

# **CHAPTER - ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General Background**

Language is a versatile means of communication through which we send and receive messages. It is the unique property of human beings to interchange our ideas, share our feelings, joys and sorrows. According to Chomsky (1965) language consists of finite number of rules to generate infinite number of sentences (as cited in Yadava 2004). Language is a powerful means of transmitting the legacy of human civilization, history as well as vast store of literature. There are different languages spoken in the world being used in day to day communication.

Language is an important form of communication between human beings in the absence of which society may not exist. It gives shape to people's thought and guides and controls their entire activities.

According to Wardhaugh (1998, p.1), “A language is what the members of a particular society speak. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a language.”

Why the language used is itself questionable and it may have many answers and they may differ from each other. But everybody shares the opinion that language is used to communicate ideas. In communication we wave our hands, shrug our shoulders, smile and nod to reinforce what we say, thus communication is the major function of a language and, therefore, to teach

language in its primary sense is to enable them to communicate ideas.

(Bhandari and Adhikari, 2064, p.2)

Communication occurs when a meaningful signal passes from a sender, who originates it, to a receiver, who understands it. In ordinary communication, the sender transmits his message by signs, by speech or by writing. Then, the nature of language is strictly functional, and its purpose is to promote communication and accurate communication may be defined as a good language; whatever forms of language fail to communicate clearly or lead to ambiguity and obscurity may be, for practical purposes, defined as bad language. Language is the universal medium for conveying the common facts including complex thoughts, ideas and feelings of human beings. No language is superior or inferior to other languages in terms of communicative values. The major function of language is to communicate. According to Sapir (1978, p.8), language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols." Similarly, in the world Geenough and Kittredge (1900, p. 2), "Language is the expression of thought by means of words; that is, by means of signs of peculiar sort made with the vocal organs."Quine (1966, p.215) concludes:

Language can serve many purposes of communication. It enables us to deal with the past and the future, the present and the absent. We talk of an enormous range of topics: of tables, people, molecules, light rays, retinas, air waves, prime number, infinite classes, Joy and Sorrow, good and evil. (as cited in Deritt and Stereling 1999, p.6)

Looking at the above definitions of language we come to understand that language is a special gift given to only the human being which distinguishes

him from other living creatures. He voluntarily talks about the past and the future, the present and the absent things/ events in a systematic way with the help of vocal organs. Therefore, we can say that language is the voluntary vocal system of human communication.

### **1.1.1 An Introduction to English and Nepali Languages**

Different languages are spoken by different people in the world. English is the most widely used Indo-European language used as lingua franca.

In the context of Nepal, teaching and learning of the English language is regarded as a second or foreign language. It has been used in the field of education in Nepal since the establishment of Durbar High School in 1984 A.D. Since then it has occupied a prominent place in Nepalese academic situation so English language has gained a prestigious standard in most of the countries spoken as a second or foreign language. In the context of Nepal, it has been taught as a compulsory subject up to bachelor level. The English language has proved to be a source of knowledge to every professional field in the country.

On the contrary, Nepali is spoken by a few numbers of people in the world, especially in the southern part of Asia. It belongs to the group of Indo-Aryan language family. The Nepali language reflects the typical Nepali culture and society; it is the national language of Nepal. The report of Central Bureau of Statistics 2002, (CBS) 48.6% Nepalese speak Nepali as their native language. It is spoken not only inside Nepal but also outside the country in many parts of India, Bhutan and Myanmar (Burma). Nepali is used in education, government offices, courts and journalism. It is also used as a lingua franca among different speech communities.

### **1.1.2 An Overview of Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is the study of the ability of natural language speakers to communicate more than that which is explicitly stated. The ability to understand another speaker's intended meaning is called pragmatics competence. Pragmatics is regarded as one of the most challenging aspects for language teachers to grasp and can only truly be learned with experience.

Language is not used in a vacuum. Instead, it is used in a society. Pragmatics is the study of language as it is used in a social context, including its effect on the interlocutors. It is the branch of semiotics that deals with the relationship between signs, especially words and other elements of language and their users. Pragmatics was the reaction to structuralist linguistics outlined by Ferdinand de Saussure. It rejected the notion that all meaning comes from signs existing purely in the abstract shape of langue. Hickey (1998) states, "People do not simply talk and write to one another, they also perform language behaviours in contexts that combine both linguistic and non-linguistic elements" (Cited in Shrestha and Hargreaves, 2007, p. 456).

Pragmatics studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation which is usually a conversation. It distinguishes two meanings in each utterance or communicative act of verbal communication. One is the sentence meaning, and the other is the communicative meaning. The ability to comprehend and produce a communicative act is referred to as pragmatic competence, which often includes one's knowledge about the cultural knowledge such as politeness.

Pragmatics deals with the ways we reach our goal in communication. Suppose, a person wanted to ask someone else to stop smoking; this can be achieved by using several utterances. The person could simply say 'Stop smoking, please!' which is direct and with clear semantic meaning; alternatively, the person could

say ‘When, this room could use an air purifier pragmatic inference to derive the intended meaning. ([http://rhetotica. Net/speech.htm](http://rhetotica.Net/speech.htm))

Speech act is one of the domains of pragmatics. Speech act is an utterance that serves as a function in communication. Speech acts include real-life interactions and requires not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture. We perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, requesting, complaint invitation etc. a speech act might contain one word, as in ‘Sorry!’ to perform an apology, or several words or sentences ‘I am sorry. I forget your birthday. I just let it slip my mind.’

This discussion above leads us to believe that structural knowledge of language is not enough but pragmatic knowledge as to how to use structural knowledge in particular situations is also equally important. Pragmatics is the study of those principles that will account why a certain set of sentences are anomalous, or not possible utterances. It is the study of relations between language and contexts in which they would be appropriate. Thus, a good language user should have the ability to use the language which is grammatically correct as well as contextually appropriate. The successful learners must know not only which apologies can be used for the performance of a particular illocutionary act, but also the kinds of context where such acts can be appropriately performed.

### **1.1.3 Language Functions**

A function refers to the purpose for which a unit of language is used in order to establish social relationship. According to Sthapit (2002, p.1) "The function of a thing is the purpose it serves or use it is put to." For instance, a glass serves the purpose of serving liquids or it is used to serve liquids; therefore, serving liquids is a function of a glass. Similarly, language serves the purpose of

describing people. So describing people is one of the functions of language.

Richard et al. (1985, pp. 113 -4) states. “Functional use of language can not be determined simply by studying the grammatical structure as sentence” It needs studying in social context- Asher (1994, p. 512) says” language function is the role played by language function is the role played by language in the social situation how it is used to express attitudes, communicate feelings etc.”

language serves us to express our ideas and feelings with other people when we want to use it. To put it in Crystal’s (1980, p. 146) words, “language function is the role language plays in the context of society.” Thus, language function is the role that language plays during the interaction or communication among the members of a speech community.

The term function can be used into two different senses: first, grammatical sense (function) i.e. the relationship between different constituents in a larger construction. For example, subject, complements, adverbials. Second, the communicative sense (function) i.e. the role of an utterance to fulfill some purposes of communication such as requesting, asking permission, ordering, thanking, congratulating, announcing and so on.

Though there is no uniformity in language functions, generally, we communicate through language so communicative function is the sole function of a language. Many linguists have classified/categorized language functions in different ways. Some of them are mentioned below: (as cited in Sharma, 2005, p. 69 to 75).

Austin (1962), for example, classified language function into connotative and performative. Halliday (1975) presents the communicative functions into three macro-categories: the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual functions. Likewise, Wilkins (1976) classifies communicative functions into six types: Judgment and evaluation, suasion, argument, relational enquiry and exposition, personal emotions and emotional relations. Van Ek.

(1975) distinguishes six main types of communicative functions. I have found Van Ek's classification of communicative function as more relevant to the present research work, as given below:

- i) Imparting and seeking factual information (Identifying, reporting, correcting, asking etc.)
- ii) Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes (expressing agreement and disagreement, denying something accepting an offer or invitation, offering to do something, expressing capability and incapability, giving and seeking permission etc.)
- iii) Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes (expressing pleasure/displeasure, expressive interest or lack of interest, expressing hope, expressing satisfaction or dissatisfaction, expressing fear or worry, expressing gratitude, expressing sympathy, expressing inquiring, wants, desires etc.
- iv) Expressing and finding out moral attitude (apologizing, granting forgiveness, expressing approval or disapproval, expressing appreciation, expressing regret etc.)
- v) Getting things done (Suasion) (Suggesting, requesting, inviting, offering assistance, advising, warning, instructing or directing etc.)
- vi) Socializing: (Greeting, taking leave, attracting attention, congratulating, proposing toaster introducing people etc.)

The proposed research work is concerned with making comparison two language functions. Thanking and congratulating in English and Nepali. How many types of functions does a language have? This question can not be answered definitely because of the complex nature of language and society. Every language has functions. But, different language express, those, functions in different ways, So, under the function greeting, people' For example, we will see expressions like 'Good' morning' 'Good afternoon,'

Hello, Hi, ! and so on. There are some expressions with in one function suitable at certain times, and rather unsuitable at others, we are more likely to say a formal 'Hello' to a friend.

According to Blundell et al (1997, p.v) there are four factors that influence the choice of appropriate expression to serve a particular communicative functions. They are:

- a) Setting (pub, bus stop, ceremonial etc)
- b) Topic (Football match, weather, business)
- c) Psychological attitude (relaxed, on strong feelings, very serious etc).

The selection of appropriate exponent to serve a particular function helps people to communicate effectively and to improve communication.

#### **1.1.4 Thanking and Congratulating: An Introduction**

Language is not only a means of giving and receiving information but also a communication between people for expressing their emotions and attitudes to influence the attitude and behaviour of the hearer.

Among the different language functions given by Matreyek (1983), the researcher had chosen following language functions.

- i) Everyday Function
  - Thanking
- ii) Request and offers
  - Congratulation

##### **1.1.3.1 Thanking**

The language function thanking, which comes under everyday function, is used in day to day communication. Thanking is used to tell somebody that you are



grateful for something. Generally 'Thanking' is used to say that you are pleased about something/somebody.

There are different exponents which are used in thanking: (Matreyek, 1983, p.12)

<u>Thanking</u>	<u>Responding to thanks</u>
Thanks	You are wel-come
Thank you	It is ok.
Thank you for calling	Do not mention it.
That was very kind of you	That is quite all right
How can I ever thank you.	No, need to thank. It was my pleasure

It is noted in English that such responses are not so common (esp. in <Bre>) as in some other languages. Often the giver makes no reply. In shops, etc, the customer will say 'Thank you' for the article bought, and the shopkeeper will often likewise say 'Thank you' in return on receiving the money. (Leech and Svartvik, 2002, p. 182)

#### **(a) When to Thank**

The following list contains the most common situations that require expressing thanks. In general, people thank someone:-

- For a gift
- For an offer of help
- For a compliment and wish of success
- When asked about their health.
- For an invitation
- When leaving a party or social gathering
- For services, such as being waited on in a store or restaurant etc.

(Tillit and Bruder, 2000, p. 37)

**b) Phrases used for thanking**

The succeeding phrases near the top of the list are more formal given in the table.

	Expressing Thanks
More formal	I'm very I grateful for .....
	I'm so grateful for .....
	Thank you very much for .....
	Thank you so much for .....
	Thank you for .....
	That was so nice of you. Thank you.
	That was nice of you.
	Thank you. But you really should not have
	They are beautiful! But you did not need to.....
	Thanks a lot for .....
Less Formal	I really appreciate (the invitation)
	Thanks
	Thanks a million!

**People express thanks for a failed attempt as well.**

More Formal	Thank you for trying
	I appreciate your help, anyway
	Thank you very much for your efforts
Less Formal	Thanks, any way
	Thanks a lot for trying at least.

(Tillitt and Bruder, 2000, p. 37)

The above tables show that the use of phrases on the basis of formality. The phrases which are on the top are more formal and less formal in the bottom.

Which indicate that people use different phrases to show the level of formality.

It also indicates that people not only respond in pass attempt but failed attempt as well.

### **1.1.3.2 Congratulating**

Congratulation is one of the different language functions (Matreyek, 1983), which comes under 'requests and offers', whereas Van Ek (1975) views it as one of the socializing function. It is used to tell somebody that you are pleased about their success or achievement. For example, congratulation to you on your engagement. We use this function to feel pleased and proud because to show happiness about their good luck or success.

We say something to someone that expresses praise; expresses congratulation; pride or congratulate (oneself) for an achievement; Be proud of.

(<http://www.google.co.np>)

There are different exponents used in congratulating people.

- Well done! <familiar> (for a success or achievement)
- Congratulation on your success (engagement)
- I was delighted to hear about your success that you won the competition.
- I congratulate 'The Times' on the high quality of its responding.
- May we congratulate you on your recent appointment?

