

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is the most powerful, convenient and permanent means of communication by the help of which we can establish relationship in the society. Language, in this sense, is a possession of a social group which is an indispensable set of rules that permits its members to interact and cooperate with each other. In other words, it performs as a means of nourishing and developing culture and establishing human relations. Therefore, it is essential to fulfil the basic requirements of human beings in their life.

Language is regarded as the most unique gift that sets human beings apart from the rest of living beings. It is the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. It is one of the significant means by which we can perform several things like communication, thinking, group solidarity, inter-linguistic conflict, nation building, control, creation and so on. We can not think of any social, academic and artistic activities going on without language.

Language is human species' innate possession which appears to be the most important means of communication in social context. Gimson (1976, p.30) defines language as "a system of conventional signals used for communication by a whole community." Malinowski (1884-1942) maintains that "language is dependent on its society in the sense that a language involves in response to the specific demands of the society in which it is used." Similarly, Sapir (1921,p.8) defines language as "a purely human and non-instinctive methods of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntary produced symbols."

Language, thus, is a social phenomenon which takes place in communication for the interaction and cooperation of the social group to express their ideas, feeling and emotions.

1.1.1 An Overview of the English Language

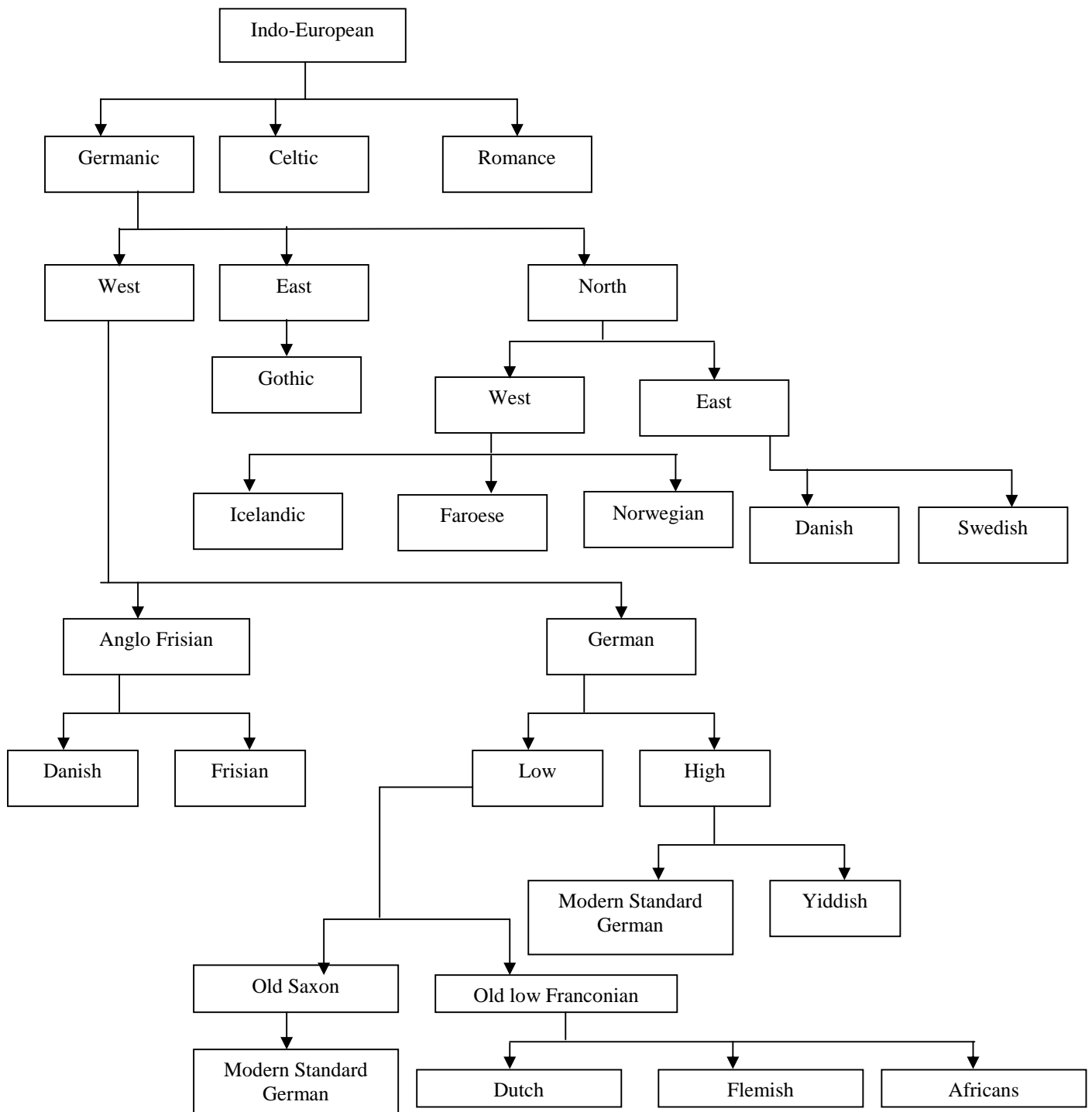
English is the most widely used language in the history of our planet. One in every seven human beings can speak it. Therefore, the English Language is identified as the dominant language because of its widespread function in the world. It is the first language of the United Kingdom which serves today as a lingua franca in many parts of the world due to its significant role. It has become a native language for some speakers and a second language or foreign language for still others.

The English language has become a world or a globally because of the rapid spread of industrial development, science and technology, international trade and commerce and the close independence of nations. As the world has become smaller because of the latest scientific discoveries and development in the field of communication, the importance of English as an international language has increased throughout the world. Due to the overall use, the English language has become an indispensable source of knowledge for all.

It is the English Language that has served itself as an invaluable means to access new scientific, medical and technological information. Nearly a quarter of the world's population is already fluent or competent in English (Crystal, 1999). More than half of the world's books and three quarters of international mail are in English. Pahuja (1999,p.1) states that if we look at the media, we find at over 50% of world's newspapers, over 50% world's scientific and technical periodicals and more than 60% of world's stations use English as medium of communication.

The English language has played the crucial role in the international domains of political life, business, safety, communication, entertainment, media and education. It has performed as a bridge to fulfil the basic needs of the countries in their political, social, economical and cultural helps. The English language has reached in every continent being either the first language or foreign language which has received great prestige due to official implementation, in some of the countries. Such a prestigious language belongs to the largest and most significant language family named Indo European language. The position of this language in this family can be shown below.

Diagram No. 1 Position of English in Indo European Family



(Source: Asher, 1994)

1.1.2 Need and Importance of the English Language in Nepal

Nepal is said to have different ethnic groups with their own mother language. However, the Nepali language is the national language which plays the role of a lingua franca among the Nepalese people. It is used in the field of administration, education, information and media.

Though there is a huge use of the Nepali language in different fields, it does not have access to the scientific and technical knowledge of the modern world due to its inadequacy for transmission of science and technology and for international communication. English, therefore, is needed to expose with the world's ever increasing explosion of knowledge and technological achievement. Because it attempts to keep in touch with the outside world in bringing about revolutionary changes in the field of education, medicine, science and technology, transport and communication.

The importance of the English Language, at the age of scientific discoveries and development, need not to be over emphasized. It is principal language for international communication and gateways to the world body of language. English, therefore, is the language of higher education, business, mass media and diplomacy. By observing this real fact, the English language has been given great importance. Sthapit (2003,p.2-3) points out that the Nepalese learners need to learn English for the following activities:

-) To participate in classroom interaction.
-) To study course materials and other related academic or professional matters
-) To use it as a medium of expression in assignment test and examination.
-) To read things for pleasure and general information.
-) To gain access to the world body of knowledge.
-) To appreciate movies, plays, talks, radio and TV programmes.
-) To keep themselves abreast to what is going on around the world.
-) To participate in international meeting, seminars, conference etc.
-) To communicate with foreigners in general.
-) To develop their personality and enhance their career development.

1.1.3 Formal Teaching and Impact of English in Nepal

Teaching English was started at Durbar High School in 1854 B.S. for the first time in Nepal. But now, it has occupied an important place in the educational system of Nepal. In the context of Nepal, it is taught as a compulsory subject from grade four up to the bachelor's level. The English medium schools teach it from the very beginning level. The implementation of this subject as a compulsory refers that it is basic necessity of learners for learning to expose the out culture as well as the broad knowledge.

English has made its significant position in Nepal. According to Crystal (1997), more than 5.9 million people in Nepal use English as a second language. The number of people using it as a secondary language is still growing up. The rapid growth of English medium schools and their impact on society proves the importance of English in Nepal. It has become a powerful vehicle for the transmission of civilization and culture due to its significant role in accelerating the modernization process of Nepal.

1.1.4 The Sociolinguistic Scenario of Nepal

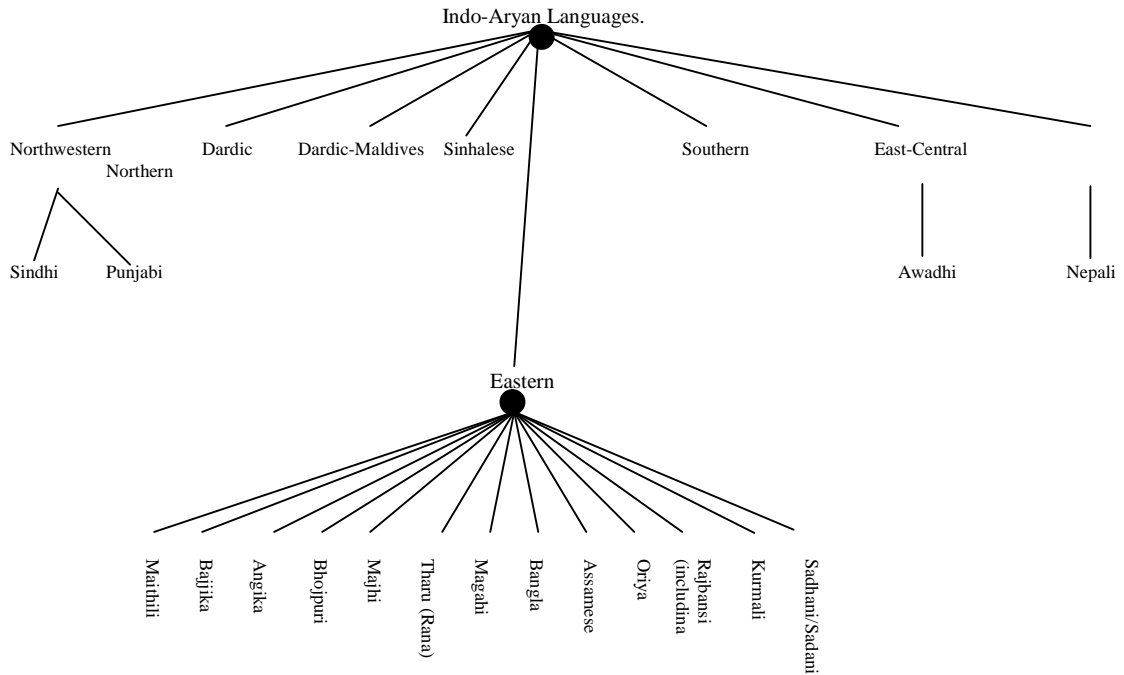
Nepal is a multiracial, multicultural and multilingual country. It is a country of linguistic diversity which has been fertile land for languages. According to the Population Census 2001, the number of language spoken in Nepal as mother tongue is 92 and 16,8,340 (0.74%) number of people speak 'unknown languages'. But National Languages Policy Recommendation Commission (2050) reports that there are 70 languages in Nepal out of which 63 are the languages of indigenous nationalities of Nepal.

1.1.4.1 Language Family

All the language of Nepal and their dialects have their genetic affiliation to at least four language families namely Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic/Munda and Dravidian. The languages that are classified under the four language families are shown as below:

[i] The Indo-Aryan Family

Diagram No. 2 The Indo Aryan Language Family



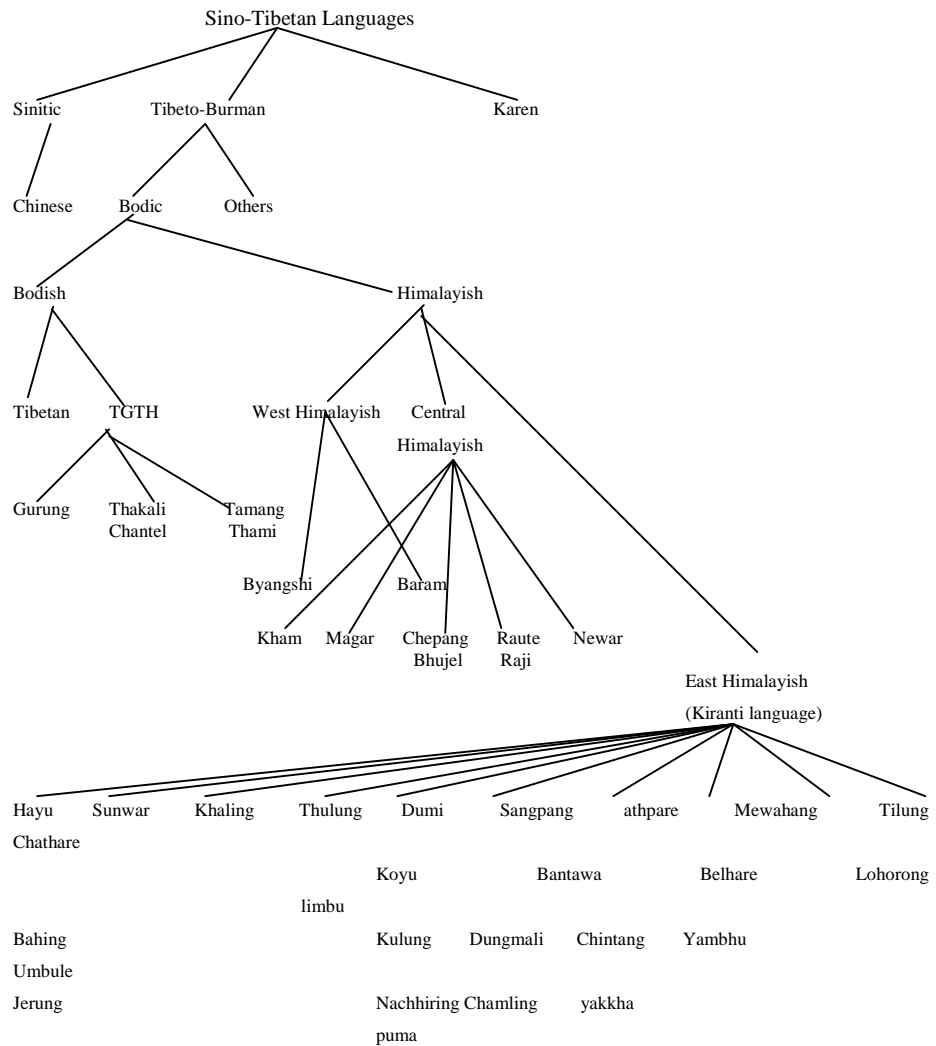
(Adapted from Language by Y.P. Yadav in Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003 Volume I.P. 145)

In the context of Nepal, Indo-European family comprises 80% of the Indo-Aryan languages. It, therefore, forms the largest group of languages spoken in Nepal. The Indo-Aryan languages spoken in Nepal can be genetically subcategorized in the diagram as mentioned above.

