncle means brother of one's father or mother or husband of one's aunt, in Kumal, uncle has several kinship terms. If we analyze paternally and maternally, the subsequent kinship term result.

Paternally

Father's younger brother (kanchha ba/kaka)

Father's elder brother (thula ba)

Father's elder or younger sister's husband (phupaju/pusaju)

Maternally

Mother's brother (mama)

Mother's elder sister's husband (thulaba)

Mother's younger sister's husband (sanaba)

In the research, father's brother (kanchha ba) and mother's brother (mama) were used for uncle.

3.2.1 Paternal Uncle, Maternal Uncle, Paternal and Maternal Uncle with Name

Table-7(English)

Terms of address employed to address Paternal Uncle, Maternal Uncle, Paternal and Maternal Uncle with Name in English

Terms of Address	Uncle	Uncle named Jack
Uncle	12	
Uncle Jack		18

Table-8 (Kumal)

Terms of address employed to address Paternal Uncle, Maternal Uncle, Paternal and Maternal Uncle with Name in Kumal

Terms of Address	Paternal uncle (kanchha ba)	Maternal uncle (mama)	Paternal uncle (kanchha ba, Hari)	Maternal uncle (mama, Hari)
Sana ba	10			
Kanchha ba	14			
Hari kanchha ba	6		20	
Hari sanaba			10	
Mama		18		
Hari mama				12

In Kumal, Uncles are addressed paternally or maternally but this distinction isn't significant in the English society. In Kumal, the ego with three maternal uncles addresses the eldest, second and the youngest ones by Jethomama, mahilamama and kanchhamama. Likewise, three paternal uncles are addressed by thuloba, mahilaba and kanchhaba respectively.

3.2.2 Aunt

In English, the term 'aunt' means father's or mother's sister, uncle's wife. Having analyzed its meaning paternally and maternally, the following kinship terms result in Kumal.

Paternal Aunt

- Father's younger brother's wife (Sanei/Saniama)
- Father's elder brother's wife (Thuliama)
- Father's elder or younger sister (phupu)/phufai)

Maternal Aunt

- Mother's elder or younger brother's wife (maiju)
- Mother's younger sister (sanima/sanai)
- Mother's elder sister (thuliama)

Here, the researcher studied only the kintitles of father's younger brother's wife (saniama), father's elder or younger sister (phupu) and mother's elder or younger brother's wife (maiju), which all mean 'aunt'.

3.2.3 Paternal Aunt, Maternal Aunt, Paternal Aunt with Name, Maternal Aunt with Name

Table-9 (English)

Terms of address applied for Paternal Aunt, Maternal Aunt, Paternal Aunt with Name, Maternal Aunt with Name in English

Terms of Address	Aunt	Aunt named Rose
Aunt/Auntie	22	
FN	3	
Aunt Rose		21
Aunty/Aunty Rose		9

Table-10(Kumal)

Terms of address applied for Paternal Aunt, Maternal Aunt, Paternal Aunt with Name, and Maternal Aunt with Name in Kumal

Terms of address	Saniama	Phupu	Maiju	Saniama, Gita	Phupu, Gita
Saniama	25				
Kaki	5				
Phupu		16			
Gita saniama				18	
Saniama				12	
Gita Phupu					18
Phupu					12
Gita Maiju			13		
Maiju			17		

Most Kumal informants used titles (T) like ‘saniama’, ‘phupu’ or ‘maiju’ more in number than first name and title (FNT) like ‘Gita Saniama’, ‘Gita Phupu’ or ‘Gita Maiju’. The English informants used title (T) and first name (TFN) to address their aunt.

3.2.4 Cousin

Cousin refers to a child of one’s uncle or aunt in English. If we analyze paternally or maternally, the subsequent kinship terms result in Kumal.

Paternal

- Younger son/daughter of one’s father’s brother (bhai/bahini)
- Elder son/daughter of one’s father’s brother (dai/didi)
- Elder son/daughter of one’s father’s sister (bhanja bhai/bhanji bahini)

Maternal

- Younger son/daughter of one’s mother’s brother (bhai/bahini)
- Elder son/daughter of one’s mother’s brother (dai/didi)
- Younger son/daughter of one’s mother’s sister (bhai/bahini)
- Elder son/daughter of one’s mother’s sister (dai/didi)

The informants gave the following result in addressing their elder male cousin, younger male cousin, elder female cousin, younger female cousin etc.

3.2.5 Elder Male Cousin, Younger Male Cousin, Elder Female Cousin, Younger Female Cousin, Elder or Younger Cousin with Name.

Table-11 (English)

Terms of address employed for Elder Male Cousin, Younger Male Cousin, Elder Female Cousin, Younger Female Cousin, Elder or Younger Cousin with Name in English

Terms of address	Elder Male Cousin	Younger Male Cousin	Elder Female Cousin	Younger Female Cousin	Elder Cousin, John	Younger Cousin, John
FN	30	30	30	30		
John					30	30

Table-12 (Kumal)

Terms of address employed for Elder Male Cousin, Younger Male Cousin, Elder Female Cousin, Younger Female Cousin, Elder or Younger Cousin with Name in Kumal

Terms of address	Elder Male Cousin	Younger Male Cousin	Elder Female Cousin	Younger Female Cousin	Elder Cousin Dinesh	Younger Cousin, Prem
Dai	18				6	
Daji	1					
Bhai		12				12
FN		10		6		
Didi			25			
Nani/bahini				24		
Dinesh daji					22	
Prem babu						10
Prem bhai						6

In Kumal, cousin is addressed by 'dai', 'bhai', didi or 'bahini' according to age and sex. In English, most informants made use of first name (FN) but first names were alternatively used for younger ones in Kumal. They were addressed by first names and title (FNT) as well.

Eighteen Kumal informants used 'dai or 'daji'. Twelve ones liked to use daji for elder male cousin i.e. elder son of one's 'kaka' or 'mama'. Next, 12 informants made use of 'bhai' to address younger male cousin i.e. younger son of one's 'kaka' or 'mama'. 10 people resorted to first names.

The titles 'didi' was used to address one's elder female cousin i.e. older daughter of one's 'kaka' or 'mama'. Likewise the informants used 'nani' 'bahini' to address their younger female cousin i.e. younger daughter of one's 'kaka' or 'mama'.

In addressing one's younger cousin named Prem or John i.e. younger son of one's 'kaka' or 'mama', majority of English informants used the first name whereas 16 Kumal informants used FNT i.e. Prem bhai or Prem babu. 12 people were interested in 'bhai' or 'babu' to address a younger cousin named Prem. The names Prem and John are used according to the naming practices in Kumal and English cultures.

3.2.6 Son, Eldest Son, Youngest Son, Stepson, Stepdaughter

Table-13 (English)

Terms of address used for Son, Eldest Son, Youngest Son, Stepson, Stepdaughter in English

Terms of Address	Son	Eldest Son	Youngest Son	Stepson	Stepdaughter
FN	20	22	24	30	27
Son	8	4	3		

Table-14 (Kumal)

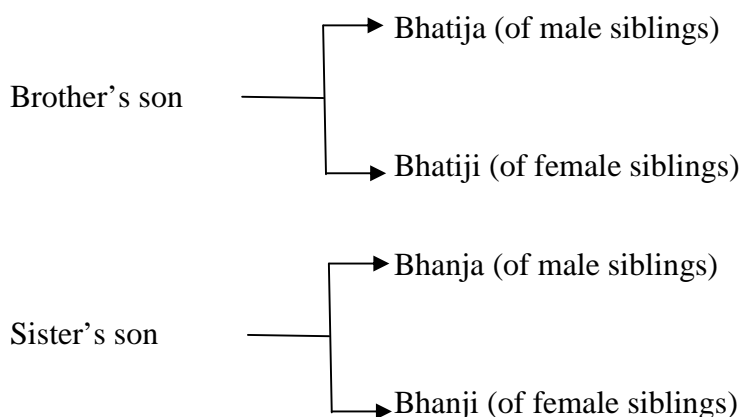
Terms of address used for Son, Eldest Son, Youngest Son, Stepson, Stepdaughter in Kumal

Terms of Address	Son	Eldest Son	Youngest Son	Step son	Step daughter
FN	6	6	4	7	
E babu/chora	22		10	22	20
Thulbabu/ thulobabu		16			
Babu/jetha		8			
Kancha/babu/kanchababu			16		
Chori/nani					4

In English, most informants used first name (FN) to address a son-eldest or youngest and a stepson or a stepdaughter as well. In Kumal the only son was addressed by 'babu' or 'chora'. Likewise, out of two sons, the eldest was addressed by 'thulachora' or 'thulobabu' and the youngest received 'kancha', 'babu' or 'kanchababu' most frequently. A stepson or stepdaughter was addressed mostly by first names.

3.2.7 Nephew

A nephew refers to the son of one's brother or sister. In the direct sense, the son of one's brother is 'bhatija' of male siblings but 'bhatiji' of female siblings. Likewise, the son of one's sister is 'bhanja' of male sibling but 'bhanji' of female siblings.