(Leech and Savrtvik, 2002, p. 183)

According Blundel, Higgs and Middlemiss (1997, p.196), people use different exponents in different situations while congratulating other people as given below:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Congratulations!</li> <li>- Congratulations on winning the LG -contract</li> </ul>	<p>A college from your English subsidiary firm has just obtained a big contract</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Well done!</li> <li>- Nice one</li> <li>- Good Old</li> </ul> <p>Fantastic! /Terrific! etc.</p>	<p>Your friend has just passed an important exam.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I must congratulate you on your promotion.</li> <li>- I must congratulate you.</li> <li>- Let me/may I congratulate you.</li> <li>- Let me/may I congratulate you.</li> <li>- Let me/may I congratulate you on..</li> <li>- Please accept my warmest/heartiest congratulations.</li> <li>- Please accept my warmest/heartiest congratulations on ...</li> <li>- I'd like to congratulate you.</li> <li>- I'd like to congratulate you on ...</li> <li>- Allow me to offer my (warmest/heartiest) congratulations.</li> <li>- Allow me to offer my (warmest/heartiest) congratulations on ...</li> </ul>	<p>An English colleague you don't know well has just been given a more important post than his present one</p> <p>Very Formal</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'd like to be the first to congratulate you</li> <li>- I'd like to be the first to congratulate you on ...</li> </ul>	<p>(In other situation)</p>

The above table shows that people use different exponents in different situation. Only one exponent is not sufficient to express congratulation. Situation plays vital role to use any exponents in day to day communication.

#### **a) Steps of Expressing Congratulation**

Most people feel awkward, or confused when it comes to congratulating someone. The following points tell us how to congratulate someone appropriately.

1. Determine the cause for congratulations. May it be the lead in the school play, a pregnancy, wedding, or even a simple good grade, it's always best to know what you are congratulating someone for.
2. Determine your relationship to the person. Is this person a close, personal friend? If so, then you may maintain a more casual air than you would with, say, your boss. Is this person your boss? Distinct tones of formality should reign throughout this interaction. But if this person is a close acquaintance, then you may be better off with a casual email, briefly describing your happiness for this person.
3. Get in contact with this person. IM or email for distant friends, phone for close acquaintances or friends. and personally find this person if they are of higher rank than you (more popular than you / can fire you), or you are the closest of friends. Send a nice letter or a card for weddings/births.
4. The next time you see this person (if you went the email/IM route), give heartfelt congratulations in person. This is not necessary for less formal happenings, or if you previously congratulated this person face to face.

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/language>congratulation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/language%3Econgratulation)

## **1.2 Review of the Related Literature**

Many researches have been carried out on comparative study of different languages like English, Nepali, Rai, Limbu, Newari, Maithili etc. in the Department of English Education. Some of them are as follows:

Giri (1982) has carried out a research on English and Nepali kinship terms: A comparative study. In her research, the kinship relation (in English) are addressed by name while they are addressed by kinship terms in Nepali. Her study also concludes that English kinship terms are less in number in comparison to Nepali kinship terms

Pandey (1997) studied 'A comparative study of apologies between English and Nepali languages'. The purpose of this study was to list different forms of apology and to compare them between native English and Nepali speaker. He concluded that English people are more apologetic compared to Nepali speakers.

Chapagain (2002) has carried out a research work on "Request forms in the English and Nepali languages, A comparative study". Her research shows that English native speakers are more polite than Nepali native speakers.

In the same way, Basnet (2006) carried out a research on "Terms of Greeting and Taking leave used in English and Nepali" He has found that English native speakers use the greeting terms 'good morning/night' when they greet in a formal situation whereas Nepali native speakers use 'Namaste' or 'Abhibadan' etc. Further, his study says that English people are habituated in saying first names, kinship terms etc. to greet family member either they are seniors or juniors, where as Nepali people use more formal exponents to greet their seniors.

Similarly, Tembe (2007) has a research on "A comparative study of apologies between English and Limbu. The purpose of his study was to identify the different forms of apologies in English and Limbu. He also concluded that native English speakers were more apologetic in comparison to native Nepali Speakers.

The present study is different from the others as it seeks to make a comparative study on the language functions of thanking and congratulating in English and Nepali. The stated function of language is so far undone.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

- a) To list different forms of Expressing 'Thanks' and 'Congratulation' used by native speakers of English and Nepali.
- b) To compare the language functions 'Thanking' and 'Congratulating' used by the native speakers of English and Nepali.
- c) To provide some pedagogical implications.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

No any research has yet been carried out on the language functions of thanking and congratulating in English and Nepali in the Department of English Education. So this study is expected to be significant to all those who are engaged in the pursuit of teaching and learning language functions. "Thanking and Congratulating" it can provide a new insight to the future researches on language function. It can also be useful to the syllabus designers, text book writers and all others who are concerned with language.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **METHODOLOGY**

The researcher adopted the following methodology:

#### **2.1 Source of Data**

The study made use of both primary and secondary sources of data.

##### **2.1.1 Primary Source**

This study was based on primary source of data i.e. responses given by the native speakers of the English and Nepali. Questionnaire was used for collecting their responses.

##### **2.1.2 Secondary Source**

The related literature such as books, journals, reports, dictionaries, web sites and unpublished theses were the secondary sources of data. The main source of secondary data were: Blundell (1997), Higgens (1997), Matreyak (1983), Tillitt and Bruder (2000), Van Ek (1975)

#### **2.2 The Sampling Procedure**

The sample of the study consisted of 80 native speakers (20) of English and (60) of Nepali. The native speakers of English who were available in Kathmandu valley were selected. Among them, 10 were male and 10 were female. Similarly, native speakers of Nepali were from different educational institutions (Sukuna Multiple Campus, Tribhuban University) in Kathmandu and Morang districts. The researcher used judgmental sampling procedure to select sample population. The researcher contacted only those people who he thought could supply the required information to achieve the objectives of the study. The process of sample selection continued until the expected informants were met to provide the required information.



### **2.3 Tools for Data Collection**

The only one tool for collecting the data was the questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of situations requiring the respondents to respond to thanking and congratulating in both the English and Nepali languages. The informants responded to their own words. Two sets of questions were designed for each the native English speakers and native Nepali speakers (See the appendix)

### **2.4 Process of Data Collection**

The researcher visited the native English speaker available at the British Embassy and British Council and other Native English Speaker available place like hotel and Lodge in Katmandu valley for data collection. Twenty native English speakers were selected purposefully. After establishing good rapport with them, they were given instructions to follow with some illustrations for the study. Likewise, he visited the native Nepali speakers in different educational institutions (Sukuna Multiple Campus and The Rising Language Institute) in the Morang district. He selected 60 Nepali native speakers purposefully and collected the data for the study.

### **2.5 Limitations of the Study**

The limitations of the study were as follows:

- a) The study included 20 native English speakers and 60 native Nepali speakers.
- b) The study was further limited to the analysis of the responses obtained from the respondents only.

## **CHAPTER - THREE**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data. All the responses given by the English and Nepali native speakers were tabulated on the basis of highly formal forms, temperate forms and quite informal forms of Expressing thanks and congratulation, then the analysis and interpretation were carried out as effectively and accurately as possible.

The division is made on the basis of the relationship of the respondents themselves in their interrelationships and carried out under the following headings.

    HFFT- Highly Formal Forms of Thanking

    TFT- Temparate Forms of Thanking

    QIFT- Quite Informal Forms of Thanking

    NR- Not Responded

#### **3.1 Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Given by Native English and Nepali Speakers**

Thanking is feeling which comes from the heart of the speaker when something is done in his/her favour. While analyzing the collected data, the researcher found different types of exponents (word, sentence and structure) of Expressing thanks in English and Nepali, which can be presented in the following chart.

### **Figure No. 1 Total Responses Given by Native English and Nepali Speakers**

The above figure shows that the native English speakers have used HFFT in a greater extent in comparison to native Nepali speakers while expressing Thanks. Out of 240 responses 40% in English and out of 720 responses 20.32% in Nepali were highly formal forms of Thanks. (See the appendix - I and appendix VII). Some examples from English and Nepali are as follows:

- 1) Thanks for getting the book back to me (1 e.)
- 2) Thank you very much. That's very kind of you (11, b)
- 3) Tapaiko mitabyahi bhaybhar bata ma atayanta harshit chu (1, e)
- 4) Churot khane bani ta ramro hoina tara salai diyera sahayog garekoma sahayogi bhabana ko kadam gardachu. (3, g)

In the same way, the researcher found 40% out of 240 and 61.25% out of 720 responses under the temperate forms of thanks in the English and Nepali languages respectively. These responses are neither highly formal nor quite informal but they are also the exponents of thanks (See the appendix II- and appendix - VIII) for examples:

- |                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1) Thank you, did you enjoy it? | (1, d) |
| 2) Thanks, when is it?          | (2, b) |
| 3) Thank you                    | (g, b) |
| 4) Yaha lai dhanyabad cha.      | (3, c) |
| 5) Dhanyabad                    | (7, k) |
| 6) Dhanyabad paani layayeko maa | (4, b) |

The other responses were categorized under quite informal forms of expressing thanks out of 240 responses 18% and 17.08% out of 720 were under quite informal form of thanks in the English and Nepali languages respectively. (See appendix - III and appendix - IX)

For example:

- |                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1) When is it   | (2, c) |
| 2) Cheers       | (3, d) |
| 3) Aajai layiyo | (1, t) |
| 4) Theek cha    | (5, p) |

Here the respondents were found quite informal in responding to the given situations. The number of quite informal forms for expressing thanks in English is greater than those in the Nepali language. It clearly indicates that the English speakers were found to be much informal than their Nepali counterparts while expressing thanks.

But it does not mean that English people are not formal at all. It has been found from the study that English speakers express their gratitude from their facial expression and other different tactics etc. Finally, 2.5% English and 0.9% Nepali speakers did not respond so they did not use any forms of thanks for example:

- 1) I wouldn't say anything (10, c)
- 2) Sikshaklai pratikriya garna sakidina. (10, e)

### 3.1.1. Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Found Among Friends

**Table No. 1. Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Used by Friends**

NLSS	S. N.	HFFT		TFT		QIFT	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
English	1,2,4,6	30	37.50	32	40	18	22.5
Nepali	1,2,4,6	45	18.75	128	53.33	67	27.91

Out of 80 responses, 37.50% of native English speaker used highly formal forms of thanks Nepali speakers also used highly formal forms while expressing thanks to their friends. But out of 240 responses, only 18.75% Nepali speakers used highly formal forms of thanks(See the appendix - I and appendix - VII)

- 1) Thanks for the water, I was really thirsty (4, f)
- 2) Oh! Great, I thought I would never find it, could I meet you to pick it? (6, f)
- 3) Ma pratiko anurag ra sadbhabako laagi dhanyabad. (2, e)
- 4) Tapaiko sahayogka laagi ma aabhari chhu. (4, a)

Similarly, in the discourse among friends, the English interlocutors used less number of temperate forms of thanks than their of Nepali counterparts. Out of 80 responses, only 40% native English speakers used temperate forms of thanks but out of 240 responses, 53.33% native Nepali speakers used temperate forms of thanks to their friends (See appendix - II and appendix -VIII).

Some examples from both languages are as follows.

- (1) thanks, when is it? (2, b)
- (2) great cheers. (4, d)

(3) bhagawanle tapailai sahayog garun (6, s)

(4) dherai-dherai dhanyabad. (4, o)

Likewise, there were some other exponents where the respondents showed a very close intimacy with their friends in both languages. The given responses were categorized under quite informal forms of thanks. Over twenty two percent responses in English and 27.91% in Nepali were found to be expressed as quite informal forms of thanks (See appendix - III and appendix - IX).

For example,

1) Cheers (1, c)

2) That's fantastic! Thanks (6, b)

3) Dherai ramro garnubho yaar. (3, k)

4) Dhanyabad kya sita bhayo. (4, m)

From the above table, the researcher came to know that the number of highly formal forms of thanks used by English speakers is greater than those used by Nepali speakers with their friends. It was also found that the Nepali speakers used greater number of temperate forms rather than the English native speakers. Similarly, it was also concluded that Nepali speakers used greater number of quite informal forms than those used by the English speakers with their friends. Using highly formal forms in any language one feels free in the open situations and he/she tries to be polite in restricted situations.

### 3.1.2. Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Found Among Strangers

The comparative table given below shows that the native speakers of both languages used for greater number of temperate forms while expressing thanks to the strangers.

**Table No. 2: Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Found Among Strangers**

NLSS	S. No.	HFFT		TFT		QIFT	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
English	3,5,7,8,9,11	64	53	29	25	25	20
Nepali	3,5,7,8,9,11	67	18.61	250	70	43	11.94

The table given above shows a stranger speaking to another stranger was found to be more formal than a friend speaking to another friend. Again, English people were found to be highly formal than those of Nepali people as 53% Responses were highly formal polite forms, where as 18.61% were counted as highly formal forms in Nepali. This clearly implies that the number of highly formal forms in the English language is greater than the Nepali language. (See the appendix - I and appendix - VII).