[ii] Tibeto - Burman Family

Tibeto-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan family is another sub-group of languages spoken in Nepal. Though it is spoken by relatively small number of speakers, it consists of the largest number of languages, viz.57 whereas the number of speakers of Indo-Aryan family of language is growing, that of Sino-Tibetan is declining.

Diagram No. 3 The Sino Tibetan Language Family

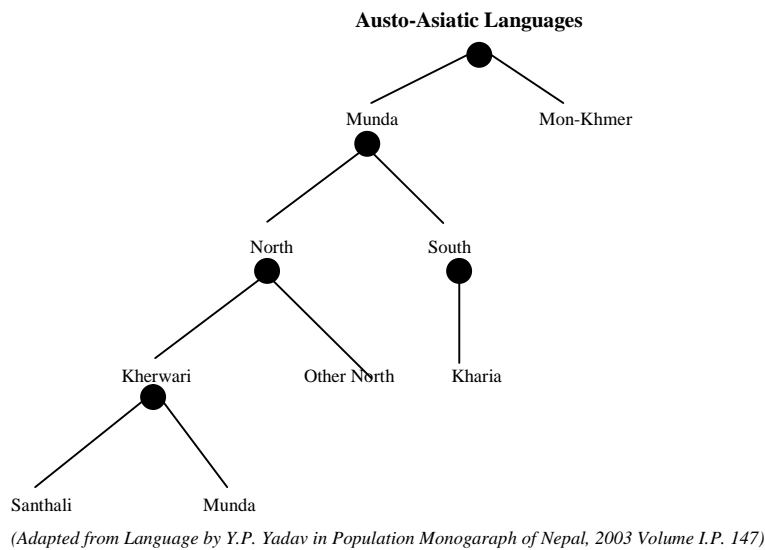


(Adapted from Language by Y.P. Yadav in Population Monogarith of Nepal, 2003 Volume I.P. 146)

[iii] Austro-Asiatic/Munda

The other two minor language groups include Austric branch of Austro-Asiatic family and Dravidian family of languages. The Austric languages comprise Santhai of Northern Munda group and Khariya of Southern Munda group. All the Austric languages are spoken by tribal people from the eastern Terai. The genetic affiliation of Austric languages can be shown as follows:

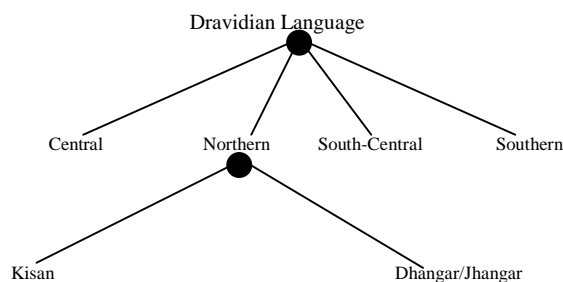
Diagram No. 4 The Austro-Asiatic Language Family



[iv] Dravidian

The Languages that belong to Dravidian family of languages are Jhangar, spoken in the east of the Koshi river, and Dhangar, in the west of the Koshi river. According to Census, 2001, it is spoken by 0.13% of total population of the country. The genetic affiliation of Jhangar or Dhangar is shown in the following diagram :

Diagram No. 5 The Dravidian Language Family



(Adapted from Language by Y.P. Yadav in Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003 Volume I.P. 147)

1.1.4.2 Criterian Classification of Languages Spoken in Nepal

There are many languages spoken in Nepal. Some languages have their own written script. Whereas other are spoken only. There are other more languages having written script in emerging condition and some are in the condition of extinction. Linguists claim that the languages spoken by a fewer than 1000 speakers are in the verge of

extinction. Any language that has at least 1,00,000 speakers is called to have maintained its existence.

The languages spoken in Nepali can be classified on the basis of the following criteria:

[i] Languages with Written Script

The Languages that have their own written script are presented below.

Nepali	Maithali	Awadi
Limbu	Bhojpuri	Hindi
Newari	Urdu	
Bhote/Tibeta		

[ii] Languages Having Written Script in Emerging Condition

The Languages the script of which are in emerging condition are presented below.

Sherpa	Magar	Kulung
Thakali	Thulung	Bantawa
Gurung	Chamling	Tharu
Rajbanshi	Khaling	Tamang

[iii] Languages without Written Script

What follows now is the languages having no written script.

Yakka	Jhagad	Bhote
Chhyantal	Kumal	Kham
Maghi	Byanshi	Danuwar
Nachhiring	Chepang	Marwadi
Eastern Mewahang	Northern Lohorung	Raiji
Western Mewahang	Southern Lohorung	Thami
Yamphu	Darai	Dhimal
Lumba Yakka	Jirel	Kagate
Satar	Hyolmo	Athahariya
Sampang	Kaike	

[iv] Moribund Languages

The Languages that are in the verge of extinction are presented below.

Hayu	Phanduwali	Puma	Koyu
Dungmali	Tilung	Belhare	Mugali
Raute	Polmacha	Chakwa	Chhukwa
Lambiching	Kusunda	Dura	Chhulung
Jerung	Chhintang	Baling	

(Source: NLPRC, 2050 B.S.)

The data submitted above clearly show that there are nine languages in Nepal which have their own written script, the written scripts of 12 languages are emerging, other 29 languages have no written scripts and 20 languages are in the verge of extinction i.e. Moribund languages.

1.1.4.3 Distribution of Languages of Nepal

Majority of Nepal's population use Indo-Aryan languages. The Indo-Aryan languages are mainly distributed from the eastern to the western hills and the Terai region and also the far western mountain. The Indo-Aryan family of languages forms the largest group of languages in terms of speakers, viz . 80 percent. It has been observed in the censuses that there has been significant increase in the number of speakers of Nepali and decline in the speakers of other Indo-Aryan languages. It might be due to the policy of linguistic assimilation adopted by the government during Panchayat regime. However, the situation has changed today. Though Nepali has been made the official language, the state has made a provision to promote and preserve all languages of Nepal equally.

The Tibeto -Burman languages include Newari , Tamang, Magar, Rai(Kirant), Gurung, Limbu, Bhote(Sherpa), Thakali and others. These languages are mainly spread over the eastern, central and western mountains and hills. They are also thinly spoken in other parts of the nation. Tibeto- Burman group of languages are spoken by comparatively lesser number of people but it forms the largest group in terms of

number of languages. This group consists of 57 languages. There has been steady decline in the number of speakers of the Tibeto-Burman languages.

The Austric languages, Santhali and Khariya, are distributed in the southern parts of Jhapa and Morang districts. They are spoken by groups of tribal people from eastern Terai and make up about 0.19 percent of the total population.

Jhangar or Ghangar, the only language belonging to the Dravidian family of language is spoken in Sunsari District. It is also marginally used in Siraha district of Nepal. Kisan is also said to belong to the Dravidian family of languages spoken in Jhapa district of Nepal. The total number of its speakers has been estimated to be 2,876 (CBS, 2001).

1.1.4.4 National Language of Nepal

The National language of Nepal is known as 'Nepali'. According to the most recent official census, conducted by Nepal Government in 2001, Nepal is home to around 20 million speakers of Nepali. Nepali is the mother tongue for 11 million people and a lingua franca for many more. Outside Nepal, Nepali is also spoken in northeast India and in much of Bhutan. On account of its widespread use in the states of west Bengal (particularly in the district of Darjeeling) and Sikkim, the Indian constitution recognizes Nepali as a major language of India (Prasain, 2007).

1.1.5 Indigenous People in Nepal

Indigenous people are those ethnic groups or nationalities who have their own mother tongue, distinct culture, social structure and written and oral history.

According to ILO Convention No. 169, indigenous people are regarded indigenous on accounts of their descent from the population which inhabited the country or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment or present state boundaries, and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.

National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act 2002, states that people of Nepal who meet the following characteristics are termed as indigenous people:

- (i) Those who have their own ethnic languages other than Nepali.
- (ii) Those who have their own distinct traditional customs other than of ruling high castes.
- (iii) Those who espouse a cultural distinct from that of Aryan/Hindi culture of dominant group.
- (iv) Those who have distinct social structures that do fall under hierarchical varna or caste system.
- (v) Those who have written or oral history that traces their use of decent back to the occupants of the territories before their annexation into the present frontiers of Nepal and
- (vi) Those who are listed in schedule of indigenous people/ nationalities published by HMGN.

Indigenous people are the ethnic minorities of Nepal who are known as Janajati Adivasi and by other alternatives. Janajati and Adivasi are the common terms widely used by the majority of population and in the government documents. Basically, indigenous people are animists or nature worshippers. But, they have different religions, such as Buddhist, Hindu and so on.

(Source: NHDR, 2004)

1.1.5.1 Classification of Indigenous Nationalities

Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities has classified indigenous nationalities into 5 major categories which are presented as follows:

[i] Endangered Groups

The endangered group of indigenous nationalities are presented below.

Bankariya	Surel	Kisan
Raji	Hayu	Raute
Kusunda	Lepcha	Meche
Kushbadiya		

[ii] Highly Marginalized Groups

The highly Marginalized group of indigenous nationalities are presented below.

Santhal	Bote	Jhangad
Dhanuk (Rajbanshi)	Chepang	Lhomo (Singsawa)
Thami	Thundamba	Majhi
Siyar (Chumba)	Baharu	Danuwar

[iii] Marginalized Groups

The marginalized group of indigenous nationalities are presented below.

Sunuwar	Tajpuria	Tharu
Pahari	Tamang	Dhokpya (Topke dova)
Bhujel	Dolpa	Kumal
Free	Rajbanshi (Kochi)	Mugal
Lhop	Bhote	Dura
Darai	Walung	

[iv] Disadvantage Groups

The disadvantaged group of indigenous nationalities are presented below.

Magar	Byansi	Yakkha	Gurung	Byansi
Chhaintan	Chhantyal	Tangbe	Jirel	Tingaulle Thakali
Holmo	Sherpa	Rai	limbu	Marphali Thakali

[v] Advanced Group

The advanced group of indigenous nationalities are presented below.

Newar	Thakali
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(Source : NHDR, 2004)

1.1.5.2 Population of Indigenous Nationalities

\There are more than 8 million indigenous people in Nepal (Tamang, 2058,p.1) that constitutes 37.2% of Nepal's total Population. According to the Population Census 2001, the population of the indigenous people in percentage can be presented below.

Table No.1: Population of the Indigenous People

S.N.	Caste	Population in Percentage
1.	Magar	7.13
2.	Tharu	6.74
3.	Tamang	5.63
4.	Newar	5.47
5.	Rai	2.79
6.	Gurung	2.39
7.	Limbu	1.59
8.	Others	5.46
	Total	37.2

(Source: CBS, 2004)

The data show that Magar, Tharu, Tamang and Newar are the largest indigenous group of Nepal.

1.1.5.3 Literacy Rate and Occupation of Indigenous People

Among indigenous people the literacy rate of Thakali, Byansi, Hyolmo, Newar, Gurung, Limbu, Yakkha, Darai, Chhantyal, Jirel, Dura, Rai and Magar rose in 2001 above the national average (53.7%) but other indigenous nationalities have their literacy rate below the national average.

The majority of indigenous people have the occupation of farming. However, there are some indigenous group such as Newars, Thakalis, Marphali Thakalis, Sherpas and Gurungs who work in business and industry. 2.27% mountain's and hill's indigenous people are legislators, senior officials, managers professionals, 1.51% are technicians and associate professionals and 1.94% are clerks or office assistant. As regards the terai indigenous people, 1.30% are legislators, senior officials, managers and professionals, 0.78% are technicians and associate professionals and 1.84% are clerks or office assistants.

(Source : NHDR, 2004)

1.1.5.4 Language of Indigenous Nationalities

Complete linguistic survey has not yet been done in Nepal. Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) has revealed more than 125 languages and dialects are in existence in Nepal (Grimes, 1996). Linguists have categorized languages and dialects of Nepal belonging to four family groups, namely, Indo- Aryan group under the Indo-European language family, Tibeto-Burman group under Sino- Tibetan language family, Proto-Australoid under Austro-Asiatic language family and Munda group under the Dravidian language family. National Language Recommendation Commission (NLRC,1994) classified languages and dialects at four different stages of development, namely, languages with literate traditions in progress, language with no literate tradition and languages at the verge of extinction or moribund (NLRC, 1994). Similarly the census of 2001 has listed 92 languages and Nepali language is spoken by 48.61 percent of the total population. Other languages are spoken by less than 51.39 percent of the total population. Language rights activists believe that the number of Khasa / Nepali language speakers have always been exaggerated by the government to legitimize its domination and expansion. Therefore, during the census of 2001, organizations of different national languages organized sensitization programs in different parts of the country to report their mother tongues accurately while giving information to the census enumerators. The rising level of awareness among the minorities has contributed for some increase in the percentage of different ethnic, language and religious groups and subsequent decrease in the population of Khasa / Nepali language speakers.

Indigenous nationalities are the ethnic groups of having their own distinct culture, social structure and language. The language used by such ethnic minorities is known as indigenous language . Nepal is characterized by multi-ethnicity. It has people of different castes and religions . People of different castes and creeds use different languages . The languages related with different castes are Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Gurung, Limbu, Sherpa, Rajbansi, Sunuwar, Kumal, Majhi, Danuwar, Chepang , Thami, Thakali, Bhote, Durai, Dhimal, Lepcha, Byansi, Raute, Raji, Jhangar and so forth. These are the major indigenous languages spoken in the different parts of country. There are other languages that are used by the single group of indigenous people are Bantawa, Chamling, Kulung, Yakkha, Thulung ,Sangpang, Dumi, Jirel,

Yholmo, Dura, Koi, Hayu etc. These indigenous languages are spoken in the eastern part of Nepal.