3.2.8 Nephew and Nephew with name

Table-15 (English)

Address terms for Nephew and Nephew named Harry in English

Terms of Address	Nephew	Nephew, Harry
FN	28	
Harry		28

Table-16 (Kumal)

Address terms for Nephew and Nephew named Hari in Kumal

Terms of Address	Bhatija	Bhanja	Bhatija 'Hari'	Bhanja 'Hari'
Bhatija/babu	20			
FN	8			
Bhanija/bhanja/babu		18		
Bhanjababu/bhanijababu		8		
Hari			15	5
Harijbhatija			14	25

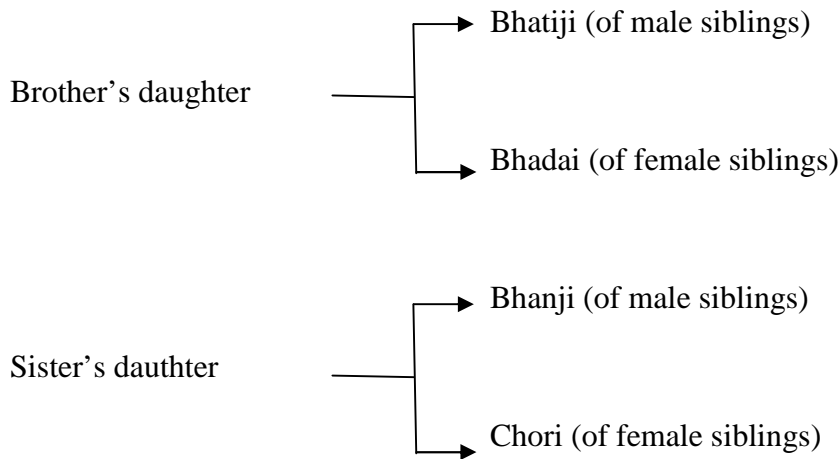
So, the terms 'bhatija' and 'bhanja' are used by male siblings only. The table no. 19 shows that 20 Kumal informants used 'bhatija' or 'babu', and 8 respondents made use of first names to address their 'bhatija'. Likewise, 18 informants said 'bhanija', 'bhanja' or 'babu', there were people who liked to use 'bhanjababu' to address their 'bhanja'.

Almost all English informants use first names to address their nephews. Only one made use of a pet name for the purpose.

15 Kumal informants used first name (Hari). 14 people said (Hari) ‘bhatija’ (FNF) ‘bhatija’ (T), eight ones were accustomed to saying ‘Haribabu’ or ‘babu to address their ‘bhatija’. Likewise, a majority of informants stood in line of using ‘Hari bhanja’ (FNT) or ‘bhanja’ (T). 8 people said ‘haribabu’ or ‘bhanja’ (T), in the same way. Naming practices vary from country to country. So, Hari was used for Kumal informants but Harry for English informants. All the English informants except one used first name to address their nephew.

3.2.9 Niece

A niece is used to refer to a daughter of one’s brother or sister. If we analyse, the daughter of one’s brother is ‘bhatija of male siblings but bhadai of female siblings. Likewise, the daughter of one’s sister is ‘bhanji’ for male siblings but chori for female ones.



Here, the terms bhatiji and bhanji are taken from brother’s and sister’s side respectively.

3.2.10 Niece and Niece with Name

Table-17 (English)

Terms of address used for addressing Niece and Niece named Mary in English.

Terms of Address	Niece	Niece, Mary
FN	28	
Mary		28

Table-18 (Kumal)

Terms of address used for addressing Niece and Niece named Yumi in Kumal

Terms of Address	Bhatiji	Bhanji	Bhatiji Yumi	Bhanji, Yumi
Bhatiji/nani/chori	23			
Bhanji/nani		22		
Yumi nani			20	
Yumibhatiji/Yumichori			10	
Yumibhanji/bhanji				24
Yuminani/bhanjinani				4

A number of informants of Kumal used titles (T) 'bhatiji', 'nani' or 'chori' and 'bhanji' or 'nani', to address their 'bhatiji' and 'bhanji' respectively. They also used first name and title (FNT) such as 'yuminani' or 'yumibhanji'. In English, almost all informants used first name (FN) to address their niece.

23 Kumal informants used 'bhatiji', 'nani' or 'chori' to address their 'bhatiji'. It is interesting to note that both 'bhatiji' and 'bhanji' are the kintitles used by a male for his brother's or sister's daughter respectively.

Almost all English informants used first names to address their niece. Names with the kinship term 'niece' were used to examine how names work and how people use them.

3.2.11 Grandson, Granddaughter

Table-19 (English, Kumal)

Common terms to address Grandson and Grand daughter in English and Kumal

Terms of Address	English		Kumal	
	Grandson	Grand daughter	Grandson	Grand daughter
Nati/babu			15	
FN	29	29	10	
Natini/nani/natininani				27

In English, Grandchildren were addressed by first names but in Kumal 'nati' or 'babu' was used for a grandson and 'natini', 'nani' or 'natininani' for a granddaughter. This is the relationship established by consanguinity.

According to the data, Kumal has more kintitles than English and English places less emphasis on distinguishing between paternal and maternal kin-titles. The study helps to conclude that only ascending generation receives titles whereas others receive FN in English.

3.3 Familiar, Formal, Unmarried, Married Friends and Married-Unmarried Non-marker for a Friend

Table-20 (English)

Frequent terms of address employed for addressing Familiar, Formal, Unmarried, Married Friends and Married-Unmarried Non-marker for a Friend in English

Terms of address	David	Laura White	Eliza Brown	Mary Black
(Hi/Hey/Hello David	30			
Mr White				
Laura		16		
Miss White		14		
Mrs. Brown			20	
Eliza			8	
Mary				16
Ms. Black				14

Table-21(Kumal)

Frequent terms of address employed for addressing Familiar, Formal, Unmarried, Married Friends and Married-Unmarried Non-marker for a Friend in Kumal

Terms of Address	Manik	Roshani Kumal	Anita Kumal	Rima Adhikari
Manik	16			
Manu	10			
Mane	4			
Rosani		28		
Anitaji			18	
Rima				20
Rima Madam				10

Friends usually address each other by first names. First names may include full first name (Jennifer), abbreviated from (Jen) or diminutive from (Jennie). In Kumal, it may have the ending ‘-e’ and ‘-u’ Mane/Manu to show less and more affection respectively to indicate ameliorative and pejorative uses. ‘ji’ is used for a formal friend (FN/LN’ji’).

Kumal friends address each other by FN or FNT i.e. Anita or Rima Madam. FN Miss and FN Madam are used to indicate unmarried and married women. Likewise, in English, friends are addressed by FN or TLN. They use Miss and Mrs. with LN for unmarried and married women and they use Ms LN for a woman to conceal matters of marriage. Kumal does not have this sort of term.

Brown and Ford (1964:236) state that the distance between acquaintance and intimacy is small with mutual FN usually representing only a very small increment of intimacy over the mutual TLN; as small sometimes as 5 minutes of conversation. So, FN. i.e David was used even if the relationship was formal.

First names are most commonly used in addressing friends. In Kumal, the exact identifier to indicate that someone is married or unmarried does not exist. People frequently use FN Miss and FN Madam to mark unmarried and married women respectively. People do not usually use ‘susri’ FN and ‘srimati’ FN to address unmarried and married women. They are found to be used in written term of address.

3.4 Endearment

Endearment is an expression of affection and therefore it helps to increase mutual co-operation among people. So, some terms of endearment are essential to be presented for language users.

3.4.1 Beloved, Lover, Familiar Friend, Father, Mother, Son, Daughter

Table-22 (English)

Endearment terms of address used for addressing Beloved, Lover, Familiar Friend, Father, Mother, Son, Daughter in English

Terms of Address	Beloved	Lover	Familiar friend	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter
Dear/Darling/Love	15	12					
Sweetie/Sweetheart/Sugar	7	8					
Honey/Hon/Honey pie	6	4					
FN		1	18			10	8
Mate/Buddy			5				
Dear/Sweetie/My love		1	4				
Dad				20			
Daddy/Papa				8			
Mum					18		
Mummy					10		
Dear /love						12	
Son/My Son/My dear Son						6	
Sweetie/Honey /Buddy						2	
Dear/Darling							14
Sweetie/Dear/Dearest							7

Table -23 (Kumal)

Endearment terms of address used for addressing Beloved, Lover, Familiar Friend, Father, Mother, Son, Daughter in Kumal

Terms of Address	Beloved	Lover	Familiar Friend	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter
Priyasi/priya	12						
Pyari/Mayalu/ Pran	8						
FN	8		12				
Priya/Priyatam		14					
Pyara/Praneshar		10					
FN		6					
Mitra/Sathi			10				
Sangi			8				
Ba/Babai				22			
Buwa				8			
Ama					21		
Abai					8		
Babu						20	
Chhora						6	
Nani/nani							18
Chhori							5

A beloved is a person dearly loved. A beloved can be husband, wife, son, daughter, friend (boy or girl) and so on. As regard it, the researcher has used premika (darling girl) as a Kumal equivalent purpose.

In addressing one's beloved, pet names are used. A pet name is given to someone whom one specially likes or loves, but use instead of that person's real name. A pet name may also be used in addressing one's beloved in the absence of other people. It is a name used in familiar affection.

Twelve Kumal informants used 'priyasi' or 'priya'. Likewise, others mentioned 'priya', 'priyatam', 'pyari', 'mayalu', 'pran'etc. However, the terms are mostly used in written form. They are less common in everyday use, although the Kumal informants mentioned them in questionnaire. Similarly, English informants made use of 'Dear', 'Darling' 'Love', 'sugar', 'Honey', 'Hon', 'Honey-pie' etc. which are used even the presence of other people.

Kumal has a little different pet name for a lover whereas English has almost similar terms for a lover which is used to address a beloved as well. The most frequently used Kumal terms for lover are 'priya', 'priyatam' on the basis of data. There are still other terms such as 'pyara' or 'praneshwar' etc. However these terms are rarely used in everyday conversation because they

are mostly restricted in written form. Usually, we find the ameliorative use of first names ending ‘-u’.

Familiar friends are addressed by first name by a majority of informants. Other Kumal terms included ‘Sangi’, ‘Sathi’, ‘Mitra’, etc. Likewise, ‘Buddy’, ‘Dear’, ‘Mate’, ‘Dear’, ‘Sweetie’ were also used in English.

