

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This research report is related to Sinjali, Nepali and English kinship terms and kinship relations. This chapter consists of general background, literature review, objectives of the study and significance of the study as well as definition of the technical terms.

1.1 General Background

There are different modes of communication in the world that use different signs. Specially, the modes of communication are: auditory vocal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory. Among them; auditory, vocal, or medium of human communication is the strongest one. Language is the voluntary vocal system of human communication. The majority of the linguists and scholars believe it. Language is a means of human communication through which we express our desire, feelings, attitudes, likes and dislikes, ideas and emotions, beliefs, doubts, etc. Language is taken as the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. Because language is the unique property of human, which plays a vital role to differentiate human from the other creatures. It is primarily a pragmatic phenomenon and a symbolic instrument used for communicative purpose.

There are many languages in the world that are used for communication and no one has fixed the exact number of language spoken in the world. No one can believe the existence of human civilization with-out language.

Language is not only personal phenomenon but also social phenomenon because it is affected by people, social ethnicity and geographical boundaries. We can compare human beings with the other species in terms

of the language they possess to communicate with one-another. People use different kinds of tools to fulfill their communicative needs. That means, there is not only one language spoken in the universe. So, many languages are spoken among them; some are widely used, some are narrowly used. Some are on the process of extinction and some are already dead.

1.1.1 Dialect

The use of language varies according to place, time and group of people; it is called dialect. It is said that dialect reflects or reveals the personality of the speakers. It betrays his/her identity. For example, from speaker's speech, we can fairly guess who the speaker is, what is his/her age, sex, caste, educational background and social class. We may be able to know whether he is male, adult, belongs to the higher class, and is well educated or not etc. We may also be able to guess his/her social and geographical setting. This variety of language which tells us so many things about the user is called dialect. For example, Baby English and Adult English show age of speaker. Similarly, British and American English or Eastern Nepali and Far-western Nepali show geographical setting of the speakers. White and Black English show social background of the speakers, Male and Female English show the sex of speakers.

Dialect is a cover term that includes two kinds of sub-variety: language variation in a geographical dimension is simply called dialect, and language variation in the social dimension is known as sociolect. Eastern Nepali and Far-western Nepali are the examples of geographical dialects and Common English and Black English, and Common Nepali, Rana Nepali are the examples of sociolects.

Bhandari (2009, p.26) says, "Regional, temporal and social varieties are the dialects of a language.". According to him, geographical variety of a

language is called regional dialect, social variety of a language is called sociolect and temporal variety of a language is called historical dialect.

1.1.2 Language VS Dialect

Language and dialect are easy to recognize but very difficult to define and perhaps impossible to distinguish completely. Sometimes language and dialects are taken as same items but actually they are different; it is difficult to distinguish language and dialect, there seen no hard and fast criteria that make one distinct from another; the distance and the cultural variations are the causing factors of dialects; dialects are the different forms of the same language ie. a language may have dialects but the dialects may or may not have Rai (2000,p.146). Thus, we can say that to distinguish between language and dialect is not easy, however, the distance and cultural or social variations are the causing factors of dialects. If a language (eg. Nepali) varies according to place (Eastern Nepal, Far-western Nepali), the varieties are known as geographical dialect. For example Eastern Nepali and Far-western Nepali are the dialects of Nepali language. Similarly, if a language (eg. Nepali) varies according to social class, it is known as sociolect. For example, Rana Nepali and Common Nepali are the sociolect of the Nepali language. According to Pokhrel (2055), Nepali language has five main dialects viz: Purbeli, M jhali, Ora-Pachchhim , Para-Pachchhim and Majha Pachchhim .

1.1.3. Sinja Valley and the Sinjali Dialect: Introduction

According to citation of Dhital (2061,p. 11), Jumla district is geographically situated from 28⁰58" to 29⁰30" northern latitude (Aksh msha) and from 81⁰28" to 82⁰18" eastern longitude (deshantar). Its height is 7,000-21,077 feet from the sea level. Chhin sim Khalang , the headquarter of Jumla

district is situated 7,600 feet high from the sea level. The total area of Jumla district is 2,531 square kilometers.

Sinja valley is a beautiful as well as historical place of Karnali zone. It is situated in the west-northern part of district headquarter 'Chhin sim Khalang '. Him river follows through the Sinja valley and follows into Tila-river at Nagmagad. According to Sijapati (2041,p.6), there are nine territories (Viz. Pansaya dar , Asidar , Chaudhabisa dar , Bheri Khol , Goru khol , Naubisa (Rak l Khol), Danuw , Munikuni, and Sinj dar). From southern district boundary of Mugu in the north to N gmag d or P tarkhol in the southern area is called Sinja- dar (Sinja territory). The dialect of M jhali dialects group which is spoken in Sinja territory is called Sinjali dialect. Atlas of Sinjali dialect is given in appendix-'G'. There are three dialects of M jhali dialect group in Jumla district which are given in appendix. 'F'. The Sinjali dialect area is expanded up to Riy , Bhulbhule, Jian, N udhung , Rota, Okharpat , and M thi Budu in the north, and N gmag d or P tarkhol in the south. Similarly, upto Lekpor, M thi Bwan, Phumra, Bh ndg un, Mofl and Jogib d in the east, and up to Mh deu, Rikhideu, Kudu-J rji in the west. Sinjali dialect area and villages are given in appendix 'B'. According to sijapati (2041,pp.20-21), There are thirty four consonants and twelve vowels letters of Karnali dialect variations. They are given in appendix 'C'. According to National Census Report 2058 B.S., the total population of Sinja territory is 17,646 only which is given in appendix 'H'. But this census report is not trustworthy because it was impossible to collect trustworthy data due to the maoist revolution. The total population of Sinja territory might be more than 40,000 because the Report of Election Commission of Jumla District has shown twenty one thousand five hundred and fifteen voters of eleven VDCs. The VDC wise number of voters is given in appendix 'D'.

It is impossible to say fixed the exact data about the establishment of Khas kingdom in the Sinja valley. However, the historians believed that Khas kingdom had been established by Ngrj in the 11th century. According to Subedi (2054, pp.57-89), the 'Khas king' Ngrj had come from Khari territory of Tibet. The successors of Ngrj were as follows:

Ch p, Ch pilla, Kr shi Challa, Kr dhiChalla, Kr Challa (1207-1223 B.S.)
Ashok Challa (1255-1278 B.S.), Jitari Malla (1288-1299 B.S.), Ananda
Malla, Akshaya Malla (1280 BS), Ripu Malla (1312-1313 BS), Aditya
Malla (1316-1328).

Aditya's sons Kaly n Malla and Sangr m Malla, Kaly n's son Pratap Malla,
Aditya's son-in-law (Sukum l 's husband) Punya Malla (1336-1337) and
his family members: eldest son: Shree Malla, daughter: Chandra Malla,
Prithvi Malla, Dharma Malla, and Deep Malla (1338-1358 BS) , Surya
Malla (1338/51/57/58/76) and Abhaya Malla (1376-1391BS).

In the rulling period of Abhaya Malla or at the end of the 14th century, Khas kingdom of Sinja started to scramble. That event not only gave bith of Baise and Chubise states but also carried diversity in language. Before than, the same form of Khas language was used everywhere. In 1393 BS, Medini Varma ruled in Sinja state. Balir j (Who was born in 1400 B.S. in K laig un of Mugu district) made his capital in Suvarnagr m (Sun rg un) and established Kalyal dynasty in Jumla. He ruled from 1455-1502 B.S. Malaya Verm and Medini Varm were generaion of parents-in-law of Baliraj. On 3rd Ashwin 1846 B.S., Jumla kingdom had been seized by Gorkhali battalians. According to Sijapati (2041,p.8), Jumla (Karnali zone) became the organ of Nepal in 1846 B.S.

According to Dhakal (2066), the ancient Nepali language was called ' Khas Kura' or Sinjali language. The origin place and the place of

pre-development of Nepali language was Sinja valley of Jumal district and its surroundings. The Khas king Ngr ja had established Khas kingdom in the 11th century. Being majority of Ngr dynasty in that period, the king Ngr j made Sinjali language as 'Royal language'. So it got opportunity to be developed and expanded. Though the origin place of Nepali language was Sinja valley, it was publicized and transferred up to far-eastern Sikim of India.

According to Bandhu (2052, pp.208-210), The Nepali root word 'Khas' means fallen or degraded or the word 'Khas' refers to inferior person. So not only the other people (eg. Sherpa, Rai, Limbu, Magar, Tamang, Gurung etc) but also 'Khas' language speakers started to dislike the word 'Khas'. On the other hand, the Khas people had not as good knowledge as other Arya people about the religious and holy books. So, other people used to hate the Khas people. Due to this reason, 'Khas' People did not give attention about their own characteristics. They started to use Parbati and Gorkhali language themselves. That is why, the Khas language or Sinjali language started to be extinction day by day. It remained as a dialect of M jhali dialect group.

Now a days, the young generation of Sinjali speakers is forgetting Sinjali language. When Sinjali people go to different parts of Nepal or India for business and higher study, they do not use their own language because when they use their own language, other people laugh at and oppress them. The young generation of Sinjali speaker uses Nepali language and English words inspite of his mother tongue and realizes as a civilized person. This is the main cause of extinction of Khas language or Sinjali language.

In the conclusion, we can say that 'Khas language or modern Nepali' was born in Sinja valley, grown up in the middle part of Nepal and became old when it reached in far-eastern Sikim of India. According to Pokhrel

(10thed.2055), Sinjali dialect lies under Bharopeli khalak (Indo-Aryan Language Family) and Majhali dialect group of standard Nepali language.

1.1.4 The English Language: An Introduction

Different languages are being used in the world. Linguists and scholars believed that about 7,000 distinct languages are used in the world today. Among them, no languages can be thought to be superior or inferior to other languages in term of communicative value. However, some languages play more dominant role in a particular situation. "The English language lies under Indo Aryan language family and kentam group" Dhakal, (2066, p. 298). According to Bandhu (2052, p.200) it lies undr Germanic branch of Indo-Aryan language family. English language is also known as a global language which occupies a dominant position in the world. It is also called an international language which functions as a lingua franca throughout the vast world. It is also the main language of airports newspaper, books, academic conference, international business, science and technology, medicine, politics, economics, law, marketing, pop music, religion sports, broadcasting, diplomacy, literature, advertisement and journals. In the same way, English is one of the five official languages of the UNO. That is why, English language has become an obligatory as well as a prestigious language.

The modern civilization of the western countries is being transmitted to the eastern countries via the English language. So, English language is serving as an important vehicle for the transmission of culture and civilization, and it is regarded as an inevitable means of linkage with the outer world.

English language has a vital influence in education system of each country. It has a significant influence in education system of Nepal too. According to Kafle (2054, p.4) English language had entered into education system of

Nepal formally on the 7th Aswin 1910 B.S. in primary level of thapathali Darbar school after the Rana Prime minister (Jung Bahadur Rana) coming back from England in 1906 B.S. The importance of English language in Nepal is growing rapidly.

A good number of books, newspaper, journals, magazines are found in English medium in Nepal. Now a days, English is being taught as a compulsory subject from grade one to ten, plus two levels in all educational institutions. It is also being taught as a compulsory and optional subject at campus level. English plays a vital role in the academic field of Nepal. The age of scientific discoveries and development in English is the gateway of the knowledge. English is the language of higher education, mass media, business and diplomacy in Nepal as well. Therefore, English is undoubtedly of vital importance for accelerating the modernization process in Nepal. We need English language mainly for two purposes: academic and communicative.

1.1.5 Language Situation in Nepal

Nepal is a small and land-locked country but this is a fertile land for languages because this is a multicultural, multiracial, multi-religious and multilingual country. So, Nepal is also called country of linguistic diversity. Even today, linguists are discovering new languages in some remote places of the country and probably many more languages are still waiting to be discovered. In a small country like Nepal. more then ninety-two languages are indentfied and spoken throughout the country (CBS 2001) However, most of the languae of Nepal do not have their own written scripts but they are existing only in spoken form. According to National Census Report (2001), different languages of Nepal are as follows:

Nepali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Tharu/Rana/Dagord, Tamang, Newar, magar, Abadhi, Bantawa, Gurung, Limbu, Bajika, Urdu, Rajvansi, Sherpa, Hindi, Chamling, Santhali, Chepang, Danuwari, Jhangad/Dhangah, Sunuwar, Bangali, Madwadi/Rajsthani, Majhi, Thami, Kalung, Anika, Yakkha, Thulung, Sanpang, Bhujel (khawas), Damai, Khaling, Kumal, Thakali, Chhantyal, Tibetain, Dhumi, Jirel, Bambule/Ambule, Puma, Yolmo, Nachhiring, Dura, Meche, Pahari, Lepcha, Bote, Bahing, Koyu, Raji, Hayu, Byansi, Yamphu, Ghale, Khadiya, Chhilung, Loharung, Panjabi, Chiniyan, English, Sanskrit, Kaike, Raute, Kisan, Churetim Baram/Marambu, Tilung, Jerung, Dunmali, Oriya, Linkhim, Kusunda, Sindhi, Koche, Horiyanavi, Mage, Kham, Kurmali, Kagate, Zonkha, Kuki, Chintang, Mizo, Nagamase, Lhomi, Asami, Sadhani, etc.

Source: Dhakal (2066, pp. 404-406)

According to Kansakar (1999), the languages which are spoken in Nepal fall under four language families- They are indo-European, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic/ Munda and Dravidian. The English , Nepali languages and Sinjali dialect come under Indo-Aryan language family.

According to Pokhrel (2055), Languages of Nepal are divided in to four language families. They are as follow:

(a) Bharopeli Khalak (Indo-European language family)

According to Pokhrel (2055, p.83), Bharopeli Khalak (Indo-European) was born in 'Euresia' in about 2,500 years ago. There were different divisions of ancient Arya language families :

- i) Western division/ Iraneli : (modern Iran, Kabul and Baluchistan area)
- ii) Central/Dareli (Dardic) : (modern k shmir and around it), and

- iii) Eastern / vaidik division : (all arya languages of India, Nepal and Pakistan were born from this division of language)

The following languages of Nepal come under this language family: Nepali, English, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Urdu, Hindi, Rajvansi, Meghi, Danuwar, Bangali, Rajasthani, Darai, Kumail, Bote, Panjabi, Churaute, Marwari, Awadhi, etc.

(b) Dravidian Khalak (Dravidian language family)

Languages of this family are spoken in the southern India. However, the speaker of this language family also live in Bihar, Udisa and middle parts of India. The languages of this family are also spoken in Shrilanka, Lakshadweep, Baluchistan. Only one language of Nepal is in this family i.e. Jhangad or Dhangar. This Language is spoken in the middle terai area of different districts. It has linkage with Kurus language of Nagpur. Being language of terai, Maithili and Bhojpuri have influenced to Jhangad language. This language is also called Jhangadi.

(c) Bhot-Chiniyan khalak (Tibeto-Burman language family)

The speakers of this language family were Mangols and they had entered in Nepal before arrival of Arya people. The previous places of this language family were the nearest area of 'Yantse' or Hwanho' rivers of South-western China. People who reached in China changed into Chinese caste. Some people reached Assam and changed into Assamese inhabitants, Other people reached Burma and they changed into Burmali. Some others who went along the bank of Brahmaputra river and reached up to the hillsides they changed into Bhot-Burmali caste.

There are two branches of Bhot-Burmali (Tibeto-Burman) :

- i) Tibetan who went north by crossing Brahmaputra river, their generations became Tibetan.
- ii) Tibetan who went South by crossing Brahmaputra river, they became Himali.

Tibeto-Burman Language Family (Bhot-Chiniyan Khalak)

Burmali	As mi					Bhot-Him li
				Himali		Tibetan
Newari	Th mi	Chep ng	Magr ti	T mangi	Gurung	Sherp li
Sunuw ri		Thak li	Jireli	By nsi	H yu	

(Source: Pokhrel 2055, p. 93)

(d) Agneli Khalak (Austro-Asiatic language family)

Pokhrel (2055), The motherland of Agneli Khalak (Austro-Asiatic) Was around Bhumadhya S gar (equatorial oceans). They had come to Nepal before the arrival of Mangols and Aryas. The situtation of this language family is the narrowest one. Only one language ie. 'Satt r' is survived in Nepal. Sattar language speakers of Nepal and 'Santh l' people of 'Santh l area' of India are same. The satt r language speakers live in Jh pa district. Their origin place was Santh l Paragann of Western- Bangal of India. They also live in As m and Bih r of Indai Gautam (2049, p.196).

1.1.6 The Nepali Language

Different scholars have given different opinions about the origin of Nepali language. So it is difficult to say from which language Nepali was born?

But Mohan Raj Sharma and Krishnahari Baral have said (in *Bhasha Vigyan ra Nepali Bhasha*). That 'Khas Prakrit' was developed from Sanskrit language and Khas derivation was developed from 'Khas prakrit' and Nepali was born from Khas derivation in about 11th century which lies under Indo-Aryan language family. It is also accepted as a conclusion of Nepali language origin by Sijapati (2053: *Bhasha parichaya*). Sijapati further says that before 16th century, Nepali language had same form everywhere but from 16th century to 19th century, the diversity had been seen in Nepali language. When Gorkha state was born, Nepali language was known as Gorkhali language and it was expanded everywhere and accepted by all Nepalese. It had been included in the constitution of Nepal and got prestige of national language. Sijapati further writes that in the end of 13th century, Nepali language was only in spoken form. From the beginning of 14th century (1313 B.S.), the written record of Nepali language can be found. The proved history of Nepali language is longer than 700 years. But Dullu inscription on stone of king Dharma (1038 B.S.) proves that Nepali language had come in existence from 11th century.

1.1.7 Dialect Group and Dialects of the Nepali Language

According to Dhakal (2066), the Nepali language has the first position in 55 districts, 2nd Position in 16 districts and 3rd position in 3 districts. Similarly, it is in the first position in 11 zones and second position in 3 zones.

Nepali language is listed not only in constitution of Nepal but also in the constitution of India. Nepali people who are living permanently in England, America, Hongkong etc. countries are widely using Nepali language. Due to different causes, a language may have different forms. Similarly, Nepali language has also different varieties they are called dialects.

Different linguists and scholars have given different classification of Nepali language. However, the latest classification of Balkrishna Pokhrel (2055) is believed an authoritative classification which is given below:

The Nepali Language

Source : Dhakal. (2066) S m nya Bh sh Vigyan.

- (a) **Purbeli Group** : The spoken area of Purbeli dialect is from Dailekh, Jajarkot, Salyan, Surkhet, Bardiya to far eastern of Nepal and Darjiling, Kharsang, As m, Manipur, Megh laya, Bhutan and Burma of India. It has the largest number of speakers. It has three dialects.
- i) **Khasani**: It is spoken in Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa etc. districts of Rapti Zone, and Jajarko, Dailekh, Surkhet, Bardiya etc. district of Bheri zone. Some words of khasani dialect are given below:

<u>Khasani</u>	<u>Nepali</u>	<u>English</u>
ghoro	ghodo	horse
Pahraunu	padhaunu	teach
kana	l i	to
bhais na	bhais l i	to buffalo
balla	goru	ox
temeru	timiharu	you (plural)
rota	roti	bread, etc.

- ii) **Parbati dialect :** It is spoken in the eastern areas of valkot hill and in the areas of Dhaulagiri, Lumbini or Gandaki zones. Some example are given below:

<u>Parbati</u>	<u>Nepali</u>	<u>English</u>
g m	g un	village
jum i	jw in	son-in-law
arni	kh j	breakfast
b nnu	parkhal	wall
jeuro	dori	rope
dekh mnu	dekh unu	to show
ghari	ghadi	watch
makoi	makai	corn
dorso	dosro	second
d uchha	d kchha	calls, etc.

- iii) **Gorkhali Dialect of Purbeli Nepali :** Gorkhali is spoken between 'P nchm ne Bhanjy n' and 'Chepe-river' some examples are as follows :

<u>Gorkhali</u>	<u>Nepali</u>	<u>English</u>
b ga	b gha	tiger
kh ny	kh ne	eat
bhancha	bhanchha	says
bhante	bhanthe	used to say
b ira	b hira	outside
ora	wara	here, etc.

- (b) **Majhali Group:** It is group of central dialects. Majhali dialect is also called Jumli dialect because the center of ancient Nepali language was Sinja valley of Jumla district. The dialects of this group are spoken in karnali zone and Mustang district of Dhaulagiri zone. They

are expanded upto karnali river in the west and upto northern parts of Mah k li zone in the north. Sinj li, Asidar li, R skoti, Humli, Tivrikoti, Chaudhabise, Gumgi, Mug li, Khaty di, etc are its dialects. Some examples are given below:

Sinjali :-	pumpud ,	thimnu	tw nla	kiramilo	lhauni	asuro
Asidar li :-	pumpud ,	Thimn	Tw nla	kiramilo,	lhuni	ashuro
Chaudabise :-	pumburo,	thimillo	tunw la	kimilo	lhoni	gundro
Gumgi :-	pumpudo,	thimn	tuiro	kirmilo	lhoni	chuky
Mug li :-	Kanpoto	dudmunto	tuiro	kiramilo,	luni	chuky
Khaty di :-	Kantraro	thimno	tw l	kirmul	launi	ashuro
Humli :-	g lo	thiminu	tuinro	kiramul	lhoni	ashur
R skoti :-	pupudo	thimina	tu n	kimil	louni	kachchh
Tivrikoti :-	Kanput	thikno	tumro	kirmilo	lhauni	shinki
Standard Nepali :-	Kanchata,	dudhako	tuwanlo	kamilo	nauni	gundruk
English :-	temple,	nipple	fog	ant	butter	gundruk

Source : adopted from kendriya Nepali Bhashika by Sijapati, (2041, pp.39-83)

Note : The dialect group and dialect atlas of Majhali is given in appendix-'E'

(c) **Ora-Pachchhima Group :** The regional varieties of Nepali language which are spoken in Bajh ng, B jur and Achh m districts are included under Orapachchima group .The eastern part of Chaunkhutya Himalaya of Doti district was also play ground of Ora-Pachchhima group. There are three dialects in this group:

- i) **Bajurali :-** It is spoken in Bajura district. According to pokhrel (2055), there are not any literary articles in Bajurali dialects so it is impossible to give examples here.
- ii) **Achchhami :-** Historian, late Baburam Acharya has written that Pahelman Singh Sw r has created some articles in

Achchhami dialect but they are not published yet. Some examples of this dialect are given below :

<u>Achhami</u>	<u>Nepali</u>	<u>English</u>
jhikkai	thuprai	enough
baikini	aim i	women
hanna	garna	to do
haruli	garaunl	We shall do.