(Source: www. nefin.org.np)

1.1.6 Language Policy in Nepal

There was monopoly of Nepali as the language of government offices, education and media. It was due to the policy created in the Rana regime in which one nation one language was maintained. The Nepali language spread its area and opened the door of the opportunities to its native speakers.

The government not only promoted Nepali by making it the language of administration, education, information and media but also gave it the status of national language. It was implemented as the medium of instruction in school by the help of which its native speakers got easy access to education. But the government's effort to make Nepali the medium of instruction in higher education seems unsuccessful due to inadequate teaching materials found in the language.

But, other languages are seen falling far behind Nepali in the name of promoting it. The government does not seem to have paid attention for the promotion and preservation of other language in the past. As a result, non-Nepali speakers have been at a disadvantage in education, employment and other social benefits.

However, after the recognition of the new constitution of Nepal in 1990, all indigenous languages of the country seem to have been promoted as national languages. The constitution has guaranteed each community the right to preserve and promote its language script and culture. It asserts the fundamental right of each community to operate schools upto the primary level in its own mother tongue for imparting education to its children.

There are other languages that need linguistic description and written form for their existence. In this context, National Languages Policy Recommendation Commission formed by the government has made significant recommendations on the preservation

and promotion of the minority languages of the country after the submission of its report on the language situation in Nepal.

(Source : NLPRC, 2050 B.S.)

1.1.7 The Magar Ethnic Group

Magar are the third largest ethnic group in Nepal. They are grouped as the largest one among the indigenous nationalities. Grierson (1909) has put Magar within non-pronominalized group within the Himalayan branch of Tibeto-Burman family. They were first from the mid-hill of several parts of Nepal and slowly migrated to other parts of the country over long period of time.

1.1.7.1 Origin and History

The origin and history of Magar is filled with compounded speculation and lacks explicit details. Some of the information gathered on Magars are controversial and quite often there are missing links in between the period of history. It is due to the dearth of substantial evidences and accurate and chronological documents.

There are different versions and arguments about the origin of Magar. According to Thulung (2042 B.S.), Magadh of India was called Magarant and the inhabitants of that place were called Magar. Later, they moved to the Northern part of the state and entered into Nepal from the western part of the country. They are now living throughout the eastern part of Nepal.

According to Hodgson (1971), mid part of the Bheri and the Marsyangdi river is called 'Barah Magarant' which is main habitation of Magars. Kirant Mundhum claims that Magars were first seen in 'Sin' of the Northern of Himalayan of China. They came to the southern part from the North in the leadership of two Magars named 'Sing' and 'Chitu'. Their habitation was called 'Barah Magarant'.

Some experts argue that the origin of the Magars was the eastern Nepal as there is more similarities between the Magar language and the language of Lepcha, residences of Sikkim. It is also imagined that the Magars had come to Nepal from 'Kham' region

of China, as 'Kham Magar' dialect comes under a Tibetan language of 'Athar Magaranti'. Similarly, some of them claim that Magar had migrated from 'Rajputana' of India. They are also supposed to have been residing on lower hilly region of Palpa from the very beginning. (Raika, 2007)

1.1.7.2 Nomenclature of Magar

The answer of how the name of Magar tribe was formed is still clouded in the assumption and hypotheses. It is due to lack of authentic data. However, the following arguments on the formation of the name of 'Magar' can be realized in some ways.

According to Buda (1992), the Magyars horse rider migrated to Hungary from Urals in the ninth century started living between the valley of the Daebe and the Tisza river. Two Magyar women named Edith Kertesz and Magdalena De Palhazi migrated to Venezuela from Hungary had come to Nepal. They held their communication with Suresh Ale Magar in which similarity in the pronunciation between 'Magar' and 'Magyar' was found. Pokhrel (2061) states that there is 16% similarity between the Magar and Magyar languages. By this, it can be assumed that 'Magar' was later formed from 'Magyar'. But Pokhrel (2061) claims that the name of 'Magar' and 'Magyar' has been formed from the word 'Mongol.' This statement may, somewhat, be true because Magyars are also Syberian Mangols.

Raika (2007) states that people living in the mid-hill of Nepal used to say 'Magara' to the workers whose job was throwing mud out of mine. It is assumed that they were named 'Magar' after 'Magara' by the new generation. The valley between the Mahakali river and the Chandravanga river used to be called 'Maharlok' and the people coming from the same place were, later, termed as 'Magar'. It is also believed that people migrated from 'Magadh' of India became 'Magar'.

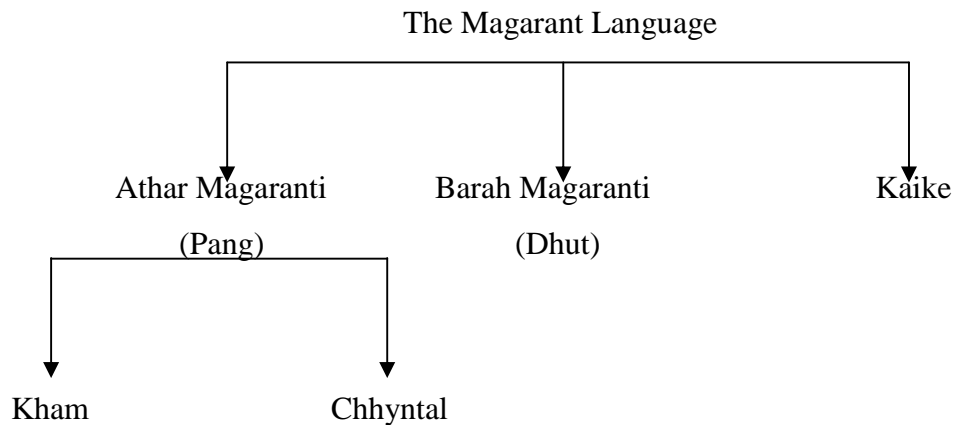
Although there are various arguments about the origin and nomenclature of Magar, uniformity among the versions can not be seen. Similarly, whether these Magars remained pure or became mixed blood with the Magars entering Nepal from different parts of the world is yet to be studied. Furthermore, their interrelationship is also unknown. In other words, these issues have not been tried out empirically.

1.1.7.3 The Magar Language and its Varieties

The language spoken by Magar is called the 'Magarant Language'. According to the number of people speaking the Magar language, it is ranked as the seventh most widely spoken language in Nepal.

Baral (1993) has grouped the Magar language basically into two groups namely the Barah and Athar Magaranti language. But, the Magar language can be grouped into three types. They are Athar Magaranti, Barah Magaranti and Kaike. Athar Magaranti is also called Pang and Barah Magaranti is called Dhut. 'Kham' and 'Chhyntal' are the dialects of Athar Magaranti. Such varieties of the Magaranti language can be presented in the following figure.

Diagram No. 6 Classification of the Magarant Language



'Kham' is spoken by Magars in the western part of Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan and Baglung districts and Chhyntal is spoken in Baglung and Myagdi district.

Similarly, the language used by Rokaya Magars in the village of Shahar Tara and Tuppa Tara of Tarakot, Dolpa is called Kaike. And the Magar language spoken in Palpa, Tanahu, Syangja and eastern Magarant is called 'Dhut' that belongs to Barah Magarant. It is the 'Dhut' language that has the largest number of speakers whereas Kaike has the lowest one.

The origin of the Magar language is considered Palpa, Syangja and northern part of Nawalparasi. However, it is now spoken throughout the country in the districts of

Banke, Surkhet, Dailekh, Kaski, Kavre, Lalitpur, Ramechhap, Udaypur, Mahottari, Bhojpur, Panchthar, Terathum, Ilam, Morang etc.

1.1.7.4 Script of the Magar Language

The script discovered by M. S Thapa Magar named 'Akkha' is regarded as the Magar's ancient script. It is claimed that this script was freely used by Lichhavis in Nepal. The sixth central conference of Magar Association held from 15-18 Falgun, 2054 in Nawalparasi district also authoritatively accepted 'Akkha' as the Magar script. It brought about some vigil in the Magars. "Magar Bhasako Karmakand" published in 2051 by Chandra Bahadur Rana Magar has also been written in this script. Magars of Palpa have started publishing wall magazine in the same script.

Later, Purna Thapa Magar also published 'Akkha-reek' in the revised form in 2064 following the same script. But, after the formation of Magar National Liberation Front (054), they have forwarded their major concept that 'Akkha' is not the script of Magar. It has been blamed for being incapable of representing the pronunciation of the Magar language in the right way. No historical evidences have been found in the 'Magarant Area' as submitted in the script. The seminar, which was organized from 25 to 27 of Paus, 2063 in the attendance of linguist Prof. Dr. Madhav Prasad Pokhrel, has brought out "Magar Bhasa: Varnamala tatha Vyakaranko Praroop" for an immediate discussion. They have also realized that the Magar script demands symbolic script. But they have not submitted the symbol in the book observing the impractical situation. Similarly, 'Standard Transcription of the Magar Language (2064)' by Lok Bahadur Thapa Magar and Narayan Tarung Magar has also been published for the unity of the Magar language.

1.1.7.5 Population and Residence of Magar

The total population of Magars according to the Census Report of 2001 is 16,22,421 which is 7.1% out of the total population of the country. Among the total population, only 7,70,116 i.e. 3.39% Magars speak the Magar language. Other remaining Magars speak Khas and Nepali. However, the census report 2001 shows that

Magar language speakers are increasing day by day. On the basis of development region, Magar population is presented below.

Table No.2 Regional Population of Magar

Development	Population
Western	7,50,960
Mid Western	3,91,650
Central	2,56,957
Eastern	1,80,363
Far-Western	42,491
Total	16,22,421

(Source: CBS, 2004)

The table shows that the largest number of Magars resides in Western Region and the lowest number is in Far Western.

More residential districts of Magars are Palpa, Nawalparasi, Rolpa, Tanahun, Baglung, Syangja, Rupandehi, Gulmi, Dang and Surkhet. But Magars are found throughout the country. Beside the country, Grierson (1909,p.206) states that the Magars are settled in Asam, Bengal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Chittagung Hill tracts, Champaran of India, Bhutan, Malaysia, Burma and other countries.

1.1.8 The Household Terms

Language is a vehicle of communication. We make use of language in our communication to express our needs, desire and to point out any object giving its name. All the objects are not referred to by the same lexical item of a language. They have their own specific terms to be called. In other words, we use different terms of language or lexical items for different entities because of their existence.

The term household refers to something connected with home and family. Collins Cobuild English Dictionary (1987) defines the term as "the household is your home and everything that is connected with looking after it". Illustrated Oxford Dictionary (2006) defines 'household' as "the occupants of a house regarded as a unit." It further

defines 'household word' as " a familiar name or saying or thing." Cambridge International Dictionary of English (1997) defines the term in the same way that "group of people, often a family who live together" and the 'household word' as a word that everyone knows. Similarly, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2005) defines household as 'connected with looking after a house and the people living in it' and the 'term' as 'a word or phrase used as the name of something especially one connected with a particular type of language.'

Black (1997) writes about the term household in Oxford Dictionary of Economic as "a group of people living together in shared accommodation and with common domestic expenses. A household usually but not always contains people who are related or cohabiting. Whereas the individual is the recipient of incomes, the household is the unit through which a lot of consumption expenditure is decided."

The official definition from [http:// quickfacts. census. gov/afd/ meta/long 71061.htm](http://quickfacts.census.gov/afd/meta/long71061.htm) is clearer:

'A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

For more detail, explicit definition of the term household as defined on website can be presented as below:

) All the persons who live in the same individual residence at a given time ; a line of ancestry; belonging to the same house and family; of anything found in or having its origin in a home.

en.wiktionary.org/wiki/household

) Consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms. Or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person.

nces.ed.gov/pubs98/yi/y9600d.asp

) One person living alone or a group of people (who may or may not be related) living at the same address with common housekeeping, sharing at least one meal a day or occupying a common living or sitting room.

[www.southampton.gov.uk/building-planning/planning/dev-control/planningterms .asp](http://www.southampton.gov.uk/building-planning/planning/dev-control/planningterms.asp)

) An occupied housing unit. An individual or group of individuals occupying a house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room.

www.nadbank.com/en/resource/glossary

) A group of persons living together in a dwelling on a permanent basis, most days of the week, and who have a joint budget for food. A household may be composed of one person or more, as well as of persons who are not relatives.

www.1.cbs.gov.il/www/publications/households_00/word/e_2.doc

) A group of persons who share the same living accommodation, pool some, or all of their income and wealth and consume certain goods and services

www.statcan.ca/English/concepts/chainfisher/glossary.htm

) One or more individuals living together in a single dwelling unit and sharing common living, sleeping cooking, and eating facilities.

www.ede.gov/nceh/publications/books/housing/definitions.htm

) A household consists of persons who are permanently resident in the same dwelling (dwelling unit) or institution. A private household consists of persons who are permanently resident in the same dwelling, where this dwelling is not an institution.

www.ssb.no/English/metadata/definitions/statistical_units.html

) A household consisted of all persons who occupied a housing unit. The unit must have been intended for year-round use, not seasonal or migratory use.

www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/recreational/overview/glossary.html

) A domestic residential group whose members live together in intimate contact, rear children, share the proceeds of labor and other resources held.

farahsouth.egu.edu/dictionary/

) A group of people who live together (there could be more than one household in a building if it is divided in to separate rooms or flats).

Victorians.westsussex.gov.uk/com/navigation/glossary/

) A household consists of private individuals who permanently live together and bear the cost of their needs together.

www.hypotecnibanka.eu/products/dictionary/

On the whole, the household is the basic residential unit in which economic production , consumption , inheritance , child rearing and shelter are organized and carried out . It is the basic unit of analysis in many social microeconomic and government models. The term refers to all individuals who live in the same dwelling.

Household ,therefore ,means something belonging to the same house and family . In other word, anything found in or having its origin in a home is termed as household and the 'term' means the word or phrase used as the name something especially one connected with a particular type of language. Thus, the household terms mean those lexical items that are used to refer the entities or object found within the environment of home and family.

