

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

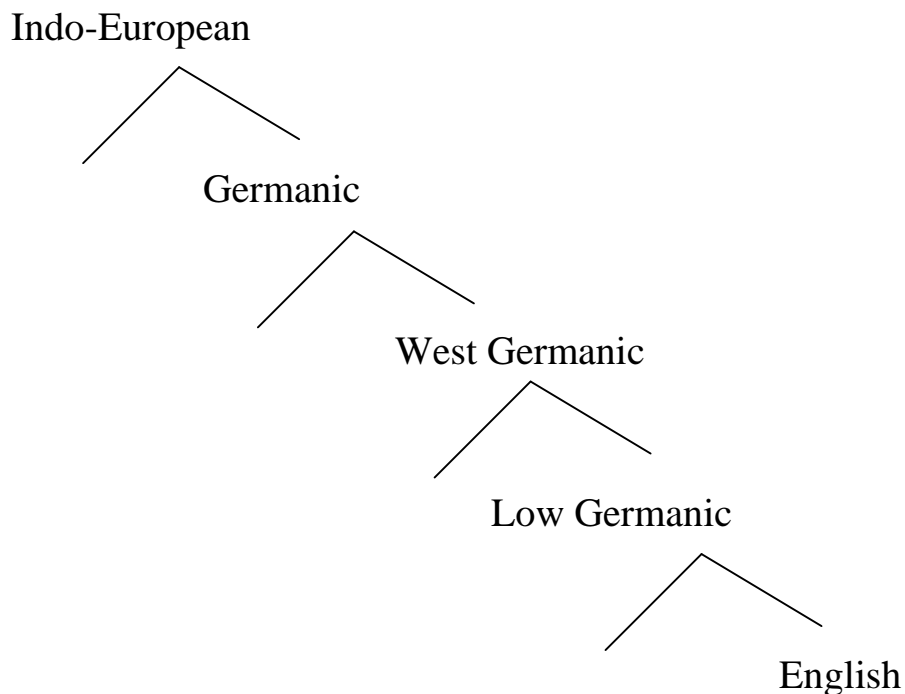
### 1.1 General Background

Language is the strong means of human communication. It is unique feature of human and most effective means of communicating ideas, feelings, thoughts and emotions. No language is superior or inferior of communicating ideas. It is the most frequently used and highly developed form of human communication. It is also used to tell stories, remember the past and plan for the future. In other words, it can be used to discuss a wide range of topics. Language plays a vital role to differentiate human beings from animals and it also plays a greater role in the development of nationalism and nationality formation, the expansion of education and mass media, and the growth of culture, science and technology. Some theorists believe that language is an outgrowth of group activities, such as working or doing together.

According to Sapir (Language; 1921:8)"Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotion and desires by means of voluntarily produced system." Richards et.al 1985 defines languages as "The system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds or written representation into larger units e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances." In the Encyclopedia Britannica (vol. 13, page 96) Benton, W. 1960. includes "Language is defined as an arbitrary system of vocal symbols by means of which human beings as members of social group and participants in culture, interact and communicate." According to transformational generative linguistics like Noam Chomsky, language is the innate capacity of native speakers to understand and form generative sentences.

Language is species specific. It is in the sense that only human being is able to acquire native language which is exposed his or her. It is a universal phenomenon in the sense that every human child's mind is equipped with a special capacity which enables the child to acquire the exposed language at about the same age no matter of training class, caste and ethnicity. Language reveals the identification of a speaker. We can easily predict the speaker's status, nationality, class, caste, and ethnicity.

English is an international language used in all over the world. It is also the language of medicine, Science and technology. English is regarded as the world's most prestigious and important language. It is an international language in which most of the books, newspaper, journals in the world are published and more communication is done. English language is a member of Indo-European family of a language which can be shown in the following tree diagram:



It is said that more than 6000 distinct languages exist in the world today and English is indispensable language of human being in the dawn of 21st Century.

There is no doubt that Nepal is a multi-racial multi-religious, multi-cultural and multi-lingual country. There are more than ninety-three languages spoken in Nepal. Among them, ninety-two languages are specified by their names but some are not [**Population Census 2001**]. They found under certain four language families or groups they are Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian. Gurung is one of those languages belonging to the Sino-Tibetan family.

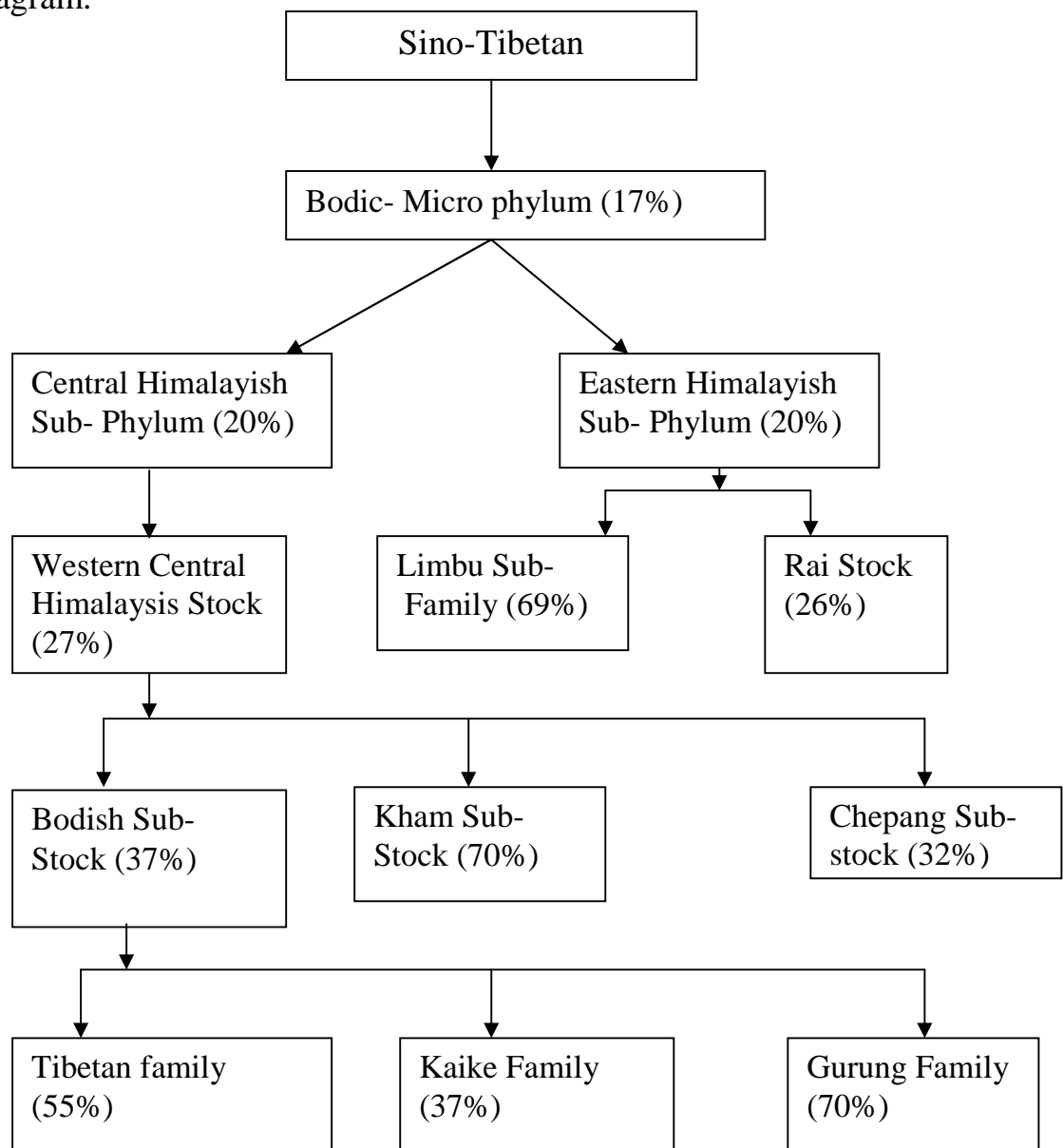
### **1.1.1 The Classification of Sino-Tibetan Languages**

Voegelin and Voegelin (1965:33) describe the Sino-Tibetan as a phylum containing nine families: Chinese, Kam-Thai, Miao Yao, Burmese-Lolo, Karen, Bodo-Naga-Kachin, Naga Clin, Gyarung-Mishimi and Tibetan. Their last two families are jointly coextensive with Shafer's Bodic division. But exclude his admittedly dubious Dzorgaish. However, the choice of a dividing line between the two families is curious, their Tibetan family comprises all but two branches (Rgyarong and Gurung) of Shafer's Bodish Section, while their Gyarung-Mishimi family comprises those two branches plus the other nine sections of Shafer's Bodic division (Voegelin and Voegelin 1965:33 Shafer 1955:100:2) Voegelin set up three groupings within their Gyarung and Mishimi are included in the last name, while Thaksya (Thaksya is known in Shafer, Thakali in current usage in Nepal) is listed in the pronominalized group with a note of echoing Konow's uncertainty on its classification Voegelin and Voegelin seem to have relied on typological sameness and differences in establishing their groupings (1965:35:52)

Lexicostatistical analysis supports Shafer's classification as against Konow's and Voegelin and Voegelin's. Using Swadesh 100 word list, supplied mostly by members of Sumer institute of linguistics in Nepal for thirty-six Sino- Tibetan languages.

The lexicostatistical analysis found all the languages as members of a micro-phylum, called after Shafer, the Bodic, micro-phylum.

I arrived at the relationships represented in the accompanying tree diagram.



*Source: Lal Bahadur Gurung 1998; cited from Neupane, G.D. 2002. A Comparative Linguistic Study of Very-Forms in English and Gururng Language. [An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis]*

### 1.1.2 An Introduction to Gurung

The Gurung is an ethnic group from the central region of Nepal. They live primarily in west Nepal's Gandaki zone, specifically Lamjung, Kaski, Tanahun, Gorkha, Parbat districts as well as the Manang district around the Annapurna mountain range. Some live in the Baglung, Okhadhunga and Thaplejung districts and Machhapuchhre as well. Small numbers are believed to be living in Sikkim of Bhutan.

The name, Gurung is derived from the Tibetan word, **Gorg**, which means farmers. In fact the Gurungs call themselves **Tamu** (Temü main) which has the similar name as given name of Mongolian Kings **Tugh Temür, Yesun Temür, Teüjin** (Genghis Khan) and horseman in the Tibetan language. Gurung language says '**Tugh**' means elder brother and '**Yesun**' means younger brother. Some Gurungs called themselves **Kubla Lama Gurung** that means their ancestor row from **Khublai Kaan (Kublai Khan)**

Some anthropologists deduced that the Gurung Temu(Temü) are descended from the historical Hun people of central Asia and spread and settled in Nepal. They come to be known as Gurung. Others argued that they are of Mongol or Tibetan Origin. "**Phe-tan-lhu tan**" is the sacred scripture of the Gurung, which contain oral accounts of their traditional history.

It is said that the Gurung of Nepal are migrated from Tengri of Tibet. They started to live in **mano** (now it is called Manang) of Nepal. Another statement says that Gurungs of Nepal have migrated from the Shiwai state of China. They were the people of **Amdo caste** of that state.

They migrated to Nepal through the Brahmaputra rivers. They are honest and famous fighters.

## **A. Life style**

Their traditional occupation was based on sheep herding and trans-Himalayan trade. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century many Gurung were recruited to serve in the British and Indian Gorkha regiments today, the Singapore Police, Brunei Reserve Units and the French, Foreign Legion employ Gurung. Many Gurungs live in urban area and are employed in all types of labor, business and professional services. Gurung trace their descent patrilineally organized into two groups, or moieties of patrilineally clans.

A noted Gurung tradition is the institution of Rodhi whether teenagers from fictive kinship bonds and become Rodhi members to socialize, perform (Ommuna) tasks, and find marriage partners.