Two words 'hanna' and 'haruli' (to do, shall do) easily identify to the achchhami people.

iii) **Bajhang** :- It is spoken in Bajhang district. Some examples are given below :

<u>Bajhang</u>	<u>Nepali</u>	<u>English</u>
bhaniwana	bhanikana	by telling
chhyo	thiyo	was
elkai	eklai	alone
sw inikhi	sw snisita	with women
ari	garera	doing
tamro	timro	your
chhina	chhaina	is not
maitudi	m ita	maternal house
jh tro	janchhu	I go, etc.

(d) **Majha Pachchhim Group**:- According to Pokhrel (2055, pp.70-72) dialects of this group are spoken in Doti and Dadeldhura, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts and their surroundings. Doteli, Dadeldhur li,, Niroli etc. lie under this group. They are more similar to Para-Pachchhim and less similar to M jhali. Some examples of Majha Pachchhim group are here:

<u>Majhapachchhima</u>	<u>Nepali</u>	<u>English</u>
unaro	unako	his
gharami	gharam	at home
Sit khi	Sit l i	to Sita
Ramai	Ramki	Ram's
swanin	swasniharu	women
chhina	thiena	was not
lak, lai, lagai	pani	also
padanchha	parchha	must, etc.

- (e) **Para-Pachchhim Group :-** According to Pokhrel (2053), the dialects which are spoken in Mallo Sorad, Baitadi, Buhun, M r m , Lekam, Chuh nghadh, Pukaudi, etc. area of Mah k li zone lie under Para-Pachchhim group. These dialects are some how affected by Kum uni language. However, they have also their own characteristics. Some words from this group are given below :

<u>Para Pachchhima</u>	<u>Nepali</u>	<u>English</u>
gariwati	garera	by doing
bhannu	bhannu	tell
h maro	h mro	our
rakata	ragata	blood
mukhilya	mero l gi	for me
main	ma	I
bathe, he	b ta	from, etc.

1.1.8 Kinship Terms

Kinship terms are a group of words which simply refer to the system of human relationship. They include the relation by marriage and by blood. In

fact, it is the system of socially defined and recognized relationship between people. It is the relationship between people who are or are held to be biologically related or who are given the prestige of relatives by marriage, adoption, or other rituals. Eventhough all the societies know such relationship, and specify them with a set of terms, they differ in the inclusiveness of their definitions and in the assignment of rights and duties to specific kinship positions. Though adoption and other rituals can bind people in relationship, only two kinds of kinship often are distinguished: those who are connected by marriage are called **affinal relatives** and those between relatives who trace descent from a common ancestor are said to be **blood or consanguined relatives**. There are different language speakers in the world. They use different terms to signify different kinship relations. Those relationships play a significant role in all societies as a means of organizing certain minimal social grouping (ie family), of providing social legitimacy (marriage), and of establishing boundaries of mutual responsibility and their recognition by law.

For all the relationship, kinship is the broad term that people are born into blood or consanguinal relation or create later in life by marriage are considered binding the eyes of society. Every person belongs to "a family of orientation" (eg. parents. brother and sisters), many adults also belong to "a family of "re-orientation" or "procreation" (which includes a spouse or spouses and children). Familial bonds of descent and marriage may be traced through a genealogy. Succession and inheritance (ie. the transmission of position and power in society) usually follow kinship lines.

Crystal (2003, p.251) defines, "kinship terms are the system of lexical items used in a language to express personal relationship within the family in both narrow and extended sense".

Wardhough (2000, p.223) defines, People use language in daily life to refer to various kinds of kin. There is a considerable literature on kinship terminology which describes how people in various parts of the world refer to relatives by blood (descent) and marriage. Kinship terms are universal feature of languages and they are very important in social organization.

(a) Origin of Kinship Study and its Scope

For anthropologists, Kinship has been a central topic of social and cultural anthropology for more than a century. A kinship system consists of a set of rules that define how people are related to each other and the kinship terms that identify these relationships.

In English only two terms: **Mother** and **Father**, can be used to refer to only a single individual and a single relationship. Other terms, such as **aunt**, **uncle**, and **cousion** are used not only for many individuals but also for a variety of biological and social relationship. Kinship groups refer to institutions or corporate groups made up of certain classes of relatives. (Encyclopedia Americana 1996 Vol. 16, pp. 472-74).

Lewis Henry Morgan, a student of native American people discovered that kinship terminologies very widely among human societies and that historically unrelated groups, geographically distant from one another and speaking unrelated languages have similar kinship terminologies. This discovery, presented in a landmark book published in 1871, led Morgan and his successors to conclude that each type of terminology resulted from a particular type of social institution specially marriage and family organization in varying forms. But information on many of these institutions was not yet available, and their existence was inferred from the terminologies rather than established by independent evidence. (Ghimire 2007, p.10) .

(b) Kinship Terminologies

Kinship terms are sets of labels used to classify relatives into a limited number of categories. 'English uses four principal criteria for distinguishing kin categories : (1) generation (one's own generation- brother, sister, consin), ascending generation (father, mother, uncle, aunt), descending generaion (son, daughter, nephew, niece); (2) Sex (all terms except cousion); (3) Lineality vs collaterality (father vs uncle)/ and (4) blood vs marriage (brother vs brother-in-law). But the terms aunt and uncle ignore the criterion that distinguishes between consanguinity and affinity, and cousion ignores the criterion of sex. (ibid, p. 472).

Societies that value seniority, such as those of Nepal, have special terms for older and younger brother, older and younger sister, and father's older brother and sister, Sinjali speakers also use for brother and sister separate terms that depend on the sex of the speaker. Different terms are used for fathers' brother and mother's brother, and for father's sisters and mother's sister.

(c) Kinship Group

A Family consisting of parents and their children and based on the marriage tie is called **nuclear family**. The smallest kinship group is the nuclear family. Nuclear families may be grouped into larger units such as polygymous families, including one father or husband but several wives and their children, **Joint families** or **extended families** include brothers and their wives and children. Similarly, the families consisting of three generations: grand parents, one or more of their children, and their spouses and children are said to be **stem families**.

The family is a universal human institution because it fulfills a great many different functions: sexual, reproductive, educational, economic, affectional, and often others. In addition, It is a very flexible institution, adopting to the changes and transformations that societies undergo social change in traditional that societies is reflected in the transformations of family and kinship system. (ibid, p. 474).

The relations can be categorized in different forms such as:

- i. Core kinship relation,
- ii. Peripheral kinship relation.
- iii. Direct kinship relation, and
- iv. Indirect kinship relation

The majority of all kinship relations can also be described or understood in terms of three semantic properties. such as :

(a) Consanguinity (b) Linearity, and (c) Generation.

(d) Sinjali Kinship Terms

Every language of the world has its own kinship terms. The Sinjali language has also its own kinship terms. It has separate lexical items for male and female cousins or for paternal and maternal aunts and uncles, father's sisters and mother's sisters, Ego's younger sisters and elder sisters, younger brothers and elder brothers etc. The Sinjali kinship terms are as follows:

Table No. 1

Sinjali Kinship Relations and Kinship Terms

S.N.	Kinship Relations	Kinship Terms	S.N.	Kinship Relations	Kinship Terms
1	Fr Fr	bobo	32	So	Choro
2	Fr Mr	bajju	33	SoW	bw ri
3	Mr Fr	bobo	34	D	Chori
4	Mr Mr	bajju	35	DH	Jwai
5	Fr Bre	Jeth b b	36	H	logny /poi
6	Fr Bre W	Jethi jy , m-hat ri	37	W	haini/ Joi
7	Fr Bry	K nth b b	38	D Sc	n ti
8	Fr Bryw	Kanthi jya, h njy	39	D SoW	n tini bw ri
9	Mr Bre	m m	40	D D	n tini
10	Mr Bre W	m iju	41	D D H	n tine jw i
11	Mr Bry	m m	42	O/C	tw tuki, chhw churi
12	Mr Bry W	m iju	43	Sb	-
13	Fr Sre	phupu	44	So So	n ti
14	Fr Sre H	phw ju	45	So So W	n tini bw ri
15	Fr Sry	phupu	46	So D	n tini
16	Fr Sry H	phw ju	47	So D H	n tine jw i
17	Mr Sre	jethi jya/ m-hat ri	48	Fr Br Soe	d i
18	Mr Sre H	jeth b b	49	Fr Br Soe W	bh uju
19	Mr Sry	h njy	50	Fr Br Soy	bh i
20	Mr Sry H	k u/ k ku, k khu	51	Fr Br Soy W	bw ri
21	Pr	-	52	Fr Br De	jy
22	Fr	b b	53	Fr Br De H	bhin ju
23	Mr	jy , m-hat ri	54	Fr Br Dy	buini

24	Bre	dai	55	Fr Br Dy H	jw i
25	Bre W	bh uju	56	Mr Br Soe	d i
26	Bry	bh i	57	Mr Br Soe W	bh uju
27	Bry W	bw ri	58	Mr Br Soy	bh i
28	Sre	jy	59	Mr Br Soy W	bw ri
29	Sre H	bhinaju	60	Mr Br De	jy
30	Sry	buini	61	Mr Br De H	bhin ju
31	Sry H	jwai	62	Mr Br Dy	buini
			63	Mr Br Dy H	jw j
			64	Fr Sr Soe	d i
			65	Fr Sr Soe W	bh uju
			66	Fr Sr Soy	bhai
			67	Fr Sr Soy W	bw ri

Table No. 2

Kinship Relation of female ego				Kinship Relation of male ego	
S.N.	Kinship Relations	Kinship Terms	S.N.	Kinship Relations	Kinship Terms
1	H Bre	jeth ju	1	W Bre	Jethu
2	H Bre W	jy , Jeth n	2	W Brew	jju
3	H Bry	han si, deur	3	W Bry	halo
4	H Bry W	bhyaju, deur n	4	W Bry W	buini
5	H Sre	jenju, jedju	5	W Sre	Jeth li
6	H Sre H	dai	6	W Sre H	hanu d i/ h du d i
7	H Fr Br Soe	jeth ju	7	W Fr Br Soe	Jethu
8	H Fr Br Soe W	jy , jeth n	8	W Fr Br Soe W	ajju
9	H Fr Br Soy	hanasi, deur	9	W Fr Br Soy	h lo
10	H Fr Br Soy W	bhyaju, deur n	10	W Fr Br Soy W-	buini

11	H Fr Sr Soe	jethaju,	11	W Fr Sr Soe	jethu
12	H Fr Sr Soe W	jya, jethan	12	W Fr Sr Soe W	ajju
13	H Fr Sr Soy	han si, deur	13	W Fr Sr Soy	h lo
14	H Fr Sr Soy W	deur n, bhyaju	14	W Fr Sr Soy W	buini
15	H Fr Br De	jenju, jedju	15	W Fr Br De	Jeth li
16	H Fr Br De H	d i	16	W Fr Br De H	hadu d i/ hanu d i
17	H Fr Br Dy	hanisi, Nunda	17	W Fr Br Dy	h li
18	H Fr Br Dy H	bh u, bh i	18	W Fr Br Dy H	h nu bh i/ h du bhai
19	H Fr Sr De	jedju, jenu	19	W Fr Sr De	Jeth li
20	H Fr Sr De H	dai	20	W Fr Sr De H	h nu dai/ h du d i
21	H Fr Sr Dy	h nisi, Nunda	21	W Fr Sr Dy	h li
22	H Fr Sr Dy H	bhau, bhai	22	W Fr Sr Dy H	h nu bh i/ h du bh i
23	H Fr Sry	phonju, phodju	23	W Fr Sry	phupu h su
24	H Fr Sry H	-	24	W Fr Sry H	ban ju, hur
25	H Fr Sre	phonju, phodju	25	W Fr Sre	phupu h su
26	H Fr Sre H	-	26	W Fr Sre H	ban ju, haur
27	H Fr Bre	jeth ban ju/ haur	27	W Fr Bre	jeth bad ju, haur
28	H Fr Bre W	jethi jiu, h su	28	W Fr Bre W	jethi h su, jiu
29	H Fr Bry	K nth badaju, haura	29	W Fr Bry	K nth ban ju, haur
30	H Fr Bry W	K nthi hasu, jiu	30	W Fr Bry W	K nthi jiu, h su
31	H Mr Br	aur	31	W Mr Br	haur
32	H Mr Br W	h su	32	W Mr Br W	h su, jiu
33	H Mr Sre	jethi h su, jiu	33	W Mr Sre	Jethi h su, jiu
34	H Mr Sre H	jeth haur bad ju	34	W Mr Sre H	Jeth haur , bad ju

35	H Mr Sry	K nthi h su, Jiu	35	W Mr Sry	K nthi h su, Jiu
36	H Mr Sry H	K nth haur , Bad ju	36	W Mr Sry H	K nth haur , ban ju
37	H Mr Br Soe	Jeth ju	37	W Mr Br Soe	Jethu
38	H Mr Br Soe W	jju, Jeth n	38	W Mr Br Soe W	ajju
39	H Mr Br Soy	hanasi, deur	39	W Mr Br Soy	h lo
40	H Mr Br Soy W	bhy ju, deur n	40	W Mr Br Soy W	buini
41	H Mr Br De	jenju, jedju	41	W Mr Br De	Jeth li
42	H Mr Br De H	dai	42	W Mr Br De H	h du d ai/ h nu d ai
43	H Mr Br Dy	h nisi, Nunda	43	W Mr Br Dy	h li
44	H Mr Br Dy H	bh u, bh ai	44	W Mr Br Dy H	h du bh i/ h nu bh i
45	H Mr Sr Soe	jeth ju	45	W Mr Sr Soe	Jethu
46	H Mr Sr Soe W	jju, Jeth n	46	W Mr Sr Soe W	jju
47	H Mr Sr Soy	h nasi, deur	47	W Mr Sr Soy	h lo
48	H Mr Sr Soy W	bhyaju, ddeur n	48	W Mr Sr Soy W	buini
49	H Mr Sr De	jenju, jedju	49	W Mr Sr De	jeth li
50	H Mr S De H	d i	50	W Mr So De H	h du d ai/ h nu d i
51	H Mr Sr Dy	hanisi, Nunda	51	W Mr Sr Dy	h li
52	H Mr Sr Dy H	bh u, bh i	52	W Mr Sr Dy H	h du bh ai/ h nu bh i
53	Sp Fr	haur , ban ju	53	Sp Fr	h ura, ban ju
54	Sp Mr	jiu, h su	54	Sp mr	jiu, h su
55	Sp Fr Fr	bun shaur , ban ju	55	Sp Fr Fr	buda haur , ban ju

56	Sp Fr Mr	buni h su, jiu	56	Sp Fr Mr	buni h su, jiu
57	Sp Mr Fr	bud haur , ban ju	57	Sp Mr Fr	buda 'haur , ban ju
58	Sp Mr Mr	budi/ buni h su, jiu	58	Sp Mr Mr	buni h su, jiu
59	Sp Mr Bre	jeth haur , ban ju	59	Sp Mr Bre	jeth haur , ban ju
60	Sp Mr Bre W	jethi h su, jiu	60	Sp Mr Bre W	jethi h su, jiu
61	Sp Fr Bry	K nth haur , ban ju	61	Sp Fr Bry	K nth haur , ban ju
62	Sp Fr Bry W	K nthi jiu, h su	62	Sp Fr Bry W	K nthi jiu, h su
63	Sp Mr Bre	haur , ban ju	63	Sp Mr Bre	haur , ban aju
64	Sp Mr Bre W	h su, jiu	64	SP Mr Bre W	h su, jiu
65	Sp Mr Bry	bad ju, shaur	65	Sp Mr Bry	bad ju, shaur , banaju
66	SP Mr Bry W	h su, jiu	66	Sp Mr Bry W	h su, jiu
67	Sp Fr Sre	phonju, phodju	67	Sp Fr Sre	phupu h su
68	Sp Fr Sre H	ban ju, haur	68	Sp Fr Sre	phw ju haur , bad ju
69	Sp Fr Sry	phodju, phonju	69	Sp Fr Sry	phupu h su
70	Sp Fr Sry H	ban ju, haur	70	Sp Fr Sry H	phw ju haur , bad ju
71	Sp Mr Sre	jethi h su, jiu	71	Sp Mr Sre	jethi h su, ban ju
72	Sp Mr Sre H	jeth bun ju, haur	72	Sp Mr Sre H	jeth haur , ban ju
73	Sp Mr Sry	K nthi h su, jiu	73	Sp Mr Sry	K nthi h su, jiu
74	Sp Mr Sry H	K nth haur , ban ju	74	Sp Mr Sry H	K nth haur , ban ju

75	Sp Bre So	bh tija	75	Sp Bre So	bhaday
76	Sp Bry so	Chhoro	76	Sp Bry So	bhaday
77	Sp Bre So W	bw ri	77	Sp Bre So W	bw ri
78	Sp Bry So W	bw ri	78	Sp Bry So W	bw ri
79	Sp Bre D	bhatiji	79	Sp Bre D	bhadai
80	Sp Bry D	Chhori	80	Sp Bry D	bhadai
81	Sp Bre D H	jw i	81	Sp Bre D H	jw i
82	Sp Bry D H	jw i	82	Sp Bry D H	jw i
83	Sp Sre So	bh nja	83	Sp Sre So	bhatijo
84	Sp Sry So	bh nji	84	Sp Sry So	Chhoro
85	Sp Sre So W	bh nji bw ri	85	Sp Sre So W	bw ri
86	Sp Sry So W	bh nji bw ri	86	Sp Sry So W	bwari
87	Sp Sre D	bh nji	87	Sp Sre D	bhatiji
88	Sp Sry D	bh nji	88	Sp Sry D	chhori
89	Sp Sre D H	bh nje jw i	89	Sp Sre D H	jw i
90	Sp Sry D H	bh nje jw i	90	Sp Sry D H	jw i
91	Br So	bhaday	91	Bre So Br So Bry So	bhatijo chhoro
92	Br So W	bw ri	92	Br So W	bw ri
93	Bre D	bhad i	93	Bre D	bhatiji/ chhoro
94	Bre D H	jw i	94	Bre D H	jw ai
95	Bry D	bhadai	95	Bry D	chhori
96	Bry D H	jw i	96	Bry D H	jw i
97	Sre So	bhatij	97	Sre So	bh nja
98	Sry So	chhoro	98	Sry So	bh nja
99	Sre So W	bw ri	99	Sre So W	bh nji bw ri
100	Sry So W	bw ri	100	Sry So W	bh nji bw ri

101	Sre D	bhatiji	101	Sre D	bh nji
102	Sry D	chhori	102	Sry D	bh nji
103	Sre D H	jw i	103	Sre D H	bh nje jw i
104	Sry D H	jw i	104	Sry D H	bh nje jw i

(e) English Kinship Terms

The English language has also its own kinship terms. The English kinship terms are general. They can be easily found in the books, and many researches have been carried out in the English kinship terms.

Crystal (2003, p. 251) says, "Unlike English, other languages may have separate lexical items for male and female cousins or for paternal and maternal aunts or there may be no lexical contrast between brothers and cousins or between father and uncles."

In English only two terms, 'Mother' and 'Father' can be used to refer only to a single individual and a single relationship. Other terms such as 'aunt', 'uncle' and 'cousion' are used not only for many individuals but also for a variety of biological and sociological relationship. (Encyclopedia Americana 1996 vol.16, p. 472).