‘Ba’ and ‘Babai’ were alternatively used by 22 Kumal respondents. The endearing used by 8 people for father was ‘Buwa’. At the same time, ‘Dad’ was frequently used in English. Other words comprised Daddy, Papa etc.

An addressor’s tone of voice plays a vital role. The most frequent terms for mother Kumal included ‘Ama’, ‘Abai’. The frequent term in English was ‘Mum’ according to data.

The term ‘babu’ covered a large number of responses from Kumal informants. Other term included ‘Chhora’. In English, ‘Dear’ and ‘Love’ appeared as competitive alternatives to address one’s son. First names were also used. Other English terms of endearments were comprised of ‘son’, ‘My Son’, ‘My Dear Son’, ‘Sweetie’ etc. Terms such as ‘Honey’, ‘Buddy’ are usually used by Americans.

The alternative use of ‘Nanu’ and ‘Nani’ were the most frequent term of endearment to address one’s daughter. In English, the alternative use of ‘Dear’ and ‘Darling’ were most commonly used. First names were also common. Other terms of endearment included ‘Sweetie’, ‘Sugar’, ‘Dearest’ etc.

In Kumal, the most frequent term for familiar friend was FN, ‘Buwa’, ‘Ba’ for one’s father, ‘Ama’ and ‘Abai’ for one’s mother, ‘Babu’ for one’s son, ‘Nani’ or ‘Nani’ for one’s daughter. Likewise, ‘Dear’, ‘Darling’ and ‘Love’ were most were most frequently used for a beloved and a lover. First names were used among familiar friends. ‘Dad’ and ‘Mum’ were most commonly used for one’s father and mother. ‘Dear’ and ‘Love’ were used to address one’s son whereas ‘Dear’ and ‘Darling’ were alternatively used for one’s daughter.

3.5 Miscellaneous

This section contains the terms of address for individuals such as a doctor, nurse, judge, priest, a ruling sovereign, the president, driver, waiter and others.

3.5.1 Medical Doctor, Nurse, Judge, Priest, Formal opening of speech

Table-24(English)

Most prevalent terms of address for Medical Doctor, Nurse, Judge, Priest, Formal opening of speech in English

Terms of Address	Medical Doctor	Doctor William Couch	Nurse	Judge	Priest	Formal opening of speech
Doctor	17					
Dr. LN	12					
Dr. William		20				
Mr. William		9				
Your Honors				27		
Father					24	
Father LN					4	
Ladies and Gentlemen						30
Nurse			20			
Excuse me, Nurse			5			

Table-25 (Kumal)

Most prevalent terms of address for Medical Doctor, Nurse, Judge, Priest, Formal opening of speech in Kumal

Terms of Address	Medical Doctor	Doctor Gopal Rayamjhi	Nurse	Judge	Priest	Formal opening of speech
Daktar Saheb	20					
Doctor (Sap/Sab)	10					
Gopal daktar (Saheb, Sap)		15				
Rayamajhi daktar saheb		8				
Daktar Gopal		7				
Sriman				30		
Pujari Ba/ Gurau					16	
Panditjyu/ Panditbaje					14	
Mahila tatha sajjanbrinda						25
Sister			16			
Didi/Baini			12			

All the informants of Kumal made use of title (T) i.e. ‘daktar saheb’, ‘daktar sap’ but the English informants relied on T, TLN and FN respectively to address a medical doctor. The majority of responses went to FNT i.e. ‘Gopal daktar saheb’. Other terms of address ‘Daktar saheb’, ‘Rayamajhi daktar saheb’ and ‘Daktar Gopal’ (T, LNT, TFN). Likewise, English responses were comprised of TLN. The title ‘sister’ was used to address a ‘Nurse’ by a number of Kumal informants but there were still other titles ‘didi’ and ‘bahini’ formed on the basis of age. ‘Nurse’ was most frequently used by English ones. Other English term ‘Excuse me nurse’ was also used.

All the Kumal informants used ‘Sriman’ to address a judge in a court. First name may be used by friends of equal status. At the same time, a large number of English informants relied on the title ‘Your Honor’ to address a judge in a law court. Generally, this title is used in America. ‘My Lord’ is usually used to address a British judge in a law court. In other cases, TLN i.e. ‘Mr. LN’ may be used to address a personality holding the position.

The Kumal informants offered a number of title such as ‘pujari ba’, ‘pandit’ baje’ ‘gurau’ ‘pujarijyu’ etc. to address a priest in a temple. In the same way, English informants relied on a title i.e. ‘Father’, and TLN.

All the Kumal informants mentioned ‘Mahila tatha sajjanbrinda’ is used to address a formal opening of a speech where as majority of the English informants used ‘Ladies and Gentleman’ to address a formal opening of a speech.

3.5.2 Ambassador, President, King, Queen, Prince

Table-26 (English)

Most frequent terms of address employed for addressing Ambassador, President, King, Queen, Prince in English

Terms of Address	Ambassador	President	King	Queen	Prince
Mr. Ambassador	20				
Mr./ Madam Ambassador	4				
Mr. President		28			
Your Majesty			15	15	
Your Highness					22

Table-27 (Kumal)

Most frequent terms of address employed for addressing Ambassador, President, King, Queen, Prince in English

Terms of Address	Ambassador	President	King	Queen	Prince
Mahamahim	25	24			
Mahamahim Rajdut	5				
Mahamahim Rastrapati		6			
Mausuf Sarkar			12	14	8
Sarkar			10	9	9
Sripach Mahadhiraj Sarkar			6		5
Sripach Badamaharani Sarkar				5	
Sripach Adhiraj Kumar Sarkar					3
Sripach yubarajdhiraj Sarkar					5

Majority of the Kumal informants mentioned the title ‘Mahamahim’ or ‘Mahamahim Rajdut’ to address ambassador. Similarly, English informants preferred to use the title ‘Mr. Ambassador’ for a male ambassador, ‘Madam Ambassador’ for female ambassador but not for the wife of a male ambassador. The wife of an ambassador receives ‘Mrs. LN’ or ‘Mrs. Full name’. The use of ‘Your Excellency’ can be used for both male and female ambassador.

Most of the informants of both languages enjoyed using the title while addressing the president. Only 24 Kumal informants and 28 English informants forwarded the title. The Kumal informants used ‘Mahamahim’ or ‘Mahamahim Rastapati’ for both sexes and English informants liked to use ‘Mr. President’ or ‘Madam President’ to address male or female president respectively. The wife of president deserves just ‘Mrs. LN’ if she does not possess any other title.

The Kumal informants used the titles ‘Mausuf Sarkar’, ‘Sarkar’, ‘Sripach Maharajdhiraj Sarkar’ to address the king. ‘Sarkar’ is short honorific title to address a sovereign of the country. But the situation has been changed now, monarchy has been uprooted from our country. Most of the Kumal people preferred to use ‘Purba Raja’ to address the king. In English, ‘your majesty’ is used to address the king.

The title ‘Mausuf Sarkar’ is used for King, Queen and a crown prince where as ‘Sarkar’ can be used for all the members of the royal family comprising the king and queen in Nepal. ‘Sripach Badamaharani Sarkar’ is the title which can be used to address the queen in Kumal Language. In English ‘Your Majesty’ is used for the same purpose. In addition, a crown

prince is addressed by the courtesy title such as ‘Sripach yubaraj dhiraj sarkar’. The brother of crown prince is addressed by ‘sripach adhiraj kumar sarkar’. Similarly, English people liked to use ‘Your Highness’ to address a prince.

3.5.3 Princess, Officer, Prime Minister, Chairman (Male and Female), Member of Parliament

Table-28 (English)

Common terms of address to be used for addressing to Princess, Officer, Prime Minister, Chairman (Male and Female), Member of Parliament in English

Terms of Address	Princess	Officer	Prime Minister	Member of Parliament	Chairman	
					Male	Female
Your Highness	18					
Sir		16				
Officer		12				
Mr. Prime Minister			16			
Prime Minister			14			
Mr. Chairman					22	
Madam Chairman						12
Madam Chairperson						10
Mr. LN				18		
Member of Parliament				12		

Table-29 (Kumal)

Common terms of address to be used for addressing to Princess, Officer, Prime Minister, Chairman (Male and Female), Member of Parliament in Kumal

Terms of Address	Princess	Officer	Prime Minister	Member of Parliament	Chairman	
					Male	Female
Sarkar	10					
Sripach Adhirajkumari Sarkar	6					
Sripach Yubaragni Sarkar	8					
Hakimsap/Saheb		14				
Sir		9				
Adhikarijyu		7				
Sammannaniya Pradhanmantri			22			
Sabhapatijyu					22	25
Sbhapati Mahodaya					8	5
Samsadjyu				18		
Sabhasadjyu				12		

‘Sripach adhiraj sarkar’ is used for the daughter of monarch. Likewise, a crown princess, the wife of crown prince who is the heir apparent to the crown, is addressed by the courtesy title ‘Sripach yubaragni sarkar’ in Kumal some informants used the aforementioned title for the princess. Similarly, the English informants used your ‘Your Highness’ or ‘Royal Highness’ for the prince, princess, crown princess.

An officer is usually a member of the armed force in position of command, in police forces or holding position of some importance in government, business or club. The Nepal army officers such as captain (Sahasenani), Major (Senani), colonel (Mahasenani) etc. are addressed by ‘captain sap’, ‘Majar sap’, ‘Karnel sap’ or ‘Karsap’. In English countries, officers are addressed ‘Sir’ by their juniors. Brown and Ford (1964:242) state that we find out only the TLN with LN but also the T with last name or even FN as when a captain calls an enlisted man ‘Johnes’ or ‘John’ but is called captain. This study tries to find terms to address officers in government, business or club. The Kumal informants used ‘hakim sap (saheb), ‘Sir’, or ‘Officer’, ‘Adhikritjyu’. Likewise, English informants made use of ‘Sir’ or ‘Officer’.