Though only about half a million in numbers the Gurung people have made distinct and immense Contributions to history and culture and have demonstrated an unwavering commitment to world peace and progress. At present, the majority of Gurungs live in Nepal where they form one of the many ethnic groups in the country. Outside Nepal, many Gurungs, some in their renowned role as **Gurkha Soldiers**, have lived and been exposed to diverse world cultures in areas as different as Bhutan, Europe, Hong-Kong , India, Japan, Korea and the United States of America.

In Nepal, Gurungs can be divided into two categories, highlanders and lowlanders (though Gurungs are predominantly highlanders). Highlanders living on the slopes of Himalayas still rely heavily on a

pastoral and agricultural way of life. They grow Rice, Wheat, Maize, Millet, and Potatoes normally on terraced mountain slopes. They are derived subsistence from sheep breeding for meat and wool, using fierce mastiffs as sheepdogs. The highlander's way of life resembles that of Tibetans in term of religious belief and cultural practices. In contrast, lowlands are more influenced by Hindu religious beliefs and practices.

Many Gurung families, however, have another important source of income the Pensions and Salaries of family members who are in the army. Among them, some are the legendry fighters of the British Gurkha Regiment, who were honored with Victoria crossed for their bravery. Indeed Gurung are renowned for their role as Gurkha Soldiers, making unparalleled contribution in far flung places such as Europe during World War I and II, Burma, Malaysia, the Falklands, Africa, and India. Most recently, Gurung have participated and continue to participate in most United Nations peacekeeping Missions throughout the world.

Despite many pushes and pulls of modern day life, Gurung are increasingly/eager to learn, preserve and celebrate their distinct cultural heritage and practices. This includes not only the various belief systems and cultural practices surrounding festivals, birth, marriage and death rituals but also the Gurungs' own language Tamu Kyi, generally considered a Tibeto Burman dialect. This focus on Gurung culture continues to provide invaluable insights and inspiration toward the future.

In an ever more interdependent world, Gurungs face the challenge of balancing the preservation of their unique cultural heritage with adaptation to the demands of modern life. The majority of Gurungs still struggle for basic opportunities to improve their livelihoods. As in the past, Gurung need to invest in opportunities that build on their well-

known attributes as people who are hard working, trustworthy, adaptable and quick learners in meeting the challenges of modern life in Nepal and beyond its boundaries. Gurungs seek support and guidance from individuals, institutions, and governments.

Gurung is a very wonderful racial group as it is one of the ethnic groups of Nepal. Mostly, their inhabitants are the hilly regions of Nepal. The main inhabitants of Gurung are from the Gandaki Region and between the South land of the Kali Gandaki and Budi Gandaki Rivers. They are found in Kaski, Lamjung, Manang, Mustang and they are also found in Tahanun, Gorkha, Syangja as well as other parts of Nepal. Most of the western Gurungs speak Gurung language "Tamukyi" as their 'Mother Tongue' but some eastern Gurung speak "The Nepali language" as their mother tongue.

According to Census report 2001, the total numbers of 'Gurung people are 543571 or 2.29% of the total population of the country. Among them males are 259376 or 47.72% and females are 284195 or 52.28% of the total population of Gurung people. And only 3.39% of Gurung speak their MT i.e. "Tamukyi" or Gurung language out of the total population of them. In Nepal the principal settlements of the Gurung is mainly hilly regions but due to various difficulties they began to migrate from their places so they can be found throughout the nation of the present time.

## **B. Religion**

The Gurung were followers of Bön Shamanism. Tibetan Buddhism was later introduced to the Gurung. Today, the majority of the Gurung are followers of Tibetan Buddhism, especially those who live near the Buddhists. The influence of Bön Shamanism is strong among many



Gurung. Hindu influence from the Nepali led to many Gurung practicing Tibetan Buddhism with influences from Hinduism as well as Bön. Pockets of Gurung who live among Hindus have converted to Hinduism.

Most of the Gurung still retain maintain household, village and regional priests, known as Pajyu, Ghyabri and Lama. (*From Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia*)

### **C. Gurung Culture\***

Gurung people are Buddhist by religion. However, they have their own rites and rituals, such as kokhruwa (naming ceremony), kinkhowa (rice feeding ceremony), marriage system and pae (funeral ceremony) etc. Some of their unique cultures are described hereunder shortly.

#### **■ The Custom of Rodhi**

'Ro' means sleep and 'dhi' means home in Gurung language. In this way 'Rodhi' means 'sleeping home' basically. It is the fossil of the ancient age when the male members used to live everywhere but the female members used to live together in the cage, which was called 'Rodhi'. But nowadays 'Rodhi' is developed into dancing committee which is organized in every village. Now, not only the female members but also the male members can be the members of 'Rodhi'. The 'Rodhi' is also the most important culture to identify the Gurung in our multi-cultural country.

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\* *Dilli Jung Gurung: Tamu Jatiko LukeKo Itihas cited by Harsa Muni Shakya*

## ▪ **The Year Counting System**

Their age is not counted by using the numerical values although their language has the system of counting numbers. They have given different name for different years. For instance, their first year is named by Cyuhu Lho(mouse year), second is Lho -Lho (cow year), third is Toho Lho (tiger year), fourth is Yahye Lho (cat year) , fifth is Mupri Lho (dragon year), sixth is Sapri Lho (snake year), seventh is Ta Lho (horse year), eighth is Lhu Lho (sheep year), ninth is Pra Lho (monkey year), tenth is Chaya Lho (bird year), eleventh is Khi Lho (dog year), twelfth or last is, Pho Lho (pig year). This is the 'year cycle, which is called 'Lebora' in Gurung language. When the circle of the name of twelve years is completed, same circle is repeated to count the coming year. Their new year is celebrated on 15<sup>th</sup> of Poush.

## ▪ **Funeral Ceremony**

Celebrating funeral ceremony is one of the unique cultures in Gurung Society. There are two types of funeral ceremony. The first type is ending in only one night and the second type is ending in three nights. Son (Chā), daughter (Chāmī ), Son-in-Law (Mho), Maternal relative of dead Person ( syo) and priest (Lama) are the persons obligatory needed for the funeral ceremony. The dance in the funeral ceremony is called Serk (Tal Dhu). There are thirty- two types of music of the Madal at the funeral ceremony. The dances are also of the thirty-two types. There must be only one dancing group at that time and all the songs can not be sung because there are separate types of songs for that occasion.

### **1.1.3 The Name of Gurung Language**

Gurung calls 'Tamu' for themselves but others call them with name of Gurung. They call their language 'Tamu Kyi' or Gurung language (Gurung Kura). In this study Tamu Language and Gurung language are used alternatively.

### **1.1.4 Choice of Script of Gurung**

There is considerable on-going discussion with the Gurung community on how to write their language, and an orthography conference is planned for January 2002. A major issue to be addressed there is "What script should be used for writing the Gurung language?"

On the basis of per-published materials its literature has found many scripts such as, Khema Lipi- a unique Gurung script which is similar to Devanagari, Tibetan script, Devanagari Script and Roman script. The current plan is to use both Devanagari and Roman scripts in the entries continuing to offer readers the choice of script.

### **1.1.5 Kinship Terms<sup>†</sup>**

Janet Carsten developed the idea of 'relatedness' in response to David M Schneider's 1984 work on Symbolic Kinship (A critique of the study of kinship). Carsten developed her initial ideas from studies with the Malays in looking at what was socialized and biological. Here she uses the idea of relatedness to move away from a pre- Constructed analytics opposition which exists in anthropological thought between the biological and Social.

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<sup>†</sup> From Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia

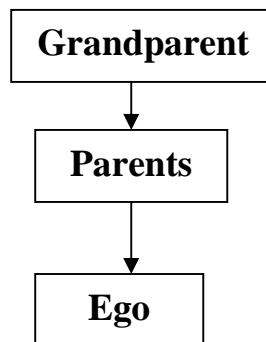
Kinship means a family relationship. Kinship is one of the main organizing principles of human society and kinship systems have been extensively studied by social anthropologists' kinship system establishes relationship between individuals and groups on the model of biological relationship between parents and children, between siblings and between marital partners. Kinship system is a universal feature of language because kinship is found in all languages of society. So, it is very much important in social organization. Kinship relations maintain the social relation.

Kinship system varies language to language and it also shows the cultures of that society. There are two types of use of kinship terms namely, appellative use and addressive use. Appellative use of kinship system is a relation and addressive use of kinship is a way of addressing the relation.

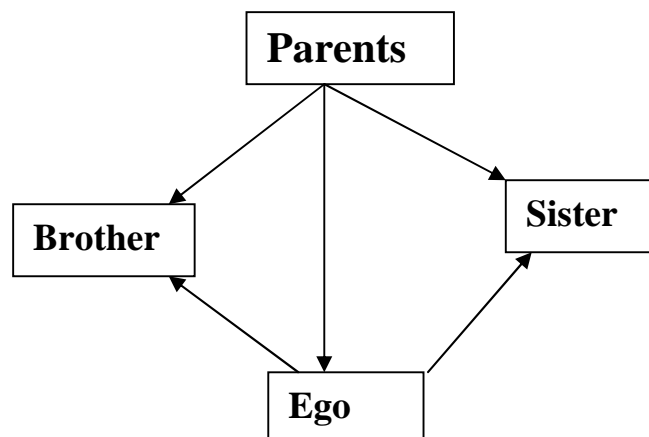
Kinship relations are established by two ways. The relation made by blood or connection of persons descended from the common ancestor or same stock is called consanguineal and the relations made by marriage is called affinal relation.

Various castes use various kinship terms to signify various kinship relations. Kinship terms are reconsidered as tools for understanding the ties between people in any given society. It connotes certain basic human attachments made by all people and it reflects the way in which people give meaning and ascribe importance to human interactions. So the researcher here has made an attempt to study the kinship terms of the language mentioned above.

Kinship based societies organize human communities based on real biological relationships among the members of the community. These biological relationships are both 'vertical and horizontal'. The relationship, which is based on the lines of descent, they are called vertical kinship relationship. Vertical lines of descent are the relationship between ancestors and descendants. One is related to his/her mother and father in a vertical kinship relationship, which can be shown by following diagram:



Horizontal kinship relationship is a kind of relationship, which gets its value from vertical kinship relationship. For instance, brother and sister stand in such relation. This relationship (between brother and sister) gets its value because the two individuals share the same immediate parents, which can be shown below.



## 1.2 Literature Review

No study has been done yet particularly on the Gurung kinship terms but some research works related to kinship terms have been carried out in English and other languages. Thus, some related review of the literature were as follows:

**Giri (1982)** carried out a research entitled "**English and Nepali Kinship Terms: A Comparative Linguistic Study** " This is the first - Master's Level thesis on kinship terms. The objectives of this study was to determine the English and Nepali kinship terms used to refer to various kinship relations and to find out their corresponding addressive forms and then to Compare and contrast the terms. This was done in order to find out similar ties and differences between the two systems. She found that English kinship terms are less in number in comparison to Nepali kinship terms and most of the kinship relations in English are addressed by Nepali kinship terms in Nepali.

**Bhusal [2001]** Carried out a research entitled "**Componential Analysis of Kinship Terms.**" The main purposes of this study were: firstly to determine the English and Kumal kinship terms and secondly to apply the technique of the componential analysis of these kinship terms to find out the relation among these various terms with their denotation. In Kumal language the terms for kinsman and kinswoman, e.g. /budha baje/for great grandfather (kinsman) and /budi bajei/ for great grandmother (kinswoman) similarly, in English the relation 'brother' denotes both elder as well as younger brothers. But in Kumal language they have separate terms for elder and younger brothers. They use / daji / for elder brother and / bhai / for younger brother.

**Joshi [2002]** conducted a research entitled "**A Cooperative linguistic study: English and Newari Kinship Terms.**" The main objectives of this study were to list English and Newari kinship terms and found out similarities and differences between them. Major finding of Newari language were; it was rich in terms of kinship terms in comparison to English language, English did not make distinctions between elder and younger kinship relations but Newari language made this distinction by using the terms 'tarimha and cirmha' etc.

