# FORMS OF ADDRESS IN SINJALI (KHASH) DIALECT AND ENGLISH

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education In Partial Fulfilment for the Master of Education in English

Submitted by Dilli Bahadur Budha

Faculty of Education
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur
Kathmandu, Nepal
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### **DECLARATION**

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Dilli Bahadur Budha

RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that Mr. Dilli Bahadur Budha has prepared this thesis

entitled "Forms of Address in Sinjali (Khash) Dialect and English: A

Comparative Study" under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend this thesis for acceptance.

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### **DEDICATION**

### **Dedicated**

To

My Parents,

**Honorable Teachers And** 

**Parents-in-law** 

Who Inspired Me To Complete

My Study Successfully

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June, 2011

Dilli Bahadur Budha

#### **ABSTRACT**

This thesis entitled "The Forms of Address in Sinjali (Khash) Dialect and English: A Comparative Study" makes a comparison of the address forms used in the Sinjali (Khash) dialect and English. The major objectives of the research is to identify how the native speakers of these two (dialect and language) make choice of the forms of address, the words used to address somebody in speech, keeping in mind various factors like age, sex, relation, social setting, culture, etc. related to addresser and addressee. The study makes a comparison on the forms of address used for consanguineal relations, affinal relations and social relations including strangers, friends, teachers and students, people holding political, judicial and ecclesiastical positions, professionals like; officer, doctor, nurse, engineer and other persons in the Sinjali (Khash) community. The data were collected from 66 native speakers of eleven VDCs of Sinja valley in Jumla district using stratified random sampling procedure and snowball sampling procedure. The sources of data for the forms of address in English are based on the previous researches carried out in the Department of English Education and encyclopedia. The researcher has found out that the Sinjali (Khash) dialect is richer in the forms of address compared to English as it contains the forms that are not found in English. The system of addressing people in Sinjali and English differ in most of the cases. Usually, kinship terms have addressive use in Sinjali (Khash) dialect but the first names (FN) are more used in English.

This thesis contains four chapters: the **first chapter** contains general background, review of the related literature, objectives of the study,

chapter relates to the methodology, which deals with the sources of data, sample and sampling procedure, research tools, process of data collection and limitations of the study. Likewise, the **third chapter**, which is the main part of the thesis, comprises analysis and interpretation of the data obtained. Finally, the **fourth chapter** deals with the findings of the study, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study based on the findings.

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

% = Percent

/ = Slash (divide)

= (i.e. m)

Bro. = Brother

B.S. = Bikram Sambat

C.B.S. = Central Bureau of Statistics

Dr. = Doctor

ed. = edition

e.g. = for example

ELT = English Language Teaching

et al. = and other persons/ things

etc. = etcetera

F. = Female

FN = First Name

h = voiceless / aspirated 'h' sound

Hus. = Husband

Ibid = ibiden in the same place

i.e. = that is to say

LN = Last Name

M. = Male

M.Ed. = Master in Education

No. = Number

N.C.R = National Census Repor

P. = Page

PP. = Pages

Prof. = Professor

S.L.C. = School Leaving Certificate

S.N. = Serial Number

T.U. = Tribhuvan University

U.N.O. = United Nations Organization

U.S. = United States

V.D.C. = Village Development Committee

Viz. = namely

Vol. = volume

Vs. = vice versa

yrs. = years