Only 22 out of 30 Kumal informants mentioned the use of ‘Sammannaniya Pradhanmantrijyu’ to address the Prime Minister in Nepal. In English, ‘Mr. Prime Minister’, ‘Prime Minister’ was used for the same purpose.

A Chairman is a person who presides in a meeting, is also the head of a committee or a business company. The above table shows that ‘Mr. Chairman’ can be used to address the male while ‘Madam Chairperson’ is used for a female chairperson for same purpose in English.

In Kumal a chairman is addressed by the title ‘Sabhapatijyu’ to both male and female. Simultaneously, the informants used ‘Sabhapati Mahodaya’ to address both male and female respectively. Likewise, Majority of Kumal informants used ‘Sabhasadjyu’ and 12 informants out of 30 preferred to use ‘Samsadjyu’, whereas most of the English informants used ‘Mr. LN’ to address a member of parliament.

3.5.4 Waiter, Telephone Operator, Taxi Driver

Table-30 (English)

Terms of address applied to address for Waiter, Telephone Operator, Taxi Driver in English

Terms of Address	Waiter	Telephone Operator	Taxi Driver
Waiter	25		
Excuse Me	5	6	
Operator		16	
FN		4	
Taxi/Cabbi			12
Driver			7

Table- 31 (Kumal)

Terms of address applied to address for Waiter, Telephone Operator, Taxi Driver in English

Terms of Address	Waiter	Operator	Taxi Driver
Bhai	22		
Kanchha/Babu	5		
Bhai/Dai		14	
Operatorji/jyu		6	
Operator Sab		6	
Taxi			16
Guruji			5

Most of the Kumal informants used ‘bhai’, ‘kanchha’, ‘babu’ etc. to address a waiter in a hotel. Likewise, a large number of English informants preferred to use ‘Waiter’. There were still others who found convenient to use ‘Excuse me’ to attract attention etc.

Some Kumal informants used terms the terms such as ‘Dai’, ‘Bhai’ whereas others used ‘Operatorji/jyu’, ‘Operator Sab’ etc. Similarly, majority of English informants liked to use ‘Operator’ and term included ‘FN’, ‘Excuse Me’, ‘Sir’ or ‘Hello’ to address operator in the office.

The term ‘Taxi’ was used by most of the informants of Kumal and there were other who liked to use ‘Guruji’ to address a taxi driver for hire. In Same way, ‘Taxi’ or ‘Cabbie’ was used by some English informants and others liked to ‘Driver’ too.

3.6 Educational Institutional

Teachers and students should interact appropriately without offending unintentionally with each other. That’s why, how to address each other politely is a most for all individuals. The appropriate choice for words to address each other varies from one language to another.

3.6.1 Male Teacher, Female Teacher, Teachers with Name, Girl Student

Table-32 (English)

Address terms used for addressing Male Teacher, Female Teacher, Teachers with Name, Girl Student in English

Terms of Address	Male Teacher	Female Teacher	Teacher, Lengen Smith	Lady Teacher, Lucy Bush	Girl Student, Sanjita
Mr.LN	21				
Sir	5				
Miss LN/ Mrs. LN		18			
Miss/Ma'am		8			
Mr. Smith			24		
Miss Bush, Mrs. Bush				22	
FN					28

Table-33 (Kumal)

Address terms used for addressing Male Teacher, Female Teacher, Teachers with Name, Girl Student in Kumal

Terms of Address	Male Teacher	Female Teacher	Teacher, Mahesh Tuladhar	Lady Teacher, Bindu Wasti	Girl Student, Rosy
Sir	18				
Guru	6				
Miss/ Madam		22			
Guruama		8			
Mahesh Guru			8		
Mahesh Sir			20		
Bindu Miss/Madam				28	
FN					20
Baini/Nani					8

Most of the Kumal informants depended on titles (T) 'Sir' and 'Madam' or 'Miss' to address male and female teachers respectively whereas a large number of English informants used i.e. Mr. LN or Mr. Smith for a male teacher and Miss LN/Mrs. LN or Miss Bush/ Mrs. Bush for female teachers. The titles 'Miss' and 'Madam' refer to the unmarried and married respectively. Likewise, Kumal informants also used FNT i.e. 'Mahesh Sir' or 'Bindu Miss'. A girl student could be addressed by first name both in Kumal and English. Some Kumal informants also used 'Nani'/'Baini' to address a girl student.

3.6.2 Girl Student with Name, Boy student without Name, Headmaster

Table-34 (English)

Terms of address employed for addressing Girl Student with Name, Boy student without Name, Headmaster in English

Terms of Address	Girl Student, Rosy	Boy Student	Headmaster by Teachers	Teachers by Headmaster
Rosy	30			
FN		28	10	14
Mr. LN			12	14
Miss LN/ Mrs. LN			8	2

Table-35 (Kumal)

Terms of address employed for addressing Girl Student with Name, Boy student without Name, Headmaster in Kumal

Terms of Address	Girl Student, Sanjita Wasti	Boy Student	Head Master by Teachers	Teachers by Headmaster
Sanjita	22			
FN		22		
Babu/Bhai		8		
Head sir			21	
Pradhanadhyapak			4	
Sir			5	
Sir/ FN Sir				24
FN (Ji/jyu)				6

Majority of the students were addressed by first name in both English and Kumal languages. Moreover, Kumal informants mentioned the terms like 'Bhai' or 'Babu' to address a boy student. On the other hand, the teacher and the Headmaster used FN or TLN to address each other in English community whereas in Kumal, the teacher and the Head Master relied on T or FNT i.e. 'Sir' or FN Sir to address each other. Almost all the English as well as Kumal informants found convenient to use FN to address both boy and girl student.

Most of the Kumal informants enjoyed using 'Head Sir', four respondents depended on 'Pradhanadhyapak' and next five chose 'Sir' to address the Head Master by the other teacher. Likewise, large number of Kumal informants depended on T or FN i.e. 'Sir' or FN sir, and only six out of 30 respondents used FNji/ FNjyu to address the teachers by Head Sir. Similarly, most of the English informants used Mr. LN to address teachers by Head Sir and vice-versa.

3.7 Strangers

Strangers may be of different age, sex or status. The researcher collected the terms of address used by 30 native speakers of English and Kumal languages. They used different terms of address in their own way. The frequency of terms used by them is given below.

3.7.1 Young Man, Woman, Old Man, Person older than Addressor, Child

Table-36 (English)

Address terms for Young Man, Woman, Old Man, Person older than Addressor, Child in English

Terms of Address	Young		Old		Person older than Addressor	Child
	Man	Woman	Man	Woman		
Excuse me	20	20	14	18	22	15
Excuse me, Sir	5		12			
Excuse me, Ma'am/Miss		4		12		
Excuse me Sir/ Ma'am					4	
Hello	3	3				9
Hey (Kid/little boy/girl)						6

Table-37 (Kumal)

Address terms for Young Man, Woman, Old Man, Person older than Addressor, Child in Kumal

Terms of Address	Young		Old		Person Older than Addressor	Child
	Man	Woman	Man	Woman		
(E) Sangi/Sathi	15	4				
(E) Hajur	8	10				
Dai/Bhai	5					
Didi/Bahini		15				
Ama/ Abai				22		
(E) Bajai				6		
(E) Ba/ Baje			28			
Dai/Daji					16	
Didi					10	
Babu/Nani						22
Bhai/Baini						8

The tables reflect that Kumal has more terms of address in comparison to English. A young man was addressed by 'E' sathi/sangi by a person of a same age, sex or status. Kumal used kin titles such as 'dai', 'bhai', 'didi', 'baje', 'bajai' etc. to address even strangers. However, the 'Excuse me' phrase was chosen by English informants to address a young man, an young woman, an old man, an old woman, a person older than the addressor and a child. 'Excuse Me' Sir/Ma'am could be used in English if the addresses male and female were older than addressor respectively.

3.8 Comparison of Kumal and English Terms of Address

The terms of address compared in Kumal and English are as follows:

English Terms of Address	Kumal Terms of Address
Son	Chhora
Father	Ba/babai
Mother	Ama/ambai
Eldest son	Thul chhora/thulbabu
Youngest son	Kanchha chhora/sankanchha
Eldest daughter	Thulchhori
Youngest daughter	Syanchhori/sannani
Eldest sister	Thuldidi
Younger sister	Bahini
Younger brother	Bhai
Elder brother	Dai/daji
Step father	Sanbabai
Step mother	Sanei/saniama
Step son	Jhatkela chhora/chhora
Step daughter	Jhatkela chhori/chhori
Husband	Dulaha
Wife	Dulai
Uncle	Kanchhaba/kanchhababai
Aunt	Kanchhama/kanchhai
Cousin	Bhatija
Grandfather	Baje
Grandmother	Bajai
Granddaughter	Natini
Nephew	Bhanja/bhanicha
Niece	Bhanji
Sister in law	Bhauju/buhari

Son in law	Jawai
Close friend	FN
Familiar friend	FN
Friend	FN/sangi
Unmarried girl	FN
Married girl	FN +ji
Beloved	Pyari/ mayalu
Lover	Mayalu/priya
Doctor	Daktar
Nurse	Narse
Judge	Nyadhis/shriman
Priest	Gurau/pujari
Ambassador	Rajdut
President	Rastrapati
Prince	Raj kumar
Princess	Raj kumari
King	Raja
Queen	Rani
Prime minister	Pardhanmantri
Chairman	Sabhapati/Adhaksha
Waiter	Bhai/dai
Telephone operator	Sir/Dai
Driver	Draibar
Officer	Hakimsap
Member of Parliament	Samsad/sabhasad
Formal opening speech	Mahila tatha sanjjanbrinda
Head master by teacher	Headsir/pradhanadhyapakjyu
Teacher Bindu Wasti by student	FN
Teacher Mahesh Tuladhar by student FN	
Teacher by teacher	FNT
Female student Sanjita Wasti by teacher	FN
Female teacher by student	FNT
Male teacher by student	FNT
Old man	Baje
Young man	Bhai
Person older than addressor	Dai
Child	Babu/nani
Young girl	Nani/baini

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Summary, Conclusion and Implications

4.1 Summary

The subjects of the study were the 30 native speakers of English and 30 native speakers of Kumal who provided the terms of address regarding members of a family, other relatives, friends, an individual, a ruling sovereign, the president, driver, waiter, members in an educational institution, strangers and so on.