For example,

- (1) Thank you very much, I really appreciate it (11, e)
- (2) That is kind of you, thank you (9, c)
- (3) Mero manobigayan buhidinu bhayeko ma dheridheri, dhanyabad. (9, q)
- (4) Khai kun sabda le aabhara parkat garu. (8, n)

Similarly, another important point that has been shown in the above table is that Nepali people used a great number of temperate forms compared to English people as 70% of responses in Nepali and 25% in English were categorized under temperate forms of expressing thanks.

Some examples are listed below,

- (1) Thank you. (9, b)
- (2) Thanks a lot. (7, d)
- (3) Maph garnuhola dukha diye. (3, b)
- (4) Dhanyabad hajur. (8, b)

The comparative table above also reveals that the English speakers used far greater number of quite informal forms compared to Nepali while expressing thanks. In other words, 11.94% Nepali speakers used quite informal forms where as 20% English speakers used quite informal forms of thanks.

For example,

- (1) Thanks. (7, c)
- (2) That's better, I was going to do that. (9, a)
- (3) La ta ramrosaga hernuhos ma aaihalchu. (7, r)
- (4) Haina thikai cha, pardaina la. (11, g)

### 3.1.3. Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Found Among Teacher and Students

The comparative table given below shows that the native speakers of the English language used the greater number of highly formal forms as compared to their Nepali counterparts while expressing thanks to their teachers.

**Table No. 3: Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Found between Teacher and Students**

NLSS	S.N.	HFFT		TFT		QIFT		Not respond	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
English	10	7	35	6	30	1	5	6	30
Nepali	10	17	28	38	63.33	4	6	5	8.33



There appears a very cordial relationship between teacher and students. The students are found to be formal to their teachers while expressing thanking.

Out of 20 responses 35% were expressed in the form of highly formal forms in English where as out of 60 responses 28% were expressed in the form of highly formal forms by their Nepali counterparts. The above table shows that the English native speakers are found to be more formal to their teachers while expressing thanks in comparison to Nepali native speakers. (See appendix - I and appendix - VII)

Some examples are:

- (1) It's my pleasure sir. (10, c)
- (2) Hajurko yo prasamnsa lai atamasth gardai hajurko biswas lai aru badhaune chu. (10 i)
- (3) Yahanko prasansa mero prerana ko shrota bannecha. (10, n).

However, Nepali people used more temperate forms than their English counterparts while expressing thanks. Out of 60 responses 63.33% in Nepali were categorized under temperate forms of thanks and out of 20 responses, 30% in English were categorized under temperate forms of thanks. In the given situation, respondents expressed the following forms of thanks.(See the appendix -II and appendix - VIII)

- 1) Thanks. (10, e)
- 2) Smile. (10, b)
- 3) Dhanyabad guru. (10, g)
- 4) Mero aho bhagya sir. (10, a)

Another important point that the researcher came up with in the context of student-teacher relationship is that the native speakers of Nepali did not use any quite informal forms while expressing thanks to their teachers but 5% English native speakers used quite informal forms while expressing thanks to their

teachers. Likewise, the table given above also shows that the Nepali speakers used the English form 'sir' (guru) to address their teachers. The only one response of quite informal form of thanks used by English native speaker is given below:

(1) Piece of cake. (10, a)

Another important point noted that 30% of English and 8.33% of Nepali native speaker did not like to respond to their teachers in the sense that teacher is a respected person to whom students felt hesitation to reply.

### **3.1.4 Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Found Among Office-Mates**

The comparative table given below shows that the majority of the both languages used temperate forms of thanks with their office-mates.

**Table No. 4: Total Forms of Expressing Thanks Found Among Office-Mates**

NLSS	S.N.	HFFT		TFT		QIFT	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
English	12	4	20	11	55	5	25
Nepali	12	23	38	28	46.66	9	15

Out of 20 responses in English 20% were highly formal forms while expressing thanks to their office-mates. Similarly, out of 60 responses in Nepali 38% were in highly formal forms of thanks. So the researcher came to the conclusion that Nepali speakers were found to be more formal than their English counterparts while expressing thanks to their office-mates. (See the appendix - I and appendix - VII)

Some examples from the both languages are cited below.

- (1) Thank you (name) I really appreciate it. (12, c)
- (2) Aho! Sir ma tapaiko sahayogi bhabana parti aabhari chu. (12, a)
- (3) Ma tapai dekhi dherai kritagya chu. (12, i)

On the other hand, the native English speakers used more temperate forms while expressing thanks to their office-mates in the comparison to Nepali native speakers. Fifty five percent responses were used as temperate forms by the English speakers where as 46.66% were used as temperate forms by Nepali speakers. (See the appendix - II and appendix - VIII)

Some of the examples from both languages are as follows:

- (1) Thanks for helping me out. (12, e)
- (2) You are a star, thank you so much. (12, g)
- (3) Dhanyabad cha! Ma ekdamai aphthero ma pareko thiye. (12, d)
- (4) Tapailai aawasyak pareko bela ma pani sahayog garna paau. (12, q)

Similarly, there were other responses which were categorized under quite informal forms. The above table shows that the native English speakers were quite informal than the Nepali speakers while expressing thanks to their office-mates. Twenty five percent responses in English and 15% in Nepali were under quite informal form of thanks. (See appendix -III and appendix -IX)

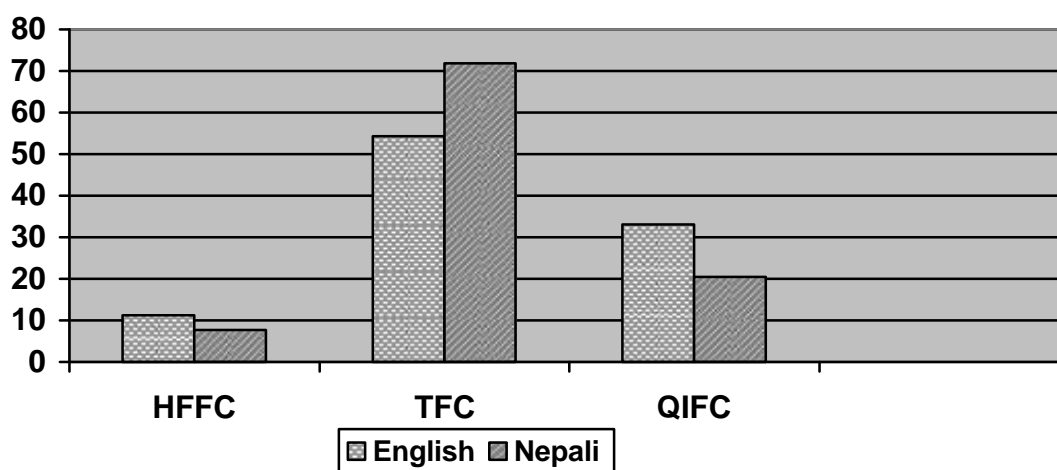
Some examples are given below:

- (1) Thanks a million. (12, a)
- (2) Thank you. Are you sure you're not too busy? (12, c)
- (3) Ramrari heirdinuhos hai. (12, n)
- (4) Waa! Tapai jasto maanche ta maile dekhakai thiyena. (12, t)

### 3.2 Total Forms of Expressing Congratulations Given by English and Nepali Native Speakers.

Congratulating is a saying that is used when we are happy about others good luck or success. The main purpose of expressing congratulations is to show the gratification in others' achievement. The researcher found the different types of exponents of congratulations while analyzing the data which can be presented in the following figure.

**Figure No.2 Total Responses used by Native English and Nepali Speakers**



The above figure shows that the native speakers of both languages used greater number of temperate forms of congratulations. It also clearly shows that the Nepali speakers used greater number of temperate forms in comparisons to the native English speakers while expressing congratulations. Out of 480 responses in Nepali 71.87% were temperate forms and out of 160 responses in English 54.33% were temperate forms of congratulations (See the appendix - V and appendix - XI).

Some examples form both languages are as follows:

- (1) Tpaiko kritile sabaiko man jitos. (13, e)
- (2) Timilai badhai cha hai. (14, a)

(3) Congratulations to you. (15, h)

(4) That's wonderful news. (16, e)

In the same way, the researcher found 33.12% and 20.41% responses under quite informal forms of congratulations in English and Nepali respectively while expressing these types of expression, the respondents did not show higher formality and politeness. The above-presented figures clearly show that the native English speakers are more quite informal than those of native Nepali speakers (See appendix - VI and appendix - XII)

Some examples are presented below:

(1) Hey! Great to see you. How is married life treating you? (12, e)

(2) So, what are your plans? (14, g)

(3) Haina aba timile garna chahi ke garchu han? Padhai ta sake chau. (14, r)

(4) Oho yaar number ta khub lyaichas bhadhai cha. (15, h)

Similarly, there were some other exponents which were categorized under highly formal forms of congratulations where the respondents showed formality and politeness. The above tables showed that English native speakers are more formal and polite than Nepali speakers i.e. 11.25% and 7.7% responses were under highly formal forms of congratulations in the English and Nepali language speakers respectively which showed that English speakers used greater number of highly formal forms than the Nepali speakers (See the appendix - IV and appendix - IX).

Some examples are as follows:

(1) Congratulations on finishing your book. (13, e)

(2) Well done! You must be relived to have finished. I bet your parents are proud of you. What are you going to do now? (14, c)

- (3) La saathi badhai cha ani sukhad dampatya jiban ko subhakamana.  
(20, a)
- (4) Yahaharu dubai lai dherai-dherai badhai cha ra tapaiharuko sukhad dampaty jiban ko hardika subhakamana pani. (17, f)

### 3.2.1 Total Forms of Expressing Congratulations Found Among Strangers

The table given below shows that the speakers of both languages used a greater number of temperate forms of congratulations while expressing to strangers.

**Table No. 5: Total Forms of Expressing Congratulation Found among Strangers**

NLSS	S.N.	HFFC		TFC		QIFC	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
English	13	5	25	10	50	5	25
Nepali	13	8	13.33	40	66.66	12	20

Out of 20 responses in English, 50% were the temperate forms of congratulations. Similarly, out of 60 responses in Nepali, 66.66% were the temperate forms of congratulations. It shows that the native English speakers used more temperate forms while expressing congratulations to strangers. (See the appendix - V and appendix - XI)

Some examples are as follows:

- (1) Congratulations! What's the book about? (13, f)
- (2) Congratulations. (13, g)
- (3) Tapaiko kriti le sabaiko man jitos. (13, e)
- (4) Tapailai badhai तथा subhakamana. (13, n)

On the other hand, there were some other responses which were categorized under highly formal forms of congratulations where the respondents showed formality and politeness. Twenty five percent native English and 13.33% native Nepali responses were highly formal forms of congratulation. It shows that English people used more highly formal forms of congratulations with strangers in comparison to Nepali counterparts. (See the appendix - IV and appendix - X) Some examples are as follows:

- (1) Congratulations on finishing your book now. (13, e)
- (2) Wow! That's fantastic. Well done. (13, a)
- (3) Tapai lai badhai cha. tapaibata sirjit abapani utakrista kriti adhyayan gauna paau. (13, i)

Similarly, there were other responses which were categorized under quite informal forms of congratulations. Here the speakers of both languages used different numbers of responses. 25% of English speakers and 20% Nepali speakers used quite informal forms of congratulation. It also shows that English speakers used more quite informal forms of congratulations in comparison to Nepali speakers while expressing congratulations with strangers. (See appendix - VI and appendix - XII)

Some examples from both languages are presented below:

- (1) oh! Really? Tell me about it. (13, c)
- (2) what's it about? (13, d)
- (3) ye ho? Bazaar ma kahile aaucha ta? (13, a)
- (4) Ani hajurko bharkharai nisyeko pustak ke ko bare ma cha ni? (13, i)

### 3.2.2. Total Forms of Expressing Congratulations Used by Friends

The table shows that the speakers of both languages used the temperate forms of congratulations with their friends.