As the definition mentioned above, everything that is connected with house and surrounding becomes household. In this sense, we can say that any entity belonging to home and family affair comes under household entity. For example, food, clothes, utensils, jewels, tools, furniture and other articles connected with house and family are the household entities. The lexical items that are used to refer these household entities are characterized as household terms in this context.

We may use our language to talk about food. The same thing is done to hold the communication about clothes, utensils, jewels, furniture and other household articles. If we talk about food, we will certainly use the certain terms for them. For example, rice, vegetable, snacks, water, milk, alcohol etc. Similarly, if we talk about clothes, we will use the terms of wearing as shirt, pant, skirt, sari, bodice and so on. Curtain for decorating and sheet, blanket, mattresses are the terms used for bedding.

We can furthermore, elicit the lexical items used for household entities. For example jar, dish, plate, pan etc are the terms used for the objects that fall under utensils. Similarly, ring, bracelet, necklace etc are the terms that belong to jewels. Lancet, spade, sickle etc are the terms that are used to indicate the objects of tools and tables, cupboard, chair and so on are the lexical items for the object of furniture.

We are daily exposed to the household entities. We spend most of our time in touch with these entities. So, these are the basic things that everyone is expected to be familiar with to fulfill basic requirements in daily life. For example, if we feel hungry, we may use certain terms for food as a wish to have. If we feel thirsty, we may use the certain terms as a wish to drink. In the same way, if we feel cold, we may use certain terms for clothes as a wish to wear.

The same entity is realized differently in different languages. It is due to the feature of arbitrariness found in human language. In other words, same entity is termed with different names due to social and political structure of the speech community. Wardhaugh (1986) has mentioned that language names are not only ascribed by region, which is what we might expect, but sometimes also by caste, religion, village and so on.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

There are many research works that have been carried out on different topics comparing English language with other different language. But, there are a few number of research works which have been brought out at comparing English with the Nepali and Magar languages. The research works which are related to this study have been presented as literature review below.

Money (1919) has prepared a brief outline of Magar Kura (language) Grammar. He has mentioned -le/mole, -a/molia are a-e affixes as the present, past and future tense markers respectively. The morphemes 'bait' and 'mu' are assigned to mark completed and continuative aspects. His work is very brief but historically important.

Pradhan (1939) has organized three tense types in a tabulated form associating with number-person-verb agreement system found especially in Palpa dialect of Magar tense associative affixes which are assigned to mark present, past and future tense are -le, -a and ot/a-e respectively. Three aspects viz, simple, perfect and imperfect are also included in the text. The morpheme 'ma' has been presented as a common infix to both perfect and imperfect aspects. A separate morpheme 'mu' is particularly assigned to mark imperfect aspect. His work is prominent for further study.

Shepherd (1971) has prepared a phonemic summary of Magar. Name, location, population of the speakers and relation to the other language of Magar are given. The dialect studied is 'yanchok', a place in Tanahun district.

Buda (1993) has framed a brief grammatical sketch of the Magar language. He claims that Magar has no future tense. Tense has been split into binary opposition system as past non-past. Within two tenses basically five aspects viz. perfect, progressive, habitual, past unreal and perfect progressive are included.

Regmi (1999) has made a detailed study of 'Causativization in Magar'. The main objective of his study was to observe the morphological process of causativization in the Magar language. He has classified Magar causative into four types namely morphological, morpholexical, lexical and syntactic. He found that both transitive and intransitive verbs are causativized in the Magar language. Causativization in

Magar performs two semantic function. His study is based on Syngija dialect of Magar.

Limbu (2004) has carried out his research work entitled "Verbs of Pre-cooking, Cooking and Consuming Activities in English, Limbu, Rai Bantawa, Newari and Nepali Language: A Semantic Comparison". The objectives of his research work were to prepare inventories of different types of verbs of pre-cooking, cooking and consuming activities in the English, Limbu, Rai-Bantawa, Newari and Nepali languages and to compare and contrast the semantic analysis of these verbs of all five languages collectively. In his study, he found that in comparison to English, Limbu, Rai-Bantawa, Newari and Nepali, Newari have the least number of pre-cooking verbs. Limbu, Rai-Bantawa and Nepali have equally the least numbers of cooking verbs and English has the most number of pre-cooking, cooking and consuming verbs respectively in comparison of other four languages. He also found that all the verbs root of Limbu and Rai Bantawa are ended in/a/and most verbs of Newari and Nepali are ended in/u/vowel sound.

Thapa (2007) has carried out his research work entitled "English and Magar Kinship Terms." The objective of his study was to determine different terms used for Magar kinship terms. In his study, he found that the Magar language is rich in terms of kinship terms in comparison to the English language because there is lexical gap in English kinship relations and in most of the cases people are addressed by their names. It means there are not kinship terms used to show the relation for cousin's wife, grand daughter's husband and so on. But, the Magar language has the particular terms for them. His study is based on the Magar native speakers in Sindhuli.

Raika (2007) has carried out his research work entitled "Negative and Interrogative Transformation in the English and Magar Languages: A Comparative Study". The objective of his study was to compare and contrast the process of negative and interrogative transformation in the Magar language with that of English. In his study he found that the negative marker in Magar is 'ma' which is placed before the main verb in most of the cases whereas the negative marker in English is 'not' or 'n't' which is placed after the auxiliary verb; Magar yes/no question is formed by rising intonation only whereas English yes/no question is formed by placing auxiliary verb

at the beginning . Magar wh-word in most of the cases occurs after the subject whereas English wh-word occurs at the beginning . His study is based on the Magar native speaker in Dhankuta.

Thapa (2007) has carried out his research work entitled "Case in English and Magar: A Comparative Study." The objectives of his study were to determine and describe cases in the Magar language and to find out similarities and differences between the English and Magar cases. In his study he found that Magar is a tripartite type of language whereas English is a nominative accusative type of language. In tripartite system, all the agreements S , A and P are treated differently. As a result they are marked with case markers. The cases identified in Magar are genitive, instrumental, dative, comitative, ablative/sources, goal and locative. Suffixes are found to be used as case markers in the Magar language. Word order does not play a vital role in meaning change in the Magar language . His study is based on the Magar native speakers in Banke district.

Ghimire (2007) has carried out his research work entitled "Magar and English Pronominals: A Comparative Study ". The objectives of his study were to identify Magar pronominals and find out similarities and differences between Magar and English pronominals. In his study, he found that the Magar language has more number of pronoun in comparison to English ; they are eight and they are most complex than those of English . His study is based on Siddhithumka, Soyak and Dandabari VDC .

But , not a single research has been carried out finding out linguistic comparison of household terms among the English , Nepali and Magar languages . The Present study , by this reason , is different from others in the sense that no study has been done yet on household terms in the English, Nepali and Magar languages comparatively . Therefore, this work is a noble and distinctive in itself.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study were as follows:

- a) To identify the household terms used in the Magar, Nepali and English languages.
- b) To present the dialectical variation of these terms.
- c) To compare and contrast the household terms used in the Magar, Nepali and English languages.
- d) To point out some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study provides information about the household terms used in the Magar language in reference to English and Nepali. Therefore, this research will be beneficial for the teachers who teach English as a second or foreign language to the Magar speaking children. Similarly, the language experts, linguists, textbook writers, syllabus designers and the people who are interested in this field will be equally benefited by the study. Apart from this, it will be significant to the language trainers, sociolinguists and other researchers who want to carry out the research in future on household terms. The Magar native speakers and others who want to get more information about this field will also be benefited.

1.5 Definition of the Specific Terms

Dialectical Synonym: Dialect is a specific form of a given language, spoken in a certain locality or geographic area, showing sufficient differences from the standard of that language as to pronunciation, grammatical construction and idiomatic use of words, to be considered a distinct entity, yet not sufficiently distinct from other dialects of the language to be regarded as a different language.

Literary: Literary language is used mainly in literature and imaginative writing.

Colloquial: Of words and language used in conversation but not in formal speech or writing.

Slang: Slang is very informal language mainly used in speaking and sometimes restricted to a particular group of people.

Intra - dialectal Synonyms: Two synonymous words belong to same dialect is called intra- dialectal synonyms.

Inter - dialectal Synonyms: Two synonymous words belong to different dialects is called inter - dialectal synonyms.

Sociolinguistics: It is an applied science which studies language in relation to society.

Arbitrary: There is no inherent or logical relation or similarity between any given feature of language and its meaning.

Stylistics: It is a branch of linguistics which studies the feature of situationally distinctive uses of varieties of language and tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individual and groups in their use of language.

CHAPTER - TWO

METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted by the researcher to carry out the research is described below.

2.1 Sources of Data

The data to complete the research were collected from both primary and secondary sources.

2.1.1 Primary Sources

The forty Magar native speakers from Aanbukhaireni VDC of Tanahu district were the primary sources from whom the researcher elicited the required data for the research .

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The researcher used the secondary source of data as well. He consulted various books, journals, magazines and thesis related to the topic. He also consulted the dictionary for the collection of data in relation to English, Nepali, and Magar household terms. Some of them are : Pradhan (1998), Hornsby (2000), Budha (2004), and Singh (2004). Regarding the information on the topic, the researcher also utilized the previous thesis carried out by Regmi (1999), Limbu (2004), Thapa (2007), Raika (2007) and Ghimire (2008) in the Department of English Language education, T.U.

2.2 Sampling Population and Sampling Procedure

Sampling population of the study consisted of forty native speakers for the information of Magar household terms. The informants were taken from Aanbukhaireni VDC of Tanahu district. The researcher selected the equal number of males and females for the collection of primary data. The researcher used random sampling procedure.

The distribution of population is presented in the following table.

Table No. 3 Distribution of Sampling Population

S.N	Native Language	Spot		Informants		Total Number
		District	VDC	Male	Female	
1	Magar	Tanahu	Aanbukhareni	20	20	40

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For the purpose of data collection the researcher employed one set of questionnaire for Magar native speakers to fill in the household terms in their own language. The questionnaire was developed submitting the household terms for food, jewel, utensil and clothe in the medium of the Nepali language.

2.4 Procedure of Data Collection

The researcher visited the selected VDC of Tanahu district and selected 40 Magar native speakers for the elicitation of the Magar household terms. The informants were made to fill in the questionnaires by telling them the objectives of research and its importance. The researcher also held structured interview at the time of collecting data, so that he could elicit more accurate information. He, then, consulted Budha (2004) for the variation of the Magar language.

Similarly, the researcher consulted Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and Nepali Brihat Sabdokosh to have information about household terms in the English and Nepali language. He further consulted Procter (1997), Sinclair (1979), Singh (2002) and Pradhan (1998) for the variation of English and Nepali.

Later, he consulted the linguist of each language for the verification of data.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

- a) The study was limited to the Magar native speakers of Aanbukhaireni VDC of Tanahu district.
- b) The total study population was limited to only 40 Magar native speakers of Tanahu district.
- c) The study was confined only in the following categories of the household terms:
 - I. Food and Drink
 - II. Clothes
 - III. Jewel
 - IV. Utensils
- d) Only the major terms under specified headings were presented.
- e) The study was only based on British and American English for the dialectical variation of the English language.
- f) The study was further restricted to 'Athar Magarant' for the dialectical variation of the Magar Language.
- g) Similarly, only the variety spoken by the Nepalese speakers in the Central Region was taken for its dialectical variation.

CHAPTER - THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis, interpretation and presentation of the collected data. While analyzing the English, Magar and Nepali household terms especially used for food, jewels, utensils and clothes, they were listed separately. Then they were correlated with each other by presenting them in charts as well as in written forms. After that, the comparison of English, Magar and Nepali household terms was carried out. Finally, the main areas of differences were pointed out by categorizing them into different categories.

3.1 The Household Terms in Magar, Nepali and English

The household terms for specified heading are listed separately in the Magar, Nepali and English Languages.

3.1.1 The Household Terms in Magar

The household terms used in the Magar Language are presented under the following categories .

3.1.1.1 The Magar Terms for Food and Drink

The Magar terms used for food and drink items are listed in the following sub-categories .

[i] The Terms for Meal Items

The Magar terms used for the common and main course meal are listed below.

<p style="margin-left: 40px;">jy t, rais or am</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">c mre (The rice that is fried in oil)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">p l</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">kh cadI</p>	<p style="margin-left: 40px;">kh r</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">hal w</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">p w</p>	<p style="margin-left: 40px;">h ndo</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">besk</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">d l</p>	<p style="margin-left: 40px;">chop</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">sy</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">d sy</p>
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3.1.1.2 The Magar Terms for Jewels

The Magar terms used for jewelry are listed below.

k nt	top	et n	b cch	
ma gals tra	s nd r	mund ar	b l	s khar
jhy l	s rband	d h ri		ka kan
t lhar	jant ar		s r pec	b lak
c r	k d	p uj	t j	ph l
aut h	k nc			

3.1.1.3 The Magar Terms for Utensils

The Magar terms used for utensil items are listed below.

k kar	jhy g	ponyo		
c h bh d a	ghy mp	k r	t asal	
camc	b lt n		t hek	
t y	khopt		k nt	jag
d d ero		t pky		
kh t k lo	bel	mag		kasaud
th l	g l s	bot al		d ekc
d d	bohon		g kri	

3.1.1.4 The Magar Terms for Clothes

The Magar terms used for clothes are listed below.

kamej	j ket	col	gh mto
b lm	daur	bhot	pet kot
l rpho	ganj	s r l	su t ar
	k r t ha	m jhet ro	sorokk
s r l	s ri	pat k	phet
	t op	g ny	gh ng r
j gy			

3.1.2 The Household Terms in Nepali

The household terms used in the Nepali Language are presented under the following categories.

3.1.2.1 The Nepali Terms for Food and Drink

The Nepali terms used for food and drink items are listed in the following sub-categories.