**Adhikari [2006]** carried out a research entitled "**A Comparative Linguistic Study: English and Santhail Kinship Terms.**" Her major concern was to determine different terms for Santhail kinship relations and their corresponding addressive forms [used by male and female ego both]. Main findings of Santhali language were; there was no one to one correspondence to each and every kinship terms of English and Santhali language while corresponding them there were many similarities and differences between English and Santhali kinship terms.

**Neapane [2002]** Carried a research entitled "**A comparative study of verb- forms in English and Gurung Language.**" This dissertation was an attempt to analyze the verb forms in Gurung in light of structural and transformational linguistic insights and to compare and contrast the verb forms in Tamu and English languages. She found on her study that English has SVO sentence structure but Tamu has SOV sentence structure. English as well as Tamu has no discrimination of verb on the basis of gender, and both have two number systems (i.e. singular and plural).

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The objectives of the present study were as follows:

- To determine Gurung terms used to refer to various kinship relations and their corresponding addressive forms.
- To compare and contrast English and Gurung kinship terms.
- To point out the pedagogical implication of the study.

### **1.4 Significance of the study**

- i. This study will be significant for the prospective researcher on the Gurung language, linguists, teachers, students, course designers, textbook writers.
- ii. The study will be fruitful for those who teach English to Gurung children as a foreign language.
- iii. The finding of this study will be useful to solve the problems ariouse in teaching and learning activities.



## 1.5 Definition of Technical Terms

- Affinal relation caste relation made by marriage  
a form of social organization based on religious belief in the supremacy of Bramins  
any heredity and exclusive class
- Consanguineal relation the relation by blood or the connection of persons descended from the stock or common ancestors
- Core relation direct relation of the e.g. Parents, siblings and Offspring
- Core affinal relation relationship through affinal relations
- Core consanguineal relations ego's parents, siblings, and offspring
- Core kinship relation relations include the relationship of father's son, daughter and their spouses
- Kinship: relation based on or modeled on culturally recognized connection between parents and children (and extended to sibling and through parents to more distant relatives).
- Peripheral relation indirect relation of the ego (uncle, aunt)
- Peripheral consanguineal
- Relation ego's relation through core affinal relation
- Peripheral affinal relation relationship through peripheral consanguineal relations and his /her spouse (husband/wife)
- Direct kinship relation: direct kinship relations include the ego's own relationship through his/her spouse.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **METHODOLOGY**

The researcher had adopted the following methodology during the study in order to achieve the specified objectives.

#### **2.1 Source of data collection**

Two types of sources, namely primary source and secondary sources were used for this study.

##### **2.1.1 Primary Sources**

The primary sources of this study were native speakers of Gurung language who were inhabitants of two VDCs [Eladi & Manakamana] and one Municipality [Waling] of Synagja district of Nepal. They were interviewed by taking help of pre-determined set of questions.

##### **2.1.2 Secondary Sources**

Several books, newspapers and documents related to Gurung and English [Such as, Gipan. T.U. paper in linguistics volume 2, May 2002 and A Guide to the Gurungs by Alan Macfarlane and Indra Bahadur Gurung etc] were used as secondary sources of this study. Information on English kinship terms were taken from secondary sources i.e. previous researches conducted by Giri [1982] Bhusal [2001], Rai [2001], Joshi [2004] and Adhikari [2006]. Websites, internets, journals etc also were used as secondary sources of this study.

## **2.2 Population of the study**

The population of the study was all the native speakers of Gurung language. Previous resources such as Giri (1982), Bhusal (2001), Joshi (2004) and Adhikari (2006) were consulted to get English kinship terms.

## **2.3 Sampling Procedures**

The sampling population consisted of sixty native speakers of Gurung language from two VDCs viz [Eladi and Manakamana] and one Municipality [Waling] of Syangja. Forty native speakers from two VDCs and twenty native speakers from one Municipality were taken and half of them were female and half were male from each place. These populations were sampled using Snowball Non Random Sampling Procedure.

## **2.4 Tools for data Collection**

For the purpose of data collection, the researcher used both questionnaires and structured interview. In course of collecting data, one Gurung speaker was hired to facilitate the researcher as well as respondents. The Nepali language was also used occasionally.

## **2.5 Process of data Collection**

Two sets of questions, needed for this study, were prepared first. Then, the researcher fixed the time to get to the particular field and went to the field. He built a rapport to a particular person and used research tools to draw detailed information. The researcher collected data on the basis of the network of population.

Firstly, he consulted limited but known individuals from whom he could get required information. Secondly, he asked them to introduce him to other people from whom he could collect necessary information. The same process was repeated until the target population was contacted.

## **2.6 Limitation of the study**

The basic limitations of the study were as follows:

1. This study was limited to the kinship terms of the Gurung and English language
2. The data were collected only from two VDCs [viz. Eladi and Manakamana] and one Municipality [Waling] of Syangja district
3. The research tools were limited to questionnaires and interview.

4. It was also limited to the following relations:

<b>Core relation Within</b>	<b>Peripheral relation within</b>
- one generation above the ego	two generations above the ego
- co- generation of the ego	one generation above the ego
- one generation below the ego	co- generation of the ego
	one generation below the ego
	two generations below the ego

## **CHAPTER III**

### **ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATE**

#### **3.1 Correlation between Gurung and English Kinship Terms**

The kinship relation consists of both consanguineal and affinal and two types of use of kinship terms viz. appellative use and addressees use. All of them are presented one by one.

##### **3.1.1 Consanguineal Relation**

It is relation by blood or the connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestors. Consanguineal relations are two types: one is core consanguineal and another is peripheral consanguineal relation.

###### **a. Core Consanguineal Relation**

The relation made by the ego directly is called core consanguineal relation. Ego's parent's sibling and offspring are core consanguineal relations.

**Core-consanguineal relation of both Gurung and English within one generation above the ego is shown in the following way:**

**Table No. 1**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	P	m b b	m bu	parents	—
2.	F	b b	'sa'	father	'Dad'
3.	M	m	'sa'	Mother	'Mum'

There are three terms altogether. Both Gurung and English have three terms of relation. Gurung has three addressive whereas English has two addressive forms.

**Core- Consanguineal relation within co-generation of the ego**

**Table no. 2**

S.N	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App	Add	App	Add
1.	B	lc	Sa	Brother	N
2.	B(e)	ḍ ḍ	ḍ je	-	-
3.	B(y)	lī	ceu+N	-	-
4.	S	uc	'sa'	sister	N
5.	S(e)	ṭheu ne	ne	-	-
6.	S(y)	n	sa+N	-	-

There are six terms altogether. Among them Gurung has six terms of relation and English has only two terms of relation.

### Core- consaguineal relation within one generation below the ego

**Table No. 3**

S.N	kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App	Add	App	Add
1.	C	pãse	'sa'	child	-
2.	So	cā	'sa'	son	N
3.	D	cāmī	'sa'	Daughter	N

There are three terms of relation altogether. Among them Gurung has three terms relations and English has also three terms of relation.

### b. Peripheral Consaguineal Relation

Peripheral consaguineal relation is a branch of consaguineal relation. It is the ego's relation through core consaguineal relation. Peripheral consaguineal relation can be interpreted through following tables:

### Peripheral consaguineal relation within two generation above the ego

**Table No. 4**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	PP	bud b je bajai	'sa'	Grandparent	—
2.	PF	br ju	'sa'	Grandmother	Grandpa
3.	PM	baje	'sa'	Grandmother	Grandma

There are three terms of relation altogether. Both Gurung and English have three terms of relation.



**Peripheral Consanguineal relation within one generation above the ego**

**Table No. 5**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurrng		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	FB	–	–	Uncle	Uncle+N
2.	FB(e)	b ghe	'sa'	–	–
3.	FB(y)	b ceu	'sa'	–	–
4.	MB	m m	'sa'	Uncle	Uncle+N
5.	MB(e)	ṭheu m m	m m	–	–
6.	MB(y)	ceune m m	m m	–	–
7.	FS	–	–	Aunt	Aunt+N
8.	FS(e)	phaceu	'sa'	–	–
9.	FS(y)	ph ne	'sa'	–	–
10.	MS	–	–	Aunt	Aunt+N
11.	MS (e)	ṭheu m	m	–	–
12.	MS(y)	chem	'sa'	–	–

There are twelve terms of relation altogether. Among them Gurung has nine terms of relation whereas English has four terms of relation.

**Peripheral Consaguineal relation with in Co-generation of the ego**

**Table No. 6**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	EBSo	–	–	Cousin	N
2.	FBSo (e)	ḍ ḍā	ḍ je	–	–
3.	FBSo (y)	lī	ceu	–	–
4.	FBD	–	–	Cousin	N
5.	FBD (e)	ṭheu ne	ne	–	–
6.	FBD (y)	n	'sa'	–	–
7.	FSSo	–	–	Cousin	N
8.	FSSo (e)	olo bh nj	olo	–	–
9.	FSSo (y)	olo bh nj	olo	–	–
10.	FSD	–	–	Cousin	N
11.	FSD (e)	olso bh nji	olso	–	–
12.	FSD(y)	olso bh nji	olso	–	–
13.	MBSO	–	–	Cousin	N
14.	MBSO (e)	olo ḍāje	olo	–	–
15.	MBSO (y)	olo lī	olo	–	–
16.	MBD	–	–	Cousin	N
17.	MBD (e)	olso ne	olso	–	–
18.	MBD (y)	olso n	olso	–	–
19.	MSSo	–	–	Cousin	N
20.	MSSo(e)	olo ḍāje	olo+N	–	–
21.	MSSo(y)	olo lī	olo+N	–	–
22.	MSD	–	–	Cousin	N

23	MSD (e)	olso āne	olso+N	–	–
24.	MSD (y)	olso ānā	olso+N	–	–

There are twenty four terms of relation altogether. Gurung has sixteen terms of relation whereas English has eight terms of relation only.

**Peripheral Consaguineal relation within one generation below the ego**

**Table No. 7**

<b>Male ego</b>					
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Kinship relation</b>	<b>Gurung</b>		<b>English</b>	
		<b>App.</b>	<b>Add.</b>	<b>App.</b>	<b>Add.</b>
1.	BSo	bhaḍ h	'sa' +N	Nephew	N
2.	BD	bhaḍai	'sa' +N	Niece	N
3.	SSo	bh nj	'sa' +N	Nephew	N
4.	SD	bh nji	'sa'+N	Niece	N
<b>Female ego</b>					
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Kinship relation</b>	<b>Gurung</b>		<b>English</b>	
		<b>App.</b>	<b>Add.</b>	<b>App.</b>	<b>Add.</b>
1.	BSo	bh ḍ h	'sa' +N	Nephew	N
2.	BD	bhaḍai	'sa' + N	Niece	N
3.	SSo	bhaḍ h	'cā' + N	Nephew	N
4.	SD	bhaḍai	C mi + N	Niece	N

There are four terms of male ego and four terms of female ego's kinship relation in Gurung and English respectively.

**Peripheral Consaguineal relation within two generation below the ego**

**Table No. 8**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	C C	pan ɽi, pan ɽini	'sa'	Grand child	–
2.	So So	kohim	n ti	Grand son	N
3.	So D	kohim	n tini	Grand daughter	N
4.	D So	kohim	n ti	Grand son	N
5.	DD	kohimi	n tini	Grand daughter	N

There are five terms of relation altogether. Gurung has five terms of relation and English also has five terms of relation.

### **3.1.2 Affinal Relations**

The relation made by marriage but not common ancestors are called affinal relations. Affinal relations are also divided into two viz. Core affinal relations and peripheral affinal relations.

#### **a. Core Affinal Relation**

The affinal relations through core consaguineal relations are called core affinal relations. The core affinal relations are relations made by ego's father, mother, sibling and offspring's the core affinal relations on

the basis of study's limitation are shown one by one in the following tables.

