FORMS OF ADDRESS
IN ENGLISH AND DOTELI DIALECT

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education
in Partial Fulfilment for the Master's Degree in Education**

**Submitted by
Prem Bahadur Kuwar**

**Faculty of Education
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur
Kathmnadu, Nepal
2009**

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DECLARATION

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

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RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **Mr. Prem Bahadur Kuwar** has worked and prepared this thesis entitled **Forms of Address in English and Doteli Dialect** under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend this thesis for acceptance.

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DEDICATION

Dedicated

to

My Parents

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "Forms of Address in English and Doteli Dialect" made a comparison of the address forms used in the Doteli dialect and English. The major objective of the research is to identify how the native speakers of the Doteli dialect and English languages made a choice of the forms of address, keeping in mind various factors like age sex, relation, social setting, culture, etc. related to addressor and addressee. The study made a comparison of the forms of address used for consanguineal relations, affinal relations and social relations including strangers, friends, teachers and students, people holding professional positions like officer, doctor, nurse and others in Doteli society. The data was collected from 70 native speakers of Doteli dialect in Doti district. The sources of data for the forms of address in English were based on the previous research and different related books. The researcher has found that the Doteli dialect is far richer in the forms of address compared to English.

This thesis contains four chapters: the **first chapter** contains general background of the related literature, objectives of the study and definition of the specific terms. The **second chapter** is related to the methodology, which deals with sources of data, population of study, sampling procedure, research tools, process of data collection and limitations of study. Similarly, the **third chapter** comprised analysis and interpretation of the data obtained. Finally, the **fourth chapter** contains the findings, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
Eg	For Example
ELT	English Language Teaching
F.N.	First Name
i.e.	that is
LN	Last Name
MN	Multiple names
M.Ed.	Master of Education
No.	Number
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
T	Title
TLN	Title last name
TU	Tribhuvan University
UNO	United Nations Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is the most important means of communication through which people exchange their ideas, feelings with each other. Wherever there is human society, there is language. Most forms of human activity depend on the co-operation of two or more persons. A common language enables human being to work together in an infinite variety of ways. Language has made possible the development of advanced and technological civilization for communication without language; there would be little or no science, religion, commerce, government, art, literature and philosophy.

Sapir, (1921, p. 8) says, "language is a primarily human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols". Wardhaugh (2000, p. 1) defines language "a language is what the members of a particular society speak". Similarly, Richards et al. (1999, p.199) define language as "The system of human communication which consists of structured arrangement of sounds or their written representation into large units e.g. morpheme, words, sentences, utterance".

1.1.1 The English Language and its Importance

The English language is one of the most dominant of them. It plays a vital role in the society because it is used in the internal level as lingua franca. It is an international language and spoken all over the world. In many

countries including Nepal, it is learned and taught as second or foreign language. In recent years more and more Nepalese are drawn to learn English, the only global language of our time. English is a living language spoken not only in native English speaking countries where it is the sole language of inhabitants, but also a global language studied and taught in almost every corner of the globe.

In different international organization like the United Nations Organization (UNO), South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), World Trade Organization (WTO). English is the means of communication. Therefore, it has become an inevitable source of knowledge for native and non-native speakers, too. English language teaching (ELT) has been taken as a separate discipline from long back in Nepal.

1.1.2 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is a rich country in terms of linguistic diversity. On the basis of CBS, report 2001, more than ninety-three languages are identified in Nepal. Among these different languages, Nepali is recognized as the official language of Nepal in the Interim Constitution of 2007. There are 48.61% native speakers of Nepali and it has dominant role in the country including its extensive uses for purposes as a medium of instruction at various levels of education, commerce, media, literature etc.

The language used in Nepal can be grouped into the following four language families.

Out of which very few language have their written scripts. All languages identified in Nepal are classified into four groups. (Source: Taba, 2003, 15-16)

A. Indo-Aryan - Group

This group comprises the following the languages:

Nepali	Maghi
Maithali	Marawadi
Bhojpuri	Majhi
Tharu	Hindu
Rajbansi	Urdu
Awadi	Darai
Dnuwar	Kumal
Bengali	Bote

Chureti languages

B. Tibeto - Burman Group

This group comprises the following languages:

Newar	Kaike
Thakali	Gurung
Ghale	Tamang
Hayu (Bayu)	Rumdali
Chamling	Sangpang
Chepang	Sunwar etc

C. Dravidian group

On the basis of CBS 2001, Jhagad is the only language of the Dravidian family, which is spoken on the province of the Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

D. Astro-Asian Group

In this family, Satar (Santali) is the only one language. It is mainly spoken in Jhapa district of eastern part of Nepal.

Out of four language families mentioned above, Tibeto-Burman language family includes a large number of languages spoken in Nepal.

1.1.2.1 Dialect

Dialect is regionally or socially distinctive variety of language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structures. Spoken dialects are also usually associated with a distinctive pronunciation, or accent. Any language with a regionally large number of speakers will develop dialects especially if there are geographical barriers separating groups of people from each other, or if there is division of social class.

Dialect is often a specific form of a given language, spoken in a certain locality or geographical area, showing sufficient differences from the standard or literary form of that language, as to pronunciation, grammatical construction and idiomatic use of words to be considered a distinct entity, yet not sufficiently distinct from other dialects of the language to be regarded as a different language (Pie and Gaynor: 1954).

In short, we can say that a dialect is the variety of language, which is distinguished according to its users. The variety of language caused by geographical region is called a regional dialect whereas the one caused by

social class is called a social dialect or sociolect. Whereas regional dialects are geographically based, social dialects originate from social groups and depend on a variety of factors the principal ones apparently being social class, religion and ethnicity.

1.1.2.2 Short Introduction of Doti District

Doti is one of the hilly districts of Nepal, which is situated in Seti zone of far - western region. Total area of this district is nearly 1250 sqr. Km. Accham, Surkhet, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura and Kailali are its neighbou ring districts. Doti district is situated in between Mahabharat and Chureparbat Mountain, Khapted National Park lies in the western part of Doti district. Seti river mixes with Karnali River in this district. The Seti river flows in the middle of this district.

There are 50 VDCs and only one municipality in Doti district. This district is important from historical as well as geographical perspectives.

 Sighadhi is the head quarter of Doti district and business border of Accham, Bajhang and Bajura districts. People from different castes reside here. Almost all people understand and speak Doteli here.

1.1.2.3 Doteli Dialect

Doteli is one of the dialects of the Nepali language, which is spoken in far western part of Nepal. The Nepali language has more varieties in western part than in eastern. Doteli dialect is one of the dialects among different western dialects of Nepal, which is spoken in far western part of Nepal. According to Chataut (2058 p, 25) "Doteli dialect is close to the origin of Nepali language i.e. Karnali zone which is contains 50% vocabulary from standard Nepali. This dialect is similar to the Kumauni language, which is

spoken in utternachal state of India. Doteli dialect is closes and influenced by Sinjali dialect as well as Parpashima and Kumauni dialect".

1.1.3 Forms of Address

'Forms of address' refers to the pronominal system of a language. In other words, the pronouns that are used to address a person or persons are the forms of address. The first thing we should notice is that there may be just one pronoun of address (e.g. **you** or **thou**) as in case of the English language. Language is used to perform some functions. One of the most important factors for effective communication is right use of forms of the address to draw the attention of people; speakers must recognize the social setting, relationship with other persons as well as the terms of address to be used. Therefore, forms of address are the formal manner of beginning a communication, either written or spoken. These are one of the most important factors for perfect communication. The speaker without the knowledge of choosing right forms of address may fail to be polite and can be offensive or sometimes rude which lead to break communication. Speakers in the communication have to be closely familiar with social setting, relationship with others, context, topic as well as with the forms of address.

According to Richards et al. (1985, p. 4) "The way in which people address one another usually depends on their sex, age, social class, and personal relationship. For example, many languages have different second person pronoun forms which are used according to whether the speaker wants to address someone politely or more informatively, eg. In German sie-du, is French vous - tu' and Spanish used - tu. If a language has only one second person pronoun form e.g. English 'you' other address

forms are used to show formality or informality, e.g. sir, Mr. Brown, Brown, Billy etc."