**Table No. 6: Total Forms of Expressing Congratulations Used by Friends**

NLSS	S.N.	HFFC		TFC		QIFC	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
English	15,16,17,18,19,20	10	15	66	55	37	30.87
Nepali	15,16,17,18,19,20	24	13	157	66	79	21

Fifty five percent native English speakers and 66% Nepali native were used temperate forms of congratulations with their friends. Here, the native Nepali speakers used a greater number of temperate forms in comparison to the English native speakers while expressing congratulations to their friends (See the appendix - V and appendix - XI)

Some examples are as follows:

- (1) congratulations to you. (15, h)
- (2) that's wonderful news. (16, e)
- (3) tapailai badhai cha, tapai ta kasto lakki hunuhudo rahecha. (16, j)
- (4) Sukhada dampatya jibanko subhakamana baykta gardachu. (20, b)

There were also some other exponents where the respondents of both languages showed a very close intimacy with friends. These exponents were categorized under quite informal forms of congratulations. Out of 120 responses, 30% native English speakers used quite informal forms of congratulations and out of 360 responses in Nepali, 21% were quite informal



forms of congratulations. This shows that English speakers used a greater number of quite informal forms of congratulation than those of English counterpart (See appendix - VI and appendix - XII)

Some examples of both languages are as follows:

- (1) Fantastic you did good. (18, b)
- (2) Really? Who is lucky lady or guy? (20, g)
- (3) Kasto chito daudana sakeko ta tan badhai cha. (20, n)
- (4) Ke cha naya jindagi ko khabar? (20, o)

The other remaining expressions were categorized under highly formal forms of congratulation. Both native speakers used highly formal forms of congratulations, but they did not use more highly formal forms of congratulation than the temperate and quite informal forms. Out of 120 responses in English 15% were highly formal forms of congratulation and out of 360 responses in Nepali, only 13% were highly formal forms of congratulating. This shows that English speakers used a greater number of highly formal forms of congratulations while expressing to their friends (See the appendix - VI and appendix - XII)

Some examples are as follows:

- (1) Congratulations on your marks for the exam, you must be very pleased. (16, f)
- (2) I can't help giving congratulations to you. (19, f)
- (3) Sathi le pahilyayeko asal bato ko kadar sathai subhakamana dinchu. (16, h)
- (4) Yahaharu dubailai dherai-dherai badai cha ra tapaiharuko sukhada dampatya jibanko hardik subhakamana pani. (20, f)

At last, it can be concluded that most of the native English and Nepali speakers liked to use temperate and quite informal forms of congratulations but few English and Nepali native speaker used highly formal forms while expressing congratulations to their friends.

### **3.2.3. Total Forms of Co Expressing Congratulations Found Among Neighbour-Daughters**

The table given below shows that the native English speakers used greater number of quite informal forms but the Nepali speakers used greater number of temperate forms of congratulations while expressing to the neighbour daughters.

**Table No. 7: Total Forms of Expressing Congratulations Found Among Neighbour-Daughters**

NLSS	S.N.	HFFC		TFC		QIFC	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
English	14	3	15	6	30	11	55
Nepali	14	6	10	48	80	6	10

Out of 20 responses in English, 15% were highly formal and out of 60 responses only 10% in Nepali were highly formal forms. This clearly implies that the number of highly formal forms in the English language is greater than those of the Nepali language (See the appendix - IV and appendix -X)

Some examples are:

- (1) Well done! You must be relived to have finished. I bet your parents are proud of you. What are you going to do now? (14, c)
- (2) Congratulations on finishing your studies. What are your plans now? (14, f)
- (3) Asal daktar banera des ra nagarikako sewa ma samarpit hunuhos hai. (14, c)

- (4) Tapaika pahila pragati tarpha lamkadai jaun. (14, o)

Similarly, the researcher found 80% native Nepali responses and 30% English were found as temperate forms of congratulations. Here, the native Nepali speakers used a greater number of temperate forms in comparison to English speakers while expressing congratulations to their neighbour daughters. (See appendix - V and appendix - XI)

Some examples are as follows:

- (1) Well done! What will you do now? (14, b)
- (2) Congratulations on graduating. (14, h)
- (3) Timilai badhai cha hai. (14, a)
- (4) Chorile pani ausadhi bigyan padhera paragati garekoma khusi bekta gardachu. (14, h)

On the other hand, there were some other exponents which were categorized under quite informal forms of congratulations. According to the above table, 55% English responses were quite informal where as only 10% of Nepali. From this evidence, we can generalize that the English speakers used a greater number of quite informal forms as compared to the native Nepali speakers while expressing congratulations to their neighbour-daughters. (See the appendix - VI and appendix - XII)

Some examples are given below:

- (1) Hey, welcome back! How are you doing? (14, e)
- (2) So, what are your plans? (14, g)
- (3) Oho nanu padhai sidhayaichau hal ke gardai chau ta? (14, k)
- (4) Haina aba timile garna chai ke garchu ha? Pakhai ta sakechau. (14, r)

## **CHAPTER - FOUR**

### **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **4.1 Findings**

Analysis of the data brought about various information about thanking and congratulating by the native English and Nepali speakers. On the basis of analysis and interpretation, the following findings have been listed:

##### **4.1.1. Findings of Expressing Thanks**

1. In total, 40% English and 20.32% Nepali speakers used highly formal forms of thanks which proved that English speakers were found to be formal and polite than their Nepali counterparts.
2. Regarding relationship among friends, the majority of English and Nepali speakers used temperate forms while expressing thanks.
3. In relationship with strangers, the majority of English speakers (53%) used highly formal forms, whereas and majority of the Nepali speakers (70%) used temperate forms while expressing thanks to strangers. It clearly shows that the native English speakers are found to be using a greater number of highly formal forms and the Nepali speakers used temperate forms of thanks with strangers.
4. Similarly, regarding teacher-student relationship, majority of English speakers (35%) tend to use highly formal forms and the majority of Nepali speakers (63.33%) tend to use temperate forms of thanks. So the English speakers were found to be more formal in relationship between teachers and students.
5. Similarly, 55% English and 46.66% Nepali speakers used temperate forms while expressing thanks between office-mates.

6. The English native speakers used a greater number of quite informal forms of thanks with strangers in comparison to Nepali native speakers.
7. Both English and Nepali native speakers found to use a greater number of temperate forms with friends and officemates.
8. English native speakers were found to use a greater number of highly formal forms than Nepali native speakers while expressing thanks with teachers, strangers and friends.

#### **4.1.2. Findings of Expressing Congratulations**

1. In total, the researcher was found, 11.25% and 7.7% highly formal forms of congratulation in the English and Nepali languages respectively, whereas 54.33% and 71.87% temperate forms and 33.12% and 20.41% quite informal forms of congratulation in English and Nepali respectively. It proves that English speakers used more formal as well as less formal exponents in comparison to Nepali while expressing congratulation where as Nepali speakers tend to use more temperate forms in comparison to English speakers while expressing congratulations.
2. In the discourse among strangers, 25% English and 13.3% Nepali speakers used highly formal forms of congratulation which show that English speakers use far greater formal and polite forms with strangers in comparison to Nepali speakers. Fifty percent English and 66.66% Nepali speakers used temperate forms, and 25% English and 20% Nepali speakers used quite informal forms of congratulations with strangers.
3. Fifteen percent English and 13% Nepali speakers used highly formal forms, 55% English and 66% Nepali used temperate forms, and 30.87%

English and 21% Nepali used quite informal forms of congratulations while expressing to their friends.

4. Similarly, 15% English and 10% Nepali used highly formal forms, 30% English and 80% Nepali used temperate forms and 55% English and 10% Nepali used quite informal forms of congratulations while expressing to their neighbour daughters.
5. The English speakers were found to be using more formal forms in comparison to the Nepali speakers.
6. Nepali native speakers were found to be using more temperate form in comparison to English native speakers.
7. English native speakers were found to be using quite informal forms of congratulations in comparison to Nepali speakers with their neighbour-daughters.
8. Both English and Nepali native speakers used a greater number of temperate and quite informal forms of congratulations. But Nepali speakers used a greater number of temperate and quite informal forms of congratulations in comparison to English native speakers.

Most of the native English speakers used short and simple exponents of thanks and congratulations. On the contrary, most of the Nepali speakers used long and difficult exponents of Expressing thanks and congratulations.

## **4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications**

Thanking and congratulating play most important role to maintain good social relationship in the society. On the basis of findings, some suggestions (for teaching thanking and congratulating) which would be beneficial for teachers, students and the learners of English and Nepali as a second languages are given below:

- 1) The teacher should give different situations in which students use thanks and congratulations
- 2) The teacher should create conversations that require the expression of thanks and congratulations.
- 3) The teacher should explain different social activities in which students use thanks and congratulations each other
- 4) Group work and pairwork would be useful for teaching thanks and congratulations.
- 5) Students need to listen to what people say around during the situations that require exponents of thanks and congratulations and how people express thanks and congratulations to the other people on the basis of their social relationship.
- 6) The teacher should make a list of exponents of thanks and congratulations on the basis of their level of formality and teach to the students.
- 7) The learners of both the English and Nepali languages can make a list of the forms of expressing thanks and congratulations in English and Nepali situations and make practice doing a comparative study on them.

- 8) The learners should listen and watch English/Nepali films and dramas. They can make notes as how people express thanks and congratulations in different situations using different forms.

To make the communication lively and natural one needs to know the various aspects of communication. Among the aspects used in communication, thanking and congratulating play a crucial role. For this, we have to know the different uses of thanks and congratulations in different situations. In the context of Nepal a very little attention has been given to teach such aspects.

1. The study classifies the exponents of formal, temperate and quite informal forms in both the languages which help the language teachers to teach them systematically in both languages.
2. It analyses the different exponents Expressing thanks and congratulations with various relationships which help language teachers to teach these functions in such relationship.
3. It also shows the exponents which are used frequently in both languages. So, the teacher can give emphasis on those exponents in the classroom.



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## APPENDIX - I

### Highly Formal Forms of Expressing Thanks in English Language

<b>Q. N. 1</b>	<b>Exponents used Among friends</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	f) Thanks for getting the book back to me	3	1.25
<b>Q. N. 2</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Friends</b>		
	d) I'd love too	3	1.25
	e) Great I'd love to	4	1.6
	f) I'd love to. About what time	2	0.83
	g) That would be lovely. Thank you	3	1.25
<b>Q. N 3</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Strangers</b>		
	f) Oh! thanks that's very kind of you	5	2.08
<b>Q. N. 4</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Friends</b>		
	f) Thanks for the water, I was really thirsty	3	1.25
	g) Too kind, Thanks a lot	3	1.25
<b>Q.N 5</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Friends</b>		
	b) Thank you very much	8	3.33
	c) Thank you, have a good day	2	0.83
<b>Q.N 6</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Friends</b>		
	d) Fantastic that's great. Thank you so much	4	1.6
	f) Oh great, I thought I would never find it, Could I meet you to pick it	1	0.41
	g) Brilliant, thank you so much	4	1.6
<b>Q.N 7</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Strangers</b>		
	e) Thank you very much. I'll only be a minute	1	0.41
	f) Thank you very much, I won't be long	2	0.83
	g) Thank you so much	5	2.08

<b>Q.N. 8</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Friends</b>		
	b) Thank you very much	5	2.08
	d) Thanks you are very kind	5	2.08
	e) Oh, that's great, thank you	3	1.25
<b>Q.N 9</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Strangers</b>		
	c) That is kind of you, thank you	5	2.08
<b>Q.N. 10</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Teacher and Students</b>		
	c) Its my pleasure sir	6	2.5
<b>Q. N 11</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Strangers</b>		
	b) Thank you very much. That's very kind of you	3	1.25
	c) Thank you so much	4	1.6
	d) That would be great, thanks	3	1.25
	e) Thank you very much, I really appreciate it	3	1.25
	g) Are you sure? If you don't mind that would be really kind	3	1.25
<b>Q.N 12</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Office mate</b>		
	b) Thank you (name) I really appreciate it	4	1.6
Total		97	40.14

## APPENDIX - II

### Temperate Forms of Expressing Thanks in English

Q.N.	Exponents used among friends	F	%
<b>1</b>	a) Cheess did you enjoy it?	2	0.83
	b) Thank you, did you enjoy it?	3	1.25
	d) Thanks was it useful?	4	1.6
	f) Thanks	6	2.5
<b>2.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>		
	b) Thanks, when is it?	5	2.08
<b>3.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers.</b>		
	a) Thank you	4	1.6
	c) thanks	3	1.25
	e) Thanks for the light	4	1.6
<b>4.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) Thanks a lot	3	1.25
	b) Thanks	3	1.25
	c) Thank you	4	1.6
	d) Great chess	2	0.83
<b>5.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers.</b>		
	d) Thanks a lot	2	0.83
	f) Thanks for your help	4	1.6
<b>6.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friend.</b>		
	a) Great! you are a life sever	1	0.41
	c) Thank God! I thought I'd lost it	3	1.25
	e) Thank God for that	2	0.83

<b>7.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers couple.</b>		
	d) Thanks a lot	3	1.25
<b>8.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	c) Thank you	2	0.83
<b>9.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	b) Thank you	4	1.6
	d) Great minds think alike	1	0.41
	f) thanks for opening the window	4	1.6
<b>10.</b>	<b>Exponents used among Teacher-students</b>		
	b) Smile	4	1.6
	e) Thanks	3	1.25
<b>11.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	a) That's kind! Thank you	2	0.83
	c) Thank you so much	4	1.6
	d) That would be great, thanks	3	1.25
<b>12.</b>	<b>Exponents used among office-mates.</b>		
	d) Great I owe you one!	1	0.83
	e) Thanks for helping me out	2	0.83
	f) Thanks for your help	3	1.25
	g) Thanks for star. Thank you so much	1	0.83
	b) Great thanks a lot.	4	1.6
	Total	96	40%