[i] The Terms for Meal Items

The Nepali terms used for the common and main course meal are listed below.

n st	or	kh j	kh n		
bh t		khicad		haluw	ph ndo
tark r		m ch		c mre	d hind o
	puw		rot		ac r
and					
pul u		kh r		jaulo	d l
m su					

[ii] The Terms for Crops Items

The Nepali terms used for the crop items are listed below .

dh n	gahun	kodo	can
musuro	makai	ph par	junelo
jau	m s		

[iii] The Terms for Vegetable Items

The Nepali terms used for the vegetable items are listed below.

s g	dhaniy n	lu	bod
	bhat m s		band
cicind o	gundruk	g jar	mul
phulkob	pind lu	bes r	
t am t ar	lauk	karkalo	khurs n
tarul	bhant	karel	

aduw
phars
kubind□o

salgam
lasun
ker u

bhind□
k nkro
cy u

ghiraunl
sim

[iv] The Terms for Fruit Items

The Nepali terms used for the fruit items are listed below.

jy mir	kimbu	sup ri	sariph	kharb j
k gat	kat ahahar	bad m	a gur	tarb j
suntal	licc	okhar	sy u	nibuw
np	kat us		ru	k phal
	ker	amb	ainselu	an r
	mew			nariwal
				n spat

[v] The Terms for Drink Items

The Nepali terms used for the drink items are listed below.

d dh	chy	raks	ciy
sarwat	dah	j nd	nigh r
p n	kaph	ras	mah

3.1.2.2 The Nepali Terms for Jewel Items

The Nepali terms used for the jewel items are listed below .

k nt	ma galsutra	tap	ghad	bicchu
	sikr	sind r	mundr	b l
shirband	dhu r	ka kan	tilahar	jantar
shr pec	bul k	cur	nauged	p uju
t j	phul	aunt h	pote	

3.1.2.3 The Nepali Terms for Utensil Items

The Nepali terms used for the utensil items are listed below.

kukar	jhy ng	paniun	amkhor
botal	kar h	tasal	camc
karuw	g gr	t u	h nd
k nt	ciy d n	ghy mpo	t pke
khad kulo	bat uko	b lt	t hek
kasaud	th l	dabko	jag
dudhero	d ekc		d d u
	gil s	mag	

3.1.2.4 The Nepali Terms for Clothes

The Nepali terms used for the clothes are listed below.

kamij	t□op	col	pachyour	kat□t□u
daur	j ket	pet□ikot	majetro	kachh
p int	bhot□o	kurt	dosall	
	langaut□			
suruw l	sw t□ar	pat□uk	tauliy	
	ganj			
p ij m	s r	ghumt□o	gamch	galband
kot□	gunyun	barko	phet□	

3.1.3 The Household Terms in English

The household terms used in the English Language are presented under the following categories.

3.1.3.1 The English Terms for Food and Drink

The English terms used for food and drink items are listed in the following sub-categories.

[i] The Terms for Meal Items

The English terms used for the common and main course meal are listed below.

breakfast	supper	lunch	dinner	snacks
rice	porridge	rice- pudding	pudding	gruel
bread	pulse	curry	pickle	buff
beef	pork	mutton	chicken	fish
egg				

[ii] The Terms for Crop Items

The English terms used for the crop items are listed below.

paddy	wheat	millet	barley
maize	buckwheat	gram	lentil

[iii] The Terms for Vegetable Items

The English terms used for the vegetable items are listed below.

lettuce	garlic	parsnip	potato	bean	pumpkin
spinach	coriander	Swede	cabbage	gourd	pea
turmeric	carrot	tomato	cauliflower	soybean	
chili	radish	turnip	aubergine	arum	mushroom
ginger	beetroot	cucumber	okra	yam	

[iv] The Terms for Fruit Items

The English terms used for the fruit items are listed below.

citron	raspberry	lychee	peanut	pear	guava
lemon	mulberry	mango	cashew nut	custard	apple
orange	strawberry	coconut	walnut	grapes	papaya
lime	jackfruit	pomegranate	chestnut	apple	melon
berry	pineapple	betel nut	banana	peach	watermelon

[v] The Terms for Drink Items

The English terms used for the drink items are listed below.

milk	whey	water	coffee	juice
curd	wine	tea	syrops	

3.1.3.2 The English Terms for Jewel Items

The English terms used for the jewel items are listed below.

hair-pin	ear-rings	watch	toe-ring	garland
crown	nose-ring	bracelet	chain	amulet
tops	nose-pin	finger-ring	necklace	anklet

3.1.3.3 The English Terms for Utensil Items

The English terms used for the utensil items are listed below.

pressure cooker	plate	spoon	glass	jug	jar
pan	dadle	fork	teapot	mug	milk pot
caldron	fish slice	bowl	bucket	bottle	

3.1.3.4 The English Terms for Clothes

The English terms used for the clothes are listed below.

shirt	coat	sari	girdle	tie	vest
pant	cap	bodice	skirt	towel	muffler
trouser	jacket	petticoat	veil	turban	
pyjamas	sweater	kurta	scarf	underwear	

3.2. Correlation Between English, Magar and Nepali Household Terms

Under this heading English, Magar and Nepali household terms for food, jewel, utensils and clothes correlation are presented in chart as well as in written forms. They are analyzed and interpreted on the basis of those different charts to show their correlation between English, Magar and Nepali household terms for specified items.

3.2.1 Correlation of Food and Drink Items

English Magar and Nepali household terms used for food and drink items are correlated in the following categories.

Table No. 4: Correlation of Main Course Meal

S.N.	Main Course Meal	Language								
		English			Magar			Nepali		
		Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
1	The first meal of the day	breakfast	-	-	rais	-	arn	/n st /	kh j	-
2	The last meal of the day	supper	-	-	rais	-	arn	n st	kh j	-
3	Day meal	lunch	-	-	jy t	cho	jam	kh n	bh t	bhuj

4	Evening meal	dinner	-	-	ju t	cho	jam	kh n	bh t	bhuj
5	Hurried meal	snacks	-	-	rais	-	arn	n st	kh j	-

Table No.5: Correlation of Meal Items

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Meal Items from Cereals & Vegetable	rice			jy t	cho	ch lk n	bh t	-	bhuj
				c mre	-	-	c mre	-	-
				p l	-	-	pul u	-	-
				kh cad	-	-	khicad	-	-
	porridge	-	-	dhy d	-	k n	dh ndo	-	-
	rice pudding	-	-	kh r	-	-	kh r	-	-
	pudding	desserts	-	hal w	-	-	haluw	-	-
			-	p w	-	-	puw	-	-
	gruel		-	cho	-	m ndo	jaulo	-	-
			-	ph ndo	kholy	-	ph ndo	-	khole
	bread	-	-	besk	rot	jh pin	rot	-	-
	pulse	-	-	d ll	-	d l	d l	-	-
curry	-	-	g n	met	cipr	tark r	-	-	
pickle	-	gherkin	chop	met	cho	ac r	chatn	-	

Table No.6: Correlation of Food Items from Animals

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Food from Animal									
	buff	-	-	sy	-	-	m su	-	-
	beef	-	-		-	-		-	-
	pork	-	-	sy	-	-	m su	-	-
	mutton	-	-		-	-		-	-
	chicken	-	-		-	-		-	-
	fish	-	-	d sy	-	an	m ch	-	-
	egg		-	m r	r	jhur	and	phul	-

* 'beef' is strictly forbidden in Magar and Nepali Culture.

Table No. 7: Correlation of Crop Items

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Food from Crops									
	paddy	-	-	chos n	cho		dhan	-	-
	maize	-	crops	gaw	-	ghog	makai	-	-
	wheat	-	-	gah n	-	t m	gahun	-	-
	buck wheat	-	-	ph par	-	-	ph par	-	-
	millet	-	-	m r mcho	r ko	r ndai	kodo	-	-
				jan r	-	-	junelo	-	-
	gram	-	-	cana	-	-	can	-	-
	barley	-	-	jau	-	sim	jau	-	-
	lentil	-	-	m s r	-	ghy mod l	musuro	-	-
techo				-		m s	-	-	

Table No. 8: Correlation of Leaf and Spice Vegetables

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Leaf and Spice Vegetable									
	lettuce	-	-	g n	-	ain	s g	sabj	-
	spinach	-	-	g n	-	ain	s g	sabj	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	*	-	-	p ty	-	s nk	gundruk	-	-
	tumeric	-	-	bebok	-	halid	bes r	-	-
	ginger	-	-	chebok	-	-	aduw	-	-
	garlic	-	-	ry k	-	no	lasun	-	-
	chilli	-	-	th km	-	-	khurs n	-	-
	coriander	-	-	dhany	-	-	dhaniy n	-	-

Table No.9: Correlation of Root, Gourd and Salad Vegetables

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Root, Gourd & Salad Vegetable	carrot	-	-	g nj r	-	se oi	g jar	-	-
	radish	-	-	m l	-	l kum	mul	-	-
	swede	-	rutabaga	m l	-	l kum	mul	-	-
	beetroot	-	beet	m l	-	l kum	mul	-	-
	parsnip	-	-	m l	-	l kum	mul	-	-
	tomato	-	-	golbhy d	-	r mbhed	tam t r	golbhed	-
	turnip	-	-	salgam	-	-	salgam	-	g ntemula
	cucumber	-	-	yo	-	dom	k nkro	-	-
	gourd	-	-	c c nd	-	-	cicindo	-	-
				lauk	-	-	lauk	-	-
				karel	-	-	karel	-	-
				ghyorol	-	-	ghiraunl	-	-
bombosy	-	-	-	-	-	kubhindo	-	-	

Table No. 10: Correlation of Other Sorts of Vegetables

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Other Vegetable	potato	-	-	al	-	bhat nj	lu	-	-
	cabbage	-	-	band	-	-	band	-	-
	cauliflower	-	-	s rgop	-	-	phulkob	k uli	-
	aubergine	brinjal	eggplant	bhant k	-	bhent	bhant	-	-
	okra	-	-	bhend	-	rely bhy nt	bhind	-	-
	bean	-	-	s m	-	sost	sim	-	-
				bod	-	sosta	bod	-	-
	soyabean	-	soybean	bhatt	-	bat sa	bhatm s	-	-
	arum	-	-	hy k	-	jyo	pind lu	-	-
				g w	-	-	karkalo	-	-
	yam	tuber	-	n my	-	yo	tarul	-	-
	pumpkin	-	-	kodhy	-	kabali	phars	-	-
	pea	-	-	ker	-	karl	ker u	-	-
	mushrooms	-	-	m g n	-	mon	cy u	-	-

Table No.11: Correlation of Berries and Citrus Fruit

Berries and Citrus Fruit	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
citron	-	-	yamb r	-	-	jy mir	-	-	
lemon	-	-	b r m	sir	-	k gat	-	-	
orange	-	-	yamb r	-	-	suntal	-	-	
lime	-	-	b rac	-	-	nibuw	-	-	
berry	-	-	k ph l	-	-	k phal	-	-	
raspberry	-	-	jy ns	by s	jusai	ainselu	-	-	
mulberry	-	-	k mb	-	-	kimbu	-	-	
strawberry	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	

Table No.12: Correlation of Nut and Tropical Fruit

Nut and Tropical Fruit	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
jackfruit	-	-	katahar	-	-	katahar	-	-	
pineapple	-	-	katahar	-	-	katahar	-	-	
lychee	-	-	l c	-	-	licc	-	-	
mango	-	-	sat k	-	-	np	-	-	
coconut	-	-	nar wal	-	-	nariwal	-	-	
pomegranate	-	-	n r	-	-	an r	-	-	
betelnut	-	-	s p r	-	sop r	sup r	-	-	
peanut	almond	groundnut	bad m	-	badam	bad m	-	-	
cashewnut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
walnut	-	-	kh sai	-	kh sai	okhar	-	-	
chestnut	-	-	jh r	-	-	katus	-	-	

Table No. 13: Correlation of Other Sorts of Fruit

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Other Sorts of Fruit	banana	-	-	moc	-	kall	ker	-	-
	pear	-	-	n spat	-	-	n spat	-	-
	custard apple	-	-	sar ph	-	-	sariph	-	-
	grapes	-	-	a g r	-	-	a gur	-	-
	apple	-	-	sy u	-	-	sy u	-	-
	peach	-	-	gh ral	-	kurel	ru	-	-
	guava	-	-	belut	-	-	amb	-	-
	papaya	-	-	mew	-	-	mew	-	-
	melon	-	-	kharb j	-	-	kharb j	-	-
	water melon	-	-	tarb j	-	-	tarb j	-	-

Table No. 14: Correlation of Drink Items

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Dairy Product	milk	-	-	d t	-	nui	d dh	-	-
	curd	-	-	goras	-	-	dah	-	-
	whey	-	-	m h	-	-	mah	-	-
	wine	beer /alcohol		h n	-	sejo	j nd	-	-
Hard Drink						lis	chy	-	-
						lisri	nigh r	-	-
				madd	-	lis	raks	-	-
Common Drink	water			d	-	ri	pani	jal	-
	tea			c h	-	ca	ciy	-	-
	coffee			c h	-	-	kaph	-	-
	syrups			j d	-	-	sarwat	-	-
	juice			d	-	uri	ras	-	-

3.2.2. Correlation of Jewel Items

English, Magar & Nepali household terms used for Jewel Items are correlated in the following features.

Table No. 15: Correlation of Jewel Items Contained in Head and Ear

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Head and Ear	hair-pin	-	-	k nt	-	-	k nt	-	-
	-	-	-	s nd r	-	-	sind r	-	-
	-	-	-	s rband	-	-	shirband	-	-
	crown	coronet	-	s r pec	-	-	shr pec	-	-
				t j	-	raitup	t j	-	-
	tops	-	-	tap	-	-	tap	-	-
	ear-rings	-	-	m ndar	-	n g	m ndr	-	-
		-	-	dh gr	-	-	dh gr	-	-

Table No. 16: Correlation of Jewel Items Contained in Nose, Wrest and Finger

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Nose, Wrest and Finger	nose ring	-	-	b l k	-	bul kh	bul k	-	-
	nose pin	-	-	ph l	-	-	phul	-	-
	watch	-	-	etn	-	ghar	gh d	-	-
	bracelet	bangle	-	b l	-	rainy	b l	-	-
				ka kan	-	raiy	ka kan	-	-
				c r	-	raiy	cur	-	-
	finger ring	-	-	auth	-	kuic	aunth	-	-
	toe-ring	-	-	b cch	-	-	b cchu	-	-

Table No.17: Correlation of Jewel Items Contained in Neck and Ankle

Neck and Ankle	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
chain	-	-	s kar	-	sikhar	sikr	-	-	
necklace	-	-	t lahar	-	-	tilahar	-	-	
			k d	-	-	nauged	-	-	
			k nc	-	paty	pote	-	-	
			ma gals tr	-		ma galsutra	-	-	
garland	wreath	-	jhy l	-	silsium l	m l	-	-	
amulet	-	-	jantar	-		jantar	-	-	
anklet			p uj			p uju			

3.2.3 Correlation of Utensil Items

English, Magar and Nepali household terms used for utensil items are correlated in the following features.