### Core affinal relations within one generation above the ego

**Table No. 9**

S.N	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	FBW	–	–	Aunt	Aunt + N
2.	EB(e)W	maṭhe	'sa'	–	–
3.	FB(y)W	ceũ	'sa'	–	–
4.	FSH	pus i	'sa'	Uncle	Uncle +N
5.	MBW	m iju	'sa'	Aunt	Aunt+N
6.	MSH	–	–	Uncle	Uncle +N
7.	MS(e) H	ṭheu b b	b b '	–	–
8.	MS(y) H	k k	'sa	–	–

There are eight terms of relation altogether. Among them Gurung has six terms of relation and English has four terms of relation.

### Core affinal relation within co-generation of the ego

**Table No.10**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	B(e)W	co	'sa'	Sister-in -Law	N
2.	B(y) W	buhārī	'co'	Sister-in -Law	N
3.	S(e)H	mho, pyū	'sa'	Brother-in -Law	N

4.	S(y)H	mho, pyū	'sa'	Brother-in -Law	N
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There are four terms of relation altogether. Both Gurung and English have four terms of relation.

### Core affinal relation within one generation below the ego

**Table No. 11**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App	Add.
1.	SoW	buh rī	co	Daughter-in-law	N
2.	DH	mho, phū	'sa'	Son-in-law	N

There are two terms of relation altogether. Both Gurung and English have two terms of relation.

### Core affinal relation within two generations below the ego

**Table No. 12**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	SoSoW	kohimi co	'co'	—	—
2.	SoDH	mho 'pyū'	'sa'	—	—
3.	DSoW	kohimi co	'co'	—	—
4.	DDH	mho 'pyū'	'sa'	—	—

There are four terms of relation altogether. Gurung has four terms of relation but English has not any terms of relation.

## b. Peripheral Affinal Relations

The affinal relations through peripheral consanguineal relations are called peripheral affinal relations which are shown in the following tables:

### Peripheral affinal relations within two generation above the ego

**Table No. 13**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	SPPF	br ju	'sa'	—	—
2.	SPPM	baje	'sa'	—	—

There are two terms of relation altogether. Among them Gurung has two terms of relation but English has no terms.

### Peripheral affinal relation within one generation above the ego

**Table No. 14**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	SPF	m m ke	m m	—	—
2.	SPM	some	'sa'	—	—
3.	SPFB (e)	ṭheu m m	m m	—	—
4.	SPFB(e) W	m iju ḡhi	m iju	—	—
5.	SPFB (y)	ceune m m	m m	—	—
6.	SPFB(y)W	m iju ḡhi	m iju	—	—
7.	SPMB	m m	'sa'	—	—

8.	SPMBW	m iju ǵhi	m iju	–	–
9.	SPFS	some	'sa'	–	–
10.	SPFSH	m m	'sa'	–	–
11.	SPMS(e)	phaceu	'sa'	–	–
12.	SPMS (e) H	ṭheu m m	m m	–	–
13.	SPMS (y)	ph ne	'sa'	–	–
14.	SPMS (y) H	ceune m m	m m	–	–

There are fourteen terms altogether. Gurung has fourteen whereas English has only two terms of relation.

### Peripheral affinal relation within co-generation of the ego

**Table No. 15**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	PSD (e) H	olo solti	olo	–	–
2.	PSD (y) H	olo solti	olo	–	–
3.	PSSo(e) W	olso solti	olso	–	–
4.	PSSo(y) W	olso solti	olso	–	–
5.	PSD (e) H	mho, py	'sa'	–	–
6.	PSD (y) H	mho, py	'sa'	–	–
7.	PBSO (e) W	ṭheu co	co	–	–
8.	PBSO (y) W	buh r co	co	–	–

There are eight terms of relation where Gurung has eight terms but English has not any.



**Peripheral affinal relation within co-generation of the male and female ego**

**Table No. 16**

S.N.	kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
<b>Male ego</b>					
1.	W	budi	preso + N	wife	N
2.	WB (e)	jethu	'sa'	Brother- in- law	N
3.	WB(e) w	ne some	some	–	–
4.	WB (y)	s l	'sa'	Brother- in- law	N
5.	WB (y) W	n some	some	–	–
6.	WS (e)	ne some	some	Sister- in -law	N
7.	WS (e) H	s du	'sa'	–	–
8.	WS (y)	s lī	'sa'	Sister- in -law	N
9.	WS (y) H	s du	'sa'	–	–
<b>Female ego</b>					
10.	H	bud	bur +N	Husband	N
11	HB (e)	bhen	'sa'	Brother-in-law	N
12.	HB(e) w	ne	'sa'	–	–
13.	HB (y)	bhay	'sa'	Brother-in-law	N
14.	HB (y) W	n	'sa'	–	–
15.	HS (e)	ne some	some	Sister- in -law	N
16.	HS (e) H	mho, py	'sa'	–	–
17.	HS (y)	n some	k nchi	Sister- in -law	N
18.	HS (y) H	mho, py	'sa'	–	–

There are nine terms of relation of both male and female ego. Among them Gurung has eighteen terms and English has ten terms.

**Peripheral affinal relation within one generation below the male and female ego.**

**Table no. 17**

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung		English	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
<b>Male ego</b>					
1.	BSoW	bhadai co	'co'	—	—
2.	BDH	mho, py	'sa'	—	—
3.	SSoW	bh nji co	'co'	—	—
4.	SDH	bh nji, mho	mho	—	—
<b>Female ego</b>					
5.	BSoW	buh r	'co'	—	—
6.	BDH	mho, py	'sa'	—	—
7.	SSoW	buh r	'co'	—	—
8.	SDH	mho, py	'sa'	—	—

There are four terms of relation of both male and female ego. Among them Gurung has eight terms of relation and English has not any terms.

## Notes:-

- ) Lack of kinship term is denoted by a '-'
- ) If the person in question is addressed by name, it is indicated by the abbreviation 'N'
- ) If the addressive use corresponds to appellative use, it is indicated by the abbreviation 'sa'
- ) 'Serial number is indicated by the abbreviation 'S.N', 'Appellative use' is indicated by the abbreviation 'App' and 'Addressive use' is indicated by the abbreviation 'Add' in the tables.
- ) While addressing BDH, PBD (e/y) H, SoDH, S (e/y) H, DH, SDH, DDH, s/he uses the terms mho or py alternatively.
- ) Indirect relation 'e/y' within brackets means that the person in question is elder/younger than ego.
- ) In the indirect relation 'e/y' within brackets means that the person in question is elder/younger than ego's husband/ wife.
- ) Generally, a Gurung woman and man use their spouse's name while addressing.
- ) The relation and the corresponding addressive forms that the male ego uses are also used by his spouse to denote and address his relatives. Similarly, the same case applies to female ego. For example, / olso/ is used by the male ego to denote his S (e/y) D. His spouse to denote her spouse's S (e/y) D uses the same term. /bhad h /is used by female ego to denote her B (e/y) So; the same term is used by her spouse to denote his wife's B (e/y) So.

) But, the relation and corresponding addressive forms that the male ego uses are not exactly used by his spouse to denote and address his relatives. For example, /jethu/ is used by male ego to denote his WB (e). His spouse to denote her HB (e) uses the term /bhenā /, /bhayā/ is used by female ego to denote her H B(y) but the term /sālā/ is used by her spouse to denote his H/B(y).

## 3.2 Comparisons

There are two types of relation viz. consaguineal and affinal relations; which are compared in reference to the presence and absence of the terms. They are compared differently in different tables in terms of both male and female ego.

### 3.2.1. Comparison of Consaguineal relation

#### Core- consaguineal relation

S.N.	Kinship relation	English		Gurung	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	P	+	–	+	di
2.	F	+	di	+	sa
3.	M	+	di	+	sa
4.	B	+	N	+	sa
5.	B(e)	–	–	+	di
6.	B(y)	–	–	+	No
7.	S	+	N	+	sa

8.	S(e)	–	–	+	di
9.	S(y)	–	–	+	No
10.	C	+	–	+	sa
11.	So	+	N	+	sa
12.	D	+	N	+	sa

### Peripheral consanguineal relation

S.N.	Kinship relation	English		Gurung	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	PP	+	–	+	sa
2.	PF	+	di	+	sa
3.	PM	+	di	+	sa
4.	FB	+	No	–	–
5.	FB(e)	–	–	+	sa
6.	FB(y)	–	–	+	sa
7.	MB	+	No	+	sa
8.	MB(e)	–	–	+	di
9.	MB(y)	–	–	+	di
10.	FS	+	No	–	–
11.	FS(e)	–	–	+	sa
12.	FS(y)	–	–	+	sa
13.	MS	+	No	–	–

14.	MS(e)	-	-	+	di
15.	MS(y)	-	-	+	sa
16.	FBS <sub>o</sub>	+	N	-	-
17.	FBS <sub>o</sub> (e)	-	-	+	di
18.	FBS <sub>o</sub> (y)	-	-	+	di
19.	FBD	+	N	-	-
20.	FBD(e)	-	-	+	di
21.	FBD(y)	-	-	+	sa
22.	FSS <sub>o</sub>	+	N	-	-
23.	FSS <sub>o</sub> (e)	-	-	+	di
24.	FSS <sub>o</sub> (y)	-	-	+	di
25.	FSD	+	N	-	-
26.	FSD(e)	-	-	+	di
27.	FSD(y)	-	-	+	di
28.	MBS <sub>o</sub>	+	N	-	-
29.	MBS <sub>o</sub> (e)	-	-	+	di
30.	MBS <sub>o</sub> (y)	-	-	+	di
31.	MBD	+	N	-	-
32.	MBD(e)	-	-	+	di
33.	MBD(y)	-	-	+	di
34.	MSS <sub>o</sub>	+	N	-	-

35.	MSSo(e)	–	–	+	No
36.	MSSo(y)	–	–	+	No
37.	MSD	+	N	–	–
38.	MSD(e)	–	–	+	No
39.	MSD(y)	–	–	+	No
40.	CC	+	–	+	sa
41.	SoSo	+	N	+	di
42.	SoD	+	N	+	di
43.	DSo	+	N	+	di
44.	DD	+	N	+	di
S.N.	Kinship relation	English		Gurung	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
<b>Male ego</b>					
45.	BSo	+	N	+	No
46.	BD	+	N	+	No
47.	SSo	+	N	+	No
48.	SD	+	N	+	No
<b>Female ego</b>					
49.	BSo	+	N	+	No
50.	BD	+	N	+	No
51.	SSo	+	N	+	No
52.	SD	+	N	+	No

### 3.2.2 Comparison of affinal relation

#### Core affinal relation

S.N.	Kinship relation	English		Gurung	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	FBW	+	No	-	-
2.	FB(e)W	-	-	+	sa
3.	FB(y)W	-	-	+	sa
4.	FSH	+	No	+	sa
5.	MBW	+	No	+	sa
6.	MS(e)H	-	-	+	di
7.	MS(y)H	-	-	+	sa
8.	MSH	+	NO	-	-
9.	B(e)W	+	N	+	sa
10.	B(y)W	+	N	+	di
11.	S(e)H	+	N	+	sa
12.	S(y)H	+	N	+	sa
13.	SoW	+	N	+	di
14.	DH	+	N	+	sa
15.	SoSoW	-	-	+	di
16.	SoDH	-	-	+	sa
17.	DSoW	-	-	+	di
18.	DDH	-	-	+	sa