The recent study deals with the comparative study of the Sinjali, Nepali and English kinship terms used to indicate different kinds of kinship relations. The researcher determined kinship terms of Sinjali dialect on the basis of the English kinship terms and Nepali kinship terms as determined by Rai (2001). Which are given below:

Table No. 3
English Kinship Relations and Kinship Terms
GROUP-'A'

S.N.	Relations	kinship terms
1.	The couple who gave birth to you	Parents
2.	The man who gave birth to you	Father
3.	The woman who gave birth to you	Mother
4.	The man who is born before you of the same couple	Brother
5.	The man who is born after you of the same couple	Brother
6.	The female who is born before you of the same couple	Sister
7.	The female who is born after you of the same couple	Sister
8.	The person who is married to you	Wife/husband
9.	The person who is born of you	Child/Offspring
10.	The male person who is born of you	Son
11.	The female person who is born of you	Daughter
12.	Husband/wife's father	Father-in-law
13.	Husband/wife's mother	Mother-in-law
14.	a) Husband's/wife's younger brother	Brother-in-law
	b) His wife	Sister-in-law
15.	a) Husband's /wife's younger brother	Brother-in-law
	b) His wife	Sister-in-law
16.	a) Husband's /wife's elder sister	Sister-in-law
	b) Her husband	Brother-in-law
17.	a) Husband's /wife's yonger sister	Sister-in-law
	b) Her husband	Brother-in-law
18.	Son's wife	Daughter-in-law
19.	Daughter's husband	Son-in-law

20.	a) Son's son	Grand son
	b) His wife	Grand daughter-in-law
21.	a) Son's daughter	Grand daughter
	b) Her husband	Grand son-in-law
22.	a) Daughter's son	Grand son
	b) His wife	Grand daughter-in-law
23.	a) Daughter's daughter	Grand daughter
	b) Her husband	Grand son-in-law

GROUP-'B'

S.N.	Relations	Your own	Your husband's/ wife's
1.	Father's father	Grand father	Grand father in-law
2.	Father's mother	Grand mother	Grand mother in-law
3.	a) Father's elder brother	Uncle	Uncle
	b) His wife	Aunt	Aunt
4.	a) Father's elder sister	Aunt	Aunt
	b) Her husband	Uncle	Uncle
5.	a) Father's younger brother	Uncle	Uncle
	b) His wife	Aunt	Aunt
6.	a) Father's younger sister	Aunt	Aunt
	b) Her husband	Uncle	Uncle
7.	Mother's father	Grand father	Grand father-in-law
8.	Mother's mother	Grand mother	Grand mother-in-law
9.	a) Mother's elder brother	Uncle	Uncle
	b) His wife	Aunt	Aunt

10.	a) Mother's elder sister	Aunt	Aunt
	b) Her husband	Uncle	Uncle
11.	a) Mother' younger brother	Uncle	Uncle
	b) His wife	Aunt	Aunt
12.	a) Mother's younger sister	Aunt	Aunt
	b) Her husband	Uncle	Uncle
13.	The couple who gave birth to your father	Grand parents	Grand parents-in-law
14.	The couple who gave birth to your mother	Grand parents	Grand parents-in-law
15.	a) Father's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
16.	a) Father's elder/ younger brother's son (younger than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
17.	a) Father's elder/ younger brother's daughter (elder than you)	Cousin	Cousin
18.	a) Father's elder/younger brother's daughter (younger than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
19.	a) Father's elder/younger sister's son (elder than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
20.	a) Father's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
21.	a) Father's elder/younger sister's daughter (elder than you)	Cousin	Cousin

	b) Her husband	Cousin	Cousin
22.	a) Father's elder/younger sister's daughter(younger than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) Her husband	Cousin	Cousin
23.	a) Mother's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
24.	a) Mother's elder/younger brother's son (younger than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
25.	a) Mother's elder/younger sister's son (elder than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
26.	a) Mother's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) His wife	Cousin	Cousin
27.	a) Mothers elder/ younger brother's daughter (elder than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) Her husband	Cousin	Cousin
28.	a) Mother's younger/elder brother's daughter (younger)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) Her husband	Cousin	Cousin
29.	a) Mother's elder/younger sister's daughter (elder than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) Her husband	Cousin	Cousin
30.	a) Mother's elder/younger sister's daughter (younger than you)	Cousin	Cousin
	b) Her husband	Cousin	Cousin

31.	Elder brother's wife	Sister-in-law	Sister-in-law
32.	Younger brother's wife	Sister-in-law	Sister-in-law
33.	Elder sister's husband	Brother-in-law	Brother-in-law
34.	Younger sister's husband	Brother-in-law	Brother-in-law
35.	a) Elder brother's son	Nephew	Nephew
	b) His wife	Niece	Niece
36.	a) Elder brother's daughter	Niece	Niece
	b) Her husband	Nephew	Nephew
37.	a) Younger brother's son	Nephew	Nephew
	b) His wife	Niece	Niece
38.	a) Younger brother's daughter	Niece	Niece
	b) Her husband	Nephew	Nephew
39.	a) Elder sister's son	Nephew	Nephew
	b) His wife	Niece	Niece
40.	a) Elder sister's daughter	Niece	Niece
	b) Her husband	Nephew	Nephew
41.	a) Younger sister's son	Nephew	Nephew
	b) His wife	Niece	Niece
42.	a) Younger sister's daughter	Niece	Niece
	b) Her husband	Nephew	Nephew

(f) Nepali Kinship Term

The Nepali Kinship terms determined by Rai (2001) are given below:

Table No. 4

Nepali Kinship Relations and Kinship Terms

Kinship Relations	Nepali Kinship Terms	Kinship Relations	Nepali Kinship Terms
Pr	-	W	Sw sni
Fr	buw	Sp Mr	s su
Bre	d ju	H Bre W	Jeth ni
Bry	bh i	W Bre W	Jeth ni didi
Sre	didi	H Bry W	bahini
So	chhor	H Sre H	d ju
D	chhori	W Sre H	s du d i
H	Logne	H Sry H	Nande bh i
Sp Fr	Sasur	W sry H	s du bh i
H Bre	jeth ju	Mr mr	hajur m
W Bre	Jeth n	Fr Bre w	thuli m
h Bry	dewar	Fr Bry W	K ki
W Bry	S lo	Mr Bre w	m iju
H Sre	m ju	Mr Bry W	m iju
H Sry	nanda	Fr Sre H	phup ju
Fr Fr	hajur buw	Fr Sry H	phup ju
Mr Fr	hajur buw	Mr Sre	thuli m
Fr Bre	thulo buw	Mr Sry	s nim
Fr Bry	k k	Sp Fr Fr	budh sasur
Mr Bre	m m	Sp Mr Fr	budh sasur
Mr Bry	m m	Sp Mr Bre	thulo buw sasur
Fr Sre	phupu	Sp Fr Bry	k k sasur
Fr Sry	phupu	Sp Mr Bre	m m sasur
Mr	m	Sp Mr Bry	m m sasur
Bre W	bh uju	Sp Fr Sre	phupu s su
Sre H	bhin ju	Sp Fr Sry	phupu s su

Sry H	Jw in	Sp Mr Sre	thuli m s su
So W	buh ri	Sp Mr Sry	s nim s su
DH	Jw in	Fr Br Soe Fr Br Soy	d ju bh i
Fr Br De	didi	Mr Br Soy W	buh ri
Fr Br Dy	bahini	Mr Br DeH	bhin ju
Mr Bo Soe	d ju	Mr Br DyH	jw in
Mr Br Soy	bh i	Fr Sr Woe W	bh uju
Mr Br De	didi	Fr Sr soy W	buh ri
Mr Br Dy	bahini	H Fr Br Soe W	jeth ni
Fr Sr Soe	d ju	H Fr Br Soy W	deur ni
Fr Sr Soy	bh i	H Fr Sr Soe W	jeth ni
H Fr Sr Soe	Jeth ju	H Mr Br Soy W	deur ni
H Fr Sr Soy	dewar	H Mr Br De H	d ju
H Mr Br Soe	Jeth ju	Sp Mr Bre W	m iju s su
H Mr Br Soy	dewar	Sp Mr Bry W	m iju s su
H Mr Br De	m ju	H Mr Br Dy	nanda
Mr Sre H	thulo buw	H Mr Sr Soe	Jeth ju
Mr Sry H	s no buw	H Mr Sr Soy	dewar
Sp Fr Mr	budhi S su	H Mr Sr De	m ju
Sp Mr Mr	budhi s su	H Mr Sr Dy	nanda
Sp Fr Bre W	thuli m s su	H Fr Br De H	am ju d i
Sp Fr Bry W	Kaki s su	H Fr Br Dy	nanda
Sp Fr Sre H	phup ju sasur	H Fr Sr De	m ju
Sp Fr Sry H	phup ju Sasur	H Fr sr Dy	nanda
Sp Mr SreH	Thulo buw sasur	W Fr Br Soy	S lo
Fr Br Soe W	bh uju	W Fr Br De	Jethi S su
Fr Br Soy W	buh ri	W FR Br Dy	S li
Fr Br De H	bhin ju	W Fr Sr Soe	Jeth n
Fr Br Dy H	jw in	W Fr Sr Soy	S lo
Mr Br Soe W	bh uju	W Fr Sr De	Jethi S su
W Fr Sr Dy	S li	W Fr Sr Dy H	S du bh i
W Mr Br Soe	Jeth n	W Mr Br Soe W	jeth ni didi

W Mr Br Soy	S lo	W Mr Br Soy W	bahini
W Mr Br De	Jethi S su	W Mr Br DeH	S du d i
W Mr Br DY	S li	W Mr Br Dy H	S du d i
W Mr Br Soe	Jeth n	W Mr Sr Soe W	Jeth ni didi
W Mr Sr Soy	S lo	W Mr Sr Soy W	bahini
W Mr Sr De	Jethi S su	W Mr Sr DeH	S du bh i
W Mr Sr Dy	S li	W Mr Sr Dy H	S du bh i
So So	n ti	So So W	n tini buh ri
So D	n tini	SoDH	n tini jw in
D So	n ti	D So W	n tini buh ri
D So W	n tini buh ri	DDH	n tini jw in
DD	n tini		
H Mr Br Dy W	nande bh i		
H Mr Sr Soe W	Jeth ni		
H Mr Sr Soy W	deur ni		
H Mr Sr De H	m ju d i		
H Fr Br Dy H	nande bh i		
W Fr Br Soe W	jeth ni didi		
W Fr Br Soy W	bahini		
W Fr Br De H	s du d i		
W Fr Br Dy H	s du bh i		
W Fr Sr Soe W	jeth ni		
W Fr Sr Soy W	bahini		
W Fr Br De H	S du d i		

1.2. Review of the Related Literature

There are some linguistic comparative research works on different languages like English, Nepali, Kum l, Limbu, Newari, Rai Bantaw , Tharu, Santh li, Magar, Danuwar, Doteli, Maithili, Urdu, Ch mling, Dhum l R i, Lhomi etc, in the Department of English language education. Not any research has

yet been carried out on the Sinjali dialect in the department of English language education.

Some of these works related to the recent study are given below

Giri (1982) made an endeavour to carry out a research entitled, "English and Nepali kinship terms: A comparative linguistic." The main purpose of this study was to determine the English and Nepali kinship terms and their corresponding addressive forms. Her findings was that the English kinship terms are less in number in comparison to the Nepali kinship terms.

Bhusal (2001) conducted a reaserch entitled, "A componential analysis of English and Kumal kinship terms." She presented the various terms used to refer to kinship relations of those languages. She further made componential analysis of those terms. She found that Kumal language has separate terms for elder and younger brother but this is not in the case of English language.

Rai (2001) carried out a research entitled, "A comparative linguistic study of English, Nepali and Limbu kinship terms ". Her major concern was to determine the English, Nepali and Limbu kinship terms and make comparison and contrast between them. She found that the English language has less number of kinship terms in comparison to both the Nepali and Limbu languages.

Joshi (2004) compared the English and Newari kinship terms on which her major finding was presented as: the Newari language is rich in terms of kinship terms in comparison to the English language.

Rai (2005) carried out a research entitled, "A comparative study of English and Rai Bantawa kinship terms." He presented various Rai Bantawa kinship relations across five generaions altogether. He further compared and

contrasted the English and Rai Bantawa kinship terms from the perspective of male and female Ego. He found that Rai Bantawa has a lot of kinship terms in comparison to English and almost all relations are addressed by kinship terms.

Katuwal (2006) carried out the research entitled "A comparative study on English and Tharu kinship terms." The main objective of this study was to compare and contrast the Tharu and English kinship terms. He found that the Tharu language has more separate terms than that of the English language.

Adhikari (2006) carried out the research entitled "A comparative, linguistic study: English and Santhali kinship terms." The purpose of this study was to compare and contrast kinship terms of Santhali language with the English language. Her finding is that the Santhali language is richer in the field of kinship terms than the English language.

Bhandari (2006) carried out a research entitled. "A comparative study of English and Awadhi kinship terms." The purpose of this study was to derermine English and Awadhi kinship terms. He found that the Awadhi language is richer than English in terms of kinship terms.

Thapa (2007) compared the English and Magar kinship terms on which his major finding was presented as: the Magar language is richer in terms of kinship terms in comparison to the English language because the relationships are addressed by names in most of the cases in the English language.

Chaudhary (2007) carried out the research entitled "A comparative study on the kinship terms in Tharu and the English language." He found that Tharu is richer than English regarding the total number of kinship terms.

Ghimire (2007) English and Danuwar kinship terms: A comparative study. The purpose of this study was to find out similarity and differences between the kinship terms of English and Danuwar language. His finding is that Danuwar language has a large number of kinship terms but the English language has less number of them because a few relations are referred by the kinship terms and almost all relations are addressed by the names in the English language. He further added that 'uncle' and 'aunt' are the cover terms in English language but Danuwar language has not.

Paneru (2007) carried out a research entitled, "A comparative study of English and Doteli kinship terms." His major concern was to compare English and Doteli kinship terms. He found that Doteli language is richer than English in the field of kinship terms.

The above mentioned literature shows that no single research has been carried out yet on the comparative study of the English, Nepali and Sinjali kinship terms . As I am being the inhabitant of historical Sinja valley and Sinjali speaker, I was interested in the area of Sinja valley and chose this topic. Therefore the present research is different from other ones on the basis of language.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research had following objectives:

- I. To determine the Sinjali kinship terms used to refer to various kinship relations.
- II. To compare and contrast those terms with the Nepali and English kinship terms.
- III. To point out some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is the major concern in anthropological study. The research will mainly be significant to the anthropologists because kinship terms signify the kinship relationships by blood and by marriage. Similarly, it will be fruitful to all those socio-linguists, linguists, language teacher, language trainers, curriculum and syllabus designers, text book writers, students and other researcher who are interested in sociolinguistic aspects of English, Nepali and Sinjali languages. It will equailly be useful for them who like to do research on kinship terms. Like wise, it is also hoped to be significant to all the general readers from other language communities rather than Sinjali community if they want to get knowledge and information about the Sinjali kinship relations and kinship terms.

1.5 Definition of Technical Terms

Kinship Relation :	Relation based on culturally recognized or modeled connection between parents and children (and extended to sibling : brother or sister and through parents to more distant relatives.)
Marriage :	A form of socil organization based on the religions belief in the supermacy of Brahamins.
Affinal relation :	Relation made by marriage.
Consanguineal Relation :	The relation by blood or the connection of persons descended from the stock or common ancestors.

Core Relation :	Direct relation of the Ego (eg. Parents, siblings and offsprings.
Peripheral Relation :	Indirect relation of the Ego (uncle, aunt)
Core-consanguineal Relations :	Ego's parents, siblings and offsprings.
Core kinship Relation :	Relations include the relationship of father, son, daughter and their spouses.
Peripheral Kinship Relation :	Relationship through the members of the core kinship relations.
Peripheral Consanguineal Relation :	Ego's relation through core affinal relations.
Core Affinal Relation :	Relationship through affinal relations
Peripheral Affinal Relation :	Relationship through peripheral consanguine relations and his/her spouse (husband and wife)
Direct kinship Relation :	It includes the Ego ^s own relation ship through his/ her spouse.
Indirect kinship Relations :	The Ego ^s relationship through his/her spouse.
Addressive forms :	The forms by which some one is addressed.
Ego:	The person from whom the relationship is expressed.
Literate :	A person who can read and write.
Illiterate :	A person who cannot read and write.
Educated :	a person who has passed S.L.C and above.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is an important element of a research work. That is why it is designed in such a way which helps to carry out the study more scientifically and systematically. To fulfill the objectives of the present study the following methodology was adopted :

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher collected the required data from both primary and secondary sources:

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The researcher collected the primary data from the native speakers of the Sinjali dialect of eleven VDCs (Viz: Bumra M di Chaur, M lik Bot , kanak Sundary, Bir t, P ndawaguf , Dh np , Nar kot, Sanig un, k lik khetu, Badki and M h bai P tarkhol) of Sinja area of Jumla district.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

For the secondary sources of data, the researcher consulted various books, report, and the theses which were related to the topic. Regarding the information on the English and Nepali kinship terms, he utilized the previous these carried out by Giri(1982), Bhusal (2001), Rai (2001), Joshi (2004),. Rai (2005), Katuwal (2006), Adhikari (2006), Thapa (2007), Chandhary (2007), Ghimire (2007) and Paneru (2007). In the Department of

English Language Education; T.U. specially, English and Nepali kinship terms were from secondary source: Rai, (2001).

2.2. Sample Population and Sampling Procedure

The total sample population of the study included 88 Sinjali speakers. There was gender equality (ie 44 males and 44 females). They were age of above 50 years. The sample population was divided in to three groups : literate, illiterate and educated. Eleven village development committees of Jumla were chosen by using snow ball non-random sampling procedure for data collection. Eight native speakers of the Sinjali dialect were taken from each VDCs.

The distribution of population among the Sinjali native speakers (44 males and 44 females) of eleven VDCs are in the following table.

Table No. : 5

Distribution of the sample population of the Sinjali Native speakers

S. N.	Native Language	Bumra M di chaur VDC		M lik Bot VDC		Kanak sundary VDC		Bir t VDC		P ndawa guf VDC		Dh np VDC		Nar kot VDC		Sanig un VDC		Badki VDC		Kalik Khetu VDC		M h bai p tarkhol VDc		Total number of Respondents
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1.	Sinjali	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4	4	4	88

2.3 Tools for Data collection

The researcher employed a set of questionnaire and structured interviews for the required data collection. He prepared 88 sets of questionnaire based on kinship terms and the kinship relations. He distributed them to the 88 (44 male and 44 female) Sinjali native speakers of eleven VDCs of Sinja territory. There were eight Sinjali speakers from each VDC.

2.4 Process of Data collection

The researcher prepared a set of questionnaire in the Sinjali dialect. Then he visited the villages of Sinjali communities of Bumra Madi Chaur, M lika Bot , Kanak Sundary, P ndawaguf , Dh np , Nar kot, Sanig un, Badki, K lik khetu, M habai P tarkhol and Bir t VDCs of jumla district and asked them about their kinship terms. Similarly, he requested the informants to write (who are literate or educated) or to tell the answers of the questions who are illiterate related to the original kinship terms. The researcher selected some individuals and collected required information from them. Those individuals were asked to indentify other individuals. Again information was collected from them. Next, they were also asked to identify other individuals. This process was continued until the required number was selected.

2.5 Limitations of the study

The limitations of the present study were as follows:

- i. This study only contains the English, Nepali and Sinjali kinship terms.
- ii. The data were collected from 88 Sinjali native speakers of eleven VDCs of Sinja area (Viz : Bumra M di chaur, M lik Bot , Kanak Sudary, Bir t, P ndawaguf , Dh np , Nar kot, Sanig un, Badki, K lika Khetu and M h bai P tar Khola) of Jumla district. Eight native speakers (4 males and 4 females) of the Sinjali language were taken from each VDCs.
- iii. The English and Nepali kinship terms were taken from Rai (2001).
- iv. Sinjali Kinship terms were confined to Sinjali dialect of Sinja area of Jumal district.
- v. The study was limited to a set of questionnaire and structured interview.
- vi. The study only used snowball sampling procedure for sampling population.
- vii. This study covers only the following kinship relations.

(a) Core consanguineal and affinal relation within:

- 1) One generation above the 'Ego'
- 2) Co-generation of the 'Ego'
- 3) One generation below the 'Ego'

(b) Peripheral consanguineal and affinal relations within:

- 1) Two generations above the 'Ego'.
- 2) One generation above the 'Ego'
- 3) Two generations below the 'Ego'.
- 4) One generation below the 'Ego'
- 5) Co-generation of the 'Ego'.

- viii. The research is limited to appellative and addressive use of kinship terms. The various kinship terms are used to refer to different kinship relations hierarchically (eg. jeth , M il , S il , k inl , Kanchh). But, this study is limited within 'elder' and 'younger' than Ego.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The collected data of this study are analyzed, interpreted and presented using **tables, three-chart, and list**. While analyzing the data, Nepali and Sinjali kinship terms are listed together and English kinship terms are listed separately. English, Nepali and Sinjali relations are correlated with kinship terms and they are presented in the tables, tree charts, as well as in the written form and then, the English, Nepal and Sinjali kinship terms are compared and contrasted. Finally, the main areas of similarities and differences are shown by categorizing them into two different categories:

i) Consanguineal Relation, and ii) Affinal Relation

3.1 Correlation Between/ Among the English, Nepali and Sinjali Kinship Terms

To analyse the kinship terms, the written forms, tables, tree charts have been used which help to understand the relations clearly : these terms are analyzed and interpreted on the basis of those different tree chats, tables to show their correlation between/among the English, Nepali and Sinjali kinship terms.

The kinship relations include both consanguineal and affinal relations. Two types of kinship terms (Viz: appellative and addressive use) are used. They are presented one by one.

3.1.1 Consanguineal Relations

The relation made by blood or the link of person descended from the same ancestor is called consanguineal relations. These relations are of two types :

1. coreconsanguineal relations
2. Peripheral consanguineal relation.

(i) Core-consanguineal Relations

Core-consanguineal relation means the relation made by the 'Ego' directly. Ego's parents, siblings and offsprings are core-consanguineal relations which can be shown in the following tree charts and tables :

a. Core-consanguineal Relation within One Generation above the Ego.

Tree Chart No. 1

The above mentioned kinship terms are more clearly given in the following table :

Table No. 6

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Pr	parents	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Fr	father	dad	buw	buw	b b	b b i
3.	Mr	mother	mum	m	m	jiy	jiai

There are three terms of kinship relations altogether. The English language has three terms (parents, father and mother) in appellative use and two terms of addressive use (viz: dad for father, mum for mother). But Nepali has two kinship terms of relation (buw and m) and similar terms are used in addressive use. Similarly, Sinjali has also two kinship terms of relation (b b and jiy) and two terms are used in addressive forms (b bai for b b and jiyai for jiy).

b. Core-consanguineal Relations within Co-generation of the Ego.

Tree Chart No. 2

Table No: 7
Core-consanguineal relations with in Co-generation of the 'Ego'

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Sb	siblings	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Br	brother	by name	-	-	-	-
3.	Bre.	-	-	d ju	d ju	d i	d ia
4.	Bry	-	-	bhai	by name	bh i	by name
5.	Sr	sister	by name	-	-	-	-
6.	Sre	-	-	didi	didi	jy	jy i
7.	Sry	-	-	bahini	by name	buini	by name

There are seven kinship terms. Among them, English has only three kinship terms of relation (siblings, brother and sister) and both 'brother' and 'sister' are addressed by name. But Nepali has four kinship terms of relation (d ju, bh i, didi and bahini) and 'd ju' and 'didi' are addressed by same terms but 'bh i' and 'bahini' are addressed by name. Similarly, Sinjali has also four kinship terms of relation

(ie d i, bh i, jy and buini). The addressive forms of 'd i' is 'd ia' and of 'ajy ' is 'ajy i'. But, 'bhai' and 'buini' are addressed by name in Sinjali too.

c. Core-consanguineal Relation within One Generation below the 'Ego'.

Tree Chart No. 3

Table No. 8
Core-consanguineal Relation within One Generation below the 'Ego'

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	C/O	child/ offspring	-	bachch	bachch	tw tuki, chhaw churi	tw tukiau/ chhw - churiau
2.	So	son	by name	chhora	by name	chhora	by name
3.	D	daughter	by name	chhori	by name	chhori	by name

In this category, there are three kinship relations altogether. All the languages have three terms to refer to those relations. son and daughter are addressed by name in each language within one generation below the 'Ego' But, offsprings has not addressive form in English. Nepali has same addressive terms but Sinjali has 'tw tukiau/chhw -churiau' as addressive form of tw tuki/chhw churi.

ii. Pheripheral consanguineal Relation.

a. Peripheral consanguineal relation within two generation above the 'Ego' or peripheral consanguineal relation through parents.