In communication, the forms of address deserve a crucial role, which emphasizes social relationships and serve to evoke the response implied in the particular relationship indicated as the kinship terms. Wardhaugh (2000, p. 262) states: "People can be address by title (T), by first name (FN), by last name (LN) or by a nick name. All kinds of combinations are possible in English: Dr. Smith, John Smith, John, Johnnie, Doc, Sir, Mack and so on Dr. Smith himself might also expect Doctor from a patient. Dad from his son, John form his brother, Dear from his wife and sir from a public officer who stops him if he drives too fast and he might be rather surprised if any one of these is substituted for any other, e.g. 'Excuse me, dear, can I see your license?' from the police officer."

Questions of politeness and respect with regards to forms of address are a social aspect that occurs in many social situations. A persons social position is often indicated by a particular form of address (Retrieved 17 January 2008. http/www cla.calpdy. edu/-papers/introdution.html.). English offers the arrangement of address terms, ranging from title alone (Sir, your Majesty, madam, constable) through title + last name (Mr. Jones, Dr. Smith, Lord Clark, Miss Jones, Mrs. Jones, perhaps Ms. Jones) to first name to multiple names (including Nicknames). The conditions for choosing them vary socially. Increasingly, in North American and British academic circles, people who have just been introduced as 'professor x meet, Dr. y' move immediately to first names. There are still interesting cases of uneven usage. American doctors and dentists use fist names to all their patients, but expect Dr. X in return. Teachers in many

societies receive title or title + last name, but return first name (or in some schools, last name). English has no T/V distinction. So speakers to English use address terms to show power and solidarity (or politeness and familiarity) relationships through language.

In English, when we are in doubt as to how to address another person we can actually avoid the difficulty by not using an address term at all. We can say 'Good morning' as well as 'Good morning sir/ Mr. Smith/ Susiel'. Therefore, English has the possibility of the avoidance of an address terms or of a choice between familiar and polite. This is also possible for one person to have a considerable variety of address forms that is avoidance of address forms or of a choice between familiar and polite.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

There are some research works on different languages such as Nepali, Newari, Tharu and Tamang in the Department of English Education.

Giri (1982) made an endeavor to carry out a research entitled" English and Nepali kinship terms. A comparative Linguistic study" The main purpose of this study was to determine English and Nepali forms. Her finding was that English kinship terms are less in number in comparison to Nepali kinship terms.

Kattel (2001) has conducted a research entitled "A comparative study on terms of address used by English and Nepali speakers." He has tried to find out the terms of address in English and Nepali and compare the terms of address in English and the common equivalent in Nepali. He states that the native speakers of Nepali use kinship terms to address even strangers whereas native speakers of English largely rely on the 'excuse

me' phrase. Most of the Nepali kinship terms can function as terms of address, whereas in English, ascending generation only receives title and others are usually addressed by first names.

Khanal (2004) entitled "A comparative study on forms of address in Tharu and the English language". His findings are: Tharu has several forms of address but English language lacks such concepts. Most of the kinship terms can be used in addressing people in Tharu but only a few kinship terms can be used as address forms in English.

Paneru (2004) has accomplished a study "A Componential Analysis of English and Doteli Kinship Terms". Though his study has focused on analyzing kinship terms of Doteli and English, he points out that most of the English kinship relations are addressed by name, whereas in Doteli, they address by kinship terms.

 Rosyara (2007) entitled "Pronominal in English and Doteli Dialect". Her findings reveal that three are different pronominals in both languages. Her main purpose of the study was to determine the pronominals in Doteli dialect and record English pronominals. She found that Doteli has more number of pronouns than English.

So far no comparative study has been carried out to find out the similarities and differences between the forms of address in Doteli and the English language. The researcher is interested in determining forms of address in the Doteli language and finding out similarities and differences between the forms of address in the Doteli dialect and the English language.

The present study is different, as no study has yet been done on forms of address in Doteli dialect and the English language comparatively. Thus, it is a new venture in itself.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

   a. To find out the forms of address used in Doteli dialect.

   b. To compare and contrast the forms of address used in Doteli dialect with those in the English language.

   c. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study will be a valuable work for the department itself in the sense that nor research is yet carried out on it. This study will be fruitful to Doteli students, teachers, writers, language teachers, syllabus designers and the other teachers who are interested in sociolinguistic aspect of Doteli and the English language.

1.5 Definition of Specific Terms

The specific terms used in this dissertations are defined as follows:

i) **Forms of Address**

Forms of address are the conventional methods of direct or indirect reference to other people in speech or writing designed especially to acknowledge difference in social situation. They are formal manners of beginning a communications.

ii) Title

The words or phrases that are used infornt of person's name to show his/her social rank or official position, whether his/her rank, in armed services, his/her political situation etc. Mr, Mrs, Ms, Sir Captain, Prime Minister etc are some of the examples.

iii) Kin Tittles

Simply, the kinship term that is used to address people in speaking or writing is called kin-tittles. Uncle, Mum, Dad etc are the examples of kin tittles used in English.

iv) Ego

Ego refers to the person form where point of view is taken in describing a relationship eg. Egos parents.

v) Kinship

This term refers to the family relation based on the recognized connection between parents, children etc.

vi) Affinity

It refers to relationships by marriage ties.

vii) Consanguinity

The relationship may be persona within the same blood or that created by marriage.

CHAPTER -TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology applied during the study. For the fulfilment of the study, the researcher adopted the following methodology:

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources for data. The sources are as follows:

2.1.1 Primary Sources

This study is based on primary sources of data. The primary sources of data for this study were the native speakers of the Doteli dialect.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources

In addition to the primary sources, the researcher used the secondary sources of data viz the different books, journals, magazines, research reports and others that are closely related to the research work. English forms of address have been taken from the secondary sources of data. The data for the forms of address in English were taken from Wardhaugh (2000), Sapir (1921), Kattel (2001), Khanal (2001) and related books magazines etc.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The populations of the study were seventy native speakers of Doteli dialect from Doti district. The researcher interviewed both male and female informants. The Doteli speakers were selected on the basis of

1. Age (18-30 years) (31 to 40 years) and over 60 years.

2. Sex (male-female)

3. Educational background (Literate, Master level pass).

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For the collection of data, the researcher used pre-determined sets of questionnaire.

2.2 Process of Data Collection

The researcher collected the data from Latamandu VDC of Doti district. He prepared a questionnaire based on the previous research work and his own judgment before going to the sample population. He also decided who could supply the most important information he needed. He contacted the native speakers of Doteli dialect and collected the data.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study were as follows:

i.   The present study was concerned with the forms of address.
ii. The data were collected from the Doteli speakers of Doti district.
iii. The study concerned with the spoken forms of address only.
iv. The research was limited to the sets of pre-determined questionnaire.
v.   Seventy native speakers of Doteli dialect were the primary source of data.

CHAPTER -THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Having collected the data from the Doteli native speakers, the researcher tabulated the responses mainly in terms of the number of frequency. More frequent forms of address have been put first and accordingly the less frequent ones later. As the language belonged to the native speakers themselves, the researcher has put the forms of address on the basis of information as provided by them. The figures in the tables indicate the number of informants who supplied the information. On the basis of the data collected, the researcher has tried to analyze, interpret, and compare the forms of address of Doteli and the English language.

There were different background informants involved in this study. The informants were within the range of 18 to 53 years. Among the total 70 informants 18 informants were within the age group of 18 to 30 years, 10 within 31 to 40 years and 10 within 41 to 55 years. There were 40 male informants and 30 female informants. The informants included in this research were also from different occupational background, such as, teaching, farming, business, politics etc.

3.1 Forms for Addressing Consanguinal Relations

The informants are related to each other in one way or the other. The relationship may be personal within the same blood or that created by marriage. In this part, forms of address of the Doteli related to

consanguineal relations are presented, analyzed and compared with English in the following ways:

3.1.1 Grandparents

The following table shows the frequency of forms of address used in Doteli for paternal grandfather and grandmother and maternal grandfather and grandmother.