### Peripheral affinal relation

S.N.	kinship relation	English		Gurung	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
1.	SPPF	–	–	+	sa
2.	SSPM	–	–	+	sa
3.	SPF	+	di	+	di
4.	SPM	+	di	+	sa
5.	SPFB(e)	–	–	+	di
6.	SPFB(e) W	–	–	+	di
7.	SPFB(y)	–	–	+	di
8.	SPFB(y) W	–	–	+	di
9.	SPMB	–	–	+	sa
10.	SPMBW	–	–	+	di
11.	SPFS	–	–	+	sa
12.	SPFSH	–	–	+	sa
13.	SPMS(e)	–	–	+	sa
14.	SPMS (e) H	–	–	+	di
15.	SPMS (y)	–	–	+	sa
16.	SPMS (y) H	–	–	+	di
17.	PSD(e) H	–	–	+	di
18.	PSD(y) H	–	–	+	di
19.	PSSo (e) W	–	–	+	di
20.	PSSo (y) W	–	–	+	di
21.	PBD(e)H	–	–	+	sa
22.	PBD(y)H	–	–	+	sa
23.	PBSO(e) W	–	–	+	di
24.	PBSO(y) W	–	–	+	di

S.N.	Kinship relation	English		Gurung	
		App.	Add.	App.	Add.
<b>Male ego</b>					
25.	W	+	N	+	No
26.	WB(e)	+	N	+	sa
27.	WB(e)W	-	-	+	di
28.	WB(y)	+	N	+	sa
29.	WB(y)W	-	-	+	di
30.	WS(e)	+	N	+	di
31.	WS(e)H	-	-	+	sa
32.	WS(y)	+	N	+	sa
33.	WS(y) H	-	-	+	sa
34.	BSoW	-	-	+	di
35.	BDH	-	-	+	sa
36.	SSOW	-	-	+	di
37.	SDH	-	-	+	di
<b>Female Ego</b>					
38.	H	+	N	+	No
39.	HB(e)	+	N	+	sa
40.	HB(e)W	-	-	+	sa
41.	HB(y)	+	N	+	sa
42.	HB(y)W	-	-	+	sa
43.	HS (e)	+	N	+	di
44.	HS (e) H	-	-	+	sa
45.	HS (y)	+	N	+	di
46.	HS (y)H	-	-	+	sa
47.	BSoW	-	-	+	di
48.	BDH	-	-	+	sa

49.	SSoW	–	–	+	di
50.	SDH	–	–	+	sa

**Notes:-**

- The sign '+' is used to refer to the kinship term which are available whereas '-' is used if the kinship terms are not available.
- If the 'addressive use' is the same as 'appellative use' it is denoted by the abbreviation 'sa' under addressive use. If it is slightly different from the appellative use, it is denoted by the sign 'di' and if the addressive use is different from appellative use, it is also denoted by the abbreviation 'di' under addressive use.
- If the person in question is addressed by his/her name, it is indicated by the sign 'N'.
- If the person in question is addressed by the kinship term as well as his/her name, it is indicated by 'No' under addressive use.
- 'Appellative use' is indicated by the abbreviation 'App.' and 'Addressive use' is indicated by the abbreviation 'Add'.

### 3.3 Main areas of differences

All kinship terms of English and Gurung don't correspond to one to one relation. So the following analyses show semantic overlapping between English and Gurung kinship terms. These cases reflect the fact that the terms used in one language can correspond to more than one terms used in another languages.

#### 3.3.1 Mono English vs Multi Gurung

##### i. One generation above the ego

###### English

###### I Uncle

1. Male
2. Father's/mother's side
3. Blood /marital
4. Elder/younger than  
Father/mother

###### Gurung

###### I b ghe

1. Male
2. Father's side
3. Blood
4. Elder than  
father

###### II b ceu

1. Male
2. Father's side
3. Blood
4. Younger than father

###### III pus i

1. Male
2. Father's side
3. Marital
4. Sister's husband
5. Elder/younger than father

**IV ṭheu m m**

1. Male
2. Mother's side
3. Blood
4. Mother's brother
5. Elder than mother

**V. ceune m m**

1. Male
2. Mother's side
3. Blood
4. Mother's brother
5. Younger than mother

**VI ṭheu b b**

1. Male
2. Mother's side
3. Marital
4. Sister's husband
5. Elder than mother

**VII k k**

1. Male
2. Mother's side
3. Marital
4. Sister's husband
5. Younger than mother

## **II Aunt**

1. Female
2. Father's/ mother's side
3. Sisterly
4. Blood/marital
5. Elder /younger than  
father/mother

## **I phaceu**

1. Female
2. Father's side
3. Blood
4. Father's sister
5. Elder than  
father

## **II ph ne**

1. Female
2. Father's side
3. Blood
4. Father's sister
5. Younger than father

## **III. ðeu m**

1. Female
2. Mother's side
3. Blood
4. Mother's sister
5. Elder than mother

## **IV chem**

1. Female
2. Mother's side
3. Blood
4. Mother's sister
5. Younger than mother

### **V maṭhe**

1. Female
2. Father's side
3. Marital
4. Brother's wife
5. Elder than father

### **VI ceũ**

1. Female
2. Father's side
3. Marital
4. Brother's wife
5. Younger than father

### **VII m iju**

1. Female
2. Mother's side
3. Marital
4. Brother's wife
5. Elder/younger than mother

## ii. Co-generation of the ego

### III Brother

1. Male
2. Blood/marital
3. Core/peripheral relation
4. Elder/younger than ego

### I ɖ ɖ

1. Male
2. Blood
3. Elder than ego
4. Called by male/ female ego

### II I

1. Male
2. Blood
3. Younger than ego
4. Called by male /female ego

### IV Sister

1. Female
2. Elder/younger than ego
3. Blood/marital
4. Core/peripheral relation

### I ne

1. Female
2. Blood
3. Elder than ego
4. Called by male/female ego

### II n

1. Female
2. Blood
3. Younger than ego
4. Called by male/female ego

### V Cousin

1. Male
2. Father's/mother's side
3. Elder/younger than ego

### I- ɖ ɖ

1. Male
2. Father's side
3. Brother's son
4. Elder than ego



## **II I**

1. Male
2. Father's side
3. Brother's son
4. Younger than ego

## **III ṭheu ne**

1. Female
2. Father's side
3. Brother's daughter
4. Elder than ego

## **IV n**

1. Female
2. Father's side
3. Brother's daughter
4. Younger than ego

## **V olo bh nj**

1. Male
2. Father's side
3. Sister's son
4. Elder/younger than ego

## **VI also bh nji**

1. Female
2. Father's side
3. Sister's daughter
4. Elder/ younger than ego

**VI Sister-in- law**

1. Called by male/female ego
2. Brother's wife's/ husband's side
3. Brother-elder/younger than ego
4. Sister- elder/younger than wife
5. Sister- elder/younger than husband
6. Marital

**VII olo ɖ je**

1. Male
2. Mother's side
3. Brother's /sister's son
4. Elder than ego

**VIII olo l**

1. Male
2. Mother's side
3. Brother's /sister's son
4. Younger than ego

**IX also ne**

1. Female
2. Mother's side
3. Brother's/ sister's daughter
4. Elder than ego

**X also n**

1. Female
2. Mother's side
3. Brother's/ sister's daughter
4. Younger than ego

**I co**

1. Female
2. Martial
3. Brother's wife
4. Elder than ego
5. Called by male/female ego

**II buh r**

1. Female
2. Marital
3. Brother's wife
4. Younger than ego
5. Called by male/female ego

**III ne some**

1. Female
2. Marital
3. Husband's /wife's sister
4. Elder than ego
5. Called by husband/wife

**IV s l**

1. Female
2. Marital
3. Wife's sister
4. Younger than wife
5. Called by male ego

**V n some**

1. Female
2. Marital
3. Husband's sister
4. Younger than husband
5. Called by female ego

**VII Brother - in -law**

1. Male
2. Called by male/female ego

**I mho/py**

1. Male
2. Marital

3. Sister's/husband's/wife's side
4. Sister-elder/younger than ego
5. Brother elder than wife
6. Brother elder than husband
7. Marital

3. Sister's husband
4. Elder/younger than ego
5. Called by male female ego

## **II jethu**

1. Male
2. Marital
3. Wife's brother
4. Elder than wife
5. Called by male ego

## **III s l**

1. Male
2. Marital
3. Wife brother
4. Younger than wife
5. Called by male ego

## **IV bhen**

1. Male
2. Marital
3. Husband's brother
4. Elder than husband
5. Called by female ego

## **V bhay**

1. Male
2. Marital
3. Husband's brother
4. Younger than husband
5. Called by female ego

### iii. One generation below the ego

#### VIII Nephew

1. Male
2. Brother's / sister side
3. Called by male/female ego

#### I bhaḍ h

1. Male
2. Blood
3. Ego's brother's / sister's son
4. Called by male/female ego

#### II bh nj

1. Male
2. Sister's side
3. Ego's sister's son
4. Called by male ego
5. Blood

#### IX Niece

1. Female
2. Brother's/sister's side
3. Called by male/female ego

#### I bhaḍai

1. Female
2. Blood
3. Ego's brother/ sister's daughter
4. Called by male/female ego

#### II b nji

1. Female
2. Blood
3. Ego's sister's daughter
4. Called by male ego

### 3.3.2 Mono Gurung Vs multi English

There are not only mono English vs multi Gurung kinship terms but also mono Gurung Vs multi English. One Gurung kinship term corresponds to more than one English kinship terms which are presented below.

#### **Gurung**

##### **I ḍ ḍ**

1. Male
2. Blood
3. Elder than ego
4. Father's / mother's side
5. Brother's son
6. Called by male/ female ego

##### **II I**

1. Male
2. Blood
3. Younger than ego
4. Father's mother's side
5. Brother's son
6. Called by male/female ego

#### **English**

##### **I Brother**

1. Male
2. Blood/marital
3. Core/peripheral relation
4. Elder/younger than ego

##### **II Cousin**

1. Male
2. Father's/mother's side
3. Elder/younger than ego
4. Brother's son

##### **I Brother**

1. Male
2. Blood/marital
3. Core/peripheral
4. Younger than ego

### **III ne**

1. Female
2. Blood
3. Elder than ego.
4. Father's /mother's side
5. Brother's daughter
6. Called by male/female ego

### **IV n**

1. Male
2. Blood
3. Younger than ego
4. Father's/ mother's side
5. Brother's daughter
6. Called by male/female ego

### **II Cousin**

1. Male
2. Father's/ mother's side
3. Younger than ego
4. Brother's son

### **I Sister**

1. Female
2. Blood \ marital
3. Core /peripheral relation
4. Elder than ego

### **II Cousin**

1. Female
2. Father's/ mother's side
3. Elder than ego
4. Brother's daughter

### **I Sister**

1. Male
2. Blood/marital
3. Core/peripheral relation
4. Younger than ego

### **II Cousin**

1. Female
2. Father's/ mother's side
3. Younger than ego
4. Brother's daughter

## **V mho, pyū**

1. Male
2. Marital
3. Father's/mother's side
4. Sister's /daughter's husband
5. Co- generation/one generation below the ego
6. Elder/younger than ego's sister
7. Called by male /female ego

## **VI co**

1. Female
2. Marital
3. Father's mother's side
4. Brother's/son's wife
5. Co-generation/one generation below the ego/ two generation below the ego
6. Elder/younger than ego's brother
7. Called by male/female ego

## **I Brother-in-law**

1. Male
2. Marital
3. Co-generation of the ego
4. Sister's husband
5. Elder/younger than ego's sister
6. Called by male/female ego

## **II Son-in-law**

1. Male
2. Marital
3. One generation below the ego
4. Daughter's husband
5. Called by male female ego

## **I Sister-in-law**

1. Female
2. Marital
3. Co- generation
4. Brother's wife
5. Called by male/ female ego

## **II Daughter -in-law**

1. Female
2. Marital
3. One-generation below the ego
4. Son's wife
5. Called by male/female ego



**Notes:–**

- The kinship terms of Gurung *olo* and *also* are dropped to denote MBS<sub>o</sub>, and MBD respectively, used in mono Gurung vs multi English terms of relation.
- Because of the same addressive uses of Gurung terms of relation (i.e. *co*), *buh r* is replaced by 'co' to denote B (y)W and So W.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