Table No.18: Correlation of Cutlery, Cooking and Consuming pot

Cutlery, Cooking & Consuming Pot	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
pressure-cooker	-	range	k kar	-		kukar	-	-	
pan	-	-	kar	-	kari	kar h	-	-	
			t y	-	paly to	t u	-	-	
			t pky	-	paly to	t pke	-	-	
-	-	-	kasaud	-	rasy	kasaud	-	-	
			dekc	-	pai	dekc	-	-	
			jhy g	-	khoe	jhy ng	-	-	
			tasal	-	kh ns ejay	tasal	-	-	
			khopt	-	karai	h nd	-	-	
caldron	-	-	kh tk lo	-	kharkand	khadkulo	-	-	
plate	dish	-	th l	-	t th	th l	-	-	
dadle	-	-	d d	-	kyo	d du	-	-	
fish slice	-	spatula	ponyo	-	pane	paniun	-	-	
spoon	-	-	camec	-	camas	camec	-	-	
fork	-	-	k nt	-	chirky camas	k nt	-	-	

Table No.19: Correlation of Drink Consuming pot

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Drink Consuming Pot	bowl	-	-	bel	-	khur	batuko	kacaur	-
					-	khur	dabko	-	-
	glass	-	-	g l s	-		gil s	-	-
		-	-	bohon	-	phursul	amkhor	-	lohot
		-	-				karuw	-	-
	teapot	-	-	c h bh d	-		chiy d n	-	-
	bucket	-	pail	b lt n	-	pai	b lt	-	-
	jug	-	pitcher	jag	-		jag	-	-
	mug	-	-	mag	-		mag	-	-
	bottle	-	-	botal	-	puchai	botal	-	-
	jar	-	-	g kr	-	g d	g gr	g gro	-
				ghy mp	-	m nth	ghy mpo	-	-
				thek	-	tukury	thek	-	-
milkpot	-	-	d dero	-		dudero	-	-	

3.2.4 Correlation of Clothe Items

English, Magar and Nepali household terms used for clothe items are correlated in terms of different features below.

Table No.20: Correlation of Male Clothe Items

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Terms for Male Clothes	shirt	-	-	kamej	-	kames	kamij	-	-
				daur	-	-	daur	-	-
	pant	-	-	s r l	-	ja gil	p int	-	-
	trouser	-	-	s r l	-	ja gil	suruw l	-	-
	pyjamas	-	-	s r l	-	ja gil	p ij m	-	-
	coat	-	-	kot	-	kot	kot	-	-
	cap	hat	-	top	-	khupja	top	-	-
	jacket	-	-	j ket	-	-	j ket	-	-
		-	-	bhoto	-	-	bhoto	-	-

Table No.21: Correlation of Female Clothe Items

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Female Clothes	sweater	-	-	s itar	-	-	sw tar	-	-
	sari	-	-	s r	-	-	s r	phariy	-
		-	-	g ny	-	-	gunyun	phariy	-
	bodice	bra	-	col	-	kheu	col	-	-
	petticoat	-	-	pet kot	-	ojenl be	petikot	-	-
	kurta	-	-	k r th	-		kurt	-	-
	girdle	-	-	patk	-	w npo	patuk	-	-
	skirt	frock	-	gh ngar	-		gh ngar	-	-
	veil	-	-	gh mto	-	khup	ghumto	-	-
	scarf	-	-	lurpho	-	khup	barko	-	-
							pachyour	-	-
							majetro	-	-
dosall							-	-	

Table No. 22: Correlation of Common Clothe Items

	Language								
	English			Magar			Nepali		
	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Common Clothes	tie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	towel	-	-	m jhetro	-	khup	tauliy	-	-
		-	-		gamch		-	-	
	turban	-	-	phet	-	pagar	phet	pagar	-
	underwear	-	-	j gy	-	-	kattu	-	-
		-	-		-	-	kachh	-	-
		-	-		b lm	-	-	langaut	-
	vest			ganj	-	-	ganj	-	-
	muffler		silencer	sorokk	-	-	galband	-	-

3.3 Comparison

Under this heading English, Magar and Nepali household terms under specified heading are compared in terms of following categories

3.3.1 Comparison of Food and Drink Items

English, Magar and Nepali household terms used for food and drinks items are compared in terms of the following features

Table No.23: Comparison of the Main Course Meal

Terms for Main Course Meal	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn
breakfast	rais	n st	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
supper			-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
snacks			-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	
lunch	jy t	kh n	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	
dinner			-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	

Table No.24: Comparison of Meal Items

Terms for Meal Items	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor													
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali			
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.
rice	gy t	bh t	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
	c mre	c mre	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	p l	pul u	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	kh cad	khicad	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
porridge	dhy d	dh ndo	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
rice pudding	kh r	kh r	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
pudding	hal w	haluw	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	p w	puw	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
gruel	cho	jaulo	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	ph ndo	ph ndo	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
bread	besk	rot	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
pulse	d ll	d l	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
curry	g n	tark r	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
pickle	chop	ac r	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-

Table No.25: Comparison of Food from Animal

Terms for Food from Animal	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
buff	sy	m su	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
beef			-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pork	sy	m su	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
mutton	sy	m su	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
chicken	sy	m su	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
fish	d sy	m ch	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
egg	m r	and	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-

Table No.26 Comparison of Crop Items

Terms for cereal items	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
paddy	chos n	dhan	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
maize	gaw	makai	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
wheat	gah n	gahun	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
buck wheat	ph par	ph par	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
millet	m r mch o	kodo	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
	jan r	junelo	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
gram	cana	can	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
barley	jau	jau	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
lentil	m s r	musur o	-	+	-	-		-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-

		techo	m s						-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
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Table No.27: Comparison of Leaf and Spice Vegetable Items

Leaf and spice Vegetable	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor													
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali			
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.
lettuce	g n	s g	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
spinach	g n	s g	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
													-	+	-	-	-
-	p ty	gundruk						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
tumeric	bebok	bes r	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
ginger	chebok	aduw	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
garlic	ry k	lasun	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
chilli	th km	khurs n	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
coriander	dhany	dhaniy n	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

Table No.28: Comparison of Root, Gourd and Salad Vegetable Items

	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Root, Gourd and Salad	carrot	g nj r	g jar	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	radish	m l	mul	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	swede	m l	mul	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	beetroot	m l	mul	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	parsnip	m l	mul	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	tomato	golbhy d	tam t r	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	turnip	salgam	salgam	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
	cucumber	yo	k nkro	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	gourd	c c nd	cicindo	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
		lauk	lauk	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
		karel	karel				-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
		ghyorol	ghiraunl				-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	bombosy	kubhindo				-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

Table No. 29: Comparison of Other Vegetable Items

Other vegetable	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
potato	al	lu	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
cabbage	band	band	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
cauliflower	s rgop	phulkob	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	
aubergine	bhant k	bhant	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
okra	bhend	bhind	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
bean	s m	sim	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	bod	bod						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
soyabean	bhatt	bhatm s	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
arum	hy k	pind lu	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	g w	karkalo						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
yam	n my	tarul	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
pumpkin	kodhy	phars	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
pea	ker	ker u	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
mushrooms	m g n	cy u	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	

Table No. 30: Comparison of Berries and Citrus Fruit Items

Berries and Citrus Fruit	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
citron	yamb r	jy mir	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
lemon	b r m	k gat	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
orange	yamb r	Suntat	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
lime	b rac	nibuw	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
berry	k ph l	k phal	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
raspberry	jy ns	ainselu	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
mulberry	k mb	kimbu	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
strawberry								-	+	-			-	+	-	-	-	

Table No. 31: Comparison of Nut and Tropical Fruit Items

Nut and Tropical Fruit Items	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
betelnut	s p r	sup r	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
peanut	bad m	bad m	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
walnut	kh sai	okhar	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
chestnut	jh r	katus	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
jackfruit	katahar	katahar	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
pineapple	katahar	katahar	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
lychee	l c	licc	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
mango	sat k	np	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
coconut	nar wal	nariwal	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
pomegranate	n r	an r	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

Table No. 32: Comparison of Other Fruit Items

	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Other Fruits	banana	moc	ker	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	pear	n spat	n spat	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	custard apple	sar ph	sariph	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	grapes	a g r	a gur	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	apple	sy u	sy u	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	peach	gh ral	ru	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	guave	belut	amb	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	papaya	mew	mew	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	melon	kharb j	kharb j	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	water melon	tarb j	tarb j	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

Table No. 33: Comparison of Drink Items

Dairy Product	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
milk	d t	d dh	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
curd	goras	dah	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
whey	m h	mah	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Hard Drink	wine	h n	j nd	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
			chy						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
			nig r							-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
		madd	raks							-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Common Drink	water	d	p n	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
	tea	c h	ciy	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
	coffee	c h	kaph	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	syrops	j d	sarwat	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	juice	d	ras	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-

3.3.2 Comparison of Jewel Items

English Magar and Nepali household terms used for the Jewel Items are compared in terms of the following features.

Table No.34: Comparison of Jewel Items Contained in Head and Ear

Head and Ear	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
hair-pin	k nt	k nt	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
-	s nd r	sind r						-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
-	/s rband	shirband						-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Crown	s r pec	shr pec	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	t j	t j						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
tops	tap	tap	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
ear-rings	m ndar	m ndr	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
	dh gr							-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

Table No.35: Comparison of Jewel Items Contained in Nose, Wrest and Finger

Nose, Wrest and Finger	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
nose ring	b l k	bul k	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
nose pin	ph l	phul	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
watch	etn	gh d	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
bracelet	b l	b l	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	ka kan	ka kan						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	c r	cur						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
finger ring	auth	aunth	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
toe-ring	b cch	b cchu	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

Table No.36: Comparison of Jewel Items Contained in Neck and Ankle

	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
Neck	chain	s kar	sikr	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	necklace	t lahar	tilahar	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
		k d	nauged						-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
		k nc	pote						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
		ma gals tr	ma galsutra						-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	garland	jhy l	m l	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
	amulet	jantar	jantar	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ankle	anklet	p uj	p uju	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

3.3.3 Comparison of Utensil Items

English, Magar and Nepali household terms used for the utensil items are compared in terms of the following features.

Table No.37: Comparison of Cutlery, Cooking and Consuming Pot Items

Cutlery, Cooking and Consuming pot	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
pressure-cooker	k kar	kukar	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
pan	/kar	kar h	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	t y	t u						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	t pky	t pke						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
-	kasaud	kasaud						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
-	dekc	dekc						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
-	jhy g	jhy ng						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
-	tasal	tasal						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
-	khopt	h nd						-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
caldron	kh tk lo	khadkulo	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
plate	th l	th l	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
dadle	d d	d d	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
fish slice	ponyo	paniun	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
spoon	came	came	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
fork	k nt	k nt	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	

Table No.38: Comparison of Drink Consuming Pot Items

Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor																
English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali						
			Stylistic Feature		Dialectical Synonymy			Stylistic Feature		Dialectical Synonymy			Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy			
			Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.		
bowl	bel	batuko	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
		dabko												+	-	+	-	-	-
glass	g l s	gil s	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
		bohon												+	-	+	-	-	-
	bohon	amkhor												+	-	+	-	-	-
		karuw												+	-	+	-	-	-
teapot	c h bh d	chiy d n	-	+	-				-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
bucket	b lt n	b lt	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
jug	jag	jag	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
mug	mag	mag	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
bottle	botal	botal	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
jar	g kr	g gr	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	ghy mp	ghy mpo											+	-	+	-	-	-	
	thek	thek											+	-	+	-	-	-	
milkpot	d dero	dudero	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	

3.3.4 Comparison of Clothe Items

English , Magar and Nepali Hlousehold terms used for the clothe items are compared in terms of the following features.

Table No.39: Comparison of Male Clothe Items

Terms for Male Clothes	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn
shirt	kamej	kamij	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
	daur	daur						-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
pant	s r l	p int	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
trouser	s r l	suruw l	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
pyjamas	s r l	p ij m	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
coat	kot	kot	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
cap	top	top	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
jacket	j ket	j ket	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
	bhoto	bhoto						-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

Table No.40: Comparison of Female Clothe Items

Female Clothes	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor															
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali					
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	
sweater	s ita	sw tar	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
sari	s r	s r	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	
	g ny	gunyun						-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
bodice	col	col	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	
petticoat	pet kot	petikot	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	
kurta	k r th	kurt	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
girdle	patk	patuk	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	
skirt	gh ngar	gh ngar	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
veil	gh mto	ghumto	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	
scarf	lurpho	barko	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	
		pachyour												-	+	-	-	-	
		majetro													-	+	-	-	-
		dosall													-	+	-	-	-

Table No.41: Comparison of Common Clothes Items

Common clothes	Terms in Language			Distinguishing Factor														
	English	Magar	Nepali	English					Magar					Nepali				
				Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy		Stylistic Feature			Dialectical Synonymy	
				Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Lit.	Coll.	Sla.	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
tie	-	-	-	+	-													
towel	m jhetro	tauliy	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
		gamch												-	+	-	-	-
turban	phet	phet	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
underwear	j gy	kattu	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
		kachh												-	+	-	-	-
	b lm	langaut							-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
vest	ganj	ganj	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
muffler	sorokk	galband	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

3.4 Main Areas of Differences

Here, the main areas of differences of English, Magar and Nepali household terms under the specified heading are shown as the following categories. Such cases reflect that the household terms used in one language correspond to more than one household term used in another language.