Table No. 1

Paternal and Maternal Grandparents

Forms of address	Paternal				Maternal			
	Grandfather		Grand mother		Grandfather		Grand mother	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Baje	45	64.29			45	64.29		
Bajya	25	35.71			25	35.71		
Bajai			50	71.43			60	85.71
Ama			13	18.57			10	14.29
Jyu			7	10				
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100

The overwhelming majority of informants of Doteli used the forms **baje** (64.29%) more than **bajya** (35.71%) whereas most of the informants of Doteli native speakers used the forms **bajai** (71.43%) **ama** (18.57%) and **jyu** (10%) to address grandmother. In English 'Grandpa' or 'Grandma' are commonly used to address grandfather and grandmother respectively

(Wardhaugh, 2000, p. 266). Doteli dialect has many consanguineal terms than in English.

3.1.2 Parents

The forms of address used for father and mother in Doteli are given in the following table:

Table No. 2

Father and Mother

Forms of address	Father		Mother	
	No.	%	No.	%
ba,	61	87.14		
Buwa	9	12.86		
Ija			58	82.86
Ama			12	17.14
Total	70	100	70	100

The above table shows that the most common terms for addressing father in Doteli dialect is **ba** (87.14%). The less common term is **buwa** (12.86%), which was used by the younger generation informants who were educated.

Fifty-eight informants used **ija** (82.86%) to address their mother in Doteli showing that this form is the most common term used to address mother. The form **ama** is less common. However, this can be interpreted as the influence of the Nepali and English languages over the Doteli dialect. In English the forms 'Dad' 'Daddy' and 'father' are used to address father by

son or daughter. Among them 'Dad' is more common. Similarly, 'Mum' is more common than' mummy' or 'mother' (Wardhaugh, 2000, p. 266).

3.1.3 Male Children

The following table shows the frequency of forms of address used in Doteli dialect for son, eldest son and youngest son:

Table No. 3

Eldest Son and Youngest Son

Forms of address	Son		Eldest son		Youngest son	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
jhejho chelo			12	17.14		
jhetho chora			13	18.57		
thul chela			15	21.43		
F.N.			30	42.86	25	35.71
kanson chelo					35	50
nanu chelo					10	14.29
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100

Most of the Doteli speakers use **jetho chelo**, (17.14%), **jheth ochora**, (18.57%), **thul chela** (21.43%) and **F.N.** (42.86%) to address the eldest son. They use **kanso cheli** (50%), **nanu chelo** (14.29%) and **F.N.** (35.71%) to address their youngest son. However, it can be interpreted as the influence of Nepali speakers in the Doteli community.

In English, on the other hand use the first name (FN) to address eldest or youngest son is common such as Tom, in English. (Wardhaugh, 2000, p. 271).

3.1.4 Female Children

The following table shows the frequency of forms of address used in Doteli dialect for eldest daughter and youngest daughter.

Table No. 4

Eldest and Youngest Daughter

Forms of address	Eldest daughter		Youngest daughter	
	No.	%	No.	%
jethi cheli	30	42.86		
lati	10	14.29		
F.N.	20	28.56	18	25.71
thul chori	10	14.29		
kansi cheli			12	60
Nani cheli			10	14.29
Total	70	100	70	100

The above table shows that in the Doteli dialect, parents address their elder daughters simply by **jethi cheli** (42.86%), **lati** (14.29%), **F.N.** (28.56%) and **thul chori** (14.29%). The table shows that the youngest daughter is addressed by either the term **nani cheli** (14.29%), **F.N.** (25.71%) or **kansi cheli** (60%). In English, the 'eldest daughter' and 'youngest daughter' are addressed by F.N (Wardhaugh, 2000, p. 262).

1.3.5 Grand Children

The following table shows different forms of address for grandson and granddaughter:

Table No. 5

Grandson and Daughter

Forms of address	Grand son		Grand daughter	
	No.	%	No.	%
nati	52	74.29		
babu	5	7.13		
F.N.	13	18.58	8	11.43
natini			62	88.57
Total	70	100	70	100

This is the relationship established by 'consanguinity'. The table shows that in the Doteli dialect grandson is addressed by **nati** (74.29%), **babu** (7.13%) and **F.N** (18.58%). There are only two forms to address granddaughter in Doteli, which are **natini** and F.N. This data shows that the form **natini** (88.57%) is preferred over **F.N.** (11.43%).

In English, grandson and grand daughter are addressed simply by F.N.

3.1.6 Brothers and Sisters

The following table shows the forms of address for 'elder brother' and younger brother by 'sister', 'elder' sister' and 'younger sister' by brother, younger brother by elder brother in the Doteli dialect.

Table No. 6

Elder Brother and Sister and Younger Brother and Sister

Forms of address	Elder by brother		Younger brother by sister		Elder sister by brother		Younger sister by brother		Younger brother by elder brother	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
thul dai	53	75.71								
dai	17	24.29								
budi			42	60			51	72.86	12	17.14
kai			10	14.29			10	4.29	20	28.57
bhai			10	14.29					18	25.7
F.N.			8	11.42					20	28.57
Di					53	75.71				
thul di					17	24.29				
baini							5	7.13		
nani							4	5.72		
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100

The above table shows that in the Doteli dialect sisters address their elder brothers variously by as **dai** (24.29%) and **thul dai** (75.71%). They don't address their elder brothers by F.N. Similarly, sisters address their younger brother by **budi** (60%), **kaka** (14.29), **bhai** (14.29), and **F.N.** by (11.42%).

All the Doteli native speakers address their elder sisters by their terms as **di** (75.71%) and **thul di** (24.29%) younger sisters address by the terms **baini** (72.86%), **budhi** (14.29%), **kai** (7.13%) and **baini** (5.72%) etc. In

the English language, people address their elder brothers, younger brothers, elder sisters and younger sisters most often by F.N.

3.1.7 Uncle and Aunt

There are varieties of kinship terms to refer to the uncle in the Doteli dialect. They can be analyzed paternally and maternally as follows:

3.1.7 Paternal Uncle and Maternal Uncle

The following table shows the frequency of forms of address used in the Doteli dialect for paternal uncle and maternal uncle.

Table No.7

Paternal and Maternal Uncle

Forms of address	Paternal uncle				Maternal uncle					
	Father's elder brother		Father's younger brother		Father's sister's husband		Mother's younger sister's husband		Mother's elder sister's husband	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
thulba	20	28.57								
jetha ba	50	71.43								
Kaka			20	28.57						
kansa ba			45	64.30						
uncle			5	7.13						
pusai					70	100				
Muma							60	85.71		
Mama							10	14.29		
'ba'									70	100
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100

In English, there is unitary concept of uncle but there are several terms referring to uncle in Doteli. **Kaka** is addressed paternally and maternally by 'uncle' in Doteli.

In English 'uncle' includes father's elder brother, father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband, mother's elder sister's husband etc. They are simply addressed by uncle (title) or Uncle Tom (TLN). In the Doteli language however father's elder brother is addressed by **thul ba** (28.57%) or **jhetha ba** (71.43). Father's younger brother is addressed by **kaka, sanaba**, **kansa ba** or **uncle** itself. **kaka** is quite common whereas **uncle** is rarely used. Mother's brother is addressed as **muma** and **mama**, Mother's younger sister's husband is addressed as kaka and her elder sister's husband is addressed as **ba**

3.1.7 Aunt

The Doteli dialect has different forms of address to refer to paternal aunt and maternal aunt.

3.1.7.2 Paternal Aunt and Maternal Aunt

The following diagrams show the frequency of forms of address in Doteli for paternal aunt and maternal aunt.