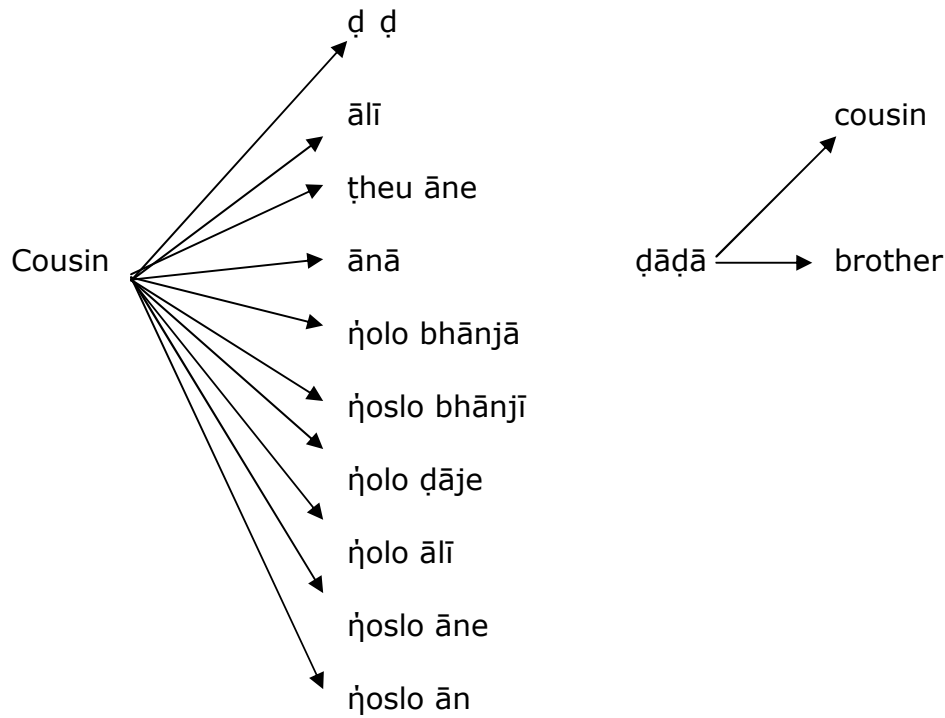
#### 4.1 Findings

After the analysis of English and Gurung kinship relation and terms used to address corresponding relations, the following findings have been resulted.

1. There are twelve terms of core consaguineal relation and forty one terms of paripheral consaguineal relation in Gurung language. In such a way, ten terms of core affinal relation and thirty one terms of peripheral affinal relation are found in Gurung language. The total presences of Gurung kinship terms are one hundred nineteen and thirteen terms are absence in appellative use.
2. There are twelve terms of core consaguineal relation and forty one terms of peripheral consaguineal relation and forty one terms of peripheral consaguineal relation in Gurung language whereas there are eight terms of core consaguineal relation and eleven terms of peripheral consaguineal relation in English language. Similarly, there are ten terms of core affinal relation and thirty one terms of peripheral affinal relation in Gurung language whereas there are six terms of core affinal relation and six terms of peripheral affinal relation in English language. There are fifty three separate terms of Gurung and nineteen separate terms of English in consaguineal relation. In such a way, there are forty one separate terms of Gurung and twelve separate terms of English in affinal relation. So there are ninety four terms of Gurung and thirty one terms of English in kinship relation altogether

3. While comparing the kinship terms one hundred nineteen, fifty eight terms are available with total presence and thirteen, seventy four terms are available with total absence of appellative use in Gurung and English language respectively where presence is indicated by '+' and absence is indicated by '-'. In case of addressive use, the sing '-' indicates absence 'N' indicates name, 'No' indicates kinship term as well as name, 'di' indicates differ from appellative use, 'sa' indicates exactly the same with appellative use. So there are total sings of '-' = 13/78 'N' = 0/40, 'No' = 16/8, 'di' = 50/6, 'sa' = 53/0 in Gurung and English language respectively. Thus there is no addressive use of Gurung language by name (i.e. N) only and there is not any form of exactly the same forms (i.e. sa) of English Language But there is similarity of difference (i.e. di) .and prescience of terms (i.e. +) in both languages within only one kinship relation (i.e. SPF) to present the appellative and addressive uses of the relation.

4. One kinship term of the English language can be symbolized by two to ten terms of the Gurung language but one kinship term of Gurung language can only be realized by two terms of the English language. For example,



5. While Comparing English and Gurung Kinship terms, the Gurung language is richer than English.

6. The English language does not make distinction between elder and younger kinship relations. But, the Gurung language makes this distinction, which can be shown in the following table:

S.N.	Kinship relation	English	Gurung
1.	B(e)	Brother	ḍ ḍ , ḍ je
2.	B(y)	Brother	l , ceu
3.	S(e)	Sister	ne
4.	S(y)	Sister	n

5.	FB(e)	Uncle	b ghe
6.	FB(y)	Uncle	b ceu
7.	MB(e)	Uncle	ṭheu m m
8.	MB(y)	Uncle	ceune m m
9.	FS(e)	Aunt	phachu
10.	FS(y)	Aunt	ph ne
11.	MB(e)	Aunt	ṭheu m
12.	MB(y)	Aunt	chem
13.	FBSo(e)	cousin	ḍ ḍ
14.	FBSo(y)	cousin	l
15.	FBD(e)	cousin	ṭheu ne
16.	FBD(y)	cousin	n
17.	MBSO(e)	cousin	olo ḍ je
18.	MBSO(y)	cousin	olo l
19.	MBD(e)	cousin	olso ne
20.	MBD(y)	cousin	olso n
21.	MSSO(e)	cousin	olo ḍ je
22.	MSSO(y)	cousin	olo l
23.	MSD(e)	cousin	olso ne
24.	MSD(y)	cousin	olso n
25.	FB(e)W	Aunt	maṭhe
26.	FB(y)W	Aunt	ceũ
27.	MS(e)H	Uncle	ṭheu b b
28.	MS(y)H	Uncle	k k
29.	B(e)W	sister-in-law	co
30.	B(y)W	sister-in-law	buh r
31.	WB(e)	Brother-in-law	jethu
32.	WB(y)	Brother-in-law	s l

33.	WS(e)	Sister-in-law	ne some
34.	WS(y)	Sister-in-law	s l
35.	HB(e)	Brother -in-law	bhen
36.	HB(y)	Brother-in-law	bhay
37.	HS(e)	sister -in-law	ne some
38.	HS(y)	sister-in-law	n some

7. Both the English and Gurung languages do not make distinction between elder/younger kinship relations, which can be shown in the following table:

S.N.	Kinship relation	English	Gurung
1.	FSSo (e)	Cousin	olo bh j
2.	FSSo (y)	Cousin	olo bh j
3.	FSD (e)	Cousin	olso bh ji
4.	FSD (y)	Cousin	olso bh ji
5.	S(e) H	Brother-in-law	mho, pyū
6.	S(y) H	Brother-in-law	mho, pyū
7.	FS(e) H	uncle	pus i
8.	FS(y) H	uncle	pus i
9.	MB (e) W	Aunt	m iju
10.	MB (y) W	Aunt	m iju

8. Only Gurung language makes distinction between elder/younger kinship relations whereas the English language has no such terms, which can be shown in the following table:

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung
1.	SPFB (e)	ṭheu m m
2.	SPFB(y)	ceune m m

3.	SPMS(e)	phaceu
4.	SPMS(y)	ph ne
5.	SPMS(e) H	ṭheu m m
6.	SPMS(y) H	ceune m m
7.	PBSo (e)W	ṭheu co
8.	PBSo (y)W	buh ri co
9.	WB(e) W	ne some
10.	WB(y) W	n some
11.	HB(e)W	ne
12.	HB(y)W	n

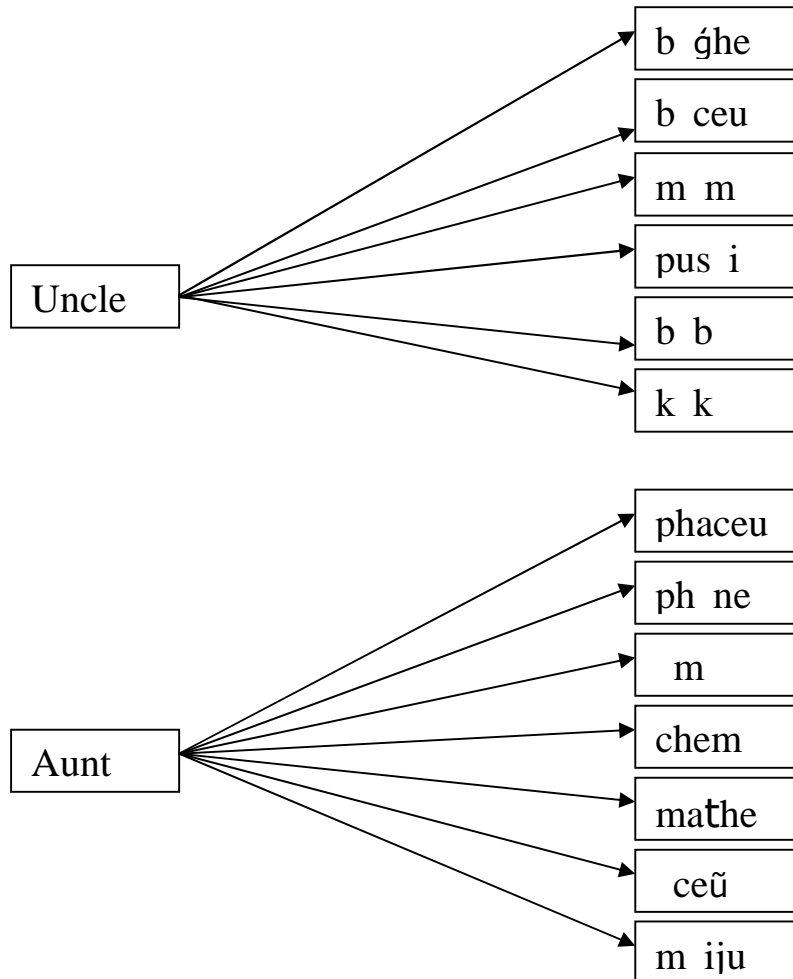
9. One English term serves different relations and one Gurung term has different relation, the following chart shows the kinship relations of English and Gurung.

S.N.	English Terms	Relations	Gurung Terms	Relations
1.	uncle	FB(e/y) MB(e/y) FS(e/y)H MS(e/y) H	b ḡhe b ceu ṭheu m m cenue m m pus i ṭheu b b k k	FB(e) FB(y) MB(e) MB(y) FS(e/y)H MS(e)H MS(y)H
2.	Aunt	FS(e/y) MS(e/y) FB(e/y)W MB(e/y) W	phaceu ph ne maṭhe aceũ m iju	FS(e) FS(y) FB(e)W FB(y)W MB(e/y)W

3.	Brother-in-law	S(e/y)H WB (e/y) HB (e/y)	mho, pyũ jethu s l bhen bhay	S(e/y)H WB (e) WB (y) HB(e) HB(y)
4.	Sister-in-law	B(e/y)W WS (e/y) HS (e/y)	co buh rī ne some s lī n some	B(e)W B (y)W WS (e),HS(y) WS(y) HS(y)
5.	Cousin	FBSO(e/y) FBD(e/y) FSSO(e/y) FSD(e/y) MBSO(e/y) MBD(e/y) MSSO(e/y) MSD(e/y)	ḍ ḍ li ṭheu ne n olo bh j olso bh j olo d j olo li olso ne olso n	FBSO (e) FBSO (y) FBD(e) FBD(y) FSSO(e/y) FSD(e/y) MBSO(e),MSSO(e) MBSO(y),MSSO(y) MBD(e),MSD(e) MBD(y),MSD(y)
6.	Nephew	SPBSO SPSSO	bhad h bh nj	BSo[male ego], BSo,SSO[Female ego] SSO [Male ego]
7.	Niece	SPBD SPSD	bhaḍai	BD[male ego] BD,SD[Female ego]



10. Very few kinship terms in English are used to refer one to one correspondence of English on the one hand. On the other hand, a large number of single items are used to refer multi relationships of Gurung language



11. There is no distinction between male and female ego except the two terms husband and wife in English. On the contrary most of the relations of Gurung have distinction in kinship terms in terms of male and female ego. They are for instance, shown in the following.