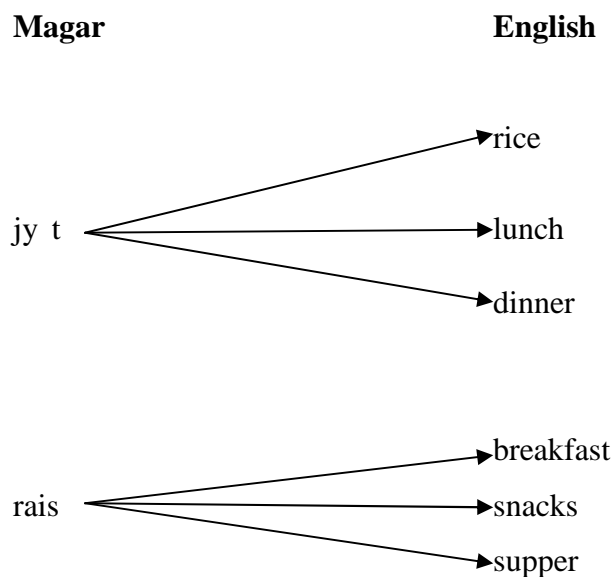
3.4.1 Mono-Magar Vs Multi English/Nepali

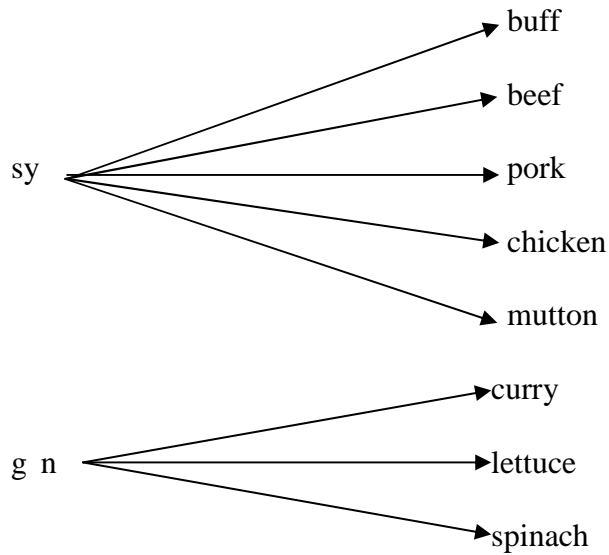
The household terms used in the Magar language correspond to more than one household terms used in the English and Nepali languages are presented separately.

3.4.1.1 Mono-Magar Vs Multi English

The household terms used in the Magar language correspond to more than one household terms in the English language found under the following categories are presented below.

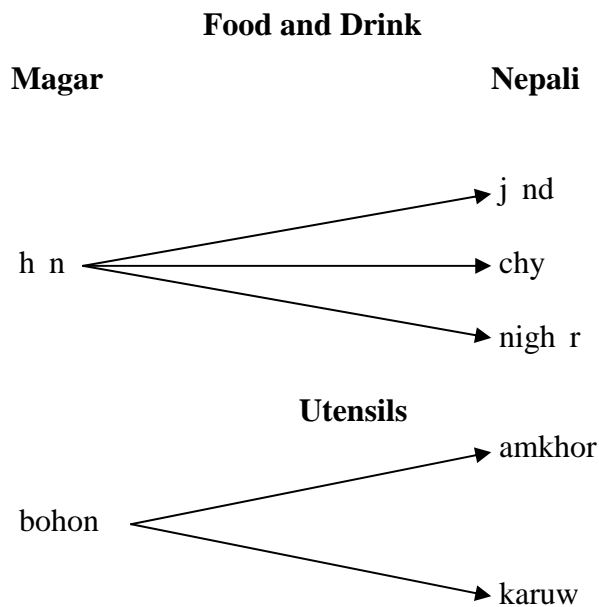
Food and Drink



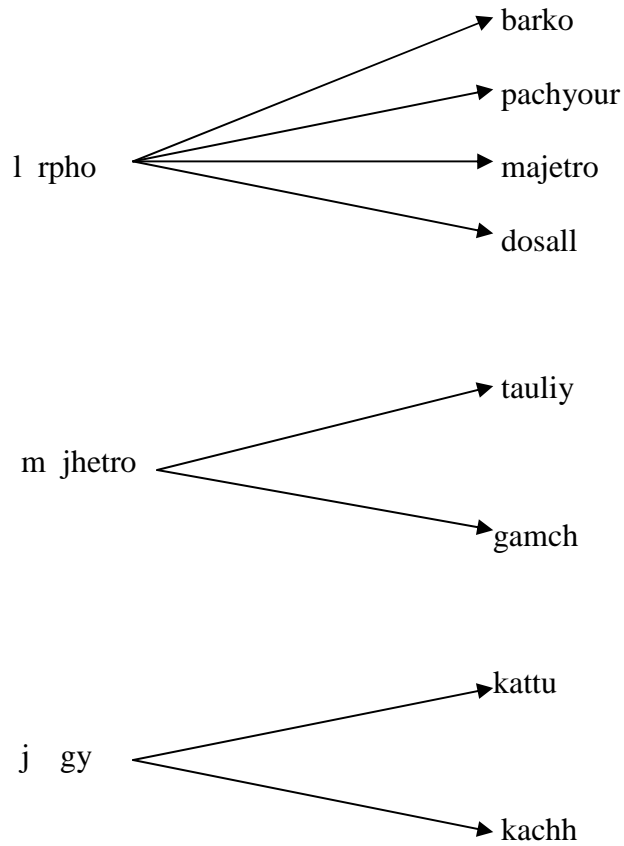


3.4.1.2 Mono-Magar Vs Multi Nepali

The household terms used in the Magar language correspond to more than one household terms in the Nepali language found under the following categories are presented below.



Clothes



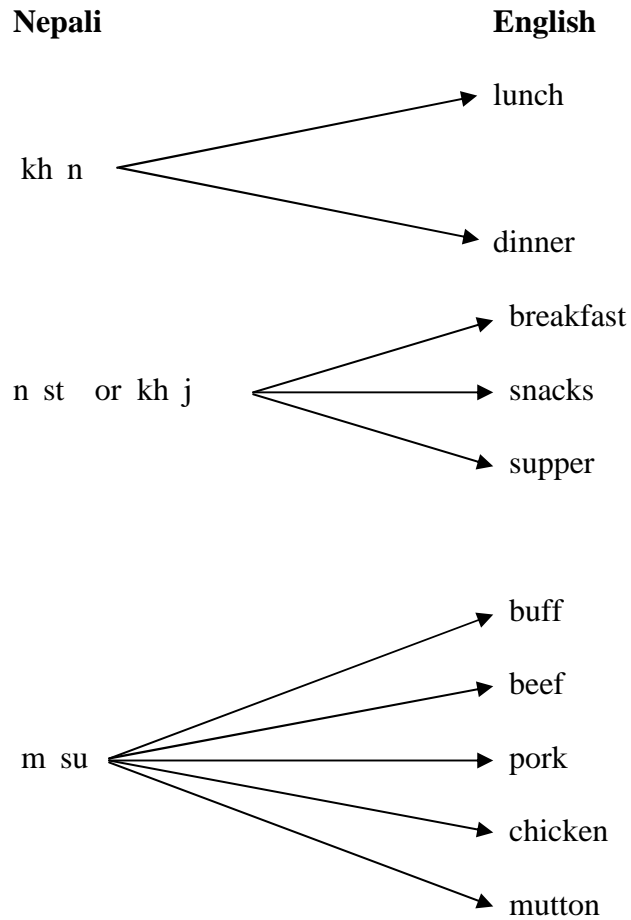
3.4.2 Mono Nepali Vs Multi English / Magar

The household terms used in the Nepali language correspond to more than one household terms used in the English and Magar languages are presented separately.

3.4.2.1 Mono Nepali Vs Multi English

The household terms used in the Nepali language correspond to more than one household terms in the English language found under the following categories are presented below.

Food and Drink



3.4.3 Mono English Vs Multi Magar/Nepali

The household terms used in the English language correspond to more than one household terms used in the Magar and Nepali languages are presented separately.

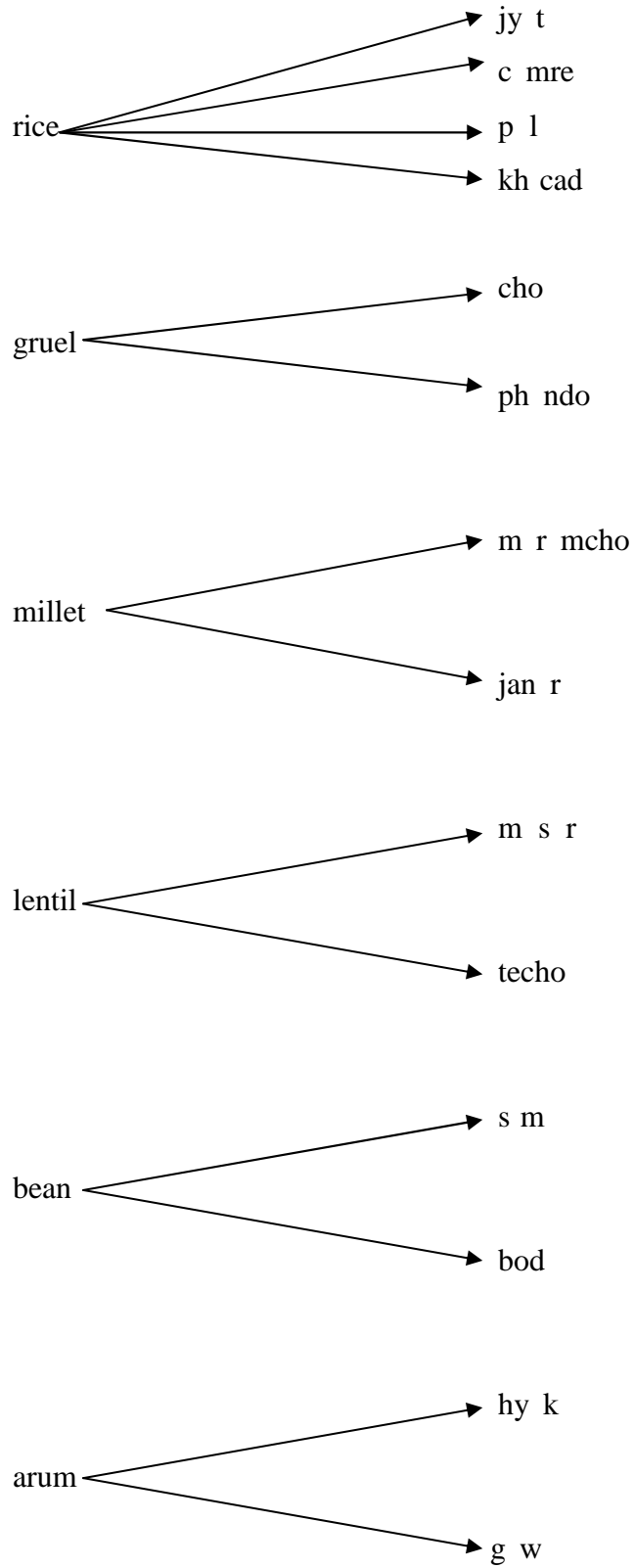
3.4.3.1 Mono English Vs Multi Magar

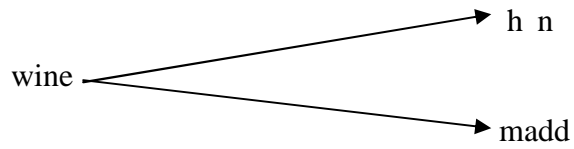
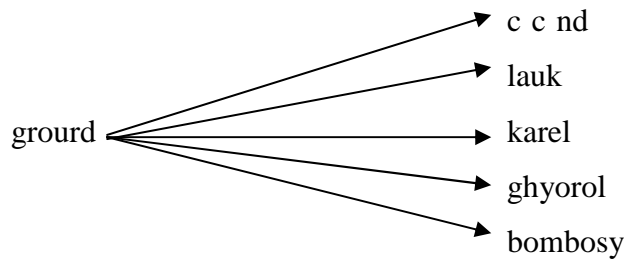
The household terms used in the English language correspond to more than one household terms in the Magar language found under the following categories are presented below:

Food and Drink

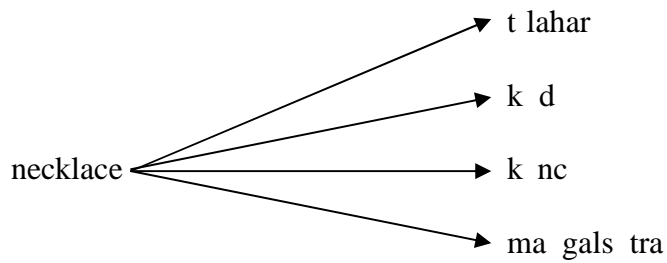
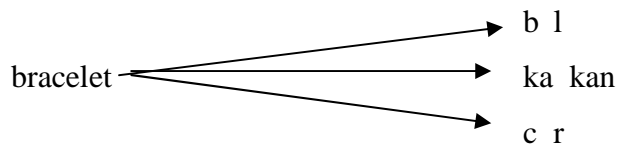
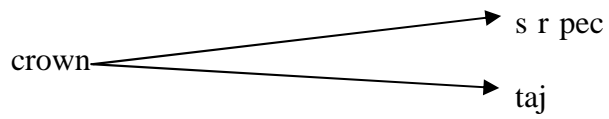
English

Magar

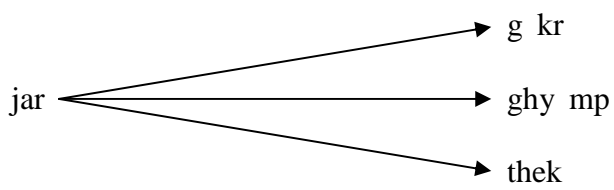
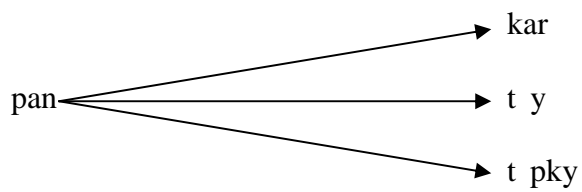




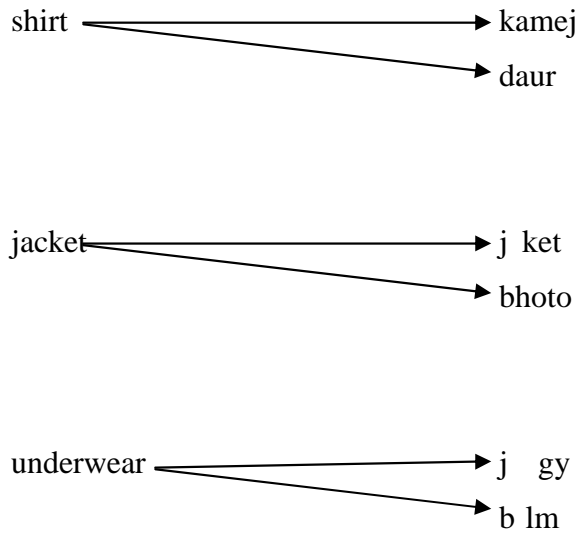
Jewel



Utensils



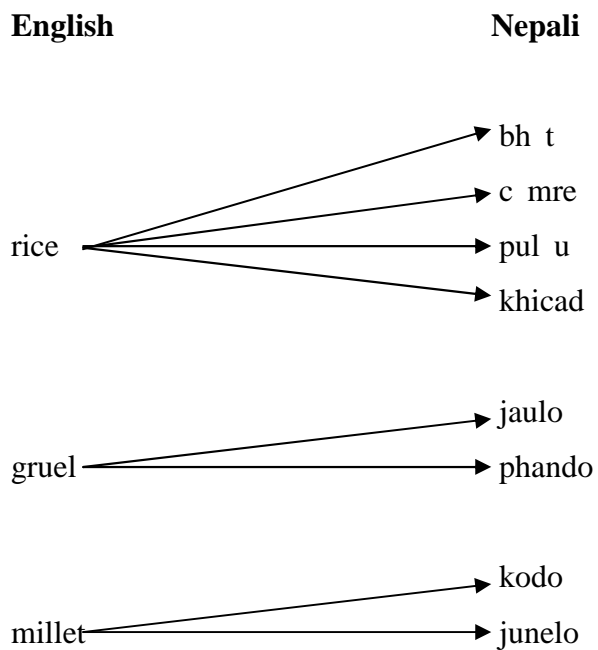
Clothes



3.4.3.2 Mono English Vs Multi Nepali

The household terms used in the English language correspond to more than one household terms in the Nepali language found under the following categories are presented below.