Diagram 1

Paternal Aunt
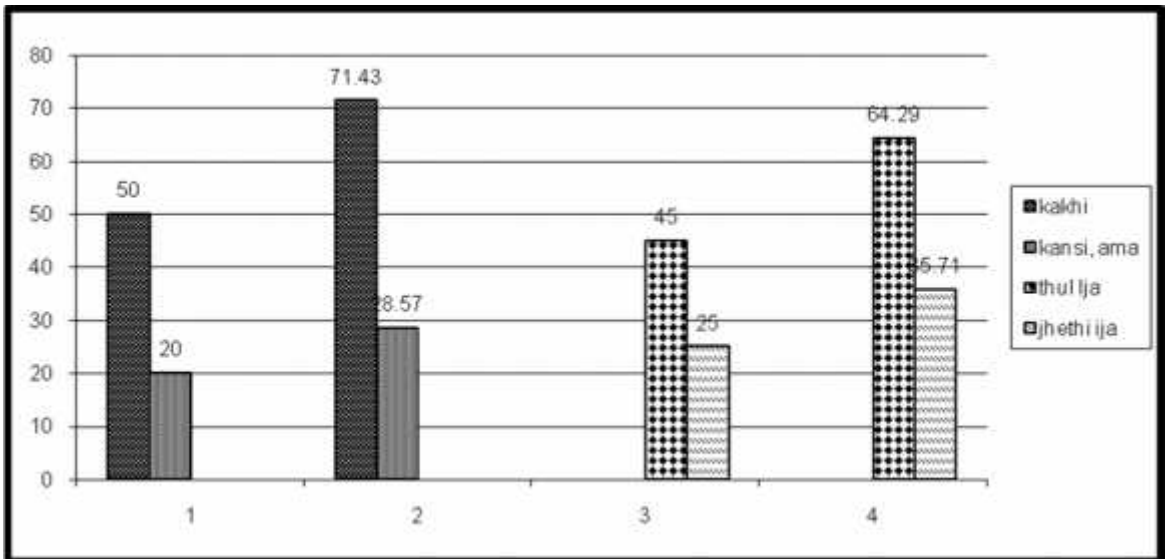
To address father's elder brother's wife **thul ija** (64.29%) and **thethi ija** (35.71%) are used. They use **kakhi** and **kansi** to address their father's brother's wife.

Diagram 2

Maternal Aunt
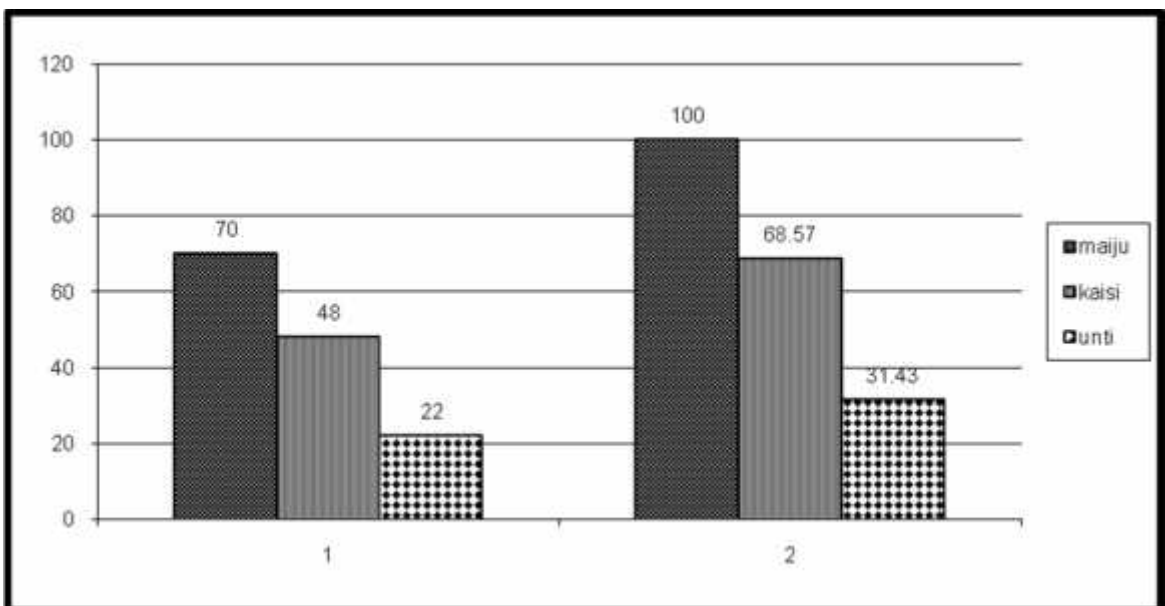
All the Doteli informants use kin-tittles to address their aunts. There are no tendencies of using name to address the aunts in the Doteli dialect. They use various terms as much as ten to address aunt. But in English, **ama** is addressed by kin-title or kin title plus first name. The influence of Nepali as well as the English language on Doteli can be clearly observed from the fact that some of Doteli informants (31.43 %.) used the term **unti** to address maternal aunt and **maiju** (100%).

3.1.8 Nephew

The forms of address used for nephew are given in the following table:

Table No. 8

Forms of Address Used for Nephew

Forms of address	Nephew		Nephew (bhanja)	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**
bhatija	31	44.28		
F.N.	15	21.42		
bhadu	20	28.57		
Chela	4	5.71		
Bhanja			70	100
Total	70	100	70	100

In Doteli 'Nephew' is addressed by the forms of address **bhatija** (44.28%), first name **F. N.** (21.42%) **bhadu** (28.57%) and **chela** (5.71%) Similarly, the forms of address **bhanja** (100) to address sister's son

3.1. 9 Niece

Niece, in English, refers to the daughter of one's brother or sister. It also refers to the daughter of one's husband's or wife's brother or sister. Doteli people call the daughter of one's brothers as **bhatiji** and the daughter of one's sister as **bhanji.**

Table No.9

Forms of Address Used for Niece

Forms of address	Niece (bhatiji) brother's daughter)		Niece (bhanji)	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**
bhatiji	20	28.57		
F.N.	40	57.14		
Cheli	10	14.28		
Bhanji			70	100
Total	70	100	70	100

Responses show that the informants of Doteli have a variety of terms with which they address their niece. The researcher has found that there are four different modes of address for niece namely **bhatiji, F.N. cheli** and **bhanji.** Brother's daughter is most commonly addressed by 28.57%. There are 57.24% of informants who used **F.N**. as the form of address and **cheli** itself is used by 14.28%. Sister's daughter **(bhanji)** is addressed by the forms of address **bhanji** (100%). However, in English 'niece' is addressed by the forms of address **F.N**. and **TFN** only (Wardhaugh, 2000, p. 271).

3.2 Forms of Address for Addressing Affinal Relations

Affinal relations refer to the relationships, which are established by marriage. This topic includes husband/ wife in laws and step relations.

3.2.1 Husband, Wife

The following table shows how the Doteli husband and wife address each other.

Table No. 10

Forms of Address Used by Husband and Wife

Forms of address	Wife		Husband	
	No	%	No	%
ya (son/daughter's name) ki ama	45	64.28		
ya (son or daughter's name) ki, iza	11	15.72		
gharwali	5	7.14		
swani	4	5.12		
ya buddi	5	7.14		
aho (son/ daughter's name) ka ba			45	45.28
Gharwala			11	15.12
Budha			14	20
Total	70	100	70	100

In Doteli , husbands and wives are generally addressed by referring to their sons or daughter's name for example, **Ram ka ba** (45.28%) and **Ram ki ama** (64.28%). Similarly, the forms **buddha** and **budi** are also used to address each other.

3.2.2 Parents - in - Law

Parents - in - law refers to the father or mother of the husband or wife. This sort of relationship is established by marriage. In English, father of the husband or wife, and mother of husband or wife are addressed in the same way but it is not the case in Doteli. The way a husband addresses his parents - in - law is different from the way a wife addresses her parents-in-law.

Table No.11

Forms of Address Used for Parents in-Law

Forms of address	Husband				Wife			
	Addressing his father in law		Addressing her in law		Addressing her father in law		Addressing her mother in law	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Sasura	43	61.42			20	28.58		
Saura	27	38.57						
Sasu			13	18.58				
jiyau			57	81.42			30	42.86
baje					23	32.85		
Badaju					10	14.28		
Buwa					17	24.28		
bajai							20	28.57
ama							20	28.57
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100

The table above shows that in Doteli a husband addresses his father - in - law by **sasura (**42%) and **sasura** (38.57%). He addresses his mother - in -

law as **sasu** (18.58%) and **jiyau** (81.42%). Similarly a wife addresses her father - in-laws by **badaju sasura** and **baje** that are common but **buwa** is very rare. She addresses her mother - in - laws by the terms **jiyau** (86%), **bajai, and ama** (28.57%) are usual but English form mummy is not used.

On the other hand, in English, Daddy and Papa or F.N are used for father in law and mother - in - law is addressed by the terms such as Mum, Mummy or F.N.