## APPENDIX - III

### Quite Informal Forms of Expressing Thanks in English

Q.No.	Exponents used among friends	F	%
1.	c) Cheers	2	0.83
2.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b> a) Sorry! I won't be able to make it c) When is it	1 2	0.83 0.83
3.	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b> b) could I have a light please d) Cheers	2 2	0.83 0.83
4.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b> e) Great. I needed that	2	0.83
5.	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b> a) Thank you	5	2.08
6.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b> b) That's fantastic! Thanks	5	2.08
7.	<b>Exponents used among Strangers</b> a) Thank you c) Thanks	3 2	1.28 0.83
8.	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b> a) Hey give me that back you thief f) Thanks	1 4	0.41 0.6
9.	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b> a) That's better. I was going to do that e) Good idea g) Phew, that's better.	2 2 2	0.83 0.83 0.83
10.	<b>Exponents used among teacher and students</b> a) Piece of cake	1	0.41
11.	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b> f) Take a handle each. Thanks you very much.	2	0.83
12.	<b>Exponents used among office mates</b> a) Thanks a million c) Thank you. Are you sure you're not too busy?	3 2	1.25 0.83
<b>Total</b>		45	18

## APPENDIX -IV

### Highly Formal Forms of Expressing Congratulations in English Language

<b>Q.N 13</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Strangers</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	a) Wow. That's fantastic. Well done!	2	0.83
	e) Congratulations on finishing your book	3	1.25
<b>Q.N 14</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Neighbour daughters</b>		
	c) Well done! You must be relieved to have finished. I bet your parents are proud of you. What are you going to do now?	1	0.41
	f) Congratulations on finishing your studies. What are your plans now?	2	0.83
<b>Q.N 16</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Friends</b>		
	f) Congratulations on your marks for the exam you must be very pleased	2	0.83
	g) Congratulations: Well done! good for you?	4	1.6
<b>Q. N 19</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Friends</b>		
	f) Congratulations. S/He is so cute	3	1.25
<b>Q.N. 20</b>	<b>Exponents used Among Friends</b>		
	c) Congratulations. How is married life? I hope both of you are very happy.	1	0.41
Total		18	11.25



## APPENDIX - V

### Temperate Form of Expressing Congratulations in English

<b>13.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>	F	%
	f) Congratulations what's the about	4	1.6
	b) Congratulations can you tell me more about new book	2	0.83
	g) Congratulations	4	1.6
<b>14.</b>	<b>Exponents Used among Neighbour daughter</b>		
	b) Well done! what will you do now	3	1.25
	h) Congratulations on graduating	3	1.25
<b>15.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	b) Well! What kind of care did you win.	1	0.41
	c) Wow! Well done: can I see it?	2	0.53
	e) Well done!	3	1.25
	h) Congratulations to you	5	2.08
<b>16.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) Well done	2	0.83
	b) Congratulations	3	1.25
	e) That's wondered news	3	1.25
<b>17.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	e) well done	4	1.6
	d) Congratulations. That's so exciting	5	2.08

	e) Well done, when go you plan to go	3	1.25
<b>18.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) Well done	4	1.6
	c) Congratulations on winning	5	2.08
	d) Well done! Is there a prize	3	1.25
	e) Well done you were amazing	2	0.83
<b>19.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) Congratulations	4	1.6
	c) Congratulations. He/She is beautiful?	3	2.5
	e) Congratulations what is it? A boy or girls?	2	0.83
	f) Congratulations. He/she is cute.	3	1.25
	g) Congratulations. How are you?	3	1.25
<b>20.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) Congratulations	6	2.5
	d) Wonderful news: I wish you well	2	0.83
	f) Congratulations. I'm so happy for you.	3	1.21
	Total	87	54.35

## APPENDIX VI

### Quite Informal Form of Expressing Congratulation in English

Q.N.	Exponents used among friends	F	%
13.	c) oh! really? tell me about it	3	1.25
	b) What's it about?	2	0.83
14.	<b>Exponents used among neighbour daughter.</b>		
	a) Good day doctor	1	0.41
	d) Congratulations	5	2.08
	e) Hey, wel come back: How are you doing?	3	1.25
	g) So, what are your plans?	2	0.83
15.	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>		
	a) how! Brilliant. You are soluary	3	1.25
	d) Qhat did you sing?	1	0.41
	f) How! Amazing what is it?	3	1.25
	g) You are very lucky	2	0.83
16.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	c) congratulations	4	1.6
	d) How, that's brilliant	2	0.3
17.	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>		
	a) Great news	2	0.83
	b) How exciting! when will you go?	3	1.25
	f) That's great news for you	3	1.25
18	<b>Exponents used among friend.</b>		
	b) Fantastic you did good!	3	1.25
19	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>		
	d) Who is the father?	1	0.43
	h) That's absolutely wonderful	2	0.83
20	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>		
	b) How is married life?	3	1.25
	e) Hey: great to see you, how is married life treating you?	3	1.25
	g) Really? Who is lucky lady or guy?	2	0.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>33.12</b>

## APPENDIX - VII

### Total Highly Formal Form of Expressing Thanks in Nepali

Q.No.	Exponents used among friends.	F	%
1.	d) यहाँले समय अगावै ल्याईदिनु भएकोमा म आभारी छु ।	2	0.27
	e) तपाईंको मितव्यही व्यवहारबाट म अत्यन्तै हर्षित छु ।	2	0.27
2.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	d) म प्रतिको सम्मान र स्नेह प्रति आभार	3	0.41
	e) म प्रतिको अनुराग र सदभावको लागि धन्यवाद	1	0.13
	f) तपाईंको आमन्त्रणको लागी धन्यवाद	3	0.41
	P) घरायसी शुभकार्यमा बोलाउनु भयो । म अवश्य आउने छु ।	2	0.27
3.	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	d) यहाँ प्रति म आभारी छु	5	0.69
	g) चुरोट खाने बानी त राम्रो होइन तर सलाइ दिएर सहयोग गरेकोमा सहयोगी भावनाको कदर गर्छु ।	2	0.27
4.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) तपाईंको सहयोगका लागि म आभारी छु	3	0.41
	c) अहो एकदमै धन्यवाद छ है । कस्तो तिर्खा लागी रहेको थियो	3	0.41
	e) आत्माबाट धन्यवाद	2	0.27
	f) चाहाना र आवश्यकतालाई बुझेकोमा धन्यवाद	1	0.13
	h) धन्यवाद तपाईंको हार्दिकताको लागि	2	0.27
	i) प्यास मेटाईदिनु भएकोमा धन्यवाद भगवानले तपाईंको भलो गरुन	1	0.13
	q) उचित सत्कारको लागि सम्पूर्ण सम्मान	1	0.13
	r) तपाईंको सहयोगको म आभारी छु	2	0.27
5.	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	d) तपाईंको सहयोगी व्यवहारको म कदर गर्दछु	5	0.69
	e) तपाईंको सहयोग मेरो कार्यसफलताको कारक बन्ने	2	0.27

	f) धन्यवाद सहयोग प्रती आभार व्यक्त गर्दछु	4	0.55
	j) सहिवाटो देखाएकोमा म तपाईंको उदार भावनाको कदर गर्दछु	2	0.27
	k) हजुरको इमान्दारीताको म कदर गर्दछु	3	0.41
<b>6.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	h) म तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद नदिइ रहन सक्दीन	2	0.27
	p) तपाईंको सहयोगको विन्ती म आभारी छु	6	0.83
	q) मेरो चिन्ता दुर गराई दिनु भयो म यहाँ प्रती कृतज्ञ छु	4	0.55
	t) कृतज्ञ छु	2	0.27
<b>7</b>	<b>Exponents used among stranger couples</b>		
	a) म आभारी छु	5	0.69
	f) तपाईंहरूको सहयोग प्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दछु	4	0.55
	l) धन्यवाद भगवानले तपाईंहरूको कल्याण गरुन	5	0.69
	n) तपाईंहरूको हार्दिक स्वच्छन्दता र खल्लापनका लागि धन्यवाद	1	0.13
<b>8</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	a) तपाईंको विश्वसिलोपनको नमुना देखेर म प्रभावित भए	1	0.13
	n) खै कुन शब्दले म आभार प्रकट गरु	4	0.55
<b>9</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	d) म आभारी छु	2	0.27
	j) सहयोगी भावनाको कदर गर्दछु	5	0.69
	k) मेरो मनोकामना पुरा गरिदिनु हुने तपाईंलाई धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद	6	0.83
	q) मेरो मनोविज्ञान बुझिदिनु भएकोमा आभार प्रकट गर्दछु	3	0.41
<b>10</b>	<b>Exponents used among teacher and students</b>		
	h) शिक्षकले दिएको असल वाटोको परिणाम हो ।	4	0.55
	i) हजुरको यो प्रशंसालाई आत्मसाथ गर्दै हजुरको विश्वासलाई अरु बढाउने छु ।	5	0.69

	k) शिक्षकको प्रशंसा प्रती आभार व्यक्त गर्दछु ।	4	0.55
	n) यहाँको प्रशंसा मेरो प्रेरणाको स्रोत बन्दछ ।	4	0.55
<b>11.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	i) सहयोग, इमान्दार भावनाको सम्मान गर्दछु ।	3	0.41
	k) सहयोगको लागि म आभारी हुनेछु ।	4	0.55
	l) आत्मिय सहयोगको लागि धन्यवाद ।	1	0.13
<b>12.</b>	<b>Exponents used among office - mates</b>		
	a) अहो । सर म तपाईंको सहयोगी भावना प्रति आभारी छु ।	4	0.55
	f) हे भगवान, धन्य मेरो साथीलाई सहयोगी बनाएछौ, म ति साथीलाई भगवान सम्झेर धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।	3	0.41
	h) सहयोगको, प्रस्तावको लागि कृतज्ञ छु ।	3	0.41
	i) म तपाईं देखि धेरै कृतज्ञ छु ।	3	0.41
	k) तपाईंको सहयोग प्रति म आभारी छु ।	7	2.91
	o) सहयोग प्रति हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्दछु ।	3	0.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>20.32</b>

## APPENDIX – VIII

### Total Temperate Forms of Expressing Thanks in Nepali

S.No.	Exponents used among Friends	F	%
1	e) फेरि पनि आवश्यक परे सम्झीनु होला ।	4	0.55
	f) चाडो ल्याइदिनु भएकोमा धन्यवाद ।	2	0.27
	g) धन्यवाद, किताव । फिर्ता गर्नु भएकोमा ।	3	0.41
	h) पढी सक्यौ ? धन्यवाद ।	2	0.27
	i) समयमा किताव बुझाएकोमा साथीलाई धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।	5	0.69
	m) समयमै फिर्ता दिनु भएकोमा धन्यवाद ।	3	0.41
	n) तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद ।	7	2.91
	q) धन्यवाद कति छिटो ल्याउनु भयो त?	5	0.69
	r) ओहो धन्यवाद । किन त आजै फिर्ता साथीले पैलाएको असल बाटोको कदर साथै शुभकामना दिन्छु ।	4	0.55
	s) धन्यवाद ।	2	0.27
2.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) धन्यवाद ।	6	0.83
	c) धन्यवाद अनि वधाई छु है बाबु बनेकोमा	4	0.55
	g) धन्यवाद म अवश्य पाल्ने छु	3	0.41
	h) मलाई आमन्त्रण गर्नु भएकोमा धन्यवाद ।	4	0.55
	l) छोराको जन्मको शुभकामना । व्यक्त गर्दछु ।	2	0.27
	n) धन्यवाद आउछु नी	3	0.41
	o) बोलावटको लागि धन्यवाद । म अवश्य आउने छु ।	2	0.27
	p) धन्यवाद म आउने छु	5	0.69
	r) अवश्य आउने छु ।	3.	0.41
	s) यहाँको निमन्त्रणालाई म स्विकार गर्नेछु ।	4	0.55
	t) ठिकै छ आउला नि त अनि धन्यवाद पनि तपाईंलाई	3	0.41
3.	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	a) हार्दिक धन्यवाद ।	7	2.91
	b) माफ गर्नु होला दुःख दिए	6	0.83