Food and Drink



lentil → musuro
lentil → m s

bean → sim
bean → bod

arum → pind lu
arum → karkalo

gourd → cicindo
gourd → lauk
gourd → karel
gourd → ghiraunla
gourd → kubhindo

wine → jand
wine → chy
wine → nigh r
wine → raks

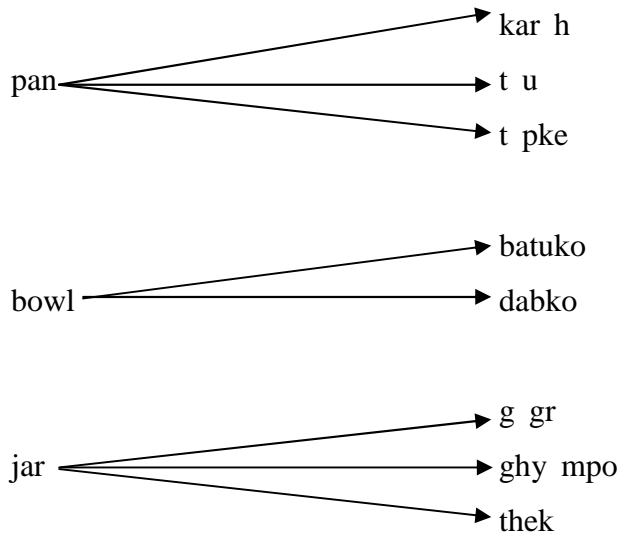
Jewel

crown → shr pec
crown → t j

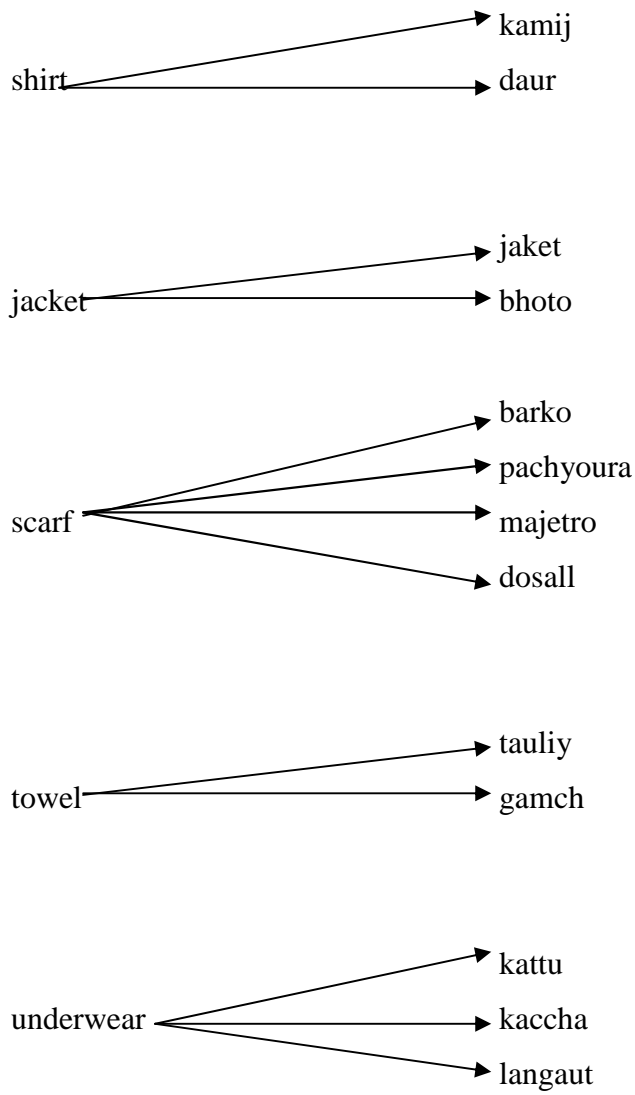
bracelet → b l
bracelet → ka kan
bracelet → cur

necklace → tilahar
necklace → nauged
necklace → pote
necklace → ma galsutra

Utensils



Clothes



CHAPTER- FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

After the analysis and interpretation of English, Magar and Nepali household terms the following findings have been drawn:

1. Almost all of the household terms in each language belong to colloquial in terms of their stylistic feature.
2. The Magar language is richer in its variation in comparison to the English and Nepali language because most of the Magar household terms are realized differently due to geographical distribution. For example,

Language								
English			Magar			Nepali		
Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.	Terms	Intra D. Syn.	Inter D. Syn.
bread	-	-	besk	rot	jh pin	rot	-	-
pulse	-	-	d II	-	d l	d l	-	-
curry	-	-	g n	met	cipr	tark r	-	-
pickle	-	gherkin	chop	met	cho	ac r	chatn	-

3. Some of the household terms used in the Magar and Nepali languages are found to have equivalent in their sound and meaning.
4. The English language has special terms for main course meal which the Magar and Nepali languages fall in short of :

Main Course Meal	English	Magar	Nepali
The first meal of the day	break fast	raisi	nasta
The last meal of the day	supper		
Hurried meal	snacks		
Day meal	lunch	jyat	khana
Evening meal	dinner		

- The English language has different terms for the food that is from animal whereas the Magar and Nepali languages have neutral terms for them. For example:

Food from Animal	English	Magar	Nepali
Meat from buffalo	buff	sy	m su
Meat from cow	beef		
Meat from pig	pork		
Meat from goat/sheep	mutton		
Meat from hen	chicken		

- The Magar and Nepali languages are culturally rich in terms of jewel and utensils in comparison to English.
- The English language has various neutral terms to refer to different household terms.
- The dialect of the Magar language is slightly different from it in some of the sound and lexical items.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of the present study, the following recommendations and pedagogical implications have been made:

- There is no one to one correspondence between each and every English, Magar and Nepali household terms. This is the major point or cause which creates difficulties for Magar and Nepali students learning English and vice-versa. So, teaching should be focused on where these languages are different in household terms. Otherwise, they would create confusion.
- The English language has many neutral household terms under specified heading in comparison to the Magar and Nepali languages. Therefore, the special attention should be given while teaching English to the native speakers of Magar and Nepali.
- English has the least number of terms for specified household items in comparison to Magar and Nepali. Therefore, the teacher should draw special attention to the corresponding household items and their particular use.
- The syllabus designers and textbook writers should be cautious while designing and preparing syllabus and text books for the learners learning English, Magar and Nepali as second language.

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APPENDIX I

Roman Transliteration of Devanagari Script Based on Turner's (1931) Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic Markets

अ	a	क्	k	ढ्	dh	र्	r
आ		ख्	kh	ण्	n	ल्	l
इ	i	ग्	g	त्	t	व्	w/v
ई		घ्	gh	थ्	th	श्	s
उ	u	ङ्		द्	d	ष्	s
ऊ		च्	c	ध्	dh	स्	s
ए	e	छ्	ch	न्	n	ह्	h
ऐ	ai	ज्	j	प्	p		
ओ	o	भ्	jh	फ्	ph		
औ	au/ou	ञ्	ñ	ब्	b		
अं	an, am	ट्	t	भ्	bh		
अः		ठ्	th	म्	m		
:	h	ड्	d	य्	y		

Notes: The tradition letters क्ष, त्र, and ज्ञ are treated as conjunct letter eg. क्ष = ks, ksh, kch, ज्ञ = gy; त्र tr

श
ष
S स

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

A Study on Magar, Nepali and English Household Terms

Name:

Age :

Date :

Address :

Male

Female

Write the following terms in the Magar Language.

1. Food and Drink Items

1.1 Terms for Main Course Meal

- क) बिहान खाइने खाजा
- ख) हतारमा खाइने खाजा
- ग) बिहान खाइने खाना
- घ) बेलुका खाइने खाना
- ङ) राति बिछ्यौनामा जानु अघि खाइने खाने कुरा
- च) अन्य कुनै समयमा खाइने खाने कुरा छ भने

Change the following terms into the Magar language.

1.2 Terms for Meal Items

- क) भात ख) दाल ग) तरकारी घ) ढिडो
- ङ) खीर च) खिचडी छ) अचार ज) जाउलो
- झ) फाँडो ञ) रोटी ट) चाप्ने..... ठ) हलुवा
- ड) पुलाउ ढ) माछा ण) मासु
- त) गाई अथवा गोरुको मासु थ) भैसीको मासु द) भेडाको मासु.....
- ध) खसीको मासु न) सुँगुरको मासु प) अण्डा

1.3 Ter for Crop Items

- क) धान ख) मकै ग) फापर घ) गहुँ
- ङ) कोदो च) चना छ) जुनेलो ज) जौ
- झ) मुसुरो ञ) मास ण) ठ)

1.4 Terms for Vegetable Items

- क) साग ख) आलु ग) टमाटर घ) प्याज
- ङ) चिचिण्डो च) मुला छ) गाजर ज) भान्टा
- झ) भिण्डी..... ञ) बन्दा ट) फूलकोबी ठ) करेला
- ड) लौका..... ढ) फर्सी ण) घिरौलो..... त) काँको
- थ) कुभिण्डो द) च्याउ ध) कर्कलो न) तरुल
- प) सिमी..... फ) बोडी ब) केराउ भ) भटमास
- म) पिंडालु य) गुन्द्रुक..... र) सिन्की..... ल) खुर्सानी
- व) अदुवा श) लसुन ष) बेसार..... स) धनियाँ
- ह)

1.5 Terms for Fruit Items

क) आँप.....	ख) केरा.....	ग) कटहर.....	घ) लिच्ची.....
ङ) आरु.....	च) अंगुर.....	छ) स्याउ.....	ज) सुन्तला.....
झ) अनार.....	ञ) नासपाती.....	ट) कागती.....	ठ) जुनार.....
ड) अम्बा.....	ढ) मेवा.....	ण) निबुवा.....	त) तरबुजा.....
थ) नरिवल.....	द) कटुस.....	ध) ज्यामिर.....	न) काफल.....
य) ऐंसेलु.....	र) सरिफा.....		

1.6 Terms for Drink Items

क) पानी.....	ख) दूध.....	ग) दही.....	घ) मही.....
ङ) रक्सी.....	च) जांड.....	छ) फलफूलको रस.....	ज) छयाड.....
झ) निगार.....	ञ) चिया.....	ट) सर्वत.....	ठ) कफी.....
ड) लस्सी.....			

2. Terms for Jewel Items

क) सिक्की.....	ख) औंठी.....	ग) घडी.....	घ) बाला.....
ङ) चुरा.....	च) टप.....	छ) मुन्द्र.....	ज) काटा.....
झ) पाउजु.....	ञ) फूली.....	ट) बुलाकी.....	ठ) तिलहरी.....
ड) नौगेडी.....	ढ) दुंग्री.....	ण) मरवडी.....	त) जन्तर.....
थ) सिन्दूर.....	द) कडकन.....	ध) पोते.....	न) शिरवन्दी.....
प) बिच्छु.....	फ) माला.....	ब) श्रीपेच.....	भ) मंगलसूत्र.....

3 Terms for Utensil Items

क) कराही.....	ख) चम्चा.....	ग) गिलास.....	घ) कसौडी.....
ङ) कचौरा.....	च) अटल.....	छ) देक्ची.....	ज) थाल.....
झ) अम्बोरा.....	ञ) खड्कुला.....	ट) बटुको.....	ठ) लोहोटा.....
ड) पनिउं.....	ढ) डबको.....	ण) चियादानी.....	त) कुकर.....
थ) ताप्के.....	द) करुवा.....	ध) बाल्टी.....	न) गाग्री / गाग्री.....
प) घ्याम्पो.....	फ) बाटा.....	ब) मग.....	भ) जर्किन.....
म) बोटल.....	य) भर्यागा.....	र) ताउ.....	ल) तसला.....
व) हाँडी.....	श) दुदेरो.....	ष) ठेकी.....	

4. Terms for Clothe Items

क) कमिज.....	ख) सुरुवाल.....	ग) दौरा.....	घ) पाइन्ट.....
ङ) कोट.....	च) सुइटर.....	छ) सारी.....	ज) फरिया.....
झ) चोली.....	ञ) कुर्ता.....	ट) गुन्यु.....	ठ) म्याक्सी.....
ड) गलवन्दी.....	ढ) टोपी.....	ण) लंगौटी.....	त) गन्जी.....
थ) कटटु.....	द) कच्छा.....	ध) मजेत्रो.....	न) पछ्यौरी.....
प) भोटो.....	फ) घाँघर.....	ब) घुम्टो.....	भ) पटुकी.....
म) तौलिया.....	य) फेटा.....	र) दोसल्ला.....	ल) जाकेट.....
व) पेटिकोट.....	श) पइजामा.....	ष) बर्को.....	स) गम्छा.....

APPENDIX II
QUESTIONNAIRE

A Study on Magar,Nepali and English Household Terms

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