Tree Chart No. 4

Table No. 9

Peripheral Consanguineal Relation within two Generation above the 'Ego'

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Pr Pr	grand parents	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Fr Fr	grand father	grand pa	hajur buw	hajur buw	bud bobo	<u>bud</u> bobai
3.	Fr Mr	grand mother	grand ma	hajur m	hahur m	budi bajju	<u>budi</u> bajjai
4.	Mr Fr	grand father	grand pa	hajur buw	hajur buw	buda bobo	<u>bud</u> bobai
5.	Mr Mr	grand mother	grand ma	hajur m	hajur m	budi bajju	<u>budi</u> bajjai

Altogether there are five kinship relations in this category. Among them, English language has three terms (grand parents, grand father and grand mother) but Nepali language has two terms (hajur buwa and hajur am). Similarly, Sinjali has also two terms (bud bobo and budi bajju). In English language, the addressive form are 'grand pa' for grand father and 'grand m ' for grand mother. In Nepali, the similar terms are used in addressive form. But in Sinjali, the addressive form are: 'bud bobai' and 'budi bajjai' for bud bobo and budi bajju. English kinship term: grand parents has not addressive term.

b. Peripheral Consanguineal Relation within One Generation above the 'Ego' or Peripheral Consanguineal Relation through, Father.

Tree Chart No. 5

Table No. 10
Peripheral Consanguineal Relation through 'Father'

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Fr Br	uncle	uncle	-	-	-	-
2.	Fr Bre	-	-	thulab	thula b	jeth b	jeth b bai
3.	Fr Bry	-	-	k k	k ka	k nth a b	k nth b bai
4.	Fr Sr	aunt	aunt	phupu	phupu	phu	phupuai
5.	Fr Sre	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Fr Sry	-	-	-	-	-	-

In this category, there are six kinship relations altogether. Among them, English language has two terms: Uncle and aunt. The same terms are used in addressive form. Where as Nepali has three terms to refer to those kinship relations. The same terms are used in addressive form. Similarly, Sinjali has also three kinship terms to refer to those relations. The addressive forms are 'Jeth b bai' for jeth b , 'kanth b bai' for k nth ba and 'phupuai' for 'Phupu'.

c. Peripheral Consanguineal Relation within One Generation above the 'Ego' or Peripheral Consanguineal Relation through 'Mother'.

Tree Chart No. 6

Table No. 11

Peripheral Consanguineal Relation through 'Mother'

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Mr Br	uncle	uncle	m m	m m	m m	m m i
2.	Mr Bre	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	mr Bry	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	mr Sr	aunt	aunt	-	-	-	-
5.	mr Sre	-	-	thuli m	thuli m	jethi jiy	jethi-jiai
6.	mr Sry	-	-	s ni m	s ni m	h njy	h nj ai

In this category, there are also six kinship relations. English language has only two (uncle and aunt) kinship terms and same terms are used in the addressive forms. But Nepali has three kinship terms (m m , thuli m and sanima) and their addressive forms of two are same and sani m is for s nim . Similarly, Sinjali has also three kinship terms (m m , Jethi Jiy and h njya) to refer to those kinship relations and their addressive forms are : m mai for m m , jethi jiai for jethi jiya and h njyai for h njy or 'ai' suffix is added in addressive use.

Note : h njy 'h' is voiceless sound.

d. Peripheral Consanguineal Relations within Co-generation of the 'Ego' or Peripheral Consanguineal Relations through 'Father's Siblings.

Tree Chart No. 7

The above peripheral consanguineal relation is given in the following table:

Table No. 12

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Fr Br So	cousin	by name	-	-	-	-
2.	Fr Br Soe	-	-	d ju	d ju	dai	daia
3.	Fr Br Soy	-	-	bh i	by name	bh i	by name
4.	Fr Br D	cousin	by name	-	-	-	-
5.	Fr Br De	-	-	didi	didi	jy	jy ai
6.	Fr Br Dy	-	-	bahini	by name	buini	by name
7.	Fr Sr So	cousin	by name	-	-	-	-
8.	Fr Sr Soe	-	-	daju -	daju-	dai-	daia-
9.	Fr Sr Soy	-	-	bh i	by name	bh i	by name
10.	Fr Sr D	cousin	by name	-	-	-	-
11.	Fr Sr De	-	-	didi	didi	jy	jy i
12.	Fr Sr Dy	-	-	bahini	by name	buini	by name

In this category, there are twelve kinship relations altogether. In which English language has only one kinship term to refer to those kinship terms. It has lack of common term to refer to 'Ego's both 'elder' and 'younger' relations. Name is used for addressive use. But in Nepali, there are four kinship terms to refer to those kinship relations. They are: d ju, bh i didi and bahini. D ju and didi both are addressed by using same terms and bh i and bahini are addressed by name. Similarly, Sinjali has also four kinship terms to refer to these kinship relations. They are : d i, bh i, jy and buini. D i , jy ai are addressive forms of d i and ajy but bh i and buini are addressed by name : 'a' and 'ai' suffix are added.

e. Peripheral Consanguineal **Relations** through **Mother's Siblings.** or Peripheral Consanguineal Relation within Co-generation of the 'Ego.

Tree Chart No. 8

The above relations through mother's siblings or relation within co-generation of the 'Ego' can be shown as follows:

Table No. 13

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Mr Br So	cousin	by name	-	-	-	-
2.	Mr Br Soe	-	-	d ju	d ju	dai	daia
3.	Mr Br Soy	-	-	bh i	by name	bh i	by name
4.	Mr Br D	cousin	by name	-	-	-	-
5.	Mr Br De	-	-	didi	didi	jy	jy ai
6.	Mr Br Dy	-	-	bahini	by name	buini	by name
7.	Mr Sr So	cousin	by name	-	-	-	-
8.	Mr Sr So	-	-	d ju	d ju	d i	d ia
9.	Mr Sr Soy	-	-	bh i	by name	bh i	by name
10.	Mr Sr D	cousin	by name	-	-	-	-
11.	Mr Sr De	-	-	didi	didi	jy	jy i
12.	Mr Sr Dy	-	-	bahini	by name	buini	by name

In above category, there are also twelve kinship relations. Among them Nepali and Sinjali each has four kinship terms to refer to those kinship relations. In Nepali, Same kinship terms are used in addressive forms where as Sinjali has daia for 'd i' and ' jy ai' for 'ajy '. Similarly, bh i and buini are addressed by their name. Where as English language has only one kinship term 'cousin' to refer to

those kinship relations and all are addressed by names. The English kinship term 'cousin' denotes both female and male. It is natural term in English. The kinship term 'cousin' refers to four kinship relations.

f. Peripheral Consanguineal Relation of 'Male Ego' or Peripheral Consanguineal Relations within One Generation below the Male 'Ego'.

Tree Chart No. 9

Above relation of male Ego or relation within one generation below the male 'Ego' can be shown as follows:

Table No. 14

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Br So	nephew	by name	bhatija	by name	-	-
2.	Bre So	-	-	-	-	bhatijo	by name
3.	Bry So	-	-	-	-	chhoro	by name
4.	Br D	niece	by name	bhatiji	by name	-	-

5.	Bre D	-	-	-	-	bhatiji	by name
6.	Bry D	-	-	-	-	chhori	by name
7.	Sr D	niece	by name	bh nji	bh nji	bha nji	bh njiau
8.	SrSo	nephew	by name	bh nja	bhanj	bh nja	bh njau

In this category, there are eight kinship relations. Among them, English language has only two kinship terms (Nephew and Niece) to refer to those kinship relations. All of them are addressed by names. Nepali language has six kinship terms to refer to four kinshp relations the same (bh nja and bh nji) and names are used to address them. Similarly, Sinjali has six kinship terms to refer to those perepheral consanguined relations within one generation below the male ego. And bh tijo and bhatiji, chhoro and chhori are addressed by names but bh njau and bh njiau are addressive forms of bh nja and bh nji.

g. Peripheral Consanguineal Relations within One Generation below the Female 'Ego' or Peripheral Consanguineal Relations of Female 'Ego'.

Tree Chart No. 10

The above relations within one generation below the 'Female Ego. or peripheral consanguineal relations of female Ego can be shown as follows :

Table No. 15

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Br So	nephew	by name	bhad	by name	bhaday	by name
2.	Br D	niece	by name	bhadaini	by name	bhadai	by name
3.	Sr So	nephew	by name	chhor	by name	-	-
4.	Sr D	niece	by name	chhori	by name	-	-
5.	Sre So	-	-	-	-	bhatijo	by name
6.	SreD	-	-	-	-	bhatiji	by name
7.	SrySo	-	-	-	-	chhoro	by name
8.	SryD	-	-	-	-	chhori	by name

In this category, there are also eight kinship relations. Among them, English has only two kinship terms to refer to those relations. All of them are addressed by names. Similarly, Nephi has four kinship terms to refer to those relations. And all are addressed by names whereas Sinjali has six kinship terms to refer to those kinship relations and all of them are addressed by their names.

h. Peripheral Consanguineal Relation through Offsprings or Peripheral Consanguineal Relation within Two Generation below the Ego.

Tree Chart No. 11

The above relation can be shown as follows:

Table No. 16

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	GC	grand child	-	bacc	-	-	-

2.	So So	grand son	by name	n ti	by name	n ti	by name
3.	So D	grand daughter	by name	n tini	by name	n tini	by name
4.	D So	grand son	by name	n ti	by name	n ti	by name
5.	DD	grand daughter	by name	n tini	by name	natini	by name

In this category, there are five kinship relations. Among them, English has three kinship terms. All are addressed by names except grand child. Similarly; Nepali has also three kinship terms. All of them are addressed by names except bacc . Where as Sinjali has only two kinship terms to refer to four kinship relations. All are addressed by names. But Sinjali has neither appellative use nor addressive use for 'grand child'.

3.1.2. Affinal Relations

The affinal relations means relation made by marriage but not by common ancestor. Affinal relations are of two types.

1. Core-affinal relation
2. Peripheral affinal relations.

(i) Core-Affinal Relations

The affinal relations through core-consanguineal relations are said to be core-affinal relations. They are the relation made by Ego's father, mother, siblings, and offsprings. The core-affinal relations are shown in the following tree charts and tables.

- (a) Core-affinal relation within one generation above the 'Ego' or
core-affinal relation through '**father**'

Tree chart No. 12

The above core-affinal relation is shown in the following table:

Table No. 17

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Fr Bre W	aunt	aunt	thuli m	thuli m	jethijiy	jethijiyai
2.	Fr Bry W	aunt	aunt	k ki	k ki	k nthijiy	k nthi jiyai
3.	Fr Sre H	uncle	uncle	phup ju	phup ju	phw ju	phw juai
4.	Fr Sry H	uncle	unlce	phup ju	phup ju	phw ju	phw juai

There are four kinship relations in this category. Among them, English language has only two kinship terms (aunt and uncle) to refer to those relations the same terms are used in addressive forms. But Nepali has three kinship terms to refer to those relations and same terms are used in addressive use. Similarly, Sinjali has also three terms to refer to those relations and jethi jiyai, k nthijiyai and phw juai are addressive forms.

(b) Core-affinal Relation within One Generation above the 'Ego' or Core-affinal Relation through 'Mother'.

Tree Chart No. 13

The above relation can be shown as follows:

Table No. 18

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	MrBre W	aunt	aunt	m iju	m iju	m iju	m ijuai

2.	MrBry W	aunt	aunt	mai ju	m iju	m iju	m ijuai
3.	MrSre H	uncle	uncle	thul buw	thul buw	jethab	jeth b bai
4.	MrSry H	uncle	unlce	s n buwa	s n buw	k u/k khu/ k ku	k uai/k k huai/ k kuai

There are also four kinship relations in this category. Among them, English language has only two kinship terms and same terms are used in addressive forms whereas Nepali has three kinship terms and same terms are used in addressive forms. Similarly, Sinjali has also three kinship terms to refer to those kinshp relations and m ijuai, k uai and jeth b bai are used in addressive forms.

c. Core-Affinal Relations within Co-generation of the Ego or Core-Affinal Relations through 'Ego's 'Siblings.'

Tree Chart No. 14

The above relation can be shown as follows:

Table No. 19

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Bre W	sister-in-law	by name	bh uju	bh uju	bh uju	bh ujuai
2.	Bry W	sister-in-law	by name	bh ibuh ri	by name	bw ri	by name
3.	Sre H	brother-in-law	by name	bhin ju	bhin ju	bin ju	bhin ju i
4.	Sry H	brother-in-law	by name	bahini jw in	jw in	buini jw i	jw i

In this category, there are four kinship relations altogether. Among them, English has only two kinship terms to refer to those relations and all are addressed by names whereas, Nepali has four kinship terms to refer to those relations. Buh ri is addressed by name and other are addressed by same terms. Similarly, Sinjali has also four kinship terms to refer to those relations. Bh ujuai, bhin juai and jw i are addressive forms of bhauju, bhin ju and buini jw i but bw ri is addressed by name.

(d) Core-affinal Relation within One and Two Generation below the 'Ego' or Core-affinal Relation through 'Ego's **Offsprings/children**.

Tree Chart No. 15

Above relation can be shown as follows:

Table No. 20

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	So W	daughter-in-law	by name	buh ri	by name	bw ri	by name
2.	DH	son-in-law	by name	jw in	jw in	jw i	jw i
3.	So DH	grand-son-in-law	by name	n tini jw in	jwain	n tini jwai	jwai
4.	So So W	grand-daughter-in-law	by name	n tini buh ri	by name	natini bwari	by name
5.	D DH	grand-son, in-law	by name	n tini jw in	jw in	n tine jw i	jw i
6.	D So W	grand-daughter-in-law	by name	n tini buh ri	by name	n tini bw ri	by name

In the above table No 1 and 2 are one generation below the ego and other are two generaiotn below the ego.

In this category, there are six kinship relations. Among them, English has four kinship terms (daughter-in-law, son-in-law, grand-daughter-in-law, grand-son-in-law) to refer to those kinship relations. And all are addressed by names. Similarly, Nepali has also four kinship terms (jw in, buh ri, n tine- jw in and N tini buh ri) to refer to those relations and buh ri is addressed by name but jw i are addresssed by using same terms. Sinjali has also four kinship terms (bw ri, jwai, n tini bw ri, and n tine jw i) to refer to those kinship relations. Similrly, bw ri and n tini bw ri are addressed by names but other are addressed by using same terms.

ii. Peripheral Affinal Relations

The affinal relations through peripheral consanguineal relations are called peripheral affinal relations. They are shown in the following tree chart and tables.

(a) Peripheral Affinal Relations through Parents Siblings/within Co- generation of the 'Ego'.

Tree Chart No. 16

The above kinship relation can be shown as follows:

Table No. 21

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Pr Br Soe W	cousin	by name	bh uju	same form	bh uju	bh ujuai
2.	Pr Br Soy W	cousin	by name	buhari	by name	bw ri	by name
3.	Pr Br De H	cousin	by name	bhin ju	same form	bhin ju	bhin ju i
4.	Pr Br Dy H	cousin	by name	jw in	same form	jw i	jw i
5.	Pr Sr Soe W	cousin	by name	bh uju	same form	bh uju	bh ujuai
6.	Pr Sr Soy W	cousin	by name	buh ri	by name	bw ri	by name
7.	Pr Sr De H	cousin	by name	bhin ju	same form	bhin ju	bhin juai
8.	Pr Sr Dy H	cousin	by name	jw in	same form	jw i	jw i

In this kinship category, there are eight kinship relations. Among them English language has only one kinship term (ie. cousin) to refer to those kinship relations. It is common term for male and female. All the kinship relatives of this category are addressed by names. Where as Nepali has four kinship terms and 'buhari' is addressed by name but other all have same addressive forms. Similarly, sinj li has also four kinship terms to refer to those eight kinship relations. Bw ri is addressed by name. jw i by using same term, and other addressive forms are bhin juai and bh ujuai.

(b) Peripherai Affinal Relation within One Generation below the Male Ego.

Tree Chart No. 17

Above kinship realtion can be shown as follows:

Table No. 22

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Br So W	niece	by name	bhatij buh ri	by name	bhatiji bw ri	by name
2.	Br DH	nephew	by name	bhatiji jw in	jw in	bhatije jw i	jwai
3.	Sr So W	niece	by name	bh nji buh ri	by name	bhanji bw ri	by name
4.	Sr DH	nephew	by name	bh nja jw in	jw in	bhanje jw i	jw i

In this category, there are four kinship relations. Among them English has only two (Niece and Nephew) terms to refer to those relations. And all relations are addressed by names. Whereas, Nepali and Sinjali each has four kinship terms to refer to those relations. 'Jw i' is addressed by same forms and others are adressed by names.

c. Peripheral Affinal Relations within One Generatin below the Female 'Ego'.

Tree Chart No. 18

Above kinship relation can be shown as follows:

Table No. 23

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Br So W	niece	by name	bhad buh ri	by name	bhadaya bw ri	by name
2.	Br DH	nephew	by name	bhadaini jw in	jw in	bhadai jw i	jwai
3.	Sr So W	niece	by name	buh ri	by name	bw ri	by name
4.	Sr DH	nephew	by name	jw in	jw in	jw i	jw i

In this peripheral affinal relation within one generation below the female Ego, there are four kinship relations. Among them, English has only two kinship terms (Niece and Nephew) to refer to those kinship relations. All are addressed by names. Whereas Nepali has four kinship terms to refer to those relations. Bhadini jw in and jw in both are addressed by jw in and others are addressed by names. Similarly, Sinjali has also four kinship terms to refer to those relations and 'jw i' is also addressive form 'Bhaday bw ri' and 'bw ri' both are addressed by names.

(d). Peripheral Affinal Relations through Ego's Wife or within Co-generation of Male Ego.

Tree Chart No. 19

Above kinship relations can be shown as follows:

Table No. 24

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	W	wife	by name	sw sni	by name	haini/joi	bh ukijiy
2.	W Bre	brother-in-law	by name	jethan	jeth n	jethu	jethu
3.	W Bre W	sister-in-law	by name	jeth ni didi	didi	jju	jju
4.	W Bry	brother-in-law	by name	s l	by name	h lo	h l jiu/by name
5.	W Bry W	siste-in-law	by name	bahini	by name	buini	by name
6.	W Sre	sister-in-law	by name	jethi s su	s su	jeth li	jeth li jiu
7.	W Sre H	brother-in-law	by name	s du d i	d i	h dud i	d ia
8.	W Sry	sister-in-law	by name	sali	by name	h li	h li jiu/by name
9.	W Sry H	brother-in-law	by name	s dubh i	by name	h dubh i	by name

In this category, there are nine kinship relations altogether. Among them, English has only three (wife, Brother-in-law and sister-in-law) kinship terms to refer to those relations. All the relatives of this category are addressed by names. Whereas Nepali language has nine kinship terms to refer to those relations. The addressive forms of Jethan, Jeth ni didi, Jethi s su, S du d i, are: Jeth ni, didi, s su, d i. Other (swasni, s l , bahini, s li, and s du bh i) are addressed by names. Similarly, Sinjali has also nine kinship terms to refer to relation through Ego's wife or relations with in co-generation of male Ego: Bh uki jiy , d ia, jethali jiu, hali jiu, h l jiu are the addressive form of h ini, h du-d i, jeth li, h li, and h l , jethu and jju are addressed by same terms. But buini and h du bh i are addressed by name.

(e) Peripheral Affinal Relation through Ego's Husband/Peripheral Affinal Relation within Co-generation of the Female Ego.

Tree Chart No. 20

Above peripheral affinal relation through Ego's husband or relation within co-generation of the female Ego can be shown as follows:

Table No. 25

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	H	husband	by name	logne	n nik b	logny	bh uka b b i
2.	H Bre	brother-in-law	by name	jeth ju	jeth ju	jeth ju	jeth juai
3.	H Bre W	sister-in-law	by name	jeth ni	didi	jeth n	jju
4.	H Bry	brother-in-law	by name	dewar	b bu	deur	h nasi
5.	H Bry W	sister-in-law	by name	deur ni	by name	deur n/bhy ju	by name

6.	H Sre	sister-in-law	by name	m ju	m ju	jedju	jedjuai
7.	H Sre H	brother-in-law	by name	d ju	d ju	d i	d iai
8.	H Sry	sister-in-law	by name	nanda	n ni	nunda	h nisi
9.	H sry H	brother-in-law	by name	nande bh i	bh i	nunde bh i	bh u

In above category, there are nine kinship relations altogether. Among them, English has only three kinship terms (Husband, Brother-in-law, and Sister-in-law) and all are addressed by name. Where as Nepali has nine kinship terms to refer to those kinship relations. D ju, jeth ju and m ju have same addressive forms. The addressive forms of logne, Jeth ni, dewar, nanda, nande bh i are n nika b , didi, b bu, n ni, and bh i, But, deur ni is addressed by name. Similarly, Sinjali has also nine kinship terms to refer to those kinship relations. Among them, Deuran (bhy ju) is addressed by name. Similarly, jethajuai, ajju, hanasi, jedjuai, daiai, bh u, bh uk ba, h nisi are the addressive forms of jeth ju, Jeth n, deur, jedju, d i, nunda bh i, logny and nunda respectively.

(f) Peripheral Affinal Relations through Ego's Spouse.

Tree Chart No. 21

Above peripheral affinal relations through Ego's spouse can be show as Follows:

(g) Peripheral Affinal Relation within Two Generation above the Ego's Spouse.

Table No. 26

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Sp Fr Fr	grand father-in-law	grand p	bud sasur	sasur	bud haur bun haur	b dajuai ban juai
2.	Sp Fr Mr	grand mother-in-law	grand m	budi s su	s su	budi h su buni h su	jiuai
3.	Sp Mr Fr	grand father in-law	grand p	bud sasur	sasur	bud haur bun haur	bad juai
4.	Sp Mr Mr	grand mother-in-law	grand m	budi s su	s su	budi h su buni h su	jiuai

Out of these four terms, English people use two kinship terms: (grand father in-law and grand mother-in-law) and their addressive forms are grand- p and grand- m . Similarly, Nepali has also two terms for those kinship relations. 'Sasura and 'S su' are their addressive forms. On the other hand, Sinjali has also two kinship terms (bud haur and budi h su) for these relations within two generation above the ego. Badajuai, jiuai are their addressive forms.

(h) Peripheral Affinal Relation within One Generation above the 'Ego'. or Ego's spouse.

