

**A SOCIOLINGUISTIC SURVEY OF TAMANG AS  
SPOKEN IN GORKHA**

**A Thesis Submitted to  
Central Department of Linguistics  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu  
for the Partial Fulfillment of the Master's Degree of Arts  
in Linguistics**

**By**

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**Central Department of Linguistics  
Tribhuvan University  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal**

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**2014**

## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled A SOCIOLINGUISTIC SURVEY OF TAMANG AS SPOKEN IN GORKHA is written by **Mr. Kashindra Yadav** under my supervision. I recommend this dissertation for evaluation.

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**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS**

This dissertation entitled A SOCIOLINGUISTIC SURVEY OF TAMANG AS SPOKEN IN GORKHA submitted to the Central Department of Linguistics, by **Mr. Kashindra Yadav** has been approved by undersigned members of the research committee.

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**Kashindra Yadav**

## Abstract

This study is an attempt to present a sociolinguistic survey of Tamang as spoken in Gorkha district. The Tamang language is one of the largest minority languages in Nepal. It is a language of the Tibeto-Burman family of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. This study consists of nine chapters. Chapter 1 presents the introduction to this study. Similarly, chapter 2 deals with a brief introduction of Tamang language and people. In chapter 3 to 8, we present the analysis and interpretation of the data and in chapter 9, we present the summary and conclusion of the study.

Tamang speakers are very much proficient in speaking their language. They are bilingual in Nepali. Most of the children understand what their Nepali speaking teacher says in the classroom when they first go to school.

Tamang is used in different domains of language use such as counting, singing, joking, bargaining/shopping/marketing, storytelling, discussion/ debate, praying, quarrelling, abusing (scolding/using taboo words), telling stories to children, singing at home, family gatherings and village meetings.

Most of the children speak their mother tongue, Tamang. The language has been passed down effectively to the new generations. The young people in their village or town speak their language well, the way it ought to be spoken. They are eager to support the school if schools are opened for teaching their language. The language is precise, prestigious, and literary against other languages; and it is useful in jobs, business, social, literature, and medium of instruction. They feel prestigious when they speak their mother tongue in the presence of the speakers of the other dominant language like Nepali.

The varieties spoken in Dhawa, Prithivinarayan N.P., Deurali, Aruchanaute, and Chyangli VDCs of Gorkha district are mutually intelligible. Most of the language resources are available in Tamang.

Regarding the development of language Tamang is a well developed language. The things that make them feel happy or proud about their language are mother tongue, vocabulary, songs, culture, music, newspapers, etc. The dreams they have for the development of language are preservation of language; official use; newspapers; grammar, dictionary, and curriculum; medium of instruction in primary level etc. To materialize these dreams there should be the involvement of government, community, social organizations, and political bodies.

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