	c) यहाँलाई धन्यवाद छ ।	8	1.66
	e) सहयोगका लागि धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद ।	5	0.83
	f) धन्यवाद ।	11	4.5
	h) तपाईंको सहयोगका लागि धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद ।	5	0.69
	i) धन्यवाद । सलाई मात्र दिदा हुन्थ्यो अब सल्लाह नै सहयोग गर्नु भो ।	1	0.13
	j) धन्यवाद है त ।	5	0.69
<b>4.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	b) धन्यवाद पानी ल्याएकोमा	5	0.69
	g) सहायताको निम्ती धन्यवाद	3	10.69
	j) चिसो पानी खुवाएकोमा साथीलाई धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।	1	0.13
	k) समस्या बुझिदिनु भएकोमा धन्यवाद ।	2	0.27
	l) तपाईं त मनोवैज्ञानिक पो हुनु हुदो रहेछ ।	3	0.41
	o) धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद	7	2.91
	t) क्या चिसो पानी रै छ । तपाईंलाई मुरी मुरी धन्यवाद ।	4	.55
<b>5.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	a) तपाईंको भलोहोस् ।	3	.41
	b) धन्यवाद	8	1.11
	c) सहयोगका निम्ती धन्यवाद	6	0.83
	l) धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद	8	1.11
	k) बाटो देखाई सहयोग गर्नु भएकोमा यहाँलाई धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद ।	5	0.69
	m) धन्यवाद । म धेरैमा एतातिर आए बाटो पनि अर्कै अर्कै पो लाग्यो ।	1	0.13
	n) ल हजुर तपाईंलाई धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद ।	4	0.55
	o) ल त बा म लागे, बाटो बताउनु भयो धन्यवाद ।	3	0.41
<b>6</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) साह्रै धेरै धन्यवाद सर मेरो ठूलो काम बन्यो ।	5	0.69



	g) धन्यवाद ।	8	1.11
	i) पर्स भेटिएकोमा धेरै खुसि छु र यो खबर सुनाउनु हुने तपाईंलाई पनि धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद ।	2	0.27
	l) Thanks God ! अनि तिमीलाई पनि धन्यवाद ।	3	0.41
	m) हो र ? धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद तपाईंलाई	4	0.55
	o) भेट्नु भएकोमा धन्यवाद, सुरक्षित राख्नु है ।	1	0.13
	s) भगवानले तपाईंलाई सहयोग गरुन् ।	2	0.27
<b>7.</b>	<b>Expennents used among stranger couples</b>		
	c) म पनि यहाँहरुलाई कुनै सहयोग गर्न सक्छु ?	3	0.41
	i) हजुरहरु प्रति आभारी छु ।	6	0.83
	j) बुढा जोडीले देखाएको सहयोगी भावनाको सम्मान गर्दछु ।	1	0.13
	k) धन्यवाद ।	8	1.11
	m) बुढा बुढीहरुको सहयोगी हृदयलाई मुरी मुरी धन्यवाद ।	3	0.41
	q) सहयोगका लागि धन्यवाद ।	6	0.83
	o) राम्रो संग राखी दिनुहोस् है धन्यवाद	4	0.55
<b>8.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	b) धन्यवाद हजुर	4	0.55
	c) अहो साथी । धन्यवाद छ सहयोग गरेकोमा	4	0.55
	e) यहाँको सेवागत भावनालाई धन्यवाद	3	0.41
	f) मित्रवत धन्यवाद	4	0.55
	g) धन्यवाद	9	
	h) धन्यवाद । हजुरको भलो होस ।	4	0.55
	i) सहयोगको लागि भलो होस्	5	0.69
	k) हृदयदेखि धन्यवाद तपाईंलाई	4	0.55
	l) ए स्वसेछ पो । दुःख पो भो क्यारे	2	0.27
	m) धेरै धन्यवाद, म तपाईंलाई कहिल्यै विर्सने छैन् ।	3	0.41
	o) माफ गर्नु होला, दुःख पाउनु भयो	3	0.41

	p) ए मै टिप्ने थिएनी किन दुःख गर्नु भाको ?	5	0.69
<b>9.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strengers.</b>		
	a) आहाँ, म भन्न खोज्दै थिए । धन्यवाद ।	3	0.41
	b) धन्यवाद, म खोल्न खोज्दै थिए ।	4	0.55
	c) मेरो अन्तर इच्छा पुरागरी दिनु भएकोमा धन्यवाद	3	.41
	e) ओहो साथी मनको कुरा बुझिदिनु भो धन्यवाद ।	2	0.27
	f) भ्याल खोल्नु भएकोमा धन्यवाद	6	0.83
	i) धन्यवाद कस्तो ठिक समयमा खोल्नु भयो	2	0.27
	l) धन्यवाद	7	2.91
	n) म आफै खोल्न लागेथे हजुरले आफै खोल्नु भयो धन्यवाद ।	3	0.41
	o) धन्यवाद । मनकै कुरा बुझे जस्तो पो लाग्यो त ।	3	0.41
	p) ल है तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद ।	4	0.55
<b>10.</b>	<b>Exponents used among Teachers and Students</b>		
	a) मेरो अहो भाग्य सर	3	0.41
	b) गरुको कृपा	2	0.27
	c) धन्यवाद सर	10	1.38
	d) धन्यवाद सर । यस्तै गरी परिक्षामा प्रश्नको हल गरे भने कति जति नम्वर को अपेक्षा सकिएला ?	2	.27
	f) प्रशंसा गर्नु विद्यार्थीको लागि पुरस्कार हो जसले अनुशासित बनाउँछ ।	5	0.69
	g) धन्यवाद गुरु ।	5	0.69
	j) फिस्स हास्छु मात्र	4	
	l) हवस् हजुर । अझ प्रयास गर्ने छु ।	5	0.69
	m) सर, तपाईंबाट म अझ बढी हौसलाको अपेक्षा गर्दछु ।	4	0.55
<b>11.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>		
	a) अवश्य । तपाईंलाई धेरै धन्यवाद	2	0.27
	b) सहयोगका लागि धन्यवाद	4	0.55

	c) सहयोग गर्ने इच्छा व्यक्त गर्नु भएकोमा धन्यवाद ।	2	0.27
	d) तपाईंको हृदय वास्तवमै उदार छ ।	1	0.13
	e) सक्नु हुन्छ ? सहयोगका लागि धन्यवाद	2	0.27
	f) भन्नु भएकोमा धन्यवाद तर म आफै बोकी हाल्छुनि ।	6	0.83
	h) म आफै बोकी हाल्छु नि हजुरलाई किन दुःख	5	0.69
	j) तपाईंको सहयोगको भावनाको लागि धन्यवाद ।	5	0.69
	m) पर्देन म लगीहाल्छु ।	6	0.83
	o) भयो भो, कति दुःख पाउनु हुन्छ र ?	3	0.41
	p) यहाँलाई कष्ट त हुदैन ?	2	0.27
	q) अहो हजुर ठिक छ म सक्छु	3	0.41
	r) हैन हैन मै लगिहाल्छु नि उती नजीकै हो	4	0.35
<b>12.</b>	<b>Exponents used among office mates</b>		
	b) तपाईंको म ऋणी भए	2	0.27
	c) धन्यवाद है साथी धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद	5	0.69
	d) धन्यवाद छ । एकदमै अछिरोमा परेको थिए	4	0.55
	g) सहयोगका निम्ती धन्यवाद	7	2.91
	j) काम प्रती सहयोग गर्ने भावना देखाएकोमा साथीको सहयोग भावनाको कदर गर्दछु	1	0.13
	l) वाह तिमी र तिम्रो महानतालाई धन्यवाद	3	0.41
	m) म धेरै खुसि भए सहयोग गर्छु भनेकोमा धन्यवाद	2	0.27
	q) तपाइलाई आवश्यक परेको वेला म पनि सहयोग गर्न पाऊ	3	0.41
	r) कस्तो सहयोगी मान्छे हजुर त ।	2	0.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>61.25</b>

## APPENDIX -IX

### Total Quite Informal Form of Expressing Thanks in Nepali

<b>1</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	a) पढेर सक्नु भयो र ?	2	0.27
	b) धन्यवाद तर किन छिटो फिर्ता गरेको त	3	0.41
	i) पढी सक्यौ कि नपढी ल्यायौ त ?	1	0.13
	j) अरे । किन छिटै ल्याइदियौ त पढिसक्यौ ।	4	0.55
	k) किताब त राम्ररी छिचोले नि ?	3	0.41
	o) तपाईंले चाहेको विषयवस्तु भेट्नु भएन ?	1	0.13
	p) किन चाडै फिर्ता गरेको ? अली पढ्नु पर्छनी	3	0.41
	t) आजै ल्याइयो ?	2	0.27
<b>2.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>		
	b) हजुर, हुन्छ नि त म आउँला ।	4	0.55
	j) समय मिल्यो भने आउँला नि ।	1	0.13
	k) निम्तोको लागि धन्यवाद ।	2	0.27
	m) हुन्छ आउँला नि ।	2	0.27
<b>3.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>	4	0.55
	k) धेरै राम्रो गर्नु भो यार ।		
<b>4.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	d) चिसो पानी टुक्राइएकोमा धन्यवाद	1	0.13
	m) धन्यवाद । क्या शितल भयो	3	0.41
	n) धन्यवाद ।	10	3.33
	p) पूण्य प्राप्ती गर्नु होला ।	2	0.27

	s) तपाईंको धर्म कमाउनु भयो ।	2	0.27
<b>5.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers.</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	g) हुन्छ । ल त छुटौ है ।	1	0.13
	h) धन्यवाद वाटोको जानकारी गराउनु भएकोमा	3	0.41
	i) कति सहयोगी मान्छे है काठमाडौंका यति राम्ररी वाटो बताई दिने	1	0.13
	p) ठिक छ ।	1	0.13
<b>6.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	b) अहो । तिम्रो यो गुण त कहिल्यै भुल्दीन यार ।	3	0.41
	c) अहो कति खुसिको कुरा सुनायो । त्यसमा मेरो अमूल्य कागज पनि थिए । भेटियो हगी धन्यवाद तिमीलाई ।	2	0.27
	d) पर्स भेटियो मात्रै भन्छसकी छ पनि, यदि छ भने तँलाई मुरीका मुरी धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।	2	0.27
	e) कहाँ हराएको हो र ? जो नभेटिन सक्छ ।	1	0.13
	f) एउटा मित्रले अर्को मित्रलाई गर्नुपनि सहयोग गरेकोमा धन्यवाद ।	1	0.13
	j) पर्स भेटिएको खुशि व्यक्त गर्दछु ।	3	0.41
	k) खुशी लाग्यो हजुरले भेटाइदिनु भयो ?	2	0.27
	n) ठिक छ म लिन आउछु ।	2	0.27
	r) ए हो ? कहाँ थियो ?	3	0.41
	u) हो र कहाँ ? मलाई त भेटिन्छ जस्तै लाग्दैथ्यो	2	0.27
<b>7</b>	<b>Exponents used among Stranger Couples</b>		
	b) म छिटै आउने छु ।	2	0.27
	d) तपाईंहरुले पूण्य कमाउनु भयो ।	2	0.27
	e) राम्रो संग हेरि दिनुहोस् ल ?	3	0.41

	g) धन्न वाटोमा तपाईंहरुसंग भेट भयो धन्यवाद तपाईंहरुलाई ।	3	0.41
	n) Please ! यति सहयोग गरिदिनुहोस् न है कतै तपाईंहरुलाई समस्या त पर्दैन ?	1	0.13
	r) ल त राम्रोसंग हुनुहोस् म आईहाल्छु	2	0.27
<b>8</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	d) साहै सोझा मान्छे रहेछन् यो ठाउँमा, धेरै, सहयोगी मान्छे ।	2	0.27
	j) भरेको सामान उठाएर सहयोग गरेकोमा धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।	3	0.41
<b>9.</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers.</b>		
	g) हो । अलीक खुल्लुहोस् ल ?	2	0.27
	h) कस्तो गर्मी भएको थियो । मनको कुरा जान्नु भयो त ।	2	0.27
	m) संयोग हुन्छ । जुन समस्या म संग मिल्छ ।	1	0.13
	r) धेरै ठूलो सहयोग सर ।	2	0.27
<b>11</b>	<b>Exponents used among strengers</b>		
	9) हैन ठिकै छ, पढैन ल ।	3	0.41
	n) धन्यवाद । अवस्य नै सहयोग गर्न सक्नु हुन्छ ।	4	0.55
<b>12.</b>	<b>Exponents used among office mates</b>		
	e) प्रतिवेदन लेख्न सक्नु हुन्छ । यो त गाह्रो काम हो नी सक्छौं भने धन्यवाद ।	1	0.13
	n) राम्ररी हेरिदिनुहोस् है ।	1	0.13
	p) राष्ट्रलाई तपाईंजस्ता ब्यक्तिको खाचो छ ।	1	0.13
	s) अहो । यस्तो सहयोगी मान्छेकहाँ भेट्नु	3	0.41
	t) वा तपाईं जस्तो मान्छे त मैले देखेकै थिएन ।	3	0.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>17.00</b>