Native speakers of Kumal try to establish kinship terms to address even strangers. Kumal has a greater number of kin-titles than English. So, English speakers learning Kumal need sufficient practice for effortless comprehension. Kumal kin-titles such as cousin, nephew, niece, sister-law, brother-in-law etc. require much practice for real clarification. Kumal women feel surprised to learn that most English husbands are addressed by first name. They use pet names or nicknames as well. A nickname is a name used informally instead of a person's real name usually a short form of the actual name or a name connected with one's character or history.

Addressing people in any language is a challenging task and even more complicated across social groups. Addressing a ruling sovereign is easier in English than in Kumal because Kumal has more variant forms which need to be learnt to communicate effectively. In formal situation, the social roles of participants over-ride their personal relationship in determining appropriate terms of address.

English speakers usually make use of title (T), title and last name (TLN), title and first name (TFN), first name (FN), last name alone (LN), multiple name (MN) etc. Similarly, Nepali speakers generally use first name (FN), title (T), title and last name (TLN), title and first name (TFN), last name and title (LNT), first name and title (FNT), last name alone (LN), multiple name (MN) etc. to address each other.

The concluding chapter attempts to encapsulate all the things in a nutshell taking the objectives of the study into consideration.

4.2 Conclusion

The study aimed at exploring terms to address among 60 people including Kumal and English. They consisted of strangers, members of a family, others relatives, members in an educational institution, friends, a ruling sovereign or the president etc.

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data received with the help of two sets of questionnaires i.e. Kumal and English responded by 30 native speakers of Kumal and 30 native speakers of English, the findings of the study can be stated as follows.

- (a) Native speakers of Kumal use kinship terms to address even strangers whereas native speakers of English largely rely on the 'Excuse me' phrase.
- (b) Most of the Kumal kinship terms can function as terms of address whereas, in English, ascending generation only receives title and others are usually addressed by first names.
- (c) The paternal and maternal distinction is not important in English but the distinction is important in Kumal.
- (d) 'Teknonymy' does not exist in the English society but it is found in the Kumal society.
- (e) TLN or TFN in English may be used as LNT or FNT in Kumal.
- (f) In English, students address their teachers by T or TLN whereas Kumal students address their teachers by T, FNT or LNT, likewise, teachers address their students by T, FN, FNT, LN or LNT in Kumal, but in English students are usually addressed by FN or LN.
- (g) A medical doctor may be addressed by T, FN or TLN in English but by T, FNT, LNT, TFN in Kumal.
- (h) The terms of address for the priest, judge, ambassador, king, queen, prince, princess, prime minister etc are rigid because in a formal setting, the social roles of participants over-ride their personal relationship in determining the appropriate term of address. For example, a Catholic priest is addressed as 'Father' even by his own father during a religious ceremony. People's role in formal contexts determine the appropriate term.
- (i) Except in a formal setting, the switch from TLN to FN in English and FNT or LNT to FN in Kumal is usually initiated by the more powerful member of the relationship. Among behavioral manifestations of intimacy, a relatively complete and honest self-disclosure is important.
- (j) Mutual TLN in English or FNT/LNT in Kumal is most commonly found between newly introduced adults.

- (k) Address by title alone is the least intimate term of address because titles usually designate ranks or occupations as in 'Doctor' or 'Waiter'. They devoid of personal content.
- (l) Knowing and using another's first name (FN) is a sign of considerable intimacy or at least a desire for intimacy but it doesn't necessarily indicate friendship or respect. First names are used among people who work together, even though they may not like each other.
- (m) Marital status is sometimes relevant to the choice of title (Mrs. instead of Miss LN) in English but in Kumal, People usually use 'FN Madam' and 'FN Miss' for married and unmarried women respectively. The use of 'ji' or 'jyu' does not help us distinguish the married and the unmarried women.

4.3 Implications

Terms of address play a vital role in establishing the relationship with the addressee. The addressor should take account of the feelings of others making them feel comfortable. Inappropriate choice of term may be offensive. Being polite may also involve the dimension of formality in a formal situation.

Terms of address are complex and vary from language to language. The term of address when used, carries not only the term but also the feeling to the addressee. Moreover, addressing one another usually depends on their age, sex, social class or personal relationship. They are conventional method of direct reference to other people in speech designed especially to acknowledge differences in social situation. They are most rigid in regard to people holding political, ecclesiastical or judicial positions and in regard to those distinguished by birth. The speaker's appropriate choice of term does not unintentionally offend the person to whom he or she is speaking. In formal social intercourse, the manner of personal address is of great importance. This section includes some recommendations and suggestions regarding the applicability of terms of address.

This research will be useful not only to the teachers, students, textbook writers but also to the people who are involved in teaching and learning in general. It will prove beneficial for the Kumal speakers learning English and the English speakers learning Kumal. However, this is an introductory research carried out by a practitioner in a very limited time. Therefore, it cannot be that there are not any shortcomings either. The researcher, on the basis of conclusion, has attempted to forward some suggestions and implications for the most appropriate use of terms of address.

- (a) Kumal learners of English can be taught clarifying kinship terms such as 'dai', 'didi', 'bhai', 'bahini', 'ama', 'ba' etc that can be used to address even a stranger and English learners of Kumal can be suggested using the 'Excuse me!' phrase for the purpose.
- (b) Kumal kintitles can be taught to English speakers learning Kumal by dividing paternal and maternal distinction using a group of men and women. Likewise, English kin-titles can be taught using a group of men and women and grouping them indicate that the distinction between paternal and maternal kin-titles is less important in English.
- (c) A group of men, women and children can act as grandfather, father, grandmother, mother, eldest brother, eldest sister, youngest sister etc. and use the appropriate kin-titles to address each other one by one.
- (d) The kin-title 'cousin' can be taught acting as paternal uncle. Maternal uncle and their sons and daughters for a group of men and women. Then, the sons and daughter address each other by FN in English but by 'dai', 'bhai', 'bahini' in Kumal in terms of age and sex.
- (e) A Kumal speaker learning English understands well when a male sibling, for his brother's or sister's son, calls a nephew. For elucidation, two young men, a woman and two little boys can be used in which a young man calls each of the little boys 'nephew'. However, an English speaker learning Kumal becomes conceptually clear when a male sibling calls 'bhatij' for his brother's son and 'bhanja' for his sister's son.
- (f) A Kumal speaker learning English becomes conceptually clear when a male sibling, for his brother's or sister's daughter, calls a niece. For clarification, two young man, a woman and two little girls can be used in which a young man calls each of the little girls 'niece'. Nevertheless, an English speaker learning Nepali understands well when a male sibling calls 'bhanji' for his sister's daughter and 'bhatiji' for his brother's daughter.
- (g) After making the student know the titles, they can act in roles and address each other accordingly.
- (h) In the classroom, students and teachers can practice by addressing each other appropriately.
- (i) Friends in a group can address each other with appropriate terms of address. Likewise, having formed a group, they can address each other with terms of endearment as well.
- (j) Learners can act themselves as a doctor, judge, priest, ambassador, president, king, queen, prince, prince, princess, prime minister, waiter etc and address each other appropriately.
- (k) Learners, if possible, can visit a hospital, law court, church, embassy, the white house, the Royal Palace, Prime Minister's office, hotel etc. and listen to people how they address each individual.

- (l) To move from TLN to FN in English and from LNT or FNT to FN in Kumal, a relatively complete and self-disclosure is important.

Text-book writers should compose books which should possess terms of address too so that it can be encouraging for the students to initiate a conversation.

4.3.1 Policy Level

- (a) Kumal language being a minority language which lacks script and written literature. It is on way of extinction as it is losing its users day by day. So, government, all the stake holders and conscious Kumal people should make joint efforts to preserve and promote this language promptly.
- (b) The authority concerned, curriculum designers and experts of Kumal language should pay their attention to develop script and design curriculum for imparting the knowledge of this language among Kumal community.

4.3.2 Practice Level

- (a) At present, some conscious Kumal people including their organization 'Nepal Kumal Samaj' are making effort to preserve their language by publishing articles in their language and organizing various cultural programmes.
- (b) Kumal people hesitate to use their language in their society and it is not in practice in the family. The new generations should be handed over this language and encouraged them to communicate in their mother tongue.

4.3.3 Further Research

Present study on terms of address in English and Kumal language can be supportive material for the teachers, textbook writers and also for the researchers who desire to carry out further research work in the related field.

For enhancing communicative competence, the appropriate choice of terms of address should be emphasized because they play a significant role to break the ice with any person. Lack of the knowledge of the correct choice of terms of address results inability to win the heart of the addressee. Moreover, the manner of personal address is rigid regarding people holding political, ecclesiastical or judicial positions as well as those distinguished by birth. As a result, adherence to them is considered necessary.