3.2.3 Son and Daughter - in - Laws

The following table shows the frequency of forms of address used in Doteli language for son in law and daughter in law.

Table No.12

Son and Daughter- in- Laws in Forms of Address

Forms of address	Son in law		Daughter in law	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**
jwai	47	67.14		
cheli jwai	23	32.86		
bhuhari			30	42.86
buhari			40	57.17
Total	70	100	70	100

In order to address son-in-law in Doteli, **jwai** (67.14%) and **cheli jwai** (32.86%) are used. For the daughter - in - laws, the forms of address **bhuhari** and **buhari** are used respectively. But in English son - in - law and daughter in-laws are addressed by F.N.

3.2.4 Brother and Sister - in - Laws

The forms of address for brother in law and sister in laws in Doteli are also different from that of English forms of address. The following table shows the forms of address used for both brother and sister- in- law:

<div align="center">

Table No.13

Brother and Sister - in - Laws in Forms of Address

</div>

Forms of address	Brother in law		Sister in law	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**
Salo	30	42.86		
F.N.	40	57.14	40	57.14
Sali			30	42.86
Total	70	100	70	100

This type of relationship is established by affinity. In English, brother-in-law and sister - in-laws are addressed mostly by F.N. but in Doteli, there are many forms of address to address them. Brother - in - law can be addressed as **salo** (42.86%) and **F.N**. (57.14%) and many others.

3.2.5 Step Mother

The following table shows the forms of address for step mother in Doteli.

Table No.14

Step Mother in Forms of Address

Forms of address	Step mother	
	No	**%**
Iza	40	57.14
kansi, ama	10	14.28
sauteli iza	20	28.58
Total	70	100

Native speakers of Doteli dialect mostly address their step mothers by the terms **iza, kansi ama** and **sanu ama**. In English, both mum and first names are used to address the step mother.

3.2.6 Step Children

The Doteli native speakers use more forms of address for step son and step daughter in comparison to English. The following forms of address are used for stepson and step daughter in Doteli dialect.

Table No.15

Step Son and Daughter

Forms of address	Step son		Step daughter	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**
Chelo	20	28.57		
F.N.	50	71.43		
Cheli			20	28.57
F.N.			50	71.43
Total	70	100	70	100

The table shows that Doteli speakers to address their stepsons by the terms **chelo** (28.57%), and **F.N.** (71.43 %). The step daughter is addressed by **cheli** *(28.57%)* and the **F.N.** (71.43%). In English both stepson and stepdaughters are addressed by F.N.

3.3 Forms of Addressing Social Relationship

Language is used to establish social relationships. As such one should be able to make a choice of appropriate forms of address. Here, the researcher has tried to incorporate a limited number of forms of address, which are used in Doteli. They are presented, analyzed and compared with English address forms as follows:

3.3.1 Addressing Strangers

In our daily life it is usual to meet the strangers. In order to make the contact, we need to make use of forms of address. Though strangers may be of different age, sex, status, etc. the researcher has chosen only limited categories of stranger, which are analyzed as follows.

Young Man
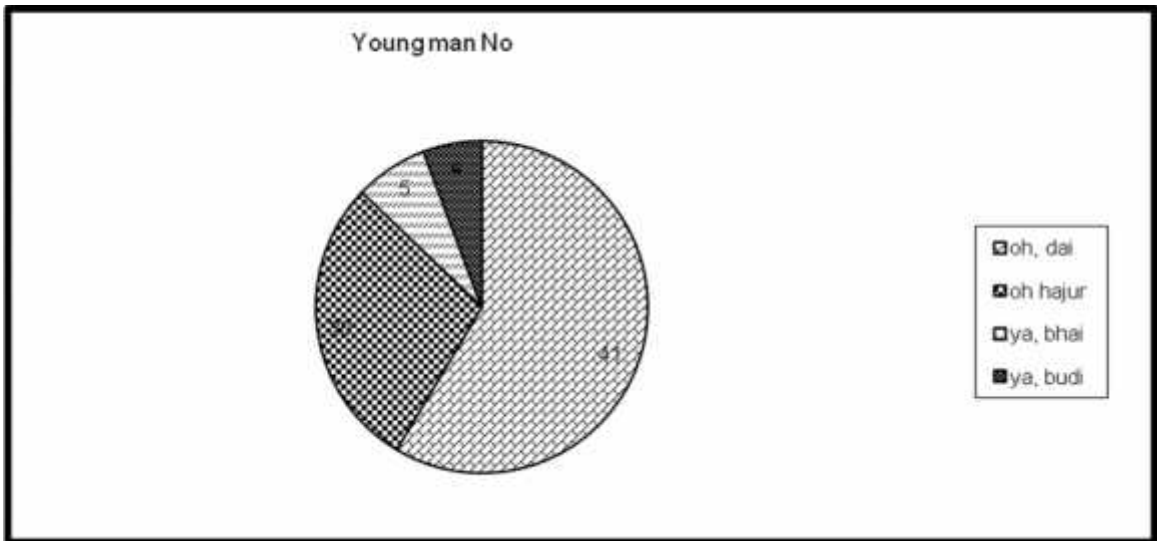
Responses show that the informants of Doteli have a variety of forms to address the strangers. Younger than ego stranger is addressed by various terms like **oh hajur, ya bhai, ya budi**, etc.

Chart 2:

Young Women
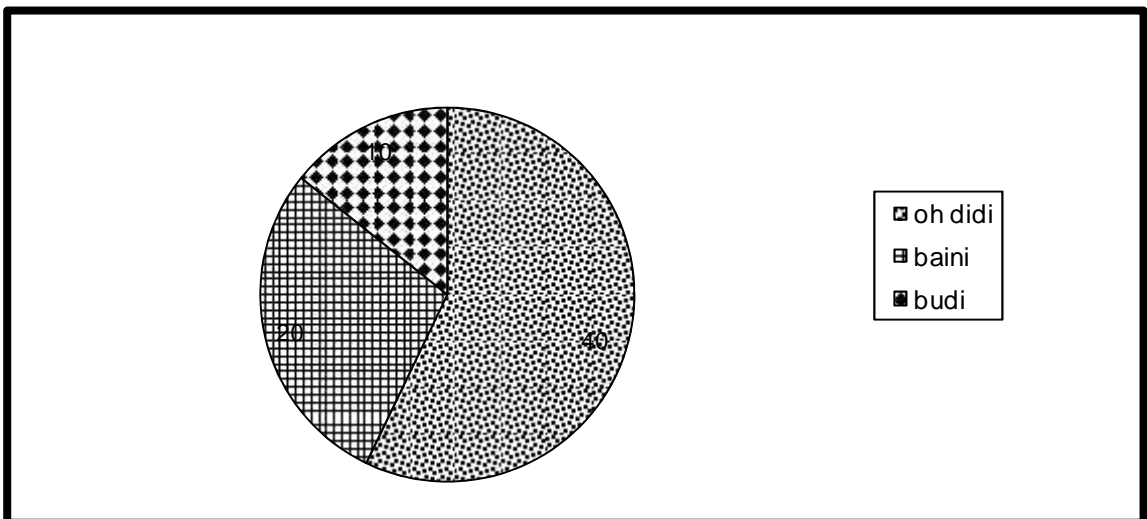
Younger than ego woman is addressed by the forms of address like **oh didi, baini, budi** etc.