Table No. 27

S. N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Sp Fr	father-in-law	dad	sasur	sasur	haur	bad juai ban juai
2.	Sp Mr	mother-in-law	mum	s su	s su	h su	jiuai
3.	Sp Fr Bre	uncle	unlce	thula buw sasur	thulo buw sasur	jeth haur	bad juai ban juai
4.	Sp Fr Brew	aunt	aunt	thuli m s su	thuli m s su	jethi h su	jiuai
5.	Sp Fr Bry	uncle	unlce	k k sasur	k ka sasur	k nth h ura	bad juai
6.	Sp Fr Bry W	aunt	aunt	k ki s su	k ki s su	k nthi h su	jiu i
7.	Sp Fr Sre	aunt	aunt	phupu s su	phupu s su	phupu h su	jiuai
8.	SpFrSreH	uncle	unlce	phup ju sasur	phup ju sasur	phw ju h ur	bad juai
9.	Sp Fr Sry	aunt	aunt	phupu s su	phupu s su	phupu h su	jiuai
10.	Sp Fr Sry H	uncle	uncle	phup ju sasur	phup ju sasur	phw ju haur	bad juai ban jai
11.	Sp Mr Bre	uncle	uncle	m m sasur	m m sasur	m m haur	badajuai ban juai
12.	Sp Mr Bre W	aunt	aunt	m iju s su	maiju s su	m iju h su	jiuai
13.	Sp Mr Bry	uncle	uncle	m m sasu	m m sasur	m m h ur	bad juai / ban juai
14.	Sp Mr Bry W	aunt	aunt	m iju s su	m iju s su	m iju h su	jiuai
15.	Sp Mr Sre	aunt	aunt	thuli m s su	thuli m sasu	jethi h su	jiuai
16.	Sp Mr Sre H	uncle	uncle	thulo buw sasur	thulo buw sasur	jeth haur	bad juai banajuai
17.	Sp Mr Sry	aunt	aunt	s ni m s su	sani m s su	k nthi h su	jiuai
18.	Sp Mr Sry H	uncle	uncle	s no buw sasur	s no buw sasur	k nth haur	badajuai ban juai
19.	Sp	spouse	-	-	-	bun buni	-

In this category, there are twenty kinship relations. Among them, English has five kinship terms (father-in-law, mother-in-law, unlce, aunt and spouse) to refer to those kinship relations. Dad and mum are the addressive forms of father-in-law and mother-in-law. The kinship term spouse has not addressive forms. All male are addressed by uncle and females are addressed by same form 'Aunt' in those kinship relation. Whereas Nepali has twelve kinship terms to refer to those relations. Same terms are used in addressive forms. Similarly, Sinjali has ten kinship terms to refer to those peripheral

affinal relations within one generation above the Ego or his/her spouse. Two addressive forms (bad juai/ ban juai and jiuai,) are used for all relations (ie. haur -for male, h su- for female. In this category. 'Bun buni' has not addressive form in Sinjali.

3.2. Comparison of English, Nepali and Sinjali kinship Terms

In this topic, various kinship terms of English, Nepali and Sinjali are compared. Those all kinship terms are compared into two distinct categories: consanguineal kinship relation and affinal kinship relations. The availability of kinship terms are denoted by the sign '+' and the lack of it is denoted by the sign '-'.

3.2.1 The Comparison of Consanguineal Relations from the point of view of presence and absence of terms are given in the following tables.

Table No. 28
Comparison of Whole Consanguineal Relations

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Pr Pr	+	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Fr Fr/Mr Fr	+	different	+	same	+	different
3.	Mr Fr/Mr Mr	+	different	+	same	+	different
4.	Fr	+	different	+	same	+	different
5.	Mr	+	different	+	same	+	different
6.	Fr Br	+	same	-	-	-	-
7.	Fr Bre	-	-	+	same	+	different
8.	Fr Bry	-	-	+	same	+	different
9.	Fr Sr	+	same	-	-	-	-
10.	Fr Sre	-	-	+	same	+	different
11.	Fr Sry	-	-	+	same	+	different

12.	Mr Br	+	same	-	-	-	-
13.	Mr Bre	-	-	+	same	+	different
14.	Mr Bry	-	-	+	same	+	different
15.	Mr Bry	+	same	-	-	-	-
16.	Mr Sre	-	-	+	same	+	different
17.	Mr Sry	-	-	+	same	+	different
18.	Br	+	by name	-	-	-	-
19.	Bre	-	-	+	same	+	different
20.	Bry	-	-	+	by name	+	by name
21.	Sry	+	by name	-	-	-	-
22.	Sre	-	-	+	same	+	different
23.	Sry	-	-	+	by name	+	by name
24.	Pr Sr D/So	+	by name	-	-	-	-
25.	Pr Sr De	-	-	+	different	+	different
26.	Pr Sr Dy	-	-	+	by name	+	by name
27.	Pr Sr Soe	-	-	+	same	+	different
28.	Pr Sr Soy	-	-	+	by name	+	by name

In English language, many terms of appellative use like: Prpr, Fr Fr, Mr Fr, Fr, Mr, Fr Br, Fr Sr, Mr Br, Br, Sr, Pr SrD/So are available there but there are no elder and younger relations in English language. On the other hand, all these relations including elder and younger kinship terms are there in Sinjali and Nepali for appellative and addressive use.

Table No. 29

Comparison of Consanguineal Relation of Male Ego'.

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	Br So	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
2.	Br D	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
3.	Sr So	+	by name	+	same	+	different
4.	Sr D	+	by name	+	same	+	different

In this category, there are four kinship relations. The kinship relations Brso, BrD, Srso, and SrD are there in English and they are addressed by their name. These kinship terms are also available in Nepali and Sinjali dialect. The BrSo and BrD are addressed by name but the relations SrSo and SrD are addressed by same terms in Nepali but different terms in the Sinjali.

Table No. 30

Comparison of Consanguineal Relation of Female Ego'.

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	BrSo	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
2.	BrD	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
3.	SrSo	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
4.	SrD	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name

In this category, there are also four kinship relations. The kinship terms BrSo, BrD, SrSo and SrD are addressed by name in English Nepali and Sinjali.

Table No. 31

Comparison of Consanguineal Relation of Ego's Child.

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		Appellative use	addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use	Appellative use	Addressive use
1.	So	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
2.	D	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name

3.	C/O So	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
4.	C/o D	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
5.	sb	+	by name	-	-	-	-
6.	c/o	+	by name	+	by name	+	different
7.	sbe	-	-	+	same	+	different
8.	sby	-	-	+	by name	+	by name

In this category, there are eight kinship relations. Six kinship relations are available in English language for appellative use and they are addressed by their name. Whereas in Nepali and Sinjali both have seven kinship terms. 'Sbe' has same terms in addressive terms too. All other are addressed by their name but the addressive form of c/o and sbe in Sinjali are different.

3.2.2 The comparison of whole affinal relation from the point of view of presence and absence of kinship terms are given in the following tables.

Table No. 32
Comparison of Whole Affinal Relation.

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		appellative use	addressive use	appellative use	addressive use	appellative use	addressive use
1.	Sp Pr Fr	-	-	+	same	+	different
2.	Sp Pr Mr	-	-	+	same	+	different
3.	Sp Fr	+	different	+	same	+	different
4.	Sp Mr	+	different	+	same	+	different
5.	Sp Fr Bre	-	-	+	same	+	different
6.	Sp Fr Bre W	-	-	+	same	+	different
7.	Sp F Bry	-	-	+	same	+	different
8.	Sp Fr Bry W	-	-	+	same	+	different
9.	Sp Fr Sre	-	-	+	same	+	different
10.	Sp Fr Sre H	-	-	+	same	+	different
11.	Sp Fr Sry	-	-	+	same	+	different
12.	Sp Fr Sry H	-	-	+	same	+	different
13.	Sp Mr Bre	-	-	+	same	+	different
14.	Sp Mr Bre W	-	-	+	same	+	different

15.	Sp Mr Bry	-	-	+	same	+	different
16.	Sp Mr BryW	-	-	+	same	+	different
17.	Sp Mr Sre	-	-	+	same	+	different
18.	Sp Mr Sre H	-	-	+	same	+	different
19.	Sp Mr Sry	-	-	+	same	+	different
20.	Sp Mr Sry H	-	-	+	same	+	different
21.	Fr Brw	+	same	-	-	-	-
22.	Fr Bre W	-	-	+	same	+	different
23.	Fr Bry W	-	-	+	same	+	different
24.	Mr Br W	+	same	-	-	-	-
25.	Mr Bre W	-	-	+	same	+	different
26.	Mr Bry W	-	-	+	same	+	different
27.	Fr Sr H	+	same	-	-	-	-
28.	Fr Sre H	-	-	+	same	+	different
29.	Fr Sry H	-	-	+	same	+	different
30.	Mr Sr H	+	same	-	-	-	-
31.	Mr Sre H	-	-	+	same	+	different
32.	Mr Sry H	-	-	+	same	+	different
33.	Br W	+	by name	-	-	-	-
34.	Bre W	-	-	+	same	+	different
35.	Bry W	-	-	+	by name	+	different
36.	Sr H	+	by name	-	-	-	-
37.	Sre H	-	-	+	same	+	different
38.	SryH	-	-	+	same	+	different
39.	Pr Sr DeH	-	-	+	same	+	different
40.	Pr Sr Dy H	-	-	+	same	+	different
41.	Pr Sr Soe W	-	-	+	same	+	different
42.	Pr Sr Soy W	-	-	+	by name	+	by name
43.	Pr Br De H	-	-	+	same	+	different
44.	Pr Br Dy H	-	-	+	same	+	different
45.	Pr Br Soe W	-	-	+	same	+	different
46.	Pr Br Soy W	-	-	+	by name	+	by name

In this category, there are forty six kinship relations. Out of these kinship terms, English has very few terms for relation. There are no elder and younger terms to indicate the kinship relations in English

language but some of them are addressed by their name but all these terms are in both Nepali and Sinjali. In Nepali, all of them are in appellative use. Most of them are same and younger are addressed by their name in the addressive use. But in Sinjali, most of the addressive forms are different terms from the appellative use.

Table No. 33
Comparison of Whole Affinal Relation of Male 'Ego'

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		appellative use	addressive use	appellative use	addressive use	appellative use	addressive use
1.	W	+	by name	+	by name	+	different
2.	WBre	+	by name	+	same	+	same
3.	WBreW	+	by name	+	different	+	same
4.	WBry	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name/ different
5.	WBryW	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
6.	WSre	+	by name	+	same	+	different
7.	WSreH	+	by name	+	different	+	different
8.	WSry	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name/ different
9.	WSryH	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name/ different

There are nine kinship relations to refer to affinal kinship relation of male Ego. Only three kinship terms are in English (wife, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law) to refer to those relations. They are addressed by their name. Whereas all of them are in Nepali. Out of them, the relations W, W Bry, W bry W, W Sry and W Sry H are addressed by name and W Bre, W Sre, have same addressive forms but W BreW and W SreH have different addressive forms. Similarly, Sinjali has also all terms. Out of them the relations W Bre and W Bre W have same addressive forms. W, WSre and WSreH have different addressive forms. But W Bry, W sry and W Sry H are addressed by names as well as they have also different addressive forms too. W Bry W is addressed by only name.

Table No. 34
Comparison of Whole Affinal Relation of Female 'Ego'

S.N.	Kinship Relation	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		appellative use	addressive use	appellative use	addressive use	appellative use	addressive use
1.	H	+	by name	+	different	+	different
2.	HBre	+	by name	+	Same	+	different
3.	HBreW	-	-	+	different	+	different
4.	HBry	+	by name	+	Same	+	different
5.	HBryW	-	-	+	by name	+	by name
6.	HSre	+	by name	+	same	+	different
7.	HSreH	-	by name	+	same	+	different
8.	HSry	+	by name	+	same	+	different
9.	HSryH	-	-	+	different	+	different

In this category, there are nine kinship relations to refer to kinship relation of female Ego. In English language, there are only five kinship terms to refer to those kinship relations and all are addressed by name. Where as in Nepali, there are nine kinship relations. H, H BreW and H SryH have different addressive forms. Others have same forms. H BryW is addressed by name. Similarly, Sinjali has also nine kinship terms to refer to those relations. All of them have different addressive forms except 'H BryW'. It is addressed by name in the Sinjali dialect.

Table No. 35

Kinship Relation of Ego's Offsprings

S. N.	Kinship Relations	English		Nepali		Sinjali	
		appellative use	addressive use	appellative use	addressive use	appellative use	addressive use
1.	SoW	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
2.	SoSoW	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name
3.	SoDH	+	by name	+	same	+	same
4.	DH	+	by name	+	same	+	same
5.	DDH	+	by name	+	same	+	same
6.	DSoW	+	by name	+	by name	+	by name

The above table shows that there are six kinship relations in this category. Out of them English language has only four terms and they are addressed by name. Whereas Nepali and Sinjali each has Six

kinship terms to refer to those affinal kinship terms. SoW, SoSoW, DsoW are addressed by name in both Nepali and Sinjali and others are addressed by same terms.

Features of kinship terms of the above tables.

- (a) '+' sign refers to the kinship terms which are available where as '-' refers to the kinship terms which are not available in the particular language.
- (b) If the addressive use is same in appellative use. It is shown by the term 'same' under addressive use. If the addressive use is different from appellative use, it is shown by the terms 'different' under addressive use.
- (c) If the person is addressed by name, it is shown by the term 'name'.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

1. It was found that there are more than sixty five (more than 41 kinship terms of female Ego and more than 44 kinship terms of male Ego) Sinjali kinship terms where as Nepali language has sixty three kinship terms and English has only thirty three kinship terms for more than two hundred fifty distinct kinship relations. It means the Sinjali is the richest one among three.
2. From this study it was found that in the following kinship terms of the Sinjali 'h' is pronounced as voiceless 'h': h njy (MrSry), h nasi (HBry), h nisi (HSry), h du d i (WSreH), h du bh i (WSryH) h su (SpMr), haur (SpFr), haini (W), h lo (WBry) and h li (WSry).
3. The addressive forms of the Sinjali Kinship terms are also more than Nepali and English because a few relations are referred to by the kinship terms and almost all relations are addressed by the names in English language. Similarly, in Nepali language, same kinship terms are used in addressive forms.
4. The following similarities were found between Sinjali and Nepali kinship terms and, Sinjali and English kinship terms.

Similarities Between Sinjali and Nepali Kinship Terms

- i) Most of the relationships of Sinjali and Nepali have distinct kinship terms from male and female point of view. Which are given in the following table:

Table No. 36
Kinship Relation of Male Ego

Kinship Relations	Sinjali Kinship Terms	Nepali Kinship Terms
Sr So	bh nj	bh nja
Br So Bre So Bry So	bhatij chhoro	bhatijo chhoro
Sr D	bh nji	bh nji
Br D Bre D Bry D	bh tiji chhori	bh tiji chhori

Table No. 37
Kinship Relation of Female Ego

Kinship Relations	Sinjali Kinship Terms	Nepali Kinship Terms
Sr So Sre So Sry So	bhatijo chhoro	bhatij chhor
Br So	bhaday	bhad
Sr D Sre D Sry D	bhatiji chhori	bhatiji chhori
Br D	bhadai	bhadaini

- ii) The sinjali and the Nepali languages both have separate kinship terms to refer to 'uncle' and 'aunt' from the father's and mother's side. It is given in the following table:

Table No. 38

Kinship Relations	Sinjali Kinship Terms	Nepali Kinship Terms
--------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------

Fr Bre/y	Jeth b b K nth b b	Thulo buw K k
Fr Sre/y H	Phw ju	Pup ju
Mr Bre/y	M m	M m
Mr Sre/y H	Jeth b b /K u, K khu, K ku	Thulo buw / S no buw

Table No. 39

Kinship Relations	Sinjali Kinship Terms	Nepali Kinship Terms
Fr Sre/y	Phupu	Phupu
Fr Bre W	Jethi jiy	thuli m
Fr Bry w	K nthi jiy	K ki
Mr Sre	Jethi jiy	Thuli m
Mr Sry	h njy	S nim
Mr Bre/y W	M iju	M iju

iii) Both the Sinjali and Nepali have their distinction between 'elder' and 'younger' kinship terms. They are shown in the following table:

Table No. 40

'Younger' and 'Elder' Kinship Terms in Sinjali and Nepali

Kinship Relations	Sinjali	Nepali
Fr Bre	Jeth b b	thul buw
Fr Bry	K nth b b	K k
Bre	d i	d ju
Bry	bh i	bh i
Sre	jy	did
Sry	buini	bahini

iv) Both in Sinjali and Nepali, 'younger brothers' and 'younger sisters' are addressed by their names.

Similarities Between the Sinjali and the English Kinship Terms

i) Both in the Sinjali and English, the following kinship relations are addressed by names:

Consanguineal relations of male 'Ego' (ie. Br So, BrD), consanguineal relations of female 'Ego' (ie. Br so, BrD, SrSo, Srd), consanguineal relations of Ego^{is} child (ie. So, D, c/oSo, c/o D), affinal relations of male 'Ego' (ie. W Bry, W Bry W, W Sry H), Ego^{is} offsprings (ie. SoW, SoSoW, DSow), peripheral affinal relation through parents' siblings (ie. pr Br Soy W, pr Sr Soy W) and through Ego^{is} husband (ie. HBryW).

ii) Both in the Sinjali and English languages, they have their separate addressive forms of the following kinship relations:

Cor-consanguineal relation within one generation above the Ego (ie. Fr.Mr), peripheral consanguineal relation within two generation above the Ego (ie. FrFr, FrMr, MrFr, MrMr), peripheral affinal relation with two generation above the Ego^{is} spouse (ie. SpFrFr, SpFrMr, SpMrFr, SpMrMr) and peripheral affinal relation within one generation above the Ego^{is} spouse (ie. SpFr, SpMr).

5. It was found that all the kinship terms of the Sinjali, Nepali and English do not correspond to one to one relation. So the analysis of those kinship terms shows the semantic overlapping among the Sinjali, Nepali and English kinship terms. Such cases are included where the kinship terms of one language correspond to more than one kinship terms of the other languages. The dissimilarities between/ among those languages are as follows:

Dissimilarities Between the Sinjali and Nepali Kinship Terms

i) In the Sinjali more than one kinship terms are used for single kinship relations which cannot be found in the Nepali language. Such as:

Kinship Relations

Kinship terms

Kinship Relations

Kinship terms

Note : The kinship terms which have '*' marks are Sinjali words.

ii) Mono-Sinjali Vs. Multi-Nepali.

Sinjali

Nepali

iii) Single Sinjali kinship term 'Jeth n' refers to both male and female relations

iv) Sinjali has a lot of kinship terms in comparison to Nepali and most of these relations are addressed by kinship terms by adding suffixes they cannot be found in Nepali for examples:

<u>Sinjali kinship terms</u>			<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Sinjali addressive forms</u>
(Bre)	dāi	+	a	dāia
(Mr Sry H)	kāu	+	ai	Kāuai
(Fr Sr H)	pwāju	+	ai	phwājuai
(offspring)	Twātuki	+	au	twātukiau
(mr Br)	Māmā	+	i	Māmai
(Fr Bry)	kanthā baba	+	i	kānthā bābai
(Mr)	jiyā	+	i	jiyai
(Sre)	ājya	+	i	ājyai
(pr Fr)	bobo	+	ai	boboai
(wSry)	hali	+	jiu	hāljiu
(wBry)	hāla	+	jiu	hālajiu
(mr Sry)	hanjyā	+	i	hanjyāi
(wSre)	jethāli	+	jiu	jethāli jiu
(H/W fr)	badāju	+	ai	badājuai
(pr mr)	bajju	+	ai	bajjuai/bajjai

Dissimilarities Between Sinjali and English Kinship Terms

i) Mono-English Vs. Multi-Sinjali

The English language has such types of kinship terms that one term corresponds to more than one kinship terms in the Sinjali. The generation in terms of Ego, is given below:

(a) One Generation above the Ego

English

Sinjali

English

Sinjali

The Sinjali kinship terms jethi jiy , k nthi jiy , m iju, h njy and phupu are used to refer to the single English kinship term 'Aunt' in one generation above the Ego.

(b) Co-generation of the Ego.

English

Sinjali

The Sinjali bh i and d i are used to show English kinship term 'brother' in cogeneration of the Ego.

English

Sinjali

The Sinjali 'ajy ' and 'buini' are used to show the English kinship term 'sisiter' in co-generation of the Ego.

English

Sinjali

The above diagram show that single kinship term of English 'sister-in-law' is used to refer to ten different kinship relations in Sinjali.

English

Sinjali

Ten different Sinjali kinship terms are used to refer to the single English kinship term 'brother-in-law'.

English

Sinjali

The above diagram shows that the Sinjali has four different kinship terms to refer to the single English kinship term 'cousin'. or the single kinship term 'cousin' refers to the sixty four kinship relations in Sinjali. It is shown as follows:

English

Sinjali

English

Sinjali

English

C. One generation below the Ego.

English

Kinship Relations

Sinjali

Under mono English versus multi Sinjali for one generation below the Ego, the above diagram shows that in English kinship terms 'niece' cover four different Sinjali kinship terms separately. or a single English kinship term 'niece' refers to the eighteen Sinjali skinship relations. It is given below:

English

Kinship Relations

Sinjali

Standard Nepali

Sinjali

English

Kinship Relations

Sinjali

Under mono English vs multi Sinjali for one generation below the Ego. The above diagram shows that single English kinship terms 'Nephew' covers four different Sinjali kinship terms separately. or a single English kinship terms 'Nephew' refers to eighteen kinship relations in Sinjali. It is shown as follows.

English

- ii) Mono-sinjali Vs. Multi-English
One generation below the 'Ego'

Kinship Relations

Sinjali

English

In mono Sinjali versus multi English for cogeneration of Sinjali kinship terms (d i, bh i, buini, jy , bw ri and jw i) cover two different English kinship terms separately.

One generation below the Ego

<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Sinjali</u>	<u>English</u>
---------------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

Under mono-Sinjali versus multi-English for one generation below the Ego, the Sinjali (chhoro and chhori) kinship terms each covers two different English kinship terms separately.

iii) In the Sinjali, more than one kinship terms are used for single kinship relation which cannot be found in English language. They are given below:

<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Sinjali Kinship Terms</u>	<u>English Kinship Terms</u>
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<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Sinjali Kinship Terms</u>	<u>English Kinship Terms</u>
--------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Note : The kinship terms which have '*' marks are Sinjali words.