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Appendices

Appendix-1

Questionnaire for Native Speakers of English

Name :
Address :
Age :
Nationality :
Academic Qualification :
Sex :

Please make responses indicating what terms of address are used for the following.

1. How are the following members addressed in your family?

- a. Father addresses his son:
- b. Son addresses his father:
- c. Son addresses his mother:
- d. Mother addresses her eldest son:
- e. Mother addresses her youngest son:
- f. Father addresses his eldest daughter:
- g. Father addresses his youngest daughter:
- h. Brother addresses his elder sister:
- i. Brother addresses his younger sister:
- j. Sister addresses her elder brother:
- k. Sister addresses her younger brother:
- l. A child addresses his/her step-father:
- m. A child addresses his/her step-mother:
- n. Step-father/step-mother addresses a male child:
- o. Step-father/step-mother addresses a female child:
- p. Husband addresses his wife:
- q. Wife addresses her husband:

2. What term of address would you use for the following relatives?

- a. Your uncle:
- b. Your uncle named Jack:
- c. Your aunt:
- d. Your aunt named Rose:
- e. Your male cousin elder than you:
- f. Your male cousin younger than you:
- g. Your female cousin elder than you:
- h. Your female cousin younger than you:
- i. Your cousin, John who is younger:
- j. Your cousin, Henry who is elder:
- k. Your grandfather:

- l. Your grandmother:
- m. Your grandson:
- n. Your granddaughter:
- o. Your nephew:
- p. Your nephew named Harry:
- q. Your niece :
- r. Your niece named Mary:
- s. Your son-in-law:
- t. Your sister-in-law:

3. How do you address your friends?

- a. You address a familiar friend, David:
- b. You address an unmarried girl, Laura White:
- c. You address a married woman, Eliza Brown:
- d. Without distinguishing between married and unmarried, you call Marry Black:

4. What are the terms of endearment for the following?

- a. Father:
- b. Mother:
- c. Daughter:
- d. Son:
- e. Beloved:
- f. Lover:
- g. Close friend:

5. How are the following person addressed in your community?

- a. A medical Doctor:
- b. A Nurse in a hospital:
- c. A Doctor named, William Couch:
- d. A Judge:
- e. A Priest:
- f. An ambassador:
- g. The President:
- h. A king or queen:
- i. A prince or princess:
- j. Prime minister:
- k. A chairman:
- l. A waiter in a hotel:
- m. A telephone operator in an office:
- n. A taxi driver in a hire:
- o. An officer:
- p. A member of parliament:

6. How are the following persons addressed in an academic institution?

- a. A teacher to headmaster:
- b. A teacher to a female teacher, Lucy Bush:
- c. A student to a male teacher, Lengen Smith:
- d. A teacher to a male teacher:
- e. A student to a female teacher, Elina:
- f. The headmaster to a teacher:
- g. A student to a teacher:
- h. A teacher to a student named Rosy:

7. How would you attract the attention of the following strangers?

- a. The stranger is an old man:
- b. The stranger is a young man:
- c. The stranger is a person older than you:
- d. The stranger is an old woman:
- e. The stranger is a child:
- f. The stranger is a young girl:

Thank you very much for your kind co-operation.

Appendix-2

s'dfn dft[efifLsf nflu k|ZgfjnL

नाम	:
ठेगाना	:
उमेर	:
राष्ट्रियता	:
पेसा	:
शैक्षिक योग्यता	:
लिङ्ग	:

कृपया निम्न अवस्थामा निम्न व्यक्तिहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा आफूले प्रयोग गर्ने सम्बोधन शब्दहरू मात्र उल्लेख गर्नुहोला ।

१. परिवारमा कुन कुन सम्बोधन शब्द प्रयोग गरिन्छ ?

- (क) बाबुले छोरोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ख) छोरोले बाबुलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ग) छोरोले आमालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (घ) आमाले जेठो छोरोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ङ) आमाले कान्छो छोरोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (च) बाबुले जेठी छोरीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (छ) बाबुले कान्छी छोरीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ज) भाइले दिदीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (झ) दाइले बहिनीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ञ) बहिनीले दाईलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ट) दिदीले भाइलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ठ) आफ्नो सौतेलो बाबुलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ड) आफ्नो सौतेनी आमालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ढ) सौतेलो बाबु/सौतेनी आमाले सौतेलो छोरोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ण) सौतेलो बाबु/सौतेनी आमाले सौतेनी छोरीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (त) श्रीमान्ले श्रीमतीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (थ) श्रीमतीले श्रीमानलाई बोलाउँदा :

२. आफ्ना अन्य नातेदारहरूलाई बोलाउँदा कुन, कुन सम्बोधन शब्द प्रयोग गरिन्छ ?

- (क) आफ्नो काका/मामालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ख) हरि नामको काका/मामालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ग) आफ्नो सानीआमा/फुपु/माईजुलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (घ) आफ्नो गीता नामकी सानीआमा/फुपु/माईजुलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ङ) काका/मामाको आफूभन्दा जेठो छोरोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (च) काका/मामाको आफूभन्दा जेठी छोरीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (छ) काका/मामाको प्रेम नाम गरेको आफूभन्दा कान्छो छोरोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ज) काका/मामाको दिनेश नाम गरेको आफूभन्दा जेठो छोरोलाई बोलाउँदा :

- (भ) हजुरबुबालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ज) हजुरआमालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ट) नातीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ठ) नातिनीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ड) आफ्नो भतिजो/भान्जोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ढ) आफ्नो भतिजी/भान्जीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ण) युमी नामकी भतिजी/भान्जीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (त) आफ्नो ज्वाँईलाई सासु/ससुराले बोलाउँदा :
- (थ) आफ्नो बुहारीलाई बोलाउँदा :

३. आफ्ना साथीहरूलाई कसरी बोलाईन्छ ?

- (क) घनिष्ट साथी मनिक लाल महतोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ख) औपचारिक सम्बन्ध भएको रोशनी कुमाल नामको साथीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ग) विवाहित अनिता कुमाललाई बोलाउँदा :
- (घ) विवाहित/अविवाहित नतोकी रीमा अधिकारीलाई बोलाउँदा :

४. निम्न व्यक्तिहरूलाई मायालु सम्बोधन के, के हुन् ?

- (क) बुबालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ख) आमालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ग) छोरीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (घ) छोरोलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ड) प्रेमिकालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (च) प्रेमीलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (छ) घनिष्ट साथीलाई बोलाउँदा :

५. निम्न व्यक्तिहरूलाई कसरी सम्बोधन गरिन्छ ?

- (क) डाक्टरलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ख) अस्पतालमा नर्सलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ग) गोपाल राईमाझी नामको डाक्टरलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (घ) न्यायधिशलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (ड) पुजारीलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (च) राजदुतलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (छ) राष्ट्रपतिलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (ज) राजा/रानीलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (भ) राजकुमार/राजकुमारीलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (ज) प्रधानमन्त्रीलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (ट) सभापतिलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (ठ) होटलमा वेरालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ड) ट्याक्सी चालकलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ढ) कार्यालयमा टेलिफोन अपरेटरलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ण) अधिकृतलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :
- (त) सभासदलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा :

६. निम्न व्यक्तिहरूलाई शैक्षिक संस्थामा कसरी सम्बोधन गरिन्छ ?

- (क) शिक्षकले प्रधानाध्यापकलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ख) बिन्दु वस्ती नामको शिक्षकलाई शिक्षकले बोलाउँदा :
- (ग) महेश तुलाधर नामको शिक्षकलाई विद्यार्थीले बोलाउँदा :
- (घ) शिक्षकले शिक्षकलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ङ) विद्यार्थीले शिक्षकलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (च) प्रधानाध्यापकले शिक्षकलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (छ) विद्यार्थीले शिक्षकलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ज) शिक्षकले सन्जिता वस्ती नामको विद्यार्थीलाई बोलाउँदा :

७. निम्न अवस्थामा अपरिचित व्यक्तिहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दा कुन कुन शब्द प्रयोग गरिन्छ ?

- (क) बुढो अपरिचित पुरुषलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ख) आफूभन्दा कम उमेरको अपरिचित व्यक्तिलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ग) आफूभन्दा बढी उमेरको अपरिचित व्यक्तिलाई बोलाउँदा :
- (घ) बुढी अपरिचित महिलालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (ङ) अपरिचित बालक/बालिकालाई बोलाउँदा :
- (च) आफ्नो उमेरको अपरिचित महिलालाई बोलाउँदा :

सहयोगको लागि धन्यवाद ।

Appendix-3

Table-38
Addressing one's Son

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
(E) babu/Chhora	22	73.33	FN	20	66.67
(E) FN	6	20	Son	8	26.67
(E) jetha/Maila/Saila/Kanchha	2	6.67	Hey FN	2	6.67

Table-39
Addressing One's Father

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Buba/ba	16	53.33	Dad	20	66.67
Babai	14	46.67	Daddy/Father	10	33.33

Table-40
Addressing One's Mother

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Ama	19	63.33	Mum	20	66.67
Ambai	11	36.67	Mummy/Mother	10	33.33

Table-41
Addressing One's Eldest Son

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Babu/thulobabu	16	53.33	FN	22	73.33
Babu/jetha	8	26.67	Son	4	13.35
FN	6	20	Hey FN	2	6.67
			Dear/Honey	2	6.67

Table-42
Addressing One's Youngest Son

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Kancha/babu/kanchababu	16	53.33	FN	24	80
Sanu	5	16.67	Son	3	10
Sanchora	5	16.67	Hey son	2	6.67
FN	4	13.33	Dear/Honey	1	3.33