Chart 3:
Old Man
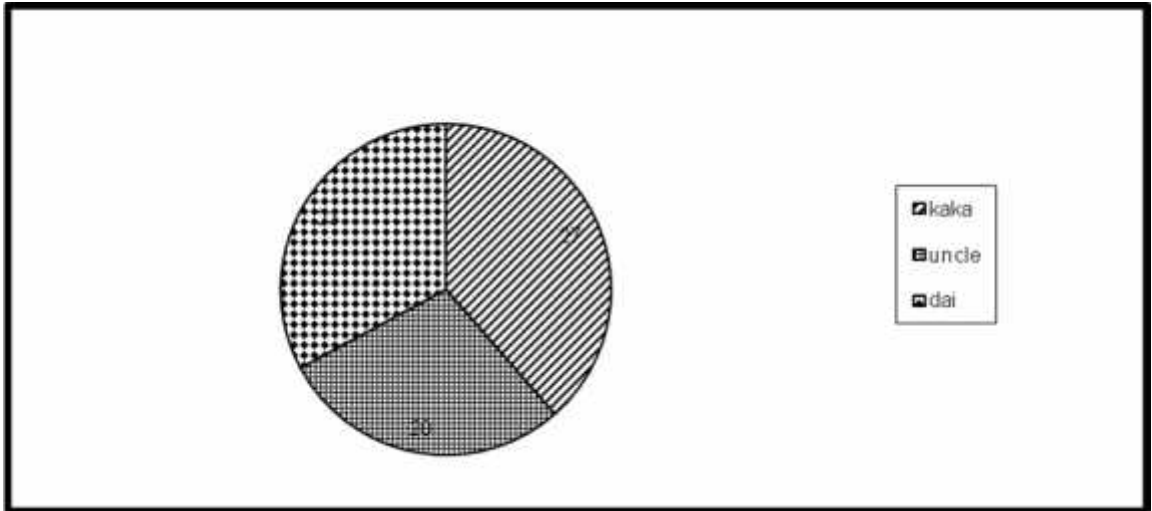
They are various kin tittles to address the old man like **kaka** and **dai**
uncle is used to address the old man. Strangers who are older than the
addressee are addressed by kin tittles like **bhai, budi kai**,etc.

Chart 4:
Old Women
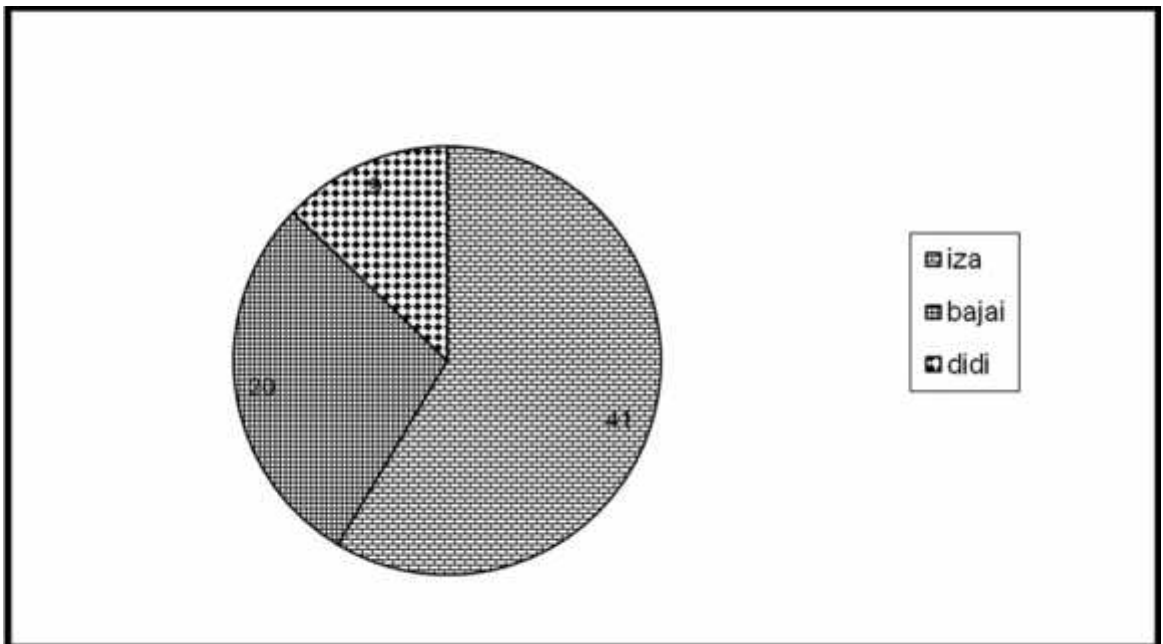
Old women are addressed by the various terms like **iza, bajai** and **didi**. But in English, there is not use of kin tittles to address strangers. The 'excuse me' phrase is used by the English people to address young man, a young woman, a old woman, a person older than addresser and a child.

3.3.2 Addressing friends

Addressing a friend appropriately is a part of being communicatively competent. So, the researcher has made an attempt to analyze the forms of addressing friends in the following table:

Table No. 16

Forms of Address Used for Friends

Forms of address	A close friend		Unmarried female		Married female friend	
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**
Sathi	30	42.86	30	42.86	30	42.86
F.N.	40	57.14	40	57.14	40	57.14
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100

The table shows that a close friend in Doteli dialect is addressed by the forms **sathi** (42.86) and **F.N** (57.14). Both married and unmarried female friends are addressed in the same way by F.N. and **sathi.**

English friends usually address each other by first names. First names may include full first name. They are addressed by F.N. They use Miss and Mrs. LN for married and unmarried woman and MS. LN for woman to conceal matters of marriage (Wardhaugh, 2000, p. 266). The Doteli dialect lacks these sorts of patterns.

3.3. Addressing Teachers and Students

Forms of address depend on status or social relations of addressee. Addressing teachers and students properly in an educational institution is necessary in order to make that interaction goes on smoothly. People are addressed variously in an educational institution. For example, a student needs to address a male teacher and a student to teacher in different ways. Similarly, the way of addressing a head teacher by a teacher may be different. The following table shows the forms of address used for teachers and students:

3.3.3.1 Teachers and Students

The following table shows the forms of address for teachers and students

Table.No.17

Teachers by Students, Students by Teachers and Teacher by Teacher

Forms of address	Male teacher by student		Female teacher by student		Male teacher by student		Female students by teacher		Male students by teacher		Teacher by teacher		Head teacher by teacher	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
sir	30	32.86							20	28.57			60	85.71
master	20	28.57												
F.N. sir	20	28.57							50	71.43			10	14.29
medam			23	32.86										
miss			27	38.58										
mastarni			12	17.14										
f.n. miss			8	11.42										
F.N.					60	85.71	70	100						
oh/e/ale					10	14.29								
head sir											55	78.57		
head master											15	21.43		
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100

The data in the table clearly show that male teachers, in Doteli, were found to be addressed by titles (T) **sir** (32.86%), **master** (28.57) and **F.N.sir** (28.57%). Female teachers were addressed by the title (T) **Miss** (38.58%) **Mastarni** (17.14%) and **F.N. Miss** (11.42%). Data also show that Doteli used **sir** and **Miss** which are actually English words. In English, on the other hand, TLN (Mr. Brown) and TLN (Miss / Mrs. Green) are used to address male teachers and female teachers, respectively. The table shows that F.N. is used to address both male and female students in Doteli mostly. Male and female students are also significantly addressed by the F.N.

In Doteli dialect, a teacher addresses **head teacher** either by **Head sir** or **Headmaster** whereas in English a teacher is addressed by F.N. or Mr. F.N. This shows that Doteli does not have its own form for addressing a head teacher. On the other hand, in English F.N. and Mr. L.N. are used to address a teacher by a head teacher.

3.3.4 Addressing People Holding Political Judicial and Ecclesiastical Positions

The researcher chose prime minister, minister, political people, Judge and priest for judicial and ecclesiastical people. Different forms of address used for these people are given in the following table:

Table No. 18

Pradhanmantri, Mantri, Samsad, Nayadhis and Pujari in Forms of Address

Forms of address	Prime minister		Minister		Member of parliament		Judge		Priest	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
pardhanmantri	50	72.43								
pradhanmantrijyu	20	28.57								
mantri ji			70	100						
Samsad					20	28.57				
Sansad					40	67.14				
mananiya jyu					10	14.29				
Nayadhis							70	100		
Pujari									70	100
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100

In Doteli, prime minister and ministers are addressed by **pardhanmantri** (42.43%) **pardhanmantri jyu** (28.57%) and **mantri jiu** respectively. In English, on the other hand prime minister and ministers are addressed by 'Mr. Prime Minster' and 'Mr. Minister' respectively. Member of parliament is addressed by **samsad** (28.57), **sansad jyu** (14.29%) in Doteli dialect whereas in English Member of Parliament is addressed by Mr. L.N. Dotelies were found to address **judge** and **priests, nayadhis, pujari** respectively. In

English, 'judge' and 'priest' are addressed by the forms **your honour or My Lord** respectively.

3.3.5 Addressing Professionals

The researcher has included only officer, doctor and nurse under this heading.