- iv) The kinship terms of the English language do not differ whether the male or female refers to the particular kinship relations. There is not distinction between male and female ego except the terms 'husband' (H) and 'wife' (W). But most of the relationships of Sinjali has distinction kinship terms from male and female point of view. The kinship relations of male and female in the English and Sinjali are given in the following table:

Table No. 41

Kinship Relation of Male Ego		
Kinship Relation	English	Sinjali
SrSo	Nephew	bhā̄nja
BrSo ^{<} _{Breso Bryso}	Nephew	bhatijo/chhoro
SrD	Niece	bhā̄nji
BrD ^{<} _{BreD BryD}	Niece	bhatiji/chhori

Table No. 42

Kinship Relation of Female Ego		
Kinship Relation	English	Sinjali
SrSo ^{<} _{sreSo SrySo}	Nephew	Chharo/Bhatijo

BrSo	Nephew	Bhaday \bar{a}
SrD $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{SryD} \\ \text{SreD} \end{smallmatrix}$	Niece	Chheri/bhatijo
BrD	Niece	bhadai

- (v) The cover kinship terms of the English language both '**uncle**' and '**aunt**' include the relations from the both father's and mother's sides. But, in the sinjali, there are not such cover terms. They have separate kinship terms to refer to '**uncle**' and '**aunt**' from the father and mother's sides. The above relation is given in the following table:

Table No. 43

English Kinship Terms and Relations	Sinjali
Uncle' → Fr Bre/y	jesth \bar{a} b \bar{a} b \bar{a}
	kanth \bar{a} b \bar{a}
Fr Sre/yH	phwaju
Mr Bre/y	m \bar{a} m \bar{a}
Mr Sre/y H	k \bar{a} u/k \bar{a} khu/k \bar{a} ku
	jeth \bar{a} b \bar{a} b \bar{a}

Table No. 44

English Kinship Terms and Relations	Sinjali
'Aunt' Fr Sre/y	phupu
Fr Brew	jethijiyā
Fr Bryw	kānthi jiyā
Mr Sre	jethi jiyā
Mr Sry	hānjyā
Mr Bre/yw	māiju

- vi) Certain neutral terms are used to refer to various kinship relations of the English. They are used for both male and female but these terms are not there in the Sinjali, eg. parents, offspring, Siblings, cousin and grandparents.
- vii) It was found that there is no distinction between 'elder' and 'younger' kinship terms in English language where as Sinjali has its distinction between 'elder' and 'younger' kinship terms. But English language has only one neutral term for both 'elder' and 'younger' they are given below:

Table No. 45

'Younger' and 'Elder' Terms in the English and Sinjali Kinship Terms

Kinship Relation	English	Sinjali
Fr Bre	uncle	jethābābā
Fr Bry	uncle	kānthā bābā
Bre	brother	dāi
Bry	brother	bhāi
Sre	sister	ājyā
Sry	Sister	buini

- viii) In English language, the suffix '-in-law' are used to refer to relations related by marriage as in "sister'-in-law", "mother-in-law", "brother-in-law", "father-in-law", "son-in-law", "daughter-in-law", "grandson-in-law", "granddaughter-in-law", "parents-in-law", "grand parents-in-law", "grand father-in-law", "grand mother-in-law" etc. There is not such system of suffixes to refer to kinship relations in the Sinjali.
- ix) From this research, It was found that the Sinjali is influenced by many other dialects and languages. Doteli, Khasani, Nepali etc. The young generation of the Sinjali dialectal community mix the Nepali and the English kinship terms to express their kinship relations. Similarly old generation of Sinjali is influenced by the Nepali language too. For examples:

bābā	bubā, buwā, 'Daddy'	for	Fr
Jiya	āmā 'Mummy'	for	Mr.
Māmā		for	Mr Bre/y etc.
Kāku	kākā 'Uncle'	for	Fr Bry
bwāri	buhari	for	Sow
hān jyā	'Aunt'	for	Mr Sry

x) It was also found that Sinjali has a lot of kinship terms in comparison to the English and these relations are addressed by kinship terms adding suffixes (eg. a, ai, au, i, jiu etc.) Such suffix adding system cannot be found in English language. For examples:

<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Sinjali Kinship Terms</u>	<u>Suffixes</u>	<u>Addressive Forms</u>
Bre	d i +	a	d ia
MrSry H	k u +	ai	k uai
offsprings	tw tuki+	au	tw tukiau
Mr Br	m m +	i	m mai
Sre	jy +	i	jy i
WSry	h li +	jiu	h lijui
WSre	jeth li +	jiu	jeth lijui

4.2. Recommendations

On the basis of afore-mentioned findings of the study, the researcher has tried to give some suggestions for teaching Sinjali, Nepali and English kinship terms. The suggestions would be beneficial for the students, teachers, experts, curriculum designers, researchers and others who want to get knowledge about the Sinjali, Nepali and English kinship terms.

1. If there are differences between/among languages, then the students feel difficulty and if there are similarities between/among languages, then the students feel easy and they learn easily. All kinship terms of the Sinjali, Nepali and English do not correspond to one another. Therefore, teaching should be concentrated in the areas of difficulty. More time should be given in teaching different areas than similar areas between/among languages.
2. While teaching different kinship terms of Sinjali, Nepali and English languages, more attention should be given because the students feel difficulty where there are dissimilarities in kinship terms between/among the languages. The present study will be helpful for all those learners who are learning Sinjali language as a second language. The learners who are learning Nepali and English as second language will also be benefited from this research because Nepali and English kinship terms are also listed in this thesis.
3. The native speakers of Sinjali (the Sinjali learners) who are learning English and Nepali as the second languages and the native speakers of English and Nepali who are learning Sinjali as a second language will be benefited from this study. The learners make mistakes if there are

dissimilarities between/among languages. So the teacher should give special attention while teaching different kinship terms and their addressive uses such as :

- i) While teaching kinship terms of Sinjali, Nepali and English and their particular uses, the teacher should draw the clear distinctions between/among the kinship terms of those languages. For English learners, the distinction of male and female Ego may vary. So the special attention should be given in teaching kinship terms. eg. bhatiji, bhatij , bhadaini, bhad of Nepali and bhatiji, bhatijo, bhadai and bhaday of Sinjali.
- ii) The special attention should be given in teaching English kinship terms as brother, sister, uncle, aunt, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law etc. because there is no one to one correspondence between English kinship terms and relations.
- iii) While teaching certain English neutral kinship terms (eg. parents, cousin, siblings, offspring etc.) to the Sinjali and Nepali speakers, the special attention should be given there because those kinship terms are not in the Sinjali and Nepali languages so they create difficulty to the learners.
- iv) The Sinjali and Nepali languages have their distinct 'younger' and 'elder' kinship terms. But the English has not such distinction between 'younger' and 'elder' kinship terms. So their corresponding kinship terms of Nepali as well as Sinjali should be made clear to the English native speakers who are learning Sinjali and Nepali as second language. (eg. d ju, didi, bh i, bahini of Nepali and d i, jy , buini etc. of Sinjali etc.)
- v) While designing and preparing syllabus and text books for the learners who are learning Sinjali, Nepali and English as second languages, the text book writers and syllabus designers or experts should be more conscious in kinship terms of Sinjali, Nepali and English.
- vi) The teacher should pay more attention not only in teaching the mono-English vs multi Nepali or mono-English vs multi Sinjali kinship terms but also multi English vs mono-Nepali / Sinjali.
- vii) For effective and beneficial second language learning, the concept of consanguineal relation and affinal relation should be made clear.
- viii) While addressing people, naming plays a vital role in the English kinship relations where as kinship terms play significant role in Nepali and Sinjali languages. So, main

attention should be given on names while teaching addressive use of English and kinship terms while teaching addressive use of the Nepali and Sinjali.

- ix) The English native speakers of the English should be taught the Nepali and Sinjali kinship terms on the basis of paternal and maternal distinction because the concept of paternal and maternal distinctions are the significant in the Nepali and Sinjali where as these distinctions are redundant in the English language.
- x) Main attention should also be given on addressive forms of Sinjali kinship relations while teaching addressive use to English and Nepali learners because different suffixes are added in Sinjali kinship terms to make addressive forms where as Nepali and English kinship terms do not have such suffixes.

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APPENDIX-A

स्वालमाला (questionnaire) प्रश्नावली

मान्यागुन्या जवाक्दाताहरु औं,

इ स्वालहरु अंग्रेजी बोलिभाषा गतिल्लो नेपाली बोलिभाषा र सिंजाली बोलिभाषाका स्हाइनु जुनाउन्त्या आखरको खोजखबरका विषयमा सोचाई (उद्देश्य) पूरा गन्नापथ बुनाया हुन् । यो खोजखबर त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा शास्त्र संकायको अंग्रेजी विभागका प्राध्यापकसाहेव बासुदेव कार्कीको स्हल्लासुजापमा गन्त लागिया हो ।

यइ खोजखबरको मुख्य सोचाइ सिंजाली बोलिभाषा भित्त पाइन्त्या स्हाइनोका आखरहरु फेला पाडिकन अंग्रेजी र नेपाली बोलिभाषामा उइत्यै मिल्या क्षेत्र स्हात नाप जोखगरीकन एकै नाशका छुन् कि नाइ थाँ पाउनु पड्न्त्याहो तेइबिअ यइ स्वालमाला भित्त भयाका स्वालहरुको आप्ने बादिनै प्रयोग गरिन्त्या स्हाइनो बुजाउन्त्याआखरहरु लेखी दिन्त्या वा भुनिदिन्त्या छौ भुन्त्या मुइले म्हत्यै म्हत्यै आस गर्याको छु । तुम्मा स्हइ जहाक्ले मेरो खोज खबरमा खुप मद्दत गन्त्या छ । स्वालको जवाक् भुनेर वा लेखीकन मद्दत गन्त्या स्हब्बैजुनकन मेरो आतमैबाट धुन्त्याबाट छ ।

यी जवाकहरु स्हुटुक्कै लुकाई राखिन्त्या छन् ।

खोजखबरगन्त्या इस्कुल्या

(शोधकर्ता)

नाउ : उमेर : वर्ष पडाइलेखाइ :
गाउँठाउँ : काम : लिङ्ग : लोर्ग्या स्हैनी
राष्ट्रियता : नेपाली मिति :-

Group 'A'

तलदियाका स्हब्दै माइस तुम्मो र तुम्मो लोर्ग्या वा स्हैनीको क्या स्हाइनो पड्छो छ ? रिता ठउरउदो तुम्मो स्है जवाक् लेख ।

Kinship Relations

स्हाइनो/नातागोता

तुमीकन जर्माउन्या जोडी

1. The couple who gave birth to you
तपाईंलाई जन्मदिने दम्पति

लोर्ग्या माइस जुनले तुमीकन जर्माया

2. The man who gave birth to you
पुरुष जसले तपाईंलाई जन्माउनु भयो

स्हैनी माइस जुनले तुमीकन जर्माइन्

3. The woman who gave birth to you
स्त्री जसले तपाईंलाई जन्माउनु भयो

Kinship Terms

स्हाइनोका आखर/नाताका शब्द

.....

Parents

.....

.....

Father

buwa

.....

Mother

$\bar{a} m \bar{a}$

- एकै जोडीबाट तुमीदै अग्यार जर्म्याको लोग्‍न्या माइस
 4. The man who is born before you of the same couple Brother
 एउटै दम्पतिबाट तपाईंभन्दा अगाडि जन्मेको पुरुष daju
- लोग्‍न्या माइस जो तुमीकन जर्म्याउन्‍या जोडीबाट तुम्‍मा पछ्यार जर्म्याको
 5. The man who is born after you of the same couple Brother
 पुरुष जो तपाईंलाई जन्‍माउने दम्पतिबाट तपाईंभन्दा पछाडि जन्मेको हो bhā i

Kinship Relations

सहान्नो/नातागोता

- सहैनी जो एकै जोडीबाट तुमीदै अग्यार जर्म्याकी हो
 6. The female who is born before you of the same couple Sister
 एउटै दम्पतिबाट तपाईंभन्दा अगाडि जन्मेकी नारी didi
- सहैनी माइस जो एकैजोडीबाट तुम्‍मा पछ्यार जर्म्योकी हो
 7. The female who is born after you of the same couple Sister
 एउटै दम्पतिबाट तपाईं भन्दा पछाडि जन्मेकी नारी bahini
- तुमी सहान्त भ्या गर्ने नर-नारी
 8. The person who is married to you wife/husband
 तपाईंलाई विवाह गर्ने पुरुष/नारी swasni/ logne
- तुमीबाट जर्म्याका व्याक्तिहरु
 9. The person who is born of you child/offspring
 तपाईंबाट जन्मेका व्यक्तिहरु bachhā
- लोग्‍न्या जो तुमीबाट जर्म्याको हो
 10. The male person who is born of you Son
 तपाईंबाट जन्मेको पुरुष chhoro

	नारी जुन तुमीबाट जर्म्याकी हो	.....
11.	The female person who is born of you	Daughter
	तपाईंबाट जन्मेकी महिला	chhori

	सहैनी वा लोग्ण्याका बाबा (आप्नु)	.....
12.	Husband's/wife's father	Father-in-law
	श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिका बुवा (आफ्ना)	sasur ^a

Kinship Relations

सहाइनो/नातागोता

	आप्नु लोग्ण्या वा सहैनीकी ज्या	.....
13.	Husband's/wife's mother	Mother-in-law
	आफ्ना श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिकी आमा	s ^a su

	आप्ना लोग्ण्या वा सहैनीका दाइ	.....
14.a	Husband's/wife's elder brother	Brother-in-law
	आफ्ना श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिका दाजु	jeth ^a ju/ jethan

	उनुकी सहैनी	.....
14.b	His wife	Sister-in-law
	उनकी श्रीमति	jethani/ jethani didi

	आप्नु लोग्ण्या वा सहैनीका भाइ	.....
15.a	Husband's/wife's younger brother	Brother-in-law
	श्रीमान्/ श्रीमतिका भाइ	dewar/ s ^a l ^a

	आप्ना लोग्ण्या वा सहैनीका दाइकी जोइ	.....
15.b	His wife	Sister-in-law
	उनकी श्रीमति	jethani/ jethani didi

	आपना लोग्‍न्या वा स्‍हैनीकी आज्या	.....
16.a	Husband's/wife's elder sister आफ्‍ना श्रीमान्/श्रीमतिकी दिदी	Sister-in-law $\bar{a} m \bar{a} ju/ jethi s \bar{a} su$

	आपना लोग्‍न्या वा स्‍हैनीकी आज्याका पोइ	.....
16.b	Husband's/wife's elder sister's husband आफ्‍ना श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिकी दिदीका श्रीमान्	Brother-in-law daju/ sadu dai

Kinship Relations

स्‍हाइनो/नातागोता

	आपना लोग्‍न्या वा स्‍हैनीका वुइनी	.....
17.a	Husband's/wife's younger sister श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिको बहिनी	Sister-in-law nanda/ sali

	आपना लोग्‍न्या वा स्‍हैनीको वुइनीका पोइ	.....
17.b	Husband's/wife's younger sister's husband श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिको बहिनीका श्रीमान्	Brother-in-law nande bhai/ sadu bhai

	छोराकी जोइ	.....
18.	Son's wife छोराकी श्रीमति	daughter-in-law buh \bar{a} ri

	छोरीका लोग्‍न्या	.....
19.	Daughter's husband छोरीका श्रीमान्	Son-in-law jw \bar{a} in

	छोराको छोरो	.....
20.a	Son's son छोराको छोरो	Grand-son nati

	नातिकी स्हैनी (छोराका छोराकी जोइ)	.....
20.b	Grand Son' wife	Grand-daughter-in-law
	नातिकी श्रीमति (छोराको छोराकी)	natini buhari

	छोराकी छोरी	.....
21.a	Son's daughter	Grand-daughter
	छोराकी छोरी	Natini

Kinship Relations

स्हाइनो/नातागोता

	नातिनीका लोग्ग्या (छोराकी छोरीका)	.....
21.b	Grand daughter's husband	Grand-son-in-law
	नातिनीका श्रीमान्	Natini jwain

	छोरीको छोरा	.....
22.a	Daughter's son	Grand-son
	छोरीको छोरा	Nati

	नातिकी स्हैनी (छोरीको छोराकी)	.....
22.b	Grand Son's wife	Grand-daughter-in-law
	नातिकी श्रीमति (छोरीको छोराकी)	Natini buhari

	छोरीकी छोरी	.....
23.a	Daughter's daughter	Grand daughter
	छोरीकी छोरी	Natini

	नातिनीका लोग्ग्या (छोरीकी छोरीका लोग्ग्या)	.....
23.b	Grand daughter's husband	Grand-son-in-law
	यी नातिनीका श्रीमान्	Natini jwain

Group 'B'

	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>
	स्हाइनो	तुम्हो आप्नो	तुम्हो लोगन्या/स्हैनी
	बाबाका बाबा	.....	.....
1.	Father's father	grand father	grand father-in-law
	बुबाका बुबा	Hajur buw \bar{a}	Budha sasur \bar{a}
	बाबाकी ज्या	.....	.....
2.	Father's mother	grand mother	grand mother-in-law
	बुबाकी आमा	Hajur \bar{a} m \bar{a}	Budhi s \bar{a} su
	बाबाका दाइ	.....	.....
3.a	Father's elder brother	uncle	uncle
	बुबाका दाजु	Thul \bar{a} buw \bar{a}	Thul \bar{a} buw \bar{a} sasur \bar{a}
	उनुकी जोइ	.....	.....
3.b	His wife	aunt	aunt
	उहाँकी श्रीमति	Thuli \bar{a} m \bar{a}	Thuli \bar{a} m \bar{a} s \bar{a} su
	बाबाकी आज्य	.....	.....
4.a	Father's elder sister	aunt	aunt
	बुबाकी दिदी	Phupu	Phupu s \bar{a} su

	बाबाकी आज्यका लोग्ग्या	.....	.....
4.b	Father's elder sister's husband	uncle	aunt
	बुबाकी दिदीका श्रीमान्	Phup \bar{a} ju	Phup \bar{a} ju sasur \bar{a}
	बाबाका भाइ	.....	.....
5.a	Father's younger brother	uncle	uncle
	बुबाका भाइ	K \bar{a} k \bar{a}	K \bar{a} k \bar{a} sasur \bar{a}
	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>
	स्हाइनो	तुम्मो आप्जो	तुम्मो लोग्ग्या/स्हैनी
	उनुकी जोइ	.....	.....
5.b	His wife	aunt	aunt
	उहाँकी श्रीमति	K \bar{a} ki	K \bar{a} ki s \bar{a} su
	बाबाकी बुइनी	.....	.....
6.a	Father's younger sister	aunt	aunt
	बुबाकी बहिनी	Phupu	Phupu s \bar{a} su
	बाबाकी बुइनीका पोइ	.....	.....
6.b	Father's younger sister's husband	uncle	uncle
	बुबाकी बहिनीका श्रीमान्	Phup \bar{a} ju	Phup \bar{a} ju sasur \bar{a}
	जियाको बाबा	.....	.....
7.a	Mother's father	grand father	grand father-in-law
	आमाका बुबा	Hajur buw \bar{a}	Budha sasur \bar{a}
	जियकी जिया	.....	.....
8.	Mother's mother	grand mother	grand mother-in-law
	आमाकी आमा	Hajur \bar{a} m \bar{a}	Budhi s \bar{a} su
	जियाका दाइ	.....	.....

9.a	Mother's elder brother आमाका दाजु	uncle $M\bar{a}m\bar{a}$	uncle $M\bar{a}m\bar{a} \text{ sasur}\bar{a}$
	जियाका दाइकी स्हैनी	.....	.....
9.b	Mother's elder brother's wife आमाका दाजुकी श्रीमति	aunt $M\bar{a}iju$	aunt $M\bar{a}iju \text{ s}\bar{a}su$
	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>
	<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्मो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्मो लोगन्या/स्हैनी</u>
	जियाकी दिदी	.....	.....
10.a	Mother's elder sister आमाकी दिदी	aunt Thuli $\bar{a}m\bar{a}$	aunt Thuli $\bar{a}m\bar{a} \text{ s}\bar{a}su$
	जियाकी दिदीका लोगन्या	.....	.....
10.b	Mother's elder sister's husband आमाकी दिदीका श्रीमान्	uncle Thulo buw \bar{a}	uncle thulo buw $\bar{a} \text{ sasur}\bar{a}$
	जियाका भाइ	.....	.....
10.a	Mother's younger brother आमाको भाइ	uncle $M\bar{a}m\bar{a}$	uncle $M\bar{a}m\bar{a} \text{ sasur}\bar{a}$
	जियाका भाइकी स्हैनी	.....	.....
11.	Mother's younger brother's wife आमाका भाइकी श्रीमति	aunt $M\bar{a}iju$	aunt $M\bar{a}iju \text{ s}\bar{a}su$
	जियाकी बुइनी	.....	.....
12.a	Mother's younger sister आमाकी बहिनी	aunt $S\bar{a}nim\bar{a}$	aunt $S\bar{a}nim\bar{a} \text{ s}\bar{a}su$

	जियाकी बुइनीका लोग्‍या	.....	.....
12.b	Mother's younger sister's husband	uncle	uncle
	आमाका बहिनीका श्रीमान्	Sā no buw ā	Sā no buw ā sasur ā

	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>
	<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्मो आप्नो</u>	<u>तुम्मो लोग्‍या/स्हैनी</u>
13.	बाबाका जर्माउन्‍या जोडी The couple who gave birth to your father त्यो दम्पति जसले बुवालाई जन्माउनु भयो	..... grandparents .....	..... grand parents-in-law
14.	जियाकन जर्माउन्‍या जोडी The couple who gave birth to your mother आमालाई जन्माउने दम्पति	..... grand parents .....	..... grandparents-in-law
15.a	बाबाका दाइ/भाइका छोरा (आपुदै जेठा) Father's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you) बुबाका दाजु/भाइका छोरा (आफूभन्दा जेठा)	..... cousin Daju	..... cousin Jethaju
15.b	उनुकी जोइ His wife उहाँकी श्रीमति	..... cousin Bhauju	..... cousin Jethani
	बाबाका दाइ/भाइका छोरा (आफूभन्दा कान्छा)	.....	.....