Table-43**Addressing One's Eldest Daughter**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Thuli/nani/thulnani	14	46.67	FN	18	60
Chhori/thulchhori	10	33.33	Hey FN	6	20
FN	6	20	Daughter	6	20

Table-44**Addressing One's Youngest Daughter**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Kanchhi/kanchhichori/chhori	12	40	FN	16	53.33
Sani/sananni	10	33.33	Hey FN	10	33.33
FN	8	26.67	Daughter	4	13.35

Table-45**Addressing One's Elder Sister**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Didi	14	46.67	FN	22	73.33
Thulididi/sandidi	11	36.67	Sis/sister	7	23.33
FN+didi	4	13.33	Hey/FN	1	3.33
FN	1	3.33			

Table-46**Addressing One's Younger Sister**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Bahni/baini/kanchhi	13	43.33	FN	22	73.33
Nani/nanu	12	40	Sis/sister	4	13.33
FN	5	16.67	Hey FN	4	13.33

Table-47**Addressing One's Elder Brother**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Dai/Daji	24	80	FN	26	86.67
Thuldai/maldai/kanchhadai	2	6.67	Hey FN	4	13.33
Thuldaji/kanchhadaji/sandaji	2	6.67			
FN+dai	2	6.67			

Table-48**Addressing One's Younger Brother**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Bhai/babu	27	90	FN	26	86.67
FN	2	6.67	Bro/Brother	3	10
Thulobhai/mailobhai/sanobhai	1	3.33	Hey FN	1	3.33

Table-49**Addressing One's Stepfather**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Buba/babai	16	53.33	Dad	18	60
Kanchhaba	11	36.67	FN	10	33.33
Bau	3	10	Father	2	6.67

Table-50**Addressing One's Stepmother**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Ama	12	40	Mum	16	53.33
Sanai/Masi	18	60	FN	11	36.67
			Mother	2	6.67
			Stepmother	1	3.33

Table-51**Addressing a Stepdaughter**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
FN	20	66.67	FN	27	90
Chhori/nani	4	13.35	Daughter	2	6.67
Thuli/maili/kanchhi	4	13.35	Pet Name	1	3.33
Pet Name	2	6.67			

Table-52**Addressing One's Wife**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
FN	10	33.33	FN	14	46.67
E (Son/daughter's name) ki ama	12	40	Dear/ Darling	11	36.67
Budhi/ budhiya	8	26.67	Honey/ Babe/ Baby	5	16.67

Table-53**Addressing one's Husband**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
E (son/ daughter's) ko (ba/babai)	21	70	FN	20	66.67
E Hajur/Budha	9	30	Dear/Darling	6	20
			Babe/Baby	2	6.67
			Honey	2	6.67

Table-54**Addressing one's Paternal/ Maternal Uncle**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Mama)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sanaba	10	33.33	Mama	26	86.67
Thulba/mailoba/sailoba/ kanchhaba	14	46.67	Thumama/San mama	4	13.33
FN+ Sanaba	6	20			

Table-55**Addressing one's Uncle (Paternal/Maternal)**

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Uncle	27	90
FN	3	10

Table-56**Addressing One's Paternal/Maternal Uncle 'Hari'**

Kumal (Kanchhaba)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Hari sanaba	20	66.67	Harimama	12	40
Hari kanchhaba	10	33.33	Mama	18	60

Table-57**Addressing One's Paternal/Maternal Uncle 'Jack'**

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Uncle Jack	17	56.67
Jack	12	40
Uncle	1	3.33

Table-58
Addressing One's Sanei/phupu/maiju (Aunt)

Kumal (Sanei)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Maiju)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Phupu)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sanei	25	83.33	Maiju	26	86.67	Phupu	16	53.33
Saniama	5	16.67	Maiju	4	13.33	Didi	14	46.67

Table-59
Addressing One's Aunt

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Aunt/Auntie/Aunty	24	80
Aunty FN	2	6.67
FN	4	13.33

Table-60
Addressing One's Sanima/Phupu/Maiju named Gita

Kumal (Sanei)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Maiju)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Phupu)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Gita sanei	12	40	Gita maiju	13	43.33	Gita phupu	16	53.33
Saniama	18	60	Maiju	17	56.67	Phupu	14	46.67

Table-61
Addressing One's Aunt named Mary

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Aunt Mary	22	73.33
Auntie Mary/Aunty Mary	3	10
Mary	3	10
Auntie	2	6.67

Table-62
Addressing One's Cousin

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
FN	29	96.67
Pet name	1	3.33

Table-63
Addressing One's Cousin (Kumal)

Kumal (Cousin)	Terms of Address	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Elder male cousin	Dai/	20	66.67
	Daji	10	33.33
Younger male cousin	Bhai	16	53.33
	FN	14	46.67
Elder female cousin	Didi	25	83.33
Younger female cousin	Baini/nani	24	80
	FN	6	20

Table-64
Addressing One's Younger Cousin (Prem/John)

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Bhai	12	40	John	29	96.67
Prembabu	10	33.33	Pet name	1	3.33
Premhbhai	6	20			
Prem	2	6.67			

Table-65
Addressing One's Elder Cousin (Dinesh/John)

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Dineshdai	22	73.33	John	29	96.67
Dai/daji	6	20	Pet name	1	3.33
Dineshdaji	2	6.67			

Table-66
Addressing One's Grandfather

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Hajurba	12	40	Grandpa/Granddad	16	53.33
Baje	18	60	Grandfather/Granddaddy	12	40
			Papa	2	6.67

Table-67**Addressing One's Grandmother**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Hajurama	8	26.67	Grandma	15	50
Bajyai	18	60	Nan/Nanna/Nanny	6	20
Budhibajai	4	13.33	Granny	5	16.67
			Grandmother/Grandmum	4	13.33

Table-68**Addressing One's Grandson**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Nati/babu	15	50	FN	29	96.67
FN	10	33.33	Pet name/Grandson	1	3.33
Natibabu	5	16.67			

Table-69**Addressing One's Granddaughter**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Natini/nani/natininani	26	86.67	FN	29	96.67
FN	4	13.33	Pet name/Granddaughter	1	3.33

Table-70**Addressing One's Nephew**

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
FN	28	93.33
Pet name	2	6.67

Table- 71**Addressing One's Bhatija/Bhanja (Nephew) named Hari**

Kumal (Bhatija)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Bhanja)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Hari	8	26.67	Haribhanja/bhanich	18	60
Hari bhatija/bhatija	20	66.67	Haribabu/babu	8	26.67
Haribabu	2	6.67	Bhanjahari	4	13.33

Table-72**Addressing One's Nephew named Harry**

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Harry	28	93.33
Pet name	2	6.67

Table-73**Addressing One's Bhatiji/Bhanji (Niece)**

Kumal (Bhatiji)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Bhanji)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Bhatiji/nani/chori	23	76.67	Bhanji/nani	22	73.33
FN	4	13.33	Bhanjinani	4	13.33
Maiya/nanu	3	10	FN+bhanji	2	6.67
FN+bhatiji	1	3.33	FN	2	6.67

Table-74**Addressing One's Niece**

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
FN	29	96.67
Pet name	1	3.33

Table-75**Addressing One's Bhatiji/Bhanji named Yumi**

Kumal (Bhatiji)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Bhanji)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Bhatiji/nani/chhori	23	76.67	Yumibhanji/bhanji	24	80
Yumibhatiji/chhori	4	13.33	Yuminani/bhanjinani	4	13.33
Bhatijinani	3	10	Yumi	2	6.67

Table-76**Addressing One's Niece named Mary**

English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mary	28	93.33
Pet name	2	6.67

Table-77
Addressing a Familiar Friend (Manik/David)

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Manik	16		(Hi/hey/hello) David	20	
Manu	10		(Hey/hello) Mate	3	
Mane	4		Buddy/Man/Brother	3	
			David, Mate	2	
			David	1	
			Pet name	1	

Table-78
Addressing One's Friend Rosani Kumal or Laura White

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Rosaniji	28	93.33	Laura	16	53.33
Kumalji	2	6.67	Miss White	14	46.67

Table-79
Addressing an Married Woman Anita Kumal/Eliza Brown

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Anitaji	18	60	Mrs Brown	20	66.67
Anita Madam	10	33.33	Eliza	8	26.67
Kumalji	2	6.67	(Hi/hey) Eliza	2	6.67

Table-80
Addressing a Woman without Distinguishing between Single and Married Rima Adhikari/Mary Black

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Rimaji	20	66.67	Mary	16	53.33
Rima	10	33.33	Ms Black	14	46.67

Table-81
Addressing One's Beloved

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Priyasi/priya	10	33.33	Dear/Darling/love	15	50
priyatama	8	26.67	Sweetie/Sweetheart/Sugar	7	23.33
Pyari/mayalu/pran	6	20	Honey/Hon/Honey-pie	6	20
FN/FN +maiya	6	20	Dearest/My love	2	6.67

Table-82
Addressing One's Lover

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Priya/priyasi	12	40	Dear/Darling/Love	12	40
Pyari	8	26.67	Sweetie/Sweetheart/Sugar	8	26.67
FN	8	26.67	Honey/Hon/Honey-pie/Capcake	4	13.33
Mayalu	2	6.67	Babe/Baby/Angel	4	13.33
			Dearest/My love	1	3.33
			FN	1	3.33

Table-83
Addressing One's Familiar Friend

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
FN	12	40	FN	18	60
Mitra/sathi	10	33.33	Mate/Buddy	5	16.67
Sangi	8	26.67	Dear/Sweetie/My love	4	13.33
			Dude/pal	3	10