Table No. 19

Forms of Address Used for Professional

Forms of address	Officer	Doctor	Nurse			
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Hakim	70	100				
Doctor			70	100		
Doctorni					70	100
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100

As the above table shows the100% of Doteli dialect informants were found to use **hakim** for addressing **an officer** whereas in English addressed as sir or officer. In Doteli dialect a doctor is used only by the term **Doctor** (100%) but in English doctor is addressed by the forms 'Doctor' and Dr. L.N.

In the same way, **doctorni** is used to address a nurse in Doteli dialect on the other hand, in English nurse in addressed by the form **Nurse**.

3.3.6 Addressing Other People in Community

Doteli people have their own indigenous system, culture tradition and way of life. As such, there are varieties of forms of address in Doteti dialect, which are typical properties of its own. The following table shows that some of the forms of address used in Doteli are not found in English.

Table No. 20

Persons in Community

Forms of address	gharmuli		mukhe		Gothalo		halia		kishan	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
gharmuli	70	100								
mukhe			70	100						
gothalo					70	100				
halia							70	100		
kishan									40	57.14
halia									20	28.57
khetalo									10	14.28
Total	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100	70	100

The above table shows that **gharmuli** (a person holding major responsibility of a house) in Doteli is addressed by **gharmuli**. Similarly, **Mukhe** (person of the house considered to be having higher status in the village) is addressed by the forms **mukhe**. Cowboy is addressed by **gothalo** (100%)

and a ploughman by **Halia.** Cowboy is addressed by **gothalo** for male and **gothali** for female. In English, on the other hand, cowboy, ploughman, and farmer are addressed by F.N.

CHAPTER - FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

The present study was conducted to determine the English and Doteli forms of address and to compare and contrast those terms with each other. Having analyzed and interpreted the data collected through questionnaire from the Doteli informants, the researcher described and compared them with that of English forms of address.

From the analysis of the English and Doteli forms of address, the following findings have been drawn:

i.   The Doteli dialect has richer forms of address terms in comparison to English.

ii. There is no distinction between male and female ego except the terms 'husband' and 'wife' in English whereas Doteli has many distinct terms to address 'male' and 'female' ego.

iii. Parents address their sons and daughters by **F.N chela** and **cheli** in the Doteli dialect whereas **F.N.** is used to address them in English. The use of first name is also found in Doteli but it is less common.

iv. The Doteli native speakers address their elder brothers and elder sisters by the forms of address such as **jhetho dai, thul dai**, **dai** and **thul di, di** respectively. Similarly, younger

brothers and sisters are addressed mostly by **dudi, kai,** and **F.N.** respectively. English people, on the other hand use **F.N.** only to address brothers and sisters.

v. In the Doteli dialect, husbands and wives address each other mostly by making a reference to the name of their elder son or daughter such as **Ram ka ba** and **Ram ki ama** whereas in English, they are addressed by F.N. only.

vi. In Doteli, the particles /**ho/** and /**e/** precede the forms of address for both males and females, which symbolize that they are non-honorific ones. Such system is not found in English.

vii. Native speakers of Doteli use kinship terms to address even strangers such as **di, dai, bhai, bahini** whereas native speakers of English largely rely on the phrase of 'Excuse me' phrase.

viii. In Doteli, students address their teachers by (**sir/miss or master /masterni** or **F.N sir, F.N. miss**) whereas in English students address their teacher by **T** or **TLN**. Similarly, teachers address their students by **F.N.** or **oh/e** in the Doteli dialect but students are usually addressed by **F.N.** or **L.N**. in English.

ix. The individuals like **priminister, minister, Member of Parliament, judge, doctor** etc are usually addressed by **T, T Jya** (title plus Jyu). In English, they are usually addressed by **T, Mr. T', TLN, etc.**

4.2 Recommendations

Contrastive analysis is a systematic study of languages to find out the similarities and differences between them. The main aim of comparative study is to find out similarities and differences between two languages. So the present study showed the similarities and difference between English and Doteli forms of address. The kinship terms of the Doteli dialect and English language do not correspond to each other. Students feel difficulty where there are differences in the particular language wherever they feel it easy where there are similarities between the two languages learning takes place positively. Therefore, teaching should be concentrated in the areas of difficultly. Teachers should give more time in teaching the areas of difference than the similar ones between languages. The researcher has made the following recommendations with some pedagogical implications on the basis of the findings mentioned above:

i.   More attention should be given in teaching forms of address because the students feel difficulty where there are differences in forms of address between the languages in question.

ii.   As there is no correspondence between each and every Doteli and English forms of address, the major focus should be given on the point of differences between the two.

iii. Doteli kin-titles should be taught to English people learning Doteli by showing paternal and maternal distinction. In the

same way, Doteli native speakers learning English should be clarified that potential.

iv. The English people learning Doteli should be made aware that husband and wife in Doteli are addressed making reference to the name of their elder daughter/son or simply by the word 'oh' 'hoi'. Similarly, The Doteli people learning English should be taught that husband and wife address each other by F.N.

v. Teachers should pay more attention to teaching mono English vs multi Doteli forms of address terms as well as multi English vs mono Doteli kinship terms.

vi. English people learning the Doteli dialect should be made aware of the particles /oh/ and /e/ respectively. Similarly, that is respectively by non-honorific use of the address for both males and females, respectively.

vii. All the relations with appellative use and addressive use of the both languages should be taught with great emphasis.

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APPENDIX
अन्तरवार्ता प्रश्नावली
Antarvarta Prashnawali
Interview Questionnaire

म अंग्रेजी र डोटेली भाषाका बोलाउने शब्दका वारेमी एक अध्ययनमा शोध कार्य अद्दाछु । ब्यसैले तल्लीर दिएका प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर दिया । यी तल्लीर दिएका प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर दिइ यस अनुसन्धान कार्यमी सहयोग अद् अनुरोध अद्दछु ।

This interview questionnaire has been prepared to draw information for the research work entitled 'Forms of Address in Doteli and English.' It is hoped that your kind co-operation will be a great contribution in accomplishment of this valuable research.

- Researcher

Prem Bdr. Kunwar

नाउँ (Name) बिद्या अष्ट   उमेर (Age) ३०

ठउर (Address) लाठामाडौं ३ डोटी   लिङ्ग (Sex) महिला/पुरुष

काम (Occupation) शिक्षिका

योग्यता (Qualification) I. Ed

१. तल उल्लेखित व्यक्तिलाइं तपाईको परिवारमा कसरी सम्बोधन गरिन्छ ? (तल्लीर दिएका मान्नलाइं आफ्ना परिवारमी कसरी बोलाउछौ ? खाली राख्या ठाउमी उत्तर भरया : How are the following persons addressed in your family ? Write your responses within the blanks provided for

i) श्रीमान्ले श्रीमतीलाई ······· स्वास्नी / स्वाश्नी ·······

Wife by her husband

ii) श्रीमतीले श्रीमान्लाई ··········· बुढा ·········

Husband by his wife

iii) छोरले बुवालाई ············ बा ············

Father by his son

iv) बुवाले छोरालाई ············ चेलो ············

Son by his father

v) बुवाले छोरालाई ············ चेलो ············

Son by his father

vi) आमाले जेठो छोरालाई ··········· जेठो चेलो ···········

Eldest son by his mother

vii) आमाले कान्छो छोरालाई ··········· कान्छो चेलो ···········

Youngest son by his mother

viii) बुवाले जेठी छोरीलाई ··········· हुनी चेली ···········

Eldest Daughter by her father

ix) बुवाले कान्छी छोरीलाई ··········· कान्छी चेली ···········

Youngest Daughter by her father.

x) बहिनीले भाईलाई ·················

Younger brother by his sister.

xi) भाईले दिदीलाई ··········· बुढि / बाई ···········

Eldest sister by his brother.

xii) दाईले भाईलाई ··········· दि ···········

Younger brother by his elder brother

xiii) सौतेलो बुवाले छोरालाई ··········· अर्गी ···········

Son by his step-father

xiv) छोरले सौतेनी आमालाई ··········· चेलो ···········

Step mother by a child

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२. तल उल्लेखित नातेदारलाई कसरी सम्बोधन गरिन्छ ? (तल्तीर दिएका नातागोतालाई कसरी बोलाउँछौ ।)

How are the following relatives addressed?

i) नाति .... ताति ....