16.a	Father's elder/younger brother's son (younger than you) बुवाका दाजु/भाइका छोरा (आफूभन्दा कान्छा)	cousin Bhai	cousin Dewar						
16.b	उनुकी स्हैनी His wife उहाँकी श्रीमति cousin Bhai buhari cousin Deurani						
<table><tr><th><u>Kinship Relations</u></th><th><u>Your own</u></th><th><u>Your husband's/wife's</u></th></tr><tr><th><u>स्हाइनो</u></th><th><u>तुम्मो आफ्नो</u></th><th><u>तुम्मो लोग्न्या/स्हैनी</u></th></tr></table>				<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>	<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्मो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्मो लोग्न्या/स्हैनी</u>
<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>							
<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्मो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्मो लोग्न्या/स्हैनी</u>							
17.a	बाबाका दाइभाइकी आफुभन्दा कान्छी छोरी Father's elder/younger brother's daughter (younger than you) बुबाका दाइभाइकी छोरी (आफुभन्दा कान्छी) cousin Bahini cousin Nanda						
17.b	उनुको लोग्न्या Her husband उहाँको श्रीमान् cousin Bahini jwain cousin Nande bhai						
18.a	बाबाका दाइ वा भाइकी छोरी (आपुनै जेठी) Father's elder/younger brother's daughter (elder than you) बुवाको दाइ/भाइकी छोरी (आफुभन्दा जेठी) cousin Didi cousin Amaju						
18.b	उनुका लोग्न्या Her husband उनका श्रीमान्	भिनाजु cousin Bhinaju	दाइ cousin Amaju daju						
19.a	बाबाकी दिदी-बुहिनीका छोरा (आफुभन्दा जेठा) Father's younger/elder sisters						

	son (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुबाकी दिदी/बहिनीका छोरा (आफूभन्दा जेठा)	Daju	Jethaju
	उत्तुकी स्हैनी	.....	.....
19.b	His wife	cousin	cousin
	उत्तका श्रीमति	Bhauju	Jethani
	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>
	<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो लोग्ग्या/स्हैनी</u>
	बाबाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरा (आपुदै कान्ठा)	.....	.....
20.a	Father's elder/younger sister's		
	son (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	बाबाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरा (आफूभन्दा कान्छा)	Bhai	Dewar
	बाबाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरा (आफुभन्दा कान्ठाको) स्हैनी	.....	.....
20.b	Father's elder/younger sister's		
	son's wife (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुबाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरा (आफुभन्दा कान्छाकी) श्रीमति	Bhai buhari	Deurani
	बाबाकी दिदी-बुइनीकी छोरी (आपुदै जेठी)	.....	.....
21.a	Father's elder/younger sister's		
	daughter (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुबाकी दिदी-बहिनीकी छोरी (आफुभन्दा जेठी)	Didi	$\bar{a} m \bar{a} ju$
	उत्तका लोग्ग्या	.....	.....
21.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उत्तका श्रीमान्	Bhinaju	$\bar{a} m \bar{a} ju dai$
	बाबाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरीकी छोरी (आफुदै कान्ठी)	.....	.....

22.a	Father's elder/younger sister's daughter (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुबाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरी (आफूभन्दा कान्छाकी)	Bahini	Nanda
	उनका पोइ	.....	.....
22.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उहाँका श्रीमान्	Bahini jwain	Nande bhai
<div> <div><u>Kinship Relations</u></div> <div><u>स्हाइनो</u></div> </div>			
<div> <div><u>Your own</u></div> <div><u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u></div> </div>			
<div> <div><u>Your husband's/wife's</u></div> <div><u>तुम्हो लोगन्या/स्हैनी</u></div> </div>			
	ज्याका दाइ/भाइका छोरा (आपुदै जेठा)	.....	.....
23.a	Mother's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाका दाजु/भाइका (आफूभन्दा) जेठा छोरा	Daju	Jethaju
	उनका स्हैनी (जोइ)	.....	.....
23.b	His wife	cousin	cousin
	उहाँकी श्रीमति	Bhauju	Jethani
	जियाका दाइ वा भाइका छोरो (तुमीदै कान्छो)	.....	.....
24.a	Mother's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाका दाजु वा भाइका छोरा (तपाईंभन्दा कान्छा)	Bhai	Dewar
	उनुको जोइ (स्हैनी)	.....	.....
24.b	His wife	cousin	cousin
	उनकी श्रीमति	Bhai buhari	Deurani
	जियाकी दिदी बुइनीका छोरा (तुमिदै जेठा)	.....	.....

25.a	Mother's elder/younger sister's son (elder than you) आमाकी दिदी/बहिनीका छोरा (तपाईंभन्दा जेठा)	cousin Daju	cousin Jethaju
	उनुकी स्हैनी	.....	.....
25.b	His wife उनकी श्रीमति	cousin Bhauju	cousin Jethā ni
	<u>Kinship Relations</u> <u>स्हाइनो</u> जियाका दिदी बुइनीका छोरा (तुमीभन्दा कान्ठा)	<u>Your own</u> <u>तुम्मो आफ्नो</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u> <u>तुम्मो लोगन्या/स्हैनी</u>
26.a	Mother's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you) आमाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरा (तपाईंभन्दा कान्छा)	cousin Bhai	cousin Dewar
	उनुकी जोइ (स्हैनी)	.....	.....
26.b	His wife उनकी श्रीमति	cousin Bhai buhā ri	cousin Deurā ni
	जियाका दाइ-भाइकी छोरी (तुमिदै जेठी)	.....	.....
27.a	Mother's elder/younger brother's daughter (elder than you) आमाका दाजु-भाइकी छोरी जो तपाईंभन्दा जेठी छन्	cousin Didi	cousin Amaju
	उनुका लोगन्या (पोइ)	.....	.....
27.b	Her husband उनका श्रीमान्	cousin Bhinaju	cousin Amaju dai
	जियाका दाइ-भाइकी छोरी जुन तुमीदै कान्छी छन्	.....	.....

28.a	Mother's elder/younger brother's daughter(younger than you) आमाका दाजु-भाइकी छोरी जो तपाईंभन्दा कान्छी छन्	cousin Bahini	cousin Nanda
	उनुका पोइ (लोगन्या)	.....	.....
28.b	Her husband उनका श्रीमान	cousin Bahini jwain	cousin Nande bhai
	<u>Kinship Relations</u> <u>सहाइनो</u>	<u>Your own</u> <u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u> <u>तुम्हो लोगन्या/सहैनी</u>
	जियाकी दिदी-बुइनीकी छोरी (तुमिदै जेठी)	.....	.....
29.a	Mother's elder/younger sister's daughter (elder than you) आमाकी दिदी-बहिनीकी छोरी जो तपाईंभन्दा जेठी छन्	cousin Didi	cousin Amaju
	उनुको लोगन्या (पोइ)	.....	.....
29.b	Her husband उनका श्रीमान्	cousin Bhinaju	cousin Amaju dai
	जियाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरी जुन तुमीदै कान्छी छन्	.....	.....
30.a	Mother's elder/younger sister daughter (younger than you) आमाकी दिदी-बहिनीकी छोरी जो तपाईंभन्दा कान्छी छन्	cousin Bahini	cousin Nanda
	उनुका पोइ (लोगन्या)	.....	.....
30.b	Her husband उनका श्रीमान्	cousin Bahini jwain	cousin Nande bhai
	दाइकी सहैनी (जोइ)	.....	.....

31.	Elder brother's wife दाजुकी श्रीमति	sister-in-law Bhauju	sister-in-law Jethani didi
	भाइकी जोइ (सहैनी)	.....	.....
32.	Younger brother's wife भाइकी श्रीमती	sister-in-law Bhai buhari	sister-in-law Deurani
	<u>Kinship Relations</u> <u>सहाइनो</u>	<u>Your own</u> <u>तुम्हो आपनो</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u> <u>तुम्हो लोगन्या/सहैनी</u>
	दिदीको लोगन्या (पोइ)	.....	.....
33.	Elder sister's husband दिदीका श्रीमान्	brother-in-law Bhinaju	brother-in-law Amaju dai
	बुइनीका लोगन्या (पोइ)	.....	.....
34.	Younger sister's husband बहिनीका श्रीमान्	brother-in-law Bahini jwain	brother-in-law Nande bhai
	दाइको छोरा	.....	.....
35.a	Elder brother's son दाजुको छोरो	Nephew Bhatija	Nephew Bhatija
	उनुकी जोइ	.....	.....
35.b	His wife उसकी श्रीमति	niece Bhatija buhari	niece Bhatij \bar{a} buhari
	दाइकी छोरी	.....	.....
36.a	Elder brother's daughter दाजुको छोरी	niece Bhatiji	niece Bhatiji

	उनुकी पोइ	.....	.....
36.b	Her husband	Nephew	Nephew
	उनका श्रीमान्	Bhatije jwain	Bhatije jwain
	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>
	<u>सहाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो लोगन्या/सहैनी</u>
	तुम्हा भाइको छोरो	.....	.....
37.a	Younger brother's son	Nephew	Nephew
	तपाईंको भाइको छोरो	Chhoro	Chhoro
	उइकी जोइ (सहैनी)	.....	.....
37.b	His wife	Niece	Niece
	उसकी श्रीमति	Buhari	Buhari
	तुम्हा भाइकी छोरी	.....	.....
38.a	Younger brother's daughter	Niece	Niece
	तपाईंका भाइकी छोरी	Chhori	Chhori
	उनुको पोइ (लोगन्या)	.....	.....
38.b	Her husband	Nephew	Nephew
	उनका श्रीमान्	Jwain	Jwain
	दिदीका छोरा	.....	.....
39.a	Elder sister's son	Nephew	Nephew
	दिदीका छोरा	Bhanj \bar{a}	Bhanj \bar{a}

	उनुकी जोड़ (सहैनी)	.....	.....
39.b	His wife	Niece	Niece
	उनकी श्रीमति	Bhanja buhari	Bhanja buhari
	दिदीकी छोरी	.....	.....
40.a	Elder sister's daughter	Niece	Niece
	दिदीकी छोरी	Bhanjā	Bhanjā
<u>Kinship Relations</u>		<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your husband's/wife's</u>
<u>सहानो</u>		<u>तुम्हो आपनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो लोगन्या/सहैनी</u>
	उनुको लोगन्या (पोड़)	.....	.....
40.b	Her husband	Nephew	Nephew
	उनका श्रीमान्	Bhanji jwain	Bhanji jwain
	बुइनीका छोरा	.....	.....
41.a	Younger sister's son	Nephew	Nephew
	बहिनीका छोरा	Bhanjā	Bhanjā
	उनुकी जोड़ (सहैनी)	.....	.....
41.b	His wife	Niece	Niece
	उनकी श्रीमति	Bhanji buhari	Bhanji buhari
	बहिनीकी छोरी	.....	.....
42.a	Younger sister's daughter	Niece	Niece
	बहिनीकी छोरी	Bhanji	Bhanji
	उनुका लोगन्या (पोड़)	.....	.....
42.b	Her husband	Nephew	Nephew
	उनका श्रीमान्	Bhanji jwain	Bhanji jwain

स्वालहरु सहकीया । जवाक् दिन्या तुमी सहब्बैजुनकन म्हत्यै, म्हत्यै धुन्न्यावात ।

Appendix-'B'
Sinjali Dialect Area And Village
Mugu

Kalikot

Asidarāli

Symbols :

Himā rivers :

Sub-dialect boundary :

District boundary :

Sub-dialect area :

V.D.C. boundary :

APPENDIX- 'C'

कर्णाली भाषिका भेदहरूको खण्डिय वर्णहरू (Consonants and Vowels)

		ओष्ठय (bilabials)	दन्त्य (dental)	वर्त्स्य (alveolar)	वर्त्स्य- तालव्य (Plato- Alveolar)	तालव्य (Palatal)	मुर्धन्य ()	कष्ठ्य (Velar)	निम्न काष्ठिय ()
अघोष (Voiceless)	+ अ.प्रा. (Non- aspirated)	प	त				ट	क	
	म.प्रा. (Aspirated)	फ	थ				ह	ख	
१. स्पर्श (Plosive)	अ.प्रा. (Non- aspirated)	ब	द				ड	ग	
	म.प्रा. (Aspirated)	भ	ध				ढ	घ	
स्पर्श (Plosive) सघोस (Voiced)	अ.प्रा. (non-aspirated)				च				
	म.प्रा. (spirated)				छ				
२. उष्णी भूत ()	अ.प्रा. (Non- aspirated)				ज				

सघोष (Voiced)	म.प्रा. (Aspirated)				भ				
---------------	---------------------	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

३. नासिक्य (Nasal) सघोष (Voiced)	अ.प्रा. (Non- aspirated) म.प्रा. (Aspirated)	म म्ह	न न्ह					ड ड्ह	
४. उष्ण () अघोष (Voiced)	अ.प्रा. (Non- aspirated)				श				ह
५. प्रकम्पित () सघोष (Voiced)	अ.प्रा. (Non- aspirated) म.प्रा. (Aspirated)			र र्ह					
६. पार्श्विक () सघोष (Voiced)	अ.प्रा. (Non- aspirated) म.प्रा. (Aspirated)			ल ल्ह					
अर्धस्वर (Semi-Vowels)	म.प्रा. (Aspirated)	व				य			

अ.प. - अल्पप्राण, म.प्रा. - महाप्राण

Source : Kendriya Nepali Bh shik haru (2041 : pp:20-21)

कर्णाली भाषिकाका स्वर (Vowels) वर्णहरु

	अग्र (Front)		पश्च (back)		केन्द्रिय (Central)	
	अनुनासिक	अनुनासिक	अनुनासिक	अनुनासिक	अनुनासिक	अनुनासिक
१. तालव्य बन्द प्रसृत (Palatal close)	इ	ई				
२. तालव्य अर्धबन्द अल्प प्रसृत (Palatal half close)	ए	ऐ				
३. कण्ठ्य, अल्प खुला, अल्प प्रसृत (Velor Half open)					अ	अँ
४. कण्ठ्य, अल्प खुल्ला अल्प प्रसृत (Velor Half open)					आ	आँ
५. ओष्ठ्य आधाबन्द अर्धकुंचित (bilabial Half close)			ओ	औ		
६. ओष्ठ्य बन्द कुंचित (bilabial close)			उ	उँ		

Source : Kendriya Nepali Bh shik haru (2041:p34)

APPENDIX- 'D'

The total number of voters in Sinja Territory. (2058 B.S.)

S.N.	Name of V.D.C	Number of voters
1	Bumra madi chaur	896
2	M lik Bot	1001
3	Kanak Sundary	1924
4	Bir t	2038
5	P ndawaguf	2348
6	Dh np	2375
7	Nar kot	2078
8	Sanig un	2910
9	Badki	2694
10	K lik Khetu	1543
11	M h bai P tarkhol	1707
	Total	21,514

Source : Office of Election Commission, Jumla.

APPENDIX- 'E'
Majhali Dialect Atlas



APPENDIX-'F'
Dialect Atlas of Jumla
Jumla District

APPENDIX-G

Sinjali Dialect Area and

Eleven VDCs of Sinja Territory

Source: District Education Office, Jumla. (Academic Calendar 206/067)

Appendix-'H'

Table No.1

Population By 5 years of Age group and sex for village development committee of Sinja Valley.

CODE	NAME OF VDC	SEX	TOTAL	0-4 YEARS	5-9 YEARS	10-14 YEARS	15-19 YEARS	20-24 YEARS	25-29 YEARS	30-34 YEARS	35-39 YEARS	40-44 YEARS	45-49 YEARS	50-54 YEARS	55-59 YEARS	60-64 YEARS	65-69 YEARS	70-74 YEARS	75 AND OVER
1	Badki	Both Sexes	3579	439	578	523	344	282	250	208	202	160	171	157	157	110	79	16	16
		Male	1844	224	284	572	181	139	125	102	105	70	87	87	87	59	55	12	9
		Female	1735	215	294	251	163	143	125	106	97	90	84	84	70	51	24	4	7
2	Birt t	Both Sexes	1223	189	175	175	135	105	95	60	62	56	59	46	28	21	5	6	6
		Male	644	102	91	95	72	56	48	29	32	29	29	28	13	10	4	2	4
		Female	579	87	84	80	63	49	47	31	30	27	30	18	15	11	1	4	2
3	Bumra M di chaur	Both Sexes	1228	168	191	155	131	121	88	70	66	61	54	39	33	29	10	3	9
		Male	639	84	99	88	68	54	49	38	28	29	32	19	22	17	6	1	5
		Female	589	84	92	67	63	67	39	32	38	32	22	20	11	12	4	2	4
7	Dh np	Both Sexes	1234	167	179	182	121	106	85	90	66	57	46	44	34	26	18	7	6
		Male	614	83	88	100	57	47	35	48	34	29	28	24	18	10	9	3	1
		Female	620	84	91	82	64	59	50	42	32	28	18	20	16	16	9	4	5
13	K lik Khetu	Both Sexes	717	97	135	90	62	45	42	69	64	33	20	24	10	12	7	3	4
		Male	365	41	72	53	34	21	13	26	39	20	13	13	5	7	2	3	3
		Female	352	56	63	37	28	24	29	43	25	13	7	11	5	15	5	0	1
14	Kanak Sundary	Both Sexes	1246	181	183	205	115	10	74	60	80	50	54	36	46	30	14	9	9
		Male	649	90	97	119	52	44	45	20	42	30	23	22	26	17	9	6	7
		Female	597	91	86	86	63	56	29	40	38	20	31	14	20	13	5	3	2
19	M h bai P tarkhol	Both Sexes	637	85	88	84	56	43	61	60	35	41	22	45	8	9	0	0	0
		Male	303	33	41	40	39	11	28	31	18	19	13	20	3	7	0	0	0
		Female	304	52	47	44	17	32	32	29	17	22	9	25	5	2	2	0	0
21	M lik Bot	Both Sexes	1510	254	242	203	121	119	121	91	84	70	52	37	43	24	16	19	14
		Male	176	137	124	103	57	45	68	46	54	40	22	16	28	14	4	10	5
		Female	743	17	118	100	70	74	553	45	30	30	30	21	15	10	12	9	9
22	Nar kot	Both Sexes	2768	340	427	391	270	232	207	148	167	172	131	103	73	55	27	18	7
		Male	1450	157	219	194	145	120	119	76	91	90	64	60	45	37	18	8	7
		Female	1318	183	208	197	125	112	88	72	76	82	67	43	28	18	9	10	0
24	P ndawa guf	Both Sexes	3112	447	510	416	310	298	241	209	185	135	144	107	70	74	38	18	10
		Male	1617	214	259	234	137	143	109	99	99	72	64	59	46	35	26	14	7
		Female	1595	233	251	182	173	155	132	110	86	63	80	48	24	39	12	4	3
27	Sanig un	Both Sexes	293	57	47	43	27	20	14	6	20	15	15	3	5	6	5	0	0
		Male	158	26	26	28	14	13	3	7	10	6	13	3	3	3	3	0	0
		Female	135	31	21	15	13	7	11	9	10	9	2	0	2	3	2	0	0
		Total	17,646																

Source : Central Bureau of Statics(incollaboration with UNFPA Neapl ; June,2002)

UNFPA :- United Nations Population fund.

APPENDIX-I

स्वालमाला (questionnaire) प्रश्नावली

SAMPLE ANSWERS

मान्यागुन्या जवाक्दाताहरु औं,

इ स्वालहरु अंग्रेजी बोलिभाषा गतिल्लो नेपाली बोलिभाषा र सिंजाली बोलिभाषाका स्हाइनु जुनाउन्त्या आखरको खोजखबरका विषयमा सोचाई (उद्देश्य) पूरा गन्नापथ बुनाया हुन् । यो खोजखबर त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा शास्त्र संकायको अंग्रेजी विभागका प्राध्यापकसाहेव बासुदेव कार्कीको सहल्लासुजापमा गन्न लागिया हो ।

यइ खोजखबरको मुख्य सोचाइ सिंजाली बोलिभाषा भित्त पाइन्त्या स्हाइनोका आखरहरु फेला पाडिकन अंग्रेजी र नेपाली बोलिभाषामा उइत्थै मिल्या क्षेत्र स्हात नाप जोखगरीकन एकै नाशका छुन् कि नाइ थाँ पाउनु पड्न्त्याहो तेइविअ यइ स्वालमाला भित्त भयाका स्वालहरुको आप्ने बादिनै प्रयोग गरिन्त्या स्हाइनो बुजाउन्त्याआखरहरु लेखी दिन्त्या वा भुनिदिन्त्या छौ भुन्त्या मुइले म्हत्यै म्हत्यै आस गर्याको छु । तुम्मा सहइ जहाक्ले मेरो खोज खबरमा खुप मददत गन्त्या छ । स्वालको जवाक् भुनेर वा लेखीकन मददत गन्त्या सहब्बैजुनकन मेरो आतमैबाट धुन्त्याबाट छ ।

यी जवाकहरु स्हुटुक्कै लुकाई राखिन्त्या छन् ।

खोजखवरगन्या

इस्कल्या

(शोधकर्ता)

जंगबहादुर बुढा

सुर्खेत क्याम्पस (

शिक्षा)

नाउ :

उमेर :

पडाइलेखाइ :

गाउँठाउँ :
लोगन्या सहेनी

काम :

लिङ्ग :

□

□
राष्ट्रियता :

मिति :-

Group 'A'

तलदियाका सहबै माइस तुम्मो र तुम्मो लोगन्या वा सहेनीको क्या सहाइनो
पड्छो छ ? रिता ठउरउदो तुम्मो सहे जवाक् लेख ।

Kinship Relations

Kinship Terms

सहाइनो/नातागोता

सहाइनोका आखर/नाताका शब्द

तुमीकन जर्माउन्या जोडी

.....

1. The couple who gave birth to you
Parents

तपाईंलाई जन्मदिने दम्पति

.....

लोग्ग्या माइस जुनले तुमीकन जर्माया

.....

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--------|
| 2. | The man who gave birth to you | Father |
| | पुरुष जसले तपाईंलाई जन्माउनु भयो | बुबा |

स्त्रैनी माइस जुनले तुमीकन जर्माइन्

.....