## APPENDIX – X

### Total Highly Formal Forms of Expressing Congratulations in Nepali

S.No.	Exponents used among strangers	F	%
13.	i) तपाईंलाई बधाई छ । तपाईंबाट सिर्जित अब पनि उत्कृष्ट कृति अध्ययन गर्न पाऊ	4	0.83
	p) बधाई छ , अनि सफलताको कामना पनि । हजुरको पुस्तकले शैक्षिक जगतमा सम्लग्न सम्पूर्ण ब्यक्तित्वको हृदयलाई खुशी गर्न सकोस ।	4	0.83
14	<b>Exponents used among Neighbour daughters</b>		
	c) असल डाक्टर बनेर देश र नागरिकको सेवामा समर्पित हुनुहोस् है ।	3	0.62
	o) तपाईंका पाइला प्रगतितर्फ लम्कीदै जाऊन ।	3	0.62
15.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	k) उच्च अंक हासिल गरेर एस. एल. सी. उत्तीर्ण गर्नु भएकोमा यहाँलाई धेरै धेरै बधाई छ ।	3	0.62
16.	<b>Expenents used among friends</b>		
	d) यो एउटा सुरुवात हो । जसले तिमीलाई सम्मान दिएको छ । यसलाई भन्याङ्ग बनाएर देशको जिम्मेवार नागरिक बन	1	0.20
	h) साथीले पैलाएको असल बाटोको कदर साथै शुभकामना दिन्छु ।	1	0.20
20	<b>Exponetns used among friends.</b>		
	a) ल साथी बधाई छ अनि सुखद दाम्पत्य जीवनको शुभकामना	11	2.29
	c) आश्चर्यको धन्यावाद दिदै जीवनलाई समसामहिक र तत्कालीन परिस्थितिको स्थितिलाई बुझेर एक अर्कोको विचार साँटा -साट गरि दाम्पतीय जीवन सुखमयको कामना गर्दछु ।	1	0.20
	d) जीवन एउटा गाँठो हो , जसलाई फुशिकन नदेऊ । भावना साटासाट गर र परिवारको विचारमा सहमत भएर दाम्पत्य जीवन बेथित गर ।	1	0.20
	f) यहाँहरु दुवैलाई धेरै धेरै बधाई छ । तपाईंको सुखद दाम्पत्य जीवनको हार्दिक शुभकामना पनि	6	1.25
	<b>Total</b>	37	7.7

## APPENDIX - XI

### Total Temperate Form of Expressing Congratulations in Nepali

13	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	c) तपाईंको पुस्तक थप पुस्तक लेखनको लागी प्रेरणाको श्रोत बनोस	4	0.83
	d) तपाईंका पुस्तकहरु समाजको यर्थात बोल्छन नया पुस्तक म अवस्य पढ्ने छु ।	4	0.83
	e) तपाईंको कृतीले सबैको मन जीतोस	3	0.62
	f) सफलताको शुभकामना । के म पनि सो पुस्तक पढ्न सक्छु ?	2	0.41
	h) पुस्तक निकाल्नु भएको रहेछ । साहित्य तर्फ मेरो रुचि भएकोले अवस्य पढ्ने छु ।	1	0.20
	j) तपाईंको पुस्तकको उच्च मुल्याङ्कन होस	3	0.62
	m) जानकारीको लागी धन्यवाद । साथै बधाई छ अझ अव पनि नयाँ कृतिहरु सृजना गर्दै जानुहोला	5	1.04
	n) तपाईंलाई बधाई तथा शुभकामना	6	1.25
	o) तपाईंको पुस्तक हेरेथे, लेखक कस्तो छ भन्ने जिज्ञासा थियो तर आज भेट नै भयो	1	0.20
	q) ल तपाईंलाई शुभकामना, अरु पुस्तक पनि निकाल्नु होला है ?	4	0.83
	r) तपाईंको पुस्तकले सफलताको चुली टेकोस	3	0.62
	s) साह्रै प्रसंसनिय सर	4	0.83
14	<b>Exponents used among neighbour daughters</b>	<b>F</b>	
	a) तिमिले बधाई छ है ।	10	2.08
	b) आहो नानु बधाई छ है । अव अध्ययनालाई कसरी अगाडि बढाउने सोचमा छौ ।	2	0.41
	e) आफ्नो अध्ययन कार्यलाई प्रयोगात्मक रुपमा सेवा गरि	2	0.41



	जीवनवार नागरिक वन		
	f) वधाई छ तिम्रो सफलताको निम्ती	9	1.87
	g) अध्ययन पूरा गर्नु भएकोमा धेरै धेरै वधाई छ ।	4	0.83
	h) छोरीले पनि ओषधि विज्ञान पढेर प्रगति गरेकोमा खुसि व्यक्त गर्दछु ।	3	0.62
	i) हजुरले प्राप्त गरेको ज्ञानलाई आफ्नै गाउँमा प्रयोग गर्नुहोला ।	2	0.41
	j) तिम्रो अग्र जीवनको शुभकामना छ है ।	1	0.20
	m) आहो नानु धन्यवाद कै प्रगती गर्दै जानु ल ।	2	0.41
	n) तपाईंको भावी जीवनमा अभै सफलता मिलोस	4	0.83
	p) वधाइ छ । अभै उन्नती गर्दै जानु	6	1.25
	q) धेरै वधाइ छ । यति सानै उमेरमा तिमिले गरेको उपलब्धिलाई अभै शुभकामना पनि आउदो दिनलाई	3	0.62
<b>15</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) धेरै धेरै वधाई र शुभकामना पनि	11	2.29
	b) वधाई छ ।	8	1.6
	c) आगामी दिनमा अभै सफल हुदै जानु	3	0.62
	e) राम्रो संग उर्तीण गरेकोमा वधाई छ ।	4	0.83
	f) वधाई छ, आई.ए. मा अभै धेरै ल्याउनु ल ।	5	1.04
	g) वधाइ छ, कै राम्रो गर्नु ल ।	4	0.83
	j) भै राम्रो प्रगति गर्दैजान सल्लाह दिनका साथै धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।	1	.20
	l) अहो मित्र धेरै धेरै वधाइ छ । साच्चै राम्रो गर्नु भएछ नि ?	1	.20
	m) उच्च सफलताको निम्ति वधाई	2	.41
	n) अभ प्रगतीको बाटोमा गए अध्ययनलाई माथील्लो तहमा पनि विशिष्ट बनाऊ	1	.20

	o) शिक्षा लिने क्रममा तिमिले माथि पनि यस्तै स्तर कायम गरि देश विकास गर्नु पर्छ	1	0.20
	p) बधाई छ । अब उच्च शिक्षामा पनि यस्तै अड्न ल्याउनु है ।	5	1.04
	q) बधाई छ साथी उत्कृष्ट अंक प्राप्त गर्न सफल भएकोमा । अनि अब बसाई कता र अध्ययनलाई कसरी अगाडि बढाउदै छौ त ?	1	0.20
	r) ल साथी पास भएकोमा बधाई छ । अबै प्रगती गर्नु	2	0.41
<b>16</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	a) साथी धेरै धेरै बधाई है ।	9	1.87
	b) बधाई छ । कार नै हात पार्न सफल भए पछि त हामी साथीभाईलाई गजब भयो नि ।	1	0.20
	c) बधाई छ । कहिले यति ठूलो गायक बनेछौ मलाई त थाहा पनि थिएन ।	1	20
	f) मुरी मुरी बधाई छ ।	8	16
	g) बधाई छ ।	12	2.5
	j) तपाईलाई बधाईछ , तपाई त कस्तो लक्की हुनु हुदो रहेछ ।	4	0.83
	m) बधाई छ । अबै अरु सफलताको कामना	5	1.05
	p) कलाकारिता जीवन अब सफल बन्दै जाओस ।	3	0.62
<b>17.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	a) ल बधाई छ ।	7	1.45
	b) बधाई छ । तिम्रो त भाग्य खुलेछ ।	5	1.04
	c) प्रवासी जीवन सफल रहोस	6	1.25
	e) हामीलाई पनि सम्झनु ल ।	2	0.41
	f) बधाई छ साथै शुभयात्रा पनि अहिले नै	4	.83
	i) तिम्रीलाई धेरै बधाई छ । अनि कहिलेतिर लाग्ने ?	1	.20

	k) वधाई छ तर नेपाल र नेपालीहरुलाई चाहि नभुल्नु है ।	2	.41
	l) साथीको भाग्यको कदर गर्दै प्रवेशज्ञा प्राप्त गरेको मा खुशी व्यक्त गर्दछु ।	3	.62
	m) भर्खर पास गर्नु भएकोमा वधाई छ र अमेरिकामा तपाईंको शुखद भविश्यको लागि शुभकामना पनि ।	4	.83
	n) वधाई छ तपाईंको जीतका लागि	1	.20
	p) सफलतामा धन्यवाद दिए पनि आफ्नो देशको माया र संरक्षणमा नअलगीनु	2	.41
	q) नेपाललार्य माया मारेर अमेरिका जाने हैन ? न्यास्रो लाग्दैछ ।	1	.20
	r) वधाई छ छिटो -छिटो अमेरिका जानु अनि राम्रो प्रगती गरेर कहिले काहि हामीलाई पनि सम्भन्नु ।	2	.41
<b>18</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	a) ल वधाई छ , अबै प्रगती गर्नु पछ है?	5	1.04
	b) वधाई छ है वधाई । हेर्दा दुब्लो पातलो भए पनि टाठो ची खुव छस खुशि लाग्यो ।	2	.40
	d) यो क्रमको सिलसिला निरुन्तर रहोस ।	2	.41
	f) सफलताको निम्ती वधाई छ ।	8	1.6
	g) धेरै धेरै वधाई छ । तपाईंको सफलता नै हाम्रो सफलता हो ।	4	.82
	h) प्रथम पुरस्कार र हात पारेकामा धेरै -धेरै वधाई छ ।	5	1.04
	i) साथीलाई प्रगती गरेकोमा शुभकामना दिन चाहन्छु ।	6	1.25
	j) वधाई छ यार ।	5	1.04
	l) वधाई अनि अरु सफलताको शुभकामना	10	2.08
<b>19.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>	<b>%</b>	
	a) वधाई छ ।	7	1.45
	c) नवजीवनसँगै आगामी दिन अब सुखद होस्	2	0.41

	d) सन्तानलाभ खुस लाभ	1	0.20
	e) वधार्इ छ है छोराको बाबु वनेकोमा	4	0.83
	g) छोरा कि छोरी हो? वधार्इ छ ।	7	1.45
	h) आमा वन्नु भएकोमा वधार्इ छ ।	5	1.04
	i) वच्चाको सु-स्वस्थो कामना गर्दछु ।	4	0.83
	j) वधार्इ छ मित्र बाबु वनेछौ ।	6	1.25
	k) पुत्र पुत्री प्राप्तीको वधार्इ ।	5	13.04
	o) वधार्इ छ । बाबु वनेकोमा अनि बच्चा र आमाको स्वास्थ्य स्थिति कस्तो छ त ?	2	0.41
	p) अहो । ल बाबु वनेकोमा वधार्इ छ वधार्इ ।	4	0.83
20.	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	b) सुखद दाम्पत्य जीवनको शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु ।	7	1.45
	e) विवाहको लागि वधार्इ तथा सुखद दाम्पत्य जीवनको लागि शुभकामना ।	5	1.04
	g) तपाईंहरुको नवजोडी दिर्गकाल सम्म रहिरहोस भन्ने शुभकामना दिन्छु ।	2	.41
	h) ल वैवाहिक जीवनको शुभकामना अनि वधार्इ पनि ल ।	3	0.62
	i) कहिले विवाह गरिएछ ? भोज नखुवाउने ? वधार्इ र शुभकामना छ सफल दाम्पत्य जीवनको ।	2	0.41
	k) सुखद दाम्पत्य जीवनको हार्दिक मंगलमय शुभकामना ।	4	0.83
	n) वधार्इ छ दाम्पत्य जीवनको ।	8	1.6
<b>Total</b>		345	71.87