Your grandson ....

ii) नातिनी .... नातिनी ....

your Granddaughter ....

iii) बाजे .... बाज्भा ....

Your Paternal Grandfather ....

iv) बज्यै .... बज्यै ....

Your Paternal Grandmother ....

v) आमाको बुवा .... बाज्भा ....

Your Maternal Grandfather ....

vi) काका .... कका ....

Your Paternal Uncle ....

vii) तपाइँको राम काका .... राम का ....

Your Paternal Uncle named Ram ....

viii) काकी .... काकी ....

your Paternal Aunt ....

ix) तपाइँको सिता नाउँकी काकी .... सिता काकी ....

Your paternal aunt named Sita ....

x) तपाइँको जेठा बुवा / जेठी आमा .... जेठा बा / आमा ....

Your Paternal Uncle//Aunt. ....

xi) तपाइँको मामा / माइजु .... मामा / मुमा / माइजु ....

Your Maternal Uncle/Aunt ....

xii) तपाइँका ससुरा .... हत्थुर ....

Your father-in-low ....

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xiii) तपाईंकी सासु .... सासु ....

Your mother-in-Low ....

xiv) तपाईंका ससुरा .... ससुरा ....

Your father-in-low ....

xv) तपाईंको भतिजा .... भदु

Your Nephew ....

xvi) तपाईंकी भतिजी .... भतिजी

Your niece ....

xvi) तपाईंकी भान्जी .... भान्जी

Your nience ....

xvii) तपाईंका छोरी ज्वाइं .... चेली ज्वाइ ....

Your son-in-low ....

xviii) तपाईंका बहिनी ज्वाइं .... ज्वाइ ....

Your Brother-in-low ....

xix) तपाईंको सालो .... साली। सकिन्छ

Your brother -in law ....

xx) तपाईंका जेठान, जेठानी .... जेठान / दी ....

Your brother-in-law/sister-in-law ....

xxi) तपाईंका साडु .... साडु ....

Your brother in-law ....

xxii) तपाईंकी साली .... साली ....

Your sister in low ....

xxiii) तपाईंका फुपु फुपाजु .... फु / फुपज्यै ....

Your Paternal Uncle/ Aunt ....

३. तपाईं नाचिनेको मान्छे भेट्नु भयो ! तपाईं उनलाई बोलाउन चाहनुहुन्छ, तर
    तपाईंलाई बोलाउने शब्द थाहा छैन अब तपाईं उनलाई तपाईं कसरी बोलाउनु हुन्छ
    ? (तुमले नइपछयान्याका नाचिनेको मान्ससंग भेट भयो भणे तुम उइलाई

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कसरी बोलाउन चाहन्छौ तर विशेष शब्द नइजन्न, उइलाई अब कसरी बोलाउछौं ?)

You meet a stranger. Your want to attract attention but you don't know the speafic forms of address that fits him/her. How do you address him/her.

i) नचिनेकी स्वास्नी मानिस ......दिदि।नेA......
The Stranger is a women. ....

ii) नचिनेकी वुढी आइमाई ......बज्यै.......
The stranger is an old woman ....

iii) नचिनेको तपाई भन्दा सानो मान्छे भाई/बाबु/.आई........
The Stranger is a young child. ....

iv) नचिनेको तपाई भन्दा ठूलो मान्छे ......दै दाई......
The Stranger is a person elder than you. ....

v) नचिनेकी तपाई भन्दा ठूली केटी ......दिदि.......
The Stranger is a girl elder than you. ....

vi) नचिनेको तपाई भन्दा ठूलो केटा ......दाई।......
The Stranger is a boy elder than you. ....

vii) नचिनेकी तपाई भन्दा कान्छी केटी ......बैनी/बाई......
The Stranger is a girl younger than you. ....

viii) नचिनेकी तपाई भन्दा सानो केटा ......भाइ......
The Stranger is a boy yougner than you. ....

ix) नचिनेका एक शिक्षक ......सर/.मास्टर......
The Stranger is a teacher. ....

x) नचिनेका एक व्यापारी ......दोकान्दार/......
The Stranger is a businessman. ....

४. तल उल्लेखित तपाईंका साथीलाई कसरी सम्बोधन गर्नुहुन्छ ? (नचिनेका आफना साथका साथी कसरी बोलाउंछौ?)।

How do your address your friends.

i) तपाईंको नजिकको वा चिनेका साथी हरि .... पु, हारि ....
   To your Close/Familiar friend named Hari. ....

ii) चिनेजानेकी विवाह भएकी सिता .... सिता ....
   To your friend named sita who is married. ....

iii) तपाईंका साथकी विवाह नगरेकी रिता .... रिता ....
   To your Unmarried girlfriend named Rita.

iv) तपाईंका साथकी विवाह गरेकी गिता .... गिता ....
   To your Married girlfriend named Gita. ....

v) तपाईंको साथको राम कुवर .... ऌ (रा साथ) ...
   To your friend named Ram Kunwar. ....

vi) तपाईंको साथको हरि .... हरि ....
   To your friend named Hari. ....

vii) तपाईंको साथको पदम .... पदम ....
   To your friend named Padam. ....

viii) तपाईंको साथको श्याम .... स्याम .....
   To your friend named Shyam. ....

ix) तपाईंको साथकी मिना .... मिता ....
   To your friend named Meena. ....

x) तपाईंको साथको प्रेम बहादुर .... प्रे ....
   To your friend named Prem Bahadur. ....

५. तल उल्लेखित शब्दलाई प्याग्मेग कसरी सम्बोधन गर्नु हुन्छ ? (तल्लीर दिएका प्यार सीत बोलाउने शब्द के हुन् ?)।

What are the terms of endearment of the following ?

i) प्रिय / प्रियतम ....प्यारी प्यारी ....:
   Sweetheart. ....

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ii) चिनंजानंका साथी (केटा वा केटी) .... स्याम्ने ....

Familiar friend (boy or girl) ....

iii) वुवा .... का ...

Father ....

iv) दाजु .... दनई

Brother ....

v) आमा .... इज्जा

Mother ....

vi) छोंगि .... चेली

Daughter ....

vii) छोंग .... चेला

Son ....

६. तल उल्लेखित व्यक्तिलाई कसरी सम्बोधन गरिन्छ ? (समाल्तीर दिएका मान्या कसरी बोलाउछौ ?)

How are the following persons addressed?

i) राजा र रानी .... रामा रानी

King and Queen ....

ii) राष्ट्रपति .... राष्ट्रपति

President ....

iii) मन्त्री .... मन्त्री

Minister .... हेडवा

iv) हेडमास्टर ....

Headmaster ....

v) नर्स .... नवर्ती

vi) Nurse ....

vii) ड्राइभर .... ड्राइभ

Driver ....

viii) पुजारी .... पुजारी

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Priest ....

ix) शिक्षक .... *हाए/भाएत्श* ....

Teacher ....

x) शिक्षिका .... *भाएस्त्री /गेडा*

Teacher ....

७ तल उल्लेखिन व्यक्तिलाई समाजमा कसरी सम्बोधन गरिन्छ ? (आफना समुदायमा तल्लीर दिएका मान्स कसरी बोलाउछौ ?)

How are the following persons addressed in your community?

i) घरको मुख्य जिम्मेवारी सम्हाल्ने व्यक्ति ...... *घरभुत्रो* ....

Person of the house considered to be having higher status in the village. ....

ii) गाउको उच्च वर्ग मानिएको व्यक्ति ..... *मुल्य* ....

Person of the House Considered to be hai ....

iii) गाई बाख्रा चराउने व्यक्ति .... *गोबाली / ६ गोबाले)*

The Cowboy ....

iv) हलो जोत्ने मानिस .... *हलिधा* ....

The Plough man ....

v) घरको खेतीमा मुख्य जिम्मेवारी सम्हाल्ने व्यक्ति *खेताले* ....

The person who holds major responsibility for agricultural work in the house. ....

vi) जङ्गली जनावरलाई सिकार गर्ने व्यक्ति .... *शिकारी* ....

The person who traps the wild animal while hunting.

....

Thank you!

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