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 3. | The woman who gave birth to you | |
| | Mother | |
| | स्त्री जसले तपाईंलाई जन्माउनु भयो | आमा |

एकै जोडीबाट तुमीदै अग्यार जर्माको लोग्ग्या माइस

.....

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 4. | The man who is born before you of the same couple | |
| | Brother | |
| | एउटै दम्पतिबाट तपाईंभन्दा अगाडि जन्मेको पुरुष | दाजु |

लोग्ग्या माइस जो तुमीकन जर्माउन्त्या जोडीबाट तुम्मा पछ्यार जर्माको

.....

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 5. | The man who is born after you of the same couple | |
| | Brother | |
| | पुरुष जो तपाईंलाई जन्माउने दम्पतिबाट तपाईंभन्दा पछाडि जन्मेको हो | भाइ |

Kinship Relations

Kinship Terms

सहाइनो/नातागोता

सहाइनोका आखर/नाताका शब्द

सहैनी जो एकै जोडीबाट तुमीदै अग्यार जर्म्याकी हो

.....

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 6. | The female who is born before you of the same couple | Sister |
| | एउटै दम्पतिबाट तपाईंभन्दा अगाडि जन्मेकी नारी | दिदी |

सहैनी माइस जो एकैजोडीबाट तुम्मा पछ्यार जम्योकी हो

.....

- | | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 7. | The female who is born after you of the same couple | Sister |
| | एउटै दम्पतिबाट तपाईं भन्दा पछाडि जन्मेकी नारी | बहिनी |

तुमी सहान्त भ्या गर्ने नर-नारी

.....

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|
| 8. | The person who is married to you | |
| | wife/husband | |

तपाईंलाई विवाह गर्ने पुरुष/नारी

श्रीमान्/श्रीमति

तुमीबाट जर्म्याका व्यक्तिहरु

.....

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 9. | The person who is born of you | |
| | child/offspring | |

तपाईंबाट जन्मेका व्यक्तिहरु

बालबच्चा

लोग्ग्या जो तुमीबाट जर्म्याको हो

.....

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------|
| 10. | The male person who is born of you | Son |
| | तपाईंबाट जन्मेको पुरुष | छोरो |

नारी जुन तुमीबाट जर्म्याकी हो

.....

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------|
| 11. | The female person who is born of you | |
| | Daughter | |
| | तपाईंबाट जन्मेकी महिला | छोरी |

सहैनी वा लोग्ग्याका बाबा (आप्नु)

.....

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------|
| 12. | Husband's/wife's father | |
| | Father-in-law | |
| | श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिको बुबा (आफ्ना) | ससुरा |

Kinship Relations

Kinship Terms

सहान्नो/नातागोता

सहान्नोका आखर/नाताका शब्द

आप्नु लोग्ग्या वा सहैनीकी ज्या

.....

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|
| 13. | Husband's/wife's mother | |
| | Mother-in-law | |
| | आफ्ना श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिकी आमा | सासु |

आपूना लोग्ण्या वा स्हैनीका दाइ

.....

14.a Husband's/wife's elder brother

Brother-in-law

आफूना श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिका दाजु

जेठाजु/जेठान

उनुकी स्हैनी

.....

14.b His wife

Sister-

in-law

उनुकी श्रीमति

जेठानी

दिदी/जेठानी दिदी

आपूनु लोग्ण्या वा स्हैनीका भाइ

.....

15.a Husband's/wife's younger brother

Brother-in-law

श्रीमान्/श्रीमतिका भाइ

देवर/साला

आपूना लोग्ण्या वा स्हैनीका दाइकी जोइ

.....

15.b His wife

Sister-

in-law

उनुकी श्रीमति

जेठानी

दिदी/जेठानी दिदी

आपूना ललगुन्या वा सृहैनीकी आगुया

.....

16.a Husband's/wife's elder sister Sister-
in-law

आफूना श्रीमान्/श्रीमतिकी दिदी
आमाज्यू/जेठी सासु

आपूना ललगुन्या वा सृहैनीकी आगुयाका ढुइ

.....

16.b Husband's/wife's elder sister's husband
Brother-in-law

आफूना श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिकी दिदीका श्रीमान्
दाइ/साडु दाइ

आमाजु

Kinship Relations

Kinship Terms

सृहाइनो/नातागुता

सृहाइनोका आखर/नाताका शब्द

आपूना ललगुन्या वा सृहैनीका वुइनी

.....

17.a Husband's/wife's younger sister Sister-
in-law

श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिको बहिनी
नन्द/साली

आपूना लोग्‍या वा स्‍हैनीको वुइनीका पोइ

.....

17.b Husband's/wife's younger sister's husband
Brother-in-law

श्रीमान् वा श्रीमतिको बहिनीका श्रीमान्

नन्द

भाइ/साडु भाइ

छोराकी जोइ

.....

18. Son's wife
daughter-in-law

छोराकी श्रीमति

बुहारी

छोरीका लोग्‍या

.....

19. Daughter's husband
in-law

Son-

छोरीका श्रीमान्

ज्वाई

छोराको छोरो

.....

20.a Son's son
son

Grand-

छोराको छोरो

नाति

नातिकी स्‍हैनी (छोराका छोराकी जोइ)

.....

20.b	Grand Son' wife	Grand-
	daughter-in-law	
	नातिकी श्रीमति (छोराको छोराकी)	नातिनी
	बुहारी	

छोराकी छोरी

.....

21.a	Son's daughter	Grand-
	daughter	
	छोराकी छोरी	नातिनी

Kinship Relations

Kinship Terms

सहाइनो/नातागोता

सहाइनोका आखर/नाताका शब्द

नातिनीका लोग्‍न्या (छोराकी छोरीका)

.....

21.b	Grand daughter's husband	Grand-
	son-in-law	
	नातिनीका श्रीमान्	नातिने
	ज्वाइँ	

छोरीको छोरा

.....

22.a	Daughter's son	Grand-
	son	
	छोरीको छोरा	नाति

नातिकी स्हैनी (छोरीको छोराकी)

.....

22.b Grand Son's wife Grand-
daughter-in-law

नातिकी श्रीमति (छोरीको छोराकी) नातिने

बुहारी

छोरीकी छोरी

.....

23.a Daughter's daughter Grand
daughter

छोरीकी छोरी नातिनी

नातिनीका लोग्‍न्या (छोरीकी छोरीका लोग्‍न्या)

.....

23.b Grand daughter's husband Grand-
son-in-law

यी नातिनीका श्रीमान् नातिने

ज्वाइँ

Group 'B'

<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आप्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो</u>
<u>लोगन्या/स्हेनी</u>		
बाबाका बाबा	.....
.....		
1. Father's father	grand father	grand
father-in-law		
बुबाका बुबा	हजुर बुबा	हजुर
बुबा ससुरा		
बाबाकी ज्या	.....
.....		
2. Father's mother	grand mother	grand
mother-in-law		
बुबाकी आमा	हजुर आमा	हजुर
आमा सासु		
बाबाका दाइ	.....
.....		
3.a Father's elder brother	uncle	uncle
बुबाका दाजु	ठूला बुबा	ठूला
बुबा ससुरा		
उनुकी जोइ	.....
.....		

3.b	His wife	aunt	aunt
	उहाँकी श्रीमति	ठूली आमा	ठूली
	आमा सासु		

	बाबाकी आज्य	.....
		

4.a	Father's elder sister	aunt	aunt
	बुबाकी दिदी	फूपु	फूपु
	सासु		

	बाबाकी आज्यका लोगन्या	.....
		

4.b	Father's elder sister's husband	uncle	aunt
	बुबाकी दिदीका श्रीमान्	फुपाजु	फुपाजु
	ससुरा		

	बाबाका भाइ	.....
		

5.a	Father's younger brother	uncle	uncle
	बुबाका भाइ	काका	काका
	ससुरा		

	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
	<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
	सहाइनो	तुम्मो आप्नो	तुम्मो
	लोगन्या/सहैनी		

	उनुकी जोइ	.....
		
5.b	His wife	aunt	aunt
	उहाँकी श्रीमति	काकी	काकी
सासु			
	बाबाकी बुइनी	.....
		
6.a	Father's younger sister	aunt	aunt
	बुवाकी बहिनी	फूपु	फूपु
सासु			
	बाबाकी बुइनीका पोइ	.....
		
6.b	Father's younger sister's husband	uncle	uncle
	बुवाकी बहिनीका श्रीमान्	फुपाजु	फुपाजु
ससुरा			
	जियाको बाबा	.....
		
7.a	Mother's father	grand father	grand
father-in-law			
	आमाका बुवा	हजुर बुवा	हजुर
बुवा ससुरा			
	जियकी जिया	.....
		

8.	Mother's mother	grand mother	grand
	mother-in-law		
	आमाकी आमा	हजुर आमा	हजुर
	आमा सासु		

जियाका दाइ
------------	-------

.....

9.a	Mother's elder brother	uncle	uncle
	आमाका दाजु	मामा	मामा
	ससुरा		

जियाका दाइकी स्हैनी
---------------------	-------

.....

9.b	Mother's elder brother's wife	aunt	aunt
	आमाका दाजुकी श्रीमति	माइजु	माइजु
	सासु		

	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
	<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
	<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो</u>
	<u>लोगन्या/स्हैनी</u>		

जियाकी दिदी
-------------	-------

.....

10.a	Mother's elder sister	aunt	aunt
	आमाकी दिदी	ठूली आमा	ठूली
	आमा सासु		

	जियाकी दिदीका लोग्ग्या	.....
		
10.b	Mother's elder sister's husband	uncle	uncle
	आमाकी दिदीका श्रीमान्	ठूला बुवा	ठूला
	बुवा ससुरा		
	जियाका भाइ	.....
		
10.a	Mother's younger brother	uncle	uncle
	आमाको भाइ	मामा	मामा
	ससुरा		
	जियाका भाइकी स्हेनी	.....
		
11.	Mother's younger brother's wife	aunt	aunt
	आमाका भाइकी श्रीमति	माइजु	माइजु
	सासु		
	जियाकी बुइनी	.....
		
12.a	Mother's younger sister	aunt	aunt
	आमाकी बहिनी	सानी आमा	सानी
	आमा सासु		
	जियाकी बुइनीका लोग्ग्या	.....
		

12.b	Mother's younger sister's husband	uncle	uncle
	आमाका बहिनीका श्रीमान्	साना बुवा	साना
	बुवा ससुरा		

	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
	<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
	<u>स्थाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो</u>
	<u>लोगन्या/स्थैनी</u>		
	बाबाका जर्माउन्या जोडी	-	-
13.	The couple who gave birth to your father	grandparents	grand
	parents-in-law		
	त्यो दम्पति जसले बुवालाई जन्माउनु भयो	-	-
	जियाकन जर्माउन्या जोडी		
14.	The couple who gave birth to your mother	-	-
	grandparents-in-law	grand parents	
	आमालाई जन्माउने दम्पति	-	-
	बाबाका दाइ/भाइका छोरा (आपुदै जेठा)	.....
		
15.a	Father's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	cousin	cousin

	बुवाका दाजु/भाइका छोरा (आफूभन्दा जेठा) दाजु		जेठाजु
	उत्तुकी जोइ	.....
		
15.b	His wife	cousin	cousin
	उहाँकी श्रीमति	भाउजु	जेठानी
दिदी			
	बाबाका दाइ/भाइका छोरा (आफूभन्दा कान्छा)	.....
		
16.a	Father's elder/younger		
	brother's son (younger then you)	cousin	cousin
	बुवाका दाजु/भाइका छोरा (आफूभन्दा कान्छा)	भाइ	देवर
	उत्तुकी स्हैनी	.....
		
16.b	His wife	cousin	cousin
	उहाँकी श्रीमति	भाइ बुहारी	देउरानी,
बहिनी			
	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
	<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
	<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्मो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्मो</u>
<u>लोगन्या/स्हैनी</u>			
	बाबाका दाइभाइकी आफूभन्दा कान्छी छोरी	.....
		
17.a	Father's elder/younger brother's		

	daughter (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुवाका दाइभाइकी छोरी (आफुभन्दा कान्छी)	बहिनी	नन्द
	उनुको लोग्‍न्या	.....
.....			
17.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उहाँको श्रीमान्	ज्वाइँ	नन्दे
भाइ			
	बाबाका दाइ वा भाइकी छोरी (आपुदै जेठी)	.....
.....			
18.a	Father's elder/younger brother's		
	daughter (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुवाको दाइ/भाइकी छोरी (आफुभन्दा जेठी)	दिदी	आमाजु
	उनुका लोग्‍न्या	.....
.....			
18.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उनका श्रीमान्	भिनाजु	आमाजु
दाइ			
	बाबाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरा (आफुभन्दा जेठा)	.....
.....			
19.a	Father's younger/elder sisters		
	son (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुवाकी दिदी/बहिनीका छोरा (आफुभन्दा जेठा)	दाजु	जेठाजु

	उत्तुकी स्हैनी	.....
		
19.b	His wife	cousin	cousin
	उनका श्रीमति	भाउजु	जेठानी
दिदी			

<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
<u>सहाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो</u>
<u>लोगन्या/स्हैनी</u>		

	बाबाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरा (आपुदै कान्ठा)	.....
		
20.a	Father's elder/younger sister's		
	son (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	बाबाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरा (आफूभन्दा कान्छा)	भाइ	देवर
	बाबाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरा (आफूभन्दा कान्छाको) स्हैनी	.....
		

20.b	Father's elder/younger sister's		
	son's wife (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुबाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरा (आफूभन्दा कान्छाकी) श्रीमति	बुहारी	देवरानी,
बहिनी			
	बाबाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरी (आपुदै जेठी)	.....
		

21.a	Father's elder/younger sister's daughter (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुवाकी दिदी-बहिनीकी छोरी (आफुभन्दा जेठी)	दिदी	आमाजु

उनका लोग्‍न्या
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.....

21.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उनका श्रीमान्	भिनाजु	आमाजु

दाइ

बाबाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरी (आफुदै कान्ठी)
---	-------

.....

22.a	Father's elder/younger sister's daughter (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	बुवाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरी (आफुभन्दा कान्छाकी)	बहिनी	नन्द

उनका पोइ
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.....

22.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उहाँका श्रीमान्	बहिनी ज्वाइँ	नन्दे

भाई

Kinship Relations

Your own

Your

husband's/wife's

सहाइनो

तुम्मो आफ्नो

तुम्मो

लोग्‍न्या/सहैनी

	ज्याका दाइ/भाइका छोरा (आपुदै जेठा)	.....
		
23.a	Mother's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाका दाजु/भाइका (आफूभन्दा) जेठा छोरा	दाजु	जेठाजु
	उनका स्हैनी (जोइ)	.....
		
23.b	His wife उहाँकी श्रीमति	cousin	cousin
दिदी		भाउजु	जेठानी
	जियाका दाइ वा भाइका छोरो (तुमीदै कान्छो)	.....
		
24.a	Mother's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाका दाजु वा भाइका छोरा (तपाईंभन्दा कान्छा)	भाइ	देवर
	उनुको जोइ (स्हैनी)	.....
		
24.b	His wife उनकी श्रीमति	cousin	cousin
बहिनी		भाइ बुहारी	देउरानी
	जियाकी दिदी बुइनीका छोरा (तुमिदै जेठा)	.....
		

25.a	Mother's elder/younger sister's son (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाकी दिदी/बहिनीका छोरा (तपाईंभन्दा जेठा)	दाजु	जेठाजु

उत्तुकी स्हैनी

.....

25.b	His wife	cousin	cousin
	उनकी श्रीमति	भाउजु	जेठानी
दिदी			

<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो</u>
<u>लोगन्या/स्हैनी</u>		

जियाका दिदी बुइनीका छोरा (तुमीभन्दा कान्छा)

.....

26.a	Mother's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाकी दिदी-बहिनीका छोरा (तपाईंभन्दा कान्छा)	भाइ	देवर

उत्तुकी जोइ (स्हैनी)

.....

26.b	His wife	cousin	cousin
	उनकी श्रीमति	भाइ बुहारी	देउरानी
बहिनी			

	जियाका दाइ-भाइकी छोरी (तुमिदै जेठी)	.....
		
27.a	Mother's elder/younger brother's		
	daughter (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाका दाजु-भाइकी छोरी जो तपाईंभन्दा जेठी छन् दिदी		आमाजु
	उनुका लोग्‍न्या (पोइ)	.....
		
27.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उनका श्रीमान्	भिनाजु	आमाजु
दाइ			
	जियाका दाइ-भाइकी छोरी जुन तुमीदै कान्छी छन्	.....
		
28.a	Mother's elder/younger brother's		
	daughter(younger than you)	cousin	
	cousin		
	आमाका दाजु-भाइकी छोरी जो तपाईंभन्दा कान्छी छन्	बहिनी	नन्द
	उनुका पोइ (लोग्‍न्या)	.....
		
28.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उनका श्रीमान	बहिनी ज्वाई	नन्दे
भाइ			
	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
	<u>husband's/wife's</u>		

	<u>सहाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आप्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो</u>
	<u>लोगन्या/सहैनी</u>		
	जियाकी दिदी-बुइनीकी छोरी (तुमिदै जेठी)	.....
		
29.a	Mother's elder/younger sister's		
	daughter (elder than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाकी दिदी-बहिनीकी छोरी जो तपाईंभन्दा जेठी छन्	दिदी	आमाजु
	उनुको लोगन्या (पोइ)	.....
		
29.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उनका श्रीमान्	भिनाजु	आमाजु
दाइ			
	जियाकी दिदी-बुइनीका छोरी जुन तुमीदै कान्छी छन्	.....
		
30.a	Mother's elder/younger sister		
	daughter (younger than you)	cousin	cousin
	आमाकी दिदी-बहिनीकी छोरी जो तपाईंभन्दा कान्छी छन्	बहिनी	नन्द
	उनुका पोइ (लोगन्या)	.....
		
30.b	Her husband	cousin	cousin
	उनका श्रीमान्	बहिनी ज्वाईं	नन्दे
भाइ			

	दाइकी स्हैनी (जोइ)	.....
		
31.	Elder brother's wife	sister-in-law	sister-
	in-law		
	दाजुकी श्रीमति	भाउजु	जेठानी
	दिदी		

	भाइकी जोइ (स्हैनी)	.....
		
32.	Younger brother's wife	sister-in-law	
	sister-in-law		
	भाइकी श्रीमती	भाइ बुहारी	देउरानी
	बहिनी		

	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
	<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
	<u>स्हाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो</u>
	<u>लोगन्या/स्हैनी</u>		

	दिदीको लोगन्या (पोइ)	.....
		
33.	Elder sister's husband	brother-in-law	
	brother-in-law		
	दिदीका श्रीमान्	भिनाजु	आमाजु
	दाइ		

	बुइनीका लोगन्या (पोइ)	.....
		
34.	Younger sister's husband	brother-in-law	
	brother-in-law		
	बहिनीका श्रीमान्	ज्वाई	नन्दे
भाइ			
	दाइको छोरा	.....
		
35.a	Elder brother's son	Nephew	
	Nephew		
	दाजुको छोरो	भतिजो	भतिजा
	उनुकी जोइ	.....
		
35.b	His wife	niece	niece
	उसकी श्रीमति	भतिजे बुहारी	भतिजे
बुहारी			
	दाइकी छोरी	.....
		
36.a	Elder brother's daughter	niece	niece
	दाजुको छोरी	भतिजी	भतिजी
	उनुकी पोइ	.....
		

36.b	Her husband	Nephew	
	Nephew		
	उनका श्रीमान्	भतिजे ज्वाइँ	भतिजे
	ज्वाइँ		

	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
	<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
	<u>सहाइनो</u>	<u>तुम्हो आफ्नो</u>	<u>तुम्हो</u>
	<u>लोगन्या/सहैनी</u>		
	तुम्मा भाइको छोरो	.....
		
37.a	Younger brother's son	Nephew	
	Nephew		
	तपाईंको भाइको छोरो	छोरो	छोरो
	उइकी जोइ (सहैनी)	.....
		
37.b	His wife	Niece	Niece
	उसकी श्रीमति	बहारी	बुहारी
	तुम्मा भाइकी छोरी	.....
		
38.a	Younger brother's daughter	Niece	Niece
	तपाईंका भाइकी छोरी	छोरी	छोरी

	उनुको पोइ (लोगन्या)	.....
		
38.b	Her husband Nephew	Nephew	
	उनका श्रीमान्	ज्वाई	ज्वाई
	दिदीका छोरा	.....
		
39.a	Elder sister's son Nephew	Nephew	
	दिदीका छोरा	भाज्जा	भाज्जा
	उनुकी जोइ (सहैनी)	.....
		
39.b	His wife उनकी श्रीमति	Niece	Niece
	बुहारी	भाज्जे बुहारी	भाज्जे
	दिदीकी छोरी	.....
		
40.a	Elder sister's daughter दिदीकी छोरी	Niece	Niece
		भाज्जी	भाज्जी

	<u>Kinship Relations</u>	<u>Your own</u>	<u>Your</u>
	<u>husband's/wife's</u>		
	सहाइनो	तुम्हो आफ्नो	तुम्हो
	लोगन्या/सहैनी		

	उनुको लोग्ग्या (पोइ)	.....
		
40.b	Her husband	Nephew	
	Nephew		
	उनका श्रीमान्	भाज्जे ज्वाई	भाज्जे
	ज्वाई		
	बुइनीका छोरा	.....
		
41.a	Younger sister's son	Nephew	
	Nephew		
	बहिनीका छोरा	भाज्जा	भाज्जा
	उनुकी जोइ (सहैनी)	.....
		
41.b	His wife	Niece	Niece
	उनकी श्रीमति	भाज्जे बुहारी	भाज्जे
	बुहारी		
	बहिनीकी छोरी	.....
		
42.a	Younger sister's daughter	Niece	Niece
	बहिनीकी छोरी	भाज्जी	भाज्जी
	उनुका लोग्ग्या (पोइ)	.....
		

42.b Her husband

Nephew

Nephew

उनका श्रीमान्

भाञ्जे ज्वाई

भाञ्जे

ज्वाई

स्वालहरु सहकीया । जवाक् दिन्या तुमी सहब्बैजुनकन म्हत्यै, म्हत्यै
धुन्त्यावात ।