## APPENDIX -XII

### Total Quite Informal Form of Expressing Congratulations in Nepali

<b>13</b>	<b>Exponents used among strangers</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	a) ए हो । ? बजारमा कहिले आउछ त ?	2	0.41
	b) ए हो के -को वारेमा लेख्नु भएको छ त ?	3	0.62
	g) खै मैल हेर्न भ्याएको छैन । हेरौला नी ।	1	0.20
	i) अनी हजुरको भर्खरै निस्किएको पुस्तक के को वारेमा छ नी ?	2	0.41
	k) साथीलाई नयाँ नयाँ पुस्तक निकालेर ज्ञान वाड्न सहयोग गर भन्दछु ।	1	0.20
	t) ठिकै छ राम्रो गर्नु भो तर मूल्य चै कति हो ?	2	0.41
	u) धन्यवाद ।	1	0.20
<b>14.</b>	<b>Exponents used among neighbour daughters</b>		
	d) आफ्नो पेशामा सधै इमान्दार रहनु र सेवा को भावना फैलाउनु पैसा तर्फ हैन ।	1	0.20
	k) अहो नानु पढाई सिध्याएछौं हाल के गर्दैछौ त ?	3	0.62
	l) राम्रो गयौ । गाउँको पनि ध्यान दिन्छ्यौ होलानी ?	1	0.20
	r) हैन अब तिमीले गर्न चै के गर्छौ ह ? पढाई त सकेछौ ।	1	0.20
<b>15.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>		
	d) वास्तवमै समाजलाई तपाईजस्ता व्यक्तिको खाँचो छ ।	2	0.41
	h) अहो यार नम्वर त खुब ल्याइछस वधाई छ ।	2	0.41
	i) ओ यार । तलाई धेरै वधाई छ है ।	4	0.83
	s) गरिसयार गरिस धेरै राम्रो गरिस्	1	0.20
<b>16.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	e) मेहनत गर्न नविस्र जसले तिमीलाई जिम्मेवार नागरिक बनाउँछ ।	2	0.41
	i) धेरै खुसिलाग्यो यार Long arrive मा कहिले जप्ने हो वी ।	1	0.20
	k) वधाई छ कार जीतेकोमा स्वरमा तेरो जादु छ यार ।	2	0.41
	l) वा । क्या राम्रो गन्यो। यार	3	0.62
	n) धन्यवाद । हामी पनि चढ्न पाउछौ नि	1	0.20
	o) तपाईले आफ्नो मेहनत अनुसारको फल प्राप्त गर्नु भयो ।	4	0.83
	q) भगवानले गला दिए पछि कसैको केही लाग्दो रैनछ वधाई छ	2	0.41

	तलाई ।		
<b>17.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	d) तपाईं त साह्रै भाग्यमानी पो हुनु हुदोरहेछ ।	3	0.62
	g) ए साच्चै अमेरिका जाने भयो ?	3	0.62
	h) नेपाली सबैले आफ्नो राष्ट्र, संस्कृति भुल्ने भए अब ।	2	0.41
	j) धेरै भाग्यमानी रहेछौं यार । वधाई छ ।	4	0.83
	o) जहाँ भएपनि सधैं भाग्यमा विश्वास नगर कर्म गर ।	1	0.20
	s) ल वधाई छ तिमीलाई हामीलाई चटक्कै माया नमान्नु क्यारे है	3	0.62
	t) तेरो त भाग्य चम्कीयो वरु पूगेर फोन गर्न चाही नबिर्सी ल ।	4	0.83
<b>18.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	c) कूशल खेलाडी बन, ओलम्पिकमा पनि स्वर्ण पदक ल्याउने प्रयास गर ।	3	0.62
	e) आफु जे मा लागेको छ, त्यो निरन्तर रहोस ।	1	0.20
	k) धेरै धेरै धन्यवाद यार ।	3	0.62
	m) कस्तो छिटो दौड्नु हुदोरहेछ ।	2	0.41
	n) कस्तो छिटो दौड्न सकेको ल ल । वधाई छ ।	4	0.83
<b>19.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends</b>		
	b) दुःख पाइस ।	3	0.62
	f) बच्चाको राम्रो ख्याल राख्नु है ।	3	0.62
	i) आफ्नो सन्तानको भविष्य बनाउन सक्ने गरि अभि विचार ।	1	0.20
	m) आफ्नो स्थिति हेरेर अर्को बच्चा न जन्माउन र भएको बच्चाको राम्रो स्याहार र शिक्षा दिन सक ।	2	0.41
	n) वधाई छ पार्टीमा बोलाई हाल्नु	1	0.20
	q) ए सन्तानका पिता तलाई वधाई	3	0.62
<b>20.</b>	<b>Exponents used among friends.</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
	j) क्या छ है खुब जोडी जम्या होलानी ।	2	0.41
	l) ओहो कहिले विहे गर्नु भो ?	3	0.62
	m) ओहो कहिले हो नी ?	2	0.41
	o) के छ नयाँ जीन्दगीको खबर ?	3	0.62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>20.41</b>

## **APPENDIX - XIII**

### **ENGLISH SITUATIONS**

Date:

Dear informants

I am pleased to inform you that this questionnaire has been prepared to draw information for the research work entitled "Thanking and Congratulating in English and Nepali language: A Comparative Study". for the partial fulfillment of M. Ed. Degree in English education under the guidance of Dr. Chandreshwar Mishra, Head Department of English Education, Faculty of Education, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

My aim is to collect information for comparing different ways of expressing 'Thanking and Congratulating in English and Nepali Language. I do hope your responses through the questionnaire will greatly help me in carrying the study and I do assure you that your responses will not be used for any other purpose other than present research work.

I can not help thanking you for your kind co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Arjun Dhakal

Name:

Address:

Age:

Nationality:

Occupation:

Academic Qualification:

Please make responses in a few words or sentences that first come to your mind what would you say in these situations?

1. Four days ago you lent a book to your friend for a week, yesterday he/she returned it to you.

Your response:

.....

2. A friend invites you to come on his/ her son's birthday.

Your response:

.....

3. You want to smoke so you take out a cigarette from the packet. Unfortunately you do not have a match box. The person sitting next to you lights the cigarette for you.

Your response:

.....

4. You are very thirsty; a friend brings you a glass of cold water

Your response:

.....

5. You are going to T.U. Kirtipur from Ratnapark but while walking you forget the way to T.U., you ask a man who is coming from the opposite direction and he gives you the direction to T.U.

Your response:

.....



6. Yesterday you lost your purse but this morning your friend phoned you saying I've found your purse on the way.  
Your response:  
.....
7. You talk with an elderly couple at the station.  
You: Excuse me, would you mind watching my bag for me a minute ? I need to go to the bathroom.  
Couple : Of course, young lady. We'll watch it for you.  
Your response:  
.....
8. You are shopping and carrying a lot of things/packages. You drop one and another person picks it up for you.  
Your response:  
.....
9. You are on a bus. You feel very hot and sweating and want to open the window. Meanwhile an unknown man sitting next to you, opens the window.  
Your response:  
.....
10. Teacher asked a question and you replied right answer, the teacher said 'Great'  
Your response:  
.....
11. You are carrying a heavy luggage a man comes to you and says "May I help you?"  
Your response:  
.....
12. You work in an office and you are very busy. You have to proof read a long report before the office closes. An office-mate offers to help you. You gladly accept the offer.  
Your response:  
.....

13. You are talking with an acquaintance at a party. He has just published his latest book.  
Your response:  
.....
14. The daughter of your next door neighbor has just finished medical school. You see her for the first time since she finished.  
Your response:  
.....
15. You meet your friend who has got new car in song competition.  
Your response:  
.....
16. Your friend passed S.L.C. exam with distinction marks.  
Your response:  
.....
17. Your friend has received E-DV for USA.  
Your response:  
.....
18. Your friend got first position in the race competition.  
Your response:  
.....
19. A baby has just born to your best friend.  
Your response:  
.....
20. You went to a party where you met your friend who has just got married.  
Your response:  
.....

(Thanking you very much for your co-operation)

## **APPENDIX - XIV**

### **NEPALI SITUATIONS**

Date:

Dear informants

I am pleased to inform you that this questionnaire has been prepared to draw information for the research work entitled "Thanking and Congratulating in English and Nepali language: A Comparative Study". for the partial fulfillment of M. Ed. Degree in English education under the guidance of Dr. Chandreshwar Mishra, Head Department of English Education, Faculty of Education, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

My aim is to collect information for comparing different ways of expressing 'Thanking and Congratulating in English and Nepali Language. I do hope your responses through the questionnaire will greatly help me in carrying the study and I do assure you that your responses will not be used for any other purpose other than present research work.

I can not help thanking you for your kind co-operation.

Sincerely yours,  
Arjun Dhakal

१. उत्तरदाताको नाम र थर :
२. ठेगाना :
३. उमेर :
४. शैक्षिक योग्यता :
५. मातृभाषा :

निम्न अवस्थामा तपाईं कसरी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त गर्नु हुन्छ ?

- १) चार दिन अघि तपाईंले तपाईंको साथीलाई एक हप्ताको लागि किताब दिनु भएको थियो, उसले हिजो किताब फिर्ता गर्‍यो ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- २) तपाईंलाई तपाईंको साथीले उसको छोराको जन्मदिनको लागि बलाउछन :  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- ३) तपाईंलाई चुरोट खान मन लागेर गोजीबाट चुरोट निकाल्नु हुन्छ तर अफसोच, तपाईंसंग सलार्य हुदैन, तपाईंका नजिकै बस्ने व्यक्तिले तपाईंको चुरोट सल्काई सहयोग गर्छन ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- ४) तपाईंलाई धेरै नै तिर्खा लागेको छ, त्यतिवेला तपाईंको साथीले तपाईंलाई एक गिलास चिसो पानी ल्याइदिनु हुन्छ ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- ५) तपाईं रत्नपार्कबाट त्रि.वि. किर्तिपुर जाँनु हुँदा हुँदा तर जाँदाजादै तपाईंले बाटो भुल्नु भयो त्यति वेला एक जना मानिस जो तपाईं भएतिर आउनु हुन्छ वहालाई सोध्नु हुन्छ र उहाँले बाटो देखाई दिनु हुन्छ ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....

- ६) हिजो तपाईंले आफ्नो पर्स हराउनु भयो र आज विहान तपाईंको साथीले तपाईंलाई पर्स भेटियो भनेर भन्न हुन्छ ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- ७) तपाईं वसपार्कमा एक बुढा- जोडीसँग कुरा गर्नु हुन्छ ।  
तपाईं : सुन्नु होस त । के तपाईंहरु मेरो भोलालाई केहि समयको लागि हेरिदिन सक्नु हुन्छ ? म शौचालय जानु छ ।  
जोडी : भैहाल्छनि नानु । हामी हेरिदिई हाल्छौ नि ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- ८) तपाईं सामान किन्नु हुदैछ र तपाईंको धेरै सामान बोकीरहनु भएको छ । त्यति बेला तपाईंको समान भुईमा खस्छ र एकजना मानिसले समान उठाएर तपाईंलाई दिन्छ ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
९. तपाईं वसमा हुनुहुन्छ , तपाईंलाई धेरै गर्मी लागिरहेको छ त्यसैले तपाईंभ्याल खोल्न मनलाग्छ तर भाग्यवस तपाईंकै नजिकै वस्ने मानिसले भ्याल खोल्नुहुन्छ ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- १०) शिक्षकले तपाईंलाई प्रश्न सोध्नु तपाईंले सही उत्तर दिनु भयो त्यसपछि शिक्षकले तपाईंको प्रशंसा गर्नु भयो ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- ११). तपाईंले धेरै ठूलो बाक्स बोकिरहनु भएको छ त्यति बेला एकजना मानिस तपाईंको नजिक आएर भन्नु हुन्छ के म सहयोग गर्नु सक्छु ?  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- १२) तपाईं एक कार्यालयमा काम गर्नु हुन्छ तपाईंले एक लामो प्रतिवेदनलाई चाडै सँच्याउनु पर्ने छ तर तपाईं धेरै व्यस्त हुनु हुन्छ । त्यति बेला तपाईंसँग काम गर्ने साथीले म सहयोग गर्छु भन्नु हुन्छ र तपाईं खुशिसाथ उहाँको सहयोगलाई स्वीकार्नु हुन्छ ।  
तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....

- १३) तपाईं एउटा पार्टीमा हुनुहुन्छ । त्यहाँ तपाईं भर्खरै चिनजान भएको व्यक्तिसंग गफ गर्दै हुनु हुन्छ । ऊ एक पुस्तक लेखक हुन्छ , तथा ऊ भन्छ कि उसले हालसालै उसको पछिल्लो पुस्तक निकालेको छ ।
- तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- १४) तपाईंको छेवैको छिमेकीकी छोरीले भर्खरै औषधी विज्ञान सम्बन्धी अध्ययन पूरा गरेकी छन् । उनलाई अध्ययन गरिसके पश्चात तपाईं पहिलो पटक भेट्दै हुनुहुन्छ ।
- तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- १५) तपाईंको साथीले एस.एल.सि. मा उच्च अंक ल्याएर उत्तीर्ण गर्नु भएको छ । जोसँग तपाईंको भेट हुन्छ ।
- तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- १६) तपाईंले तपाईंको एक मित्रलाई भेट्नु भयो, जसले हालसालै गीत प्रतियोगितामा एउटा कार जितेको छ ।
- तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- १७) तपाईंको एक साथीले अमेरिकाको निम्ति आप्रवासी प्रवेशाज्ञा (E-DV) प्राप्त गरेको छ ।
- तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- १८) तपाईंको साथीले दौड प्रतियोगितामा प्रथम पुरस्कर हात पारेको छ ।
- तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- १९). तपाईंको एकदमै मिल्ने साथीले एउटा बच्चा पाएको छ ।
- तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....
- २०). तपाईं एउटा पार्टी (भोज) मा जानु भयो , जहा तपाईंले भर्खरै विवाह गरेको एउटा साथीलाई भेट्नु भयो ।
- तपाईंको प्रतिक्रिया : .....