Table-84
Addressing One's Father

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Ba/babai	22	73.33	Dad	20	66.67
Buwa	8	26.67	Daddy/papa	8	26.67
			Pop/father	2	6.67

Table-85
Addressing One's Mother

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Ama	21	70	Mum	18	60
Amabai	8	26.67	Mummy	10	33.33
Budhimau	1	3.33	Mama/ Mamma	2	6.67

Table-86
Addressing One's Son

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Babu	20		Dear/Love	12	
Chhora	6		FN	10	
Babuchora	2		Son/My son/My dear son	6	
Baburaja	2		Honey/Sweetie/Buddy	2	

Table-87
Addressing One's Daughter

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Nanu/nani	18	60	Dear/Darling	12	40
Chori	5	16.67	FN	8	26.67
Sanu/sani	3	10	Sweetie/Suger/Dearest	5	16.67
Maiya/bhunti/kali	3	10	Hon/Honey/Babe/(My) Baby	2	6.67
FN	1		Daughter/My daughter/My deardaughter	2	6.67
			Princess/Little princess	1	3.33

Table-88
Addressing One's Medical Doctor

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Daktar sahib	20	66.67	Doctor	17	56.67
Daktar sab/sap	10	33.33	Dr LN	12	40
			FN	1	3.33

Table-89
Addressing a Medical Doctor Gopal Rayamajhi/Willam Couch

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Gopal daktar sahib (sab/sap)	15	50	Dr Couch	20	66.67
Daktar sahib	6	20	Mr Couch	9	30
Rayamajhi daktar saheb	5	16.67	William	1	3.33
Daktar Gopal	4	13.33			

Table-90
Addressing a Judge

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sirman	30	100	Your Honor	27	90
			Mr LN	2	6.67
			My Lord	1	3.33

Table-91
Addressing a Priest

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Pujari/Garau	12	40	Father	24	80
Panditji/panditbaje	11	36.67	Father FN	4	13.33
Guru	6	20	Mr LN	2	6.67
Baje/puretba	1	3.33			

Table-92
Addressing a Formal Opening of a Speech

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mahila tatha sajanbrinda!	25	83.33	Ladies and Gentlemen	27	90

Table-93
Addressing an Ambassador

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mahamahim	25	83.33	Mr Ambassador	20	66.67
Mahamahim rajdut	5	16.67	Mr/Madam Ambassador	4	13.33
			Your Excellency	6	20

Table-94
Addressing the President

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mahamahim	24	80	Mr President	28	93.33
Mahamahim rastrapati	6	20	Mr/Madam President	2	6.67

Table-95
Addressing a King

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mausuf sarkar	12	40	Your Majesty	22	73.33
Sarkar	10	33.33			
Sripach maharajdhiraj sarkar	6	20			
Sripach maharajdhiraj	2	6.67			

Table- 96
Addressing a Queen

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mausuf sarkar	14	46.67	Your Majesty	17	56.67
Sarkar	9	30			
Sripach badamaharani sarkar	5	16.67			
Sripach badamaharani	2	6.67			

Table-97
Addressing a Prince

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mausuf sakrkar	8	26.67	Your Highness	22	73.33
Sarkar	9	30	Your Royal Highness	8	26.67
Sripach adhiraj kumar	5	16.67			
Sripach adhiraj kumar sarkar	3	10			
Sripach yubarajdhiraj	5	16.67			

Table-98
Addressing a Princess

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sarkar	10	33.33	Your Highness	18	60
Sripach adhiraj kumari	6	20	Your Royal Highness	2	6.67
Sripach adhiraj kumara sarkar	6	20			
Sripach yubaragni sarkar	8	26.67			

Table-99
Addressing an Officer

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Hakimsap (saheb)	14	46.67	Sir	16	53.33
Sir	9	30	Officer	12	40
Adhikritjyu	7	23.33	Title (LN)	2	6.67

Table-100
Addressing the Prime Minister

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sammananiya pradhanmantri	22	73.33	Mr Prime Minister	16	53.33
Pradhanmantrijyu	8	26.67	Prime Minister	14	46.67

Table-101
Addressing the Chairman in English

English (Male)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English (Female)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mr Chairman	22	73.33	Madam Chairman	12	40
Mr Chairman/Chairperson	8	26.67	Madam Chairperson	8	26.67

Table-102
Addressing the Chairman (Sabhapati) in Kumal

Kumal (Male)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	Kumal (Female)	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sabhapatijyu	22	73.33	Sabhapatijyu	25	83.33
Sabhapati mahodaya	8	26.67	Sabhapati mahodaya	5	16.67

Table-103**Addressing a Waiter in a Hotel**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Bhai	22	73.33	Waiter	21	70
Kancha/babu	5	16.67	Excuse me	5	16.67
Dai	3	10	Sir	3	10
			Hello/FN	1	3.33

Table-104**Addressing a Telephone Operator**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Bhai/dai	14	46.67	Operator	16	53.33
Operator ji/jyu	6	20	FN	6	20
Operator sab	6	20	Excuse me	4	13.33
Sir	2	6.67	Sir	2	6.67
FN	2	6.67	Hello	2	6.67

Table-105**Addressing a Taxi-Driver**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Taxi	16	53.33	Taxi/Cabbie	12	40
Guruji	5	16.67	Driver	7	23.33
Dai/bhai	4	13.33	Sir	3	10
Taxi chalakji	2	6.67	Hello/Hey	3	10
Driver sap	2	6.67	Excuse me	3	10
Taxiwalla bhai	1	3.33	Mate!	2	6.67

Table-106**Addressing a Nurse**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sister	16	53.33	Nurse	20	66.67
Didi	6	20	Excuse me, nurse	5	16.67
Bahini/baini	6	20	FN	2	6.67
Nurse	2	6.67	Sister	2	6.67
			Hello	1	3.33

Table-107**Addressing a Male Teacher**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sir	18	60	Mr.LN	21	70
Guru	6	20	Sir	9	30
FN Sir	6	20			

Table-108**Addressing a Female Teacher**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Miss/Madam	21	70	Miss LN/Mrs LN	22	73.33
Guruama/Madam	8	26.67	Miss/Ma'am	8	26.67
FN Miss/FN Madam	1	3.33			

Table-109**Addressing a Male Teacher Mahesh Tuladhar/Lengen Smith**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Mahesh Sir	20	66.67	Mr. Smith	24	80
Tuladhar Guru	8	26.66	Sir	5	16.67
Sir/Guru	2	6.67	Lengen	1	3.33

Table-110**Addressing a Female Teacher Bindu Wasti/Lucy Bush**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Bindu Miss/Madam	22	73.33	Miss / Mrs Bush	21	70
Bindu Guruama	4	13.33	Miss/Madam	4	13.33
Wasti Miss/Madam	4	13.33	Ms Bush	4	13.33
			Lucy	1	3.33

Table-111**Addressing a Girl Student**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
FN	22	73.33	FN	28	93.33
Nani	6	20	Young Lady/FN	2	6.67
Baini/bahini	2	6.67			

Table-112**Addressing a Girl Student Sanjita Wasti/Rosy**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sanjita	22	73.33	Rosy	30	100
Sanjitanani	4	13.33			
Sanjita bahini	4	13.33			

Table-113**Addressing a Boy Student**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
FN	22	73.33	FN	28	93.33
Babu/bhai	8	26.67	LN/Young man	2	6.67

Table-114**Addressing a Headmaster by a Teacher**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Headsir	21	70	Mr LN	12	40
Pradhandhyapakjyu	4	13.33	FN	10	33.33
Sir	5	16.67	Miss/Mrs LN	8	26.67

Table-115**Addressing a Teacher by Headmaster**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sir/FN Sir	22		Mr LN	14	
FNji	6		FN	14	
Madam/Guruji	2		Miss/Mrs LN	2	

Table-116**Addressing a Young Man as a Stranger**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Sangi/sathi	17	56.67	Excuse me	20	66.67
e hajur	8	26.67	Excuse me, Sir	5	16.67
Dai/bhai	5	16.67	Hello/hi/hey	3	10
			Excuse me, young man	1	3.33
			Sir	1	3.33

Table-117**Addressing a Young Woman as a Stranger**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
e hajur	10	33.33	Excuse me	20	66.67
Didi/Baini	15	50	Excuse me, Miss	4	13.33
Sangi/Sathi	413.33		Hello/Hey/Hi	3	10
			Young lady	2	6.67
			Miss	1	3.33

Table-118**Addressing an Old Woman as a Stranger**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Ama/abai	22	73.33	Excuse me,	16	53.33
e bajai	6	20	Excuse me, Ma'am	10	33.33
Didi	1	3.33	Excuse me, madam	2	6.67
e hajurama	1	3.33	Hello, Ma'am	1	3.33
			Ma'am	1	3.33

Table-119**Addressing an Old Man as a Stranger**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Ba/Baje	26	86.67	Excuse me	14	46.66
Budhaba	2	6.67	Excuse me, Sir	12	40
e hajur	1	3.33	Hello, Sir	2	6.67
Dai	1	3.33	Sir	2	6.67

Table-120**Addressing a Person Older than an Addressor**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
e dai/daju	16	53.33	Excuse me	22	73.33
Didi	10	33.33	Excuse me, Sir/Ma'am	4	13.33
e hajur	2	6.67	Sir/Madam	2	6.67
ba	2	6.67	Pardon me	1	3.33
			Hello	1	3.33

Table-121**Addressing a Child**

Kumal	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)	English	No. of Informants	Percentage (%)
Babu/nani	22	73.33	Excuse me	15	50
Bhai/babu	4	13.33	Hello	9	30
Baini/nani	4	13.33	Hey (kid/you/little boy/girl)	4	13.33
			Hi	2	6.67