S.N.	Kinship relation	Male ego		Female	
		English	Gurung	English	Gurung
1.	SSo	Nephew	bh nj	Nephew	c
2.	SD	Niece	bh nji	Niece	c m

12. Both languages (i.e. English and Gurung) also have no distinction between male and female ego. They are for instance, shown in the following.

S.N.	Kinship relation	Male ego		Female	
		English	Gurung	English	Gurung
1.	BSO	Nephew	bhaḍ h	Nephew	bhaḍ h
2.	BD	Niece	bhaḍai	Niece	bhaḍai

## 4.2 Recommendations and pedagogical implications

On the basis of the findings mentioned above, the following recommendations have been made.

1. There is no one to one correspondence between each and every English and Gurung kinship relations. This is the major point or cause which creates difficulty for English student learning Gurung and vice versa. Mainly teaching focus should rest on where two languages differ (in kinship relations). Otherwise, they may create confusion.
2. There are different terms used by male ego and female ego to symbolize their spouse's relations. Attention should be paid to teach relative terms used by male ego and female ego to symbolize their spouse's relatives. For example, male ego uses 'saḍu' and female ego uses mho, py to signify spouse's S (e/y) H.
3. The present study would be helpful to the native speakers of English who are learning Gurung language as a foreign language and native speakers of Gurung. Normally the learners may make mistakes in the areas where two languages basically differ. That's why, more attention should be paid while teaching different kinship terms as follows:
  - (i) The teacher must make clear distinction between the kinship terms of English and Gurung and their own addressive use. English has no variation in terms of male and female ego. So, special attention should be paid in teaching certain terms. bh nj , bh nji, bhaḍ h , bhaḍai (i.e. spouse's SSo , SD) etc.

should be taught more attentively to the learners who belong to the native speakers of English.

- (ii) While teaching English to the Gurung speaker, special attention should be paid on certain neutral terms like cousin, parent, sibling, offspring etc. Since, Gurung language doesn't have neutral terms but English has.
- (iii) Name is important in English kinship relation while addressing whereas kinship terms are important in Gurung. So, special attention should be paid on name while teaching addressive use of English and kinship terms while teaching addressive use of Gurung language.
- (iv) As semantic overlapping is another important factor, syllabus designer and textbook writer should pay more attention on it while designing curriculum, syllabus, and textbook for the learners who are learning Gurung or English as a second language.
- (v) All the relation with appellative use and addressive use of the both language should be taught with great care.

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<http://en.wikipeida.org/wiki/Fictivekinship>

## APPENDICES

### Appendix-A

#### Model of Gurung Language's script

#### Gurung words in Devanagari and Roman

##### 1. Consonants and vowels in Roman Gurung

Symbols, suggested by Rem Bahadur Gurung (1998) and Dilli Jung Gurnug (1995), are listed from 'Gipan' T.U. papers in linguistics volume 2, May 2002, as follows:

**Table No. 1. Vowels in Roman Gurung**

Devanagari Symbols	RBG (1998)	DJG (1995)
अ	A	a
आ	A:	a:
इ	I	i
उ	U	u
ए	E	e
ऐ	AE	ae
ओ	O	o
औ		

**Table No. 2. Consonants in Roman Gurung**

<b>Devanagari Symbols</b>	<b>RBG (1998)</b>	<b>DJG (1995)</b>
क	KA	Ka
ख	KHA	kha
ग	GA	ga
घ	GHA	–
ङ	NGA	nv
च	CHA	cha
छ	CHHA	chha
ज	JA	ja
झ	JHA	–
ट	Ṭ A	ta
ठ	Ṭ HA	tha
ड	Ḍ A	da
ढ	Ḍ HA	dha
त	TA	ta
थ	THA	tha
द	DA	da
ध	DHA	dha
न	NA	na
प	PA	pa
फ	PHA	pha
ब	BA	ba
भ	BHA	–
म	MA	ma
य	YA	ya
र	RA	ra
ल	LA	la
व	WA	wa
स	SA	sa
ह	HA	ha



## 2. Devanagari Script

म्ही घि प्लु प्लुबै लागिर त्हांइ । झाइले प्लुमा कोइ घ्याँ जरे पर्दिइ, झाइले च प्लुलाइ नेमा खसि चवाइ । कोइ प्लु चाहिँ युमाँ मुवै कल्होर पर्दिइ । च कल्होर स ल्हे आरेला । छ तसि मल्होवम् युम्नन् म्ल्होइ, तर चर स ल्हे ओरेसेरो जरा ल्हे च्यौला आखाँ । छ तसि त्हियाँ प्रेमा युम्नन् । कारह्याई कोइ प्लु चाहिँ पुजु मुवै कल्होर पर्दिइ । च पुजु थेव तसि प्लुलाइ ल्हे वडिला आभिं । छ तसि उब्जनि तला आखाँ । झाइले कोइ प्लु छ्याँवै कल्होर पर्दिइ । च प्लु थेब ततइ घ्याइ । झाइले कोइ सौंच्यु गुणा, कोइ टहुच्यु गुणा, कोइ त्हु गुणा उब्जानी तइ ।

## **2.1 Roman script with additional diacritics and capitals to start sentences**

Mhai ghr' plu plubae la: gir th i. Jhaile plu pluma: koi gh'ya: jare pardii, jhaile cha plula: i nema: khasi chawa: i koi plu cha: hi yuṁṁa mubae klhor pardii. cha klhor sa lhe arela: chha tasi mlhobam yumnan mlhoi, tara char sa lhe a: re sero jara: lhe chyo la: a: kha. Chha tasi thiy : P̄rema: yumnan ka: rhya: i. Koi plu cha: hi puju mubae klhor pardii. Cha puju theb tasi plula: i lhe badila: a: bhi. chha tasi ubjani tala: a: a: kho. Jha: ile koi plu chh̄ya: bae klhor pardii. Cha plu theb tatai hyai. hyai. Jha: ile koi s chyū guṇa:, koi thu chyū guṇa: koi ph'ra guṇa: ubjani tai.

## Appendix- B

### List of English Relations and Gurung Kinship Relations

#### (a) English kinship relations

S.N.	Kinship relation	English
1.	P	Parent
2.	F	Father
3.	M	Mother
4.	SO	Sibling
5.	B	Brother
6.	S	Sister
7.	C	Child
8.	So	Son
9.	D	Daughter
10.	PP	Grand parent
11.	FF	Grand father
12.	FM	Grand mother
13.	MF	Grand father
14.	MM	Grand mother
15.	FB	Uncle
16.	FS	Aunt
17.	MB	Uncle
18.	MS	Aunt
19.	FBSO	Cousin
20.	FBD	Cousin
21.	FSSO	Cousin
22.	FSD	Cousin

23.	MBS <sub>o</sub>	Cousin
24.	MBD	Cousin
25.	MSS <sub>o</sub>	Cousin
26.	MSD	Cousin
27.	BS <sub>o</sub>	Nephew
28.	BD	Niece
29.	SS <sub>o</sub>	Nephew
30.	SD	Niece
31.	CC	Grand child
32.	SoSo	Grand son
33.	SoD	Grand daughter
34.	DS <sub>o</sub>	Grand son
35.	DD	Grand daughter
36.	FBW	Aunt
37.	FSH	Uncle
38.	MBW	Aunt
39.	SoW	Daughter-in-law
40.	DH	Son-in-law
41.	H	Husband
42.	W	Wife
43.	WB	Brother-in-law
44.	WS	Sister-in law
45.	HB	Brother -in-law
46.	HS	Sister -in -law
47.	HSH	Brother -in-law
48.	SPF	Father -in- law
49.	SPM	Mother -in -law
50.	MSH	Uncle

51.	SBW	Sister -in -law
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### B. Gurung Kinship Relations

S.N.	Kinship relation	Gurung
1.	P	m b b
2.	F	b b
3.	M	m
4.	B	lc
5.	B(e)	ḍ je
6.	B(y)	l or ceu
7.	S	uc
8.	S(e)	ṭheu ne or ne
9.	S(y)	n
10.	C	pāse
11.	So	c
12.	D	c m
13.	PF	br ju
14.	PM	b je
15.	FB(e)	b ghe
16.	FB(y)	b ceu
17.	MB(e/y)	m m
18.	FS (e)	phaceu
19.	FS(y)	ph ne
20.	MS(e)	m
21.	MS(y)	chem
22.	FBSO(e)	ḍ je, ḍ ḍ
23.	FBSO(y)	l or aceu
24.	FBD(e)	ne

25.	FBD(y)	n
26.	FSSo(e/y)	olo bh nj
27.	FSD(e/y)	olso bh nji
28.	MBSO(e)	olo đ je
29.	MBSO(y)	olo l
30.	MBD(e)	olso ne
31.	MBD(y)	olso n
32.	MSSO(e)	olo đ je
33.	MSSO(y)	olo l
34.	MSD(e)	olso ne
35.	MSD(y)	olso n
36.	BSO	bhađ h
37.	BD	bhađai
38.	SSO	bh nj
39.	SD	bh nji
40.	CC	pan ti
41.	SoSo	kohim
42.	SoD	kohimi
43.	DSO	kohim
44.	DD	kohimi
45.	FB(e) W	mađe
46.	FB(y) W	ceũ
47.	FS(e/y) H	pus i
48.	MB(e/y) W	m iju
49.	MS(e) H	đeuh b b
50.	MS (y) H	k k
51.	B(e) W	co

52.	B(y) W	buh r
53.	S(e/y) H	mho, py
54.	SoW	buh r
55.	DH	mho, py
56.	SoSoW	kohimi co
57.	SoDH	mho, py
58.	DSoW	kohimi co
59.	DDH	mho, py
60.	SPPF	br ju
61.	SPPM	baje
62.	SPF	m m ke
63.	SPM	some
64.	SPFB(e)	ṭheu m m
65.	SPFB(e)W	m iju ḡhi
66.	SPFB(y)	ceune m m
67.	SPMB(y)W	m iju ḡhi
68.	SPMB(e)	ṭheu m m
69.	SPMB(y)	ceune m m
70.	SPMB(e/y)W	m iju ḡhi
71.	SPFS(e)	phacheu
72.	SPFS(y)	ph ne
73.	SPFS(e) H	ṭheu m m
74.	SPFS(y) H	ceune m m
75.	PSD(e/y) H	olo solti
76.	PSSo(e/y) W	olso solti
77.	PBD(e/y) H	mho,py
78.	PBSo(e/y)W	co
79.	W	budi or preso

80.	WB(e)	jethu
81.	WB(e)W	ne some
82.	WB(y)	s l
83.	WB(y)W	n some
84.	WS(e)	ne some
85.	WS(y)	s lī
86.	WS(e/y)H	s hu
87.	H	bud bur
88.	HB(e)	bhen
89.	HB(e)W	ne
90.	HB(y)	bhay
91.	HB(y)W	n
92.	HS(e)	ne some
93.	HS(y)	n some
94.	HS(e/y)H	mho,py
95.	BSoW	bhaḍ i co
96.	BDH	mho,py
97.	SSoW	bhānji co
98.	SDH	bhānji mho
99.	(BSoW)/(SSoW)	buh ri
100.	(BDHS/SDH)	mho,py



## Appendix- C

### List of English and Gurung Terms

Gurung and English terms are listed separately which are as follows:

#### a) Gurung Kinship Terms

1.	m b b
2.	b b
3.	m
4.	lc
5.	ḍ , ḍ je
6.	lī
7.	ceu
8.	uc
9.	heu ne
10.	ne
11.	n
12.	Ḅase
13.	c
14.	c m
15.	bud br u
16.	br ju
17.	baje
18.	b ḡhe
19.	b ceu
20.	m m
21.	heu m m
22.	ceune m m

23.	phaceu
24.	ph ne
25.	heu m
26.	chem
27.	olo
28.	olso
29.	olo bh nj
30.	olso bh nji
31.	olo ɖ je
32.	olo l
33.	olso ne
34.	olso n
35.	bhaɖ h
36.	bhaɖai
37.	bh nj
38.	bh nji
39.	kohim
40.	kohimi
41.	ma he
42.	ce
43.	pus i
44.	m iju
45.	heu b b
46.	k k
47.	co
48.	buh rī
49.	mho,py
50.	komihi co

51.	budi
52.	jethu
53.	ne some
54.	n some
55.	s l
56.	s lī
57.	s du
58.	bud
59.	bhen
60.	bhey
61.	bhaḍai co
62.	bh nji co
63.	bh nji mho
64.	buh r
65.	buh r co

**(b) English Kinship Terms**

1.	Grand parent
2.	Grand father
3.	Grand mother
4.	parent
5.	Father
6.	Mother
7.	Brother
8.	Sister
9.	Brother-in-law
10.	Sister-in-law
11.	Child
12.	Son
13.	Daughter
14.	Son-in-law
15.	Daughter-in-law
16.	Uncle
17.	Aunt
18.	Husband
19.	Wife
20.	Father-in-law
21.	Mother-in-law
22.	Nephew
23.	Niece
24.	Cousin
25.	Grand child
26.	Grand son
27.	Grand daughter

**Appendix - D**  
**Gurung Kinship Questionnaire**

Name **mi**

Sex **linga**

Address **Ca kulur**

Male **aimā**

Age **barsa, umer**

Female **n nim y** ,

Qualification **yougyat**

Date **miti**

**Group - A**

In which relation do the following people stand and what terms do you use to call them? Write your responses within the blanks provided for relations and terms.

**maprirbe n to l i ki khale m ḍi, pherī ca n to mo l i khale wim? kilbe n to sambaḍi th h maprirbe kh li kulur priḍ o.**

S.N.		Relation n t	Addresive formsambo irupa
1.	The couple who gave birth to you. <b>Caī ulo keme ki l i phiule</b>		
2.	The man who gave birth to you <b>ca im ki l i phiule</b>		
3.	The woman who gave birth to you. <b>ca n nim y ki l i phiule</b>		
4.	The man who is born before you of the same couple <b>ca im ki bhanḍ naso t phiule</b>		
5.	The man who is born after of the same couple <b>ca im ki bhanḍ liso t phiule</b>		
6.	The female who is born before you of the same couple <b>ca n nim y ki bhanḍ naso t phiule</b>		
7.	The female who is born after you of the same couple. <b>ca n nim y ki bhan liso t phiule</b>		
8.	The person who is married to you. <b>ki ni prey l ule gu</b>		
9.	The male person who is born of you <b>ki in phiule Pase</b>		
10.	The male person who is born of you <b>ki b to phiule ḍ im Pase</b>		
11.	The female person who is born of you <b>ki b to phiule n ni Pase</b>		
12.	Husband 's /wife's father <b>bur lbe/presolbe b b</b>		
13.	Husband 's /wife's mother <b>bur lbe/presolbe m</b>		
14.	Husband 's /wife's elder brother <b>bur lbe/presolbe theule ḍ ḍ</b>		
15.	His/wife <b>caī preso</b>		
16.	Husband 's /wife's younger brother <b>bur lbe/presolbe ceune l</b>		
17.	His/wife <b>caī preso</b>		
18.	Husband 's /wife's elder sister <b>bur lbe/presolbe theule ne</b>		
19.	Her husband <b>caī burā</b>		

20.	Husband/wife's younger sister <b>bur lbe /presolbe ceune n</b>		
21.	Her husband <b>cai burā</b>		
22.	son's wife <b>c lbe preso</b>		
23.	Daughter's husband <b>c n lbe bur</b>		
24.	Son's son <b>c lbe cā</b>		
25.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>		
26.	son 's Daughter <b>c m lbe c mī</b>		
27.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>		
28.	Daughter's son <b>c m lbe c</b>		
29.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>		
30.	Daughter's daughter <b>c m lbe c m</b>		
31.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>		

**Group- B**

In which relation do the following people stand and what terms do you use to call them? Relations are from your own and from your husband's/wife's side. Write within the blanks provided it for the relations and terms.

**maprirbe n to l i ki khale m ði pheri ca n to mo l i khale wim ? nāto mo ke n to ni kilbe bur lbe/presolbe pati mo.. kilbe n to samboði t h maprirbe kh l kulur prið.**

SN.		your own kilbe	Addressive from sambo i rupa	your husband's /wife's kilbe bur lbe presolbe	Addressive from samboði rupa
1.	Father's father <b>b b lbe b b</b>				
2.	Father's mother <b>b b lbe m</b>				
3.	Father's elder brother <b>b b lbe ðheule ð ð</b>				
4.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
5.	Father's elder sister <b>b b lbe ðheule ne</b>				
6.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
7.	Father's younger brother <b>b b lbe ceune l</b>				
8.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
9.	Father's younger sister <b>b b lbe ceune n</b>				
10.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
11.	Mother's father <b>m lbe b b</b>				
12.	Mother's mother <b>m lbe m</b>				
13.	Mother's elder brother <b>m lbe ðhule ðaða</b>				
14.	Her wife <b>cai preso</b>				
15.	Mother's elder sister <b>m lbe ðheule ne</b>				
16.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
17.	Mother's younger brother <b>m lbe cenune l</b>				
18.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
19.	Mother's younger sister <b>m lbe ceune n</b>				
20.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
21.	The couple who gave birth to your father <b>kilbe b b l i phiule bud buði</b>				
22.	The couple who gave birth to your mother <b>kilbe m l i phiule bud buði</b>				

23.	Father's elder/ younger brother's son(elder than you) <b>b b lbe t̃heule/ ceune lc lbe c (ki bhand̃ t̃heule)</b>				
24.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
25.	Father's elder/younger brother's son (younger than you) <b>b b lbe t̃heule/ ceune lc lbe c (ki bhand̃ ceune)</b>				
26.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
27.	Father's elder/younger brother's daughter (elder than you) <b>b b lbe t̃heule/ceune ālcāibe c mī (ki bhand̃ t̃heule)</b>				
28.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
29.	Father's elder/younger brother's daughter (younger than you) <b>b b lbe t̃heule/ ceune lc lbe c m (ki bhand̃ ceune)</b>				
30.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
31.	Father's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you) <b>b b lbe t̃heule/ ceune uc lbe c (ki bhand̃ t̃heule)</b>				
32.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
33.	Father's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you) <b>b b lbe t̃heule/ ceune uc lbe c (ki bhand̃ ceune)</b>				
34.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
35.	Father's elder/younger sister's daughter (elder than you) <b>b b lbe t̃heule/ ceune uc lbe c m (ki bhand̃ t̃heule)</b>				
36.	Her Husband <b>cai bur</b>				
37.	Father's elder/younger sister's daughter (younger than you) <b>b b lbe t̃heule/ ceune uc lbe c m (ki bhand̃ ceune)</b>				
38.	Her Husband <b>cai bur</b>				
39.	Mother's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you) <b>m lbe t̃heule/ ceune lc lbe c (ki bhand̃ t̃heule)</b>				
40.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
41.	Mother's elder/younger brother's son (younger than you) <b>m lbe t̃heule/ ceune lc lbe c (ki bhand̃ ceune)</b>				
42.	His wife				



	<b>cai preso</b>				
43.	Mother's elder/younger sister's son (elder than you) <b>m lbe t̃heule/ ceune uc lbe c (ki bhand̃ t̃heule)</b>				
44.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
45.	Mother's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you) <b>m lbe t̃heule/ ceune uc lbe c (ki bhand̃ ceune)</b>				
46.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
47.	Mother's elder/younger brother's daughter (elder than you) <b>m lbe t̃heule/ ceune lc lbe c m (ki bhand̃ t̃heule)</b>				
48.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
49.	Mother's elder/younger brother's daughter (younger than you) <b>m lbe t̃heule/ ceune lc lbe c m (ki bhand̃ ceune)</b>				
50.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
51.	Mother's elder/younger sister's daughter (elder than you) <b>m lbe t̃heule/ ceune uc lbe c m (ki bhand̃a t̃heule)</b>				
52.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
53.	Mother's elder/younger sister's daughter (younger than you) <b>m lbe t̃heule/ ceune uc lbe c m (ki bhand̃a ceune)</b>				
54.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
55.	Elder brother's wife <b>q̃ q̃ lbe preso</b>				
56.	Younger brother's wife <b>l̃lbe preso</b>				
57.	Elder sister's husband <b>nelbe bur</b>				
58.	Younger sister's husband <b>n lbe bur</b>				
59.	Elder brother's son <b>lbe c</b>				
60.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
61.	Elder brother's daughter <b>lbe c m</b>				
62.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
63.	Younger brother's son <b>l lbe c</b>				
64.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
65.	Younger brother's daughter				

	<b>l̄lbe c m</b>				
66.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
67.	Elder sister's son <b>nelbe c</b>				
68.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
69.	Elder sister's daughter <b>nelbe c m</b>				
70.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
71.	Younger sister's son <b>n lbe c</b>				
72.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
73.	Younger sister's daughter <b>n lbe c m</b>				
74.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
75.	Husband's /wife who is the other person than you <b>bur /preso cu ki bhand̄ rko</b>				
76.	Husband's/wife's who is the other person than your child <b>bur lbe/preso c cu kilbe P̄ase bhand̄ rko</b>				
77.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
78.	Husband's wife's daughter who is the other person than your child. <b>bur lbe/ presolbe c m cu kilbe P̄ase bhand̄ rko</b>				
79.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				
80.	Husband's wife's son's / daughter son who is the other person than your own. <b>bur lbe/ presolbe c lbe/ c m lbe c cu ki bhand̄ rko</b>				
81.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
82.	Husband's/wife's son's/daughter's daughter who is the other person than your own. <b>bur lbe/ presolbe c lbe/c m lbe c m cu kilbe bhand̄ rko</b>				
83.	His husband <b>cai bur</b>				
84.	Father of your father's father <b>kilbe b b lbe b b lbe b b</b>				
85.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
86.	Son of your son's/ daughter's son/daughter <b>kilbe c lbe c lbe /c m lbe c / c m</b>				
87.	His wife <b>cai preso</b>				
88.	A daughter of your son's/ daughter's son/daughter <b>kilbe c m lbe c lbe/ c m lbe c / c m</b>				
89.	Her husband <b>cai bur</b>				

That is the end of questionnaire thank you very much for your kind information.  
**cu prašnotar khāye. ki a lāi cu tāhā lomiule ki lāi a le le ḡhanebāt pi mo.**

**The End**  
**Khāye**

## Appendix- E

### Symbols Diacritics Marks Used

#### 1. Consonant symbols and diacritics

क	k
ख	kh
ग	g
घ	gh
ङ	
च	c
छ	ch
ज	j
झ	jh
ञ	
ट	t
ठ	th
ड	d
ढ	dh
ण	ṇ
त	ṭ
थ	ṭh
द	ḍ
ध	ḍh
न	n
प	p
फ	ph
ब	b
भ	bh
म	m
य	y
र	r
ल	l
व	w
श	ṣ
ष	ṣ̣
स	s
ह	h

#### 2. Vowel Symbols and Diacritics

अ	a
आ	ā
इ	i
ई	ī
उ	u
ऊ	ū
ऋ	r̄
ए	e
ऐ	ei
ओ	o
औ	au
अं	m̄
:	ḥ
ृ	~