

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Human being is the supreme living creature of this planet. S/he has a capacity to possess the language. We need language to express attitudes, feelings, desires, likes, dislikes etc. Although there are various media of communication, language is the best means of communication. It is used to send and receive the message. Moreover, we use language for various purposes. It is the language which fuses past, present, and future.

There are other means of communication too, i.e. olfactory, gustatory, tactile etc. system of communication but these systems are not as developed as language. Language is dynamic and open system that allows humans to communicate their thoughts, feelings, emotions, experiences and ideas. Language is common to all and only human beings. It is the most unique gift that sets them apart from the rest of living beings. Language is the great accomplishment of human civilization. We can not think of any social, academic and artistic activities going on with language. Language is perhaps the most significant asset of human life.

Various linguists and scholars have cited the definition of language. According to Sapair (1978:8) "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced system", Block and Trader (1942:5) define "A language is system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates". In the same way Robbins (1965:14) says "languages are a symbol systems..... based on pure/arbitrary convention.... infinitely extendable modifiable according to the need of the speakers. Similarly Wardhaugh (1972:3) says "language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication". In the same way Chomsky (1957:13) says "A language to be a set of (finite and infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements."

From the above definitions; we can say that language is a universal medium for conveying the facts including complex thoughts emotions and feelings of

everyday life. Language has enabled humans to establish great civilization. It is a social phenomenon which we use, in the whole community to express our ideas by means of which we establish the relation in the society. It is the distinctive property of mankind of which human beings seems to be extraordinary and superior in any respect.

In Nepalese context, English functions as the prestigious language. It has assumed a greater significance in the age of globalization. It has been taught as compulsory subject at public schools and university levels but also as medium of instruction in private schools. Besides, it has been employed as medium of science and technology

Although Nepal is a small landlocked country, she is a multiracial, multi-religious and multicultural country. In this regard various cultural diversities including linguistic pluralities are found in this country. The population census of 2001 has identified 92 languages are spoken as mother tongue. Even though, there are many languages which have not been identified yet (CBS 2001), which need to be precisely identified on the basis of field observation and its analysis (Yadav, 2001).

The languages are spoken in Nepal fall under the four language families or groups. They are Indo-Aryan, Tibet Burman, Ausro-Asisctic/Munda and Dravidian. The English language falls under the Indo-Aryan group and Magar on the Tibet-Burman group.

1.2 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is a small country in terms of its area but it is very fertile land for languages. According to population census [2001] there are more than 92 languages used in this small country. However, most of these languages don't have their written scripts, but they exist only in spoken form. The languages used in Nepal can be divided into the following language families.

1.2.1 Indo-Aryan

The following languages are spoken in Nepal under this family

Nepali	Hindi
Magahi	Urdu
Maithili	Rajbanshi
Marwadi	Darai
Bhojpuri	Awadi
Majhi	Kuman
Tharu	Danuwar
Chureti languages	Bote

Gurung, Harka 2003, Social Demography of Nepal

1.2.2 Dravidian

According to population census 2001 only one language i.e Jhagad comes under this group which is spoken on the Province of Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

1.2.3 Tibeto-Burman

The following languages come under this family

Rai (including Chhintang and other more than 33 Rai languages)

Yakkha	Raute	Raji
Toto	Sherpa	Marpha
Tebetan	Pahari	Lhomi
Chepang	Koche	Lepcha
Thami	Duru	Byangshi
Dhimal	Chhantal	Newar
Limbu	Tamang	Kham
Magar	Sunuwar	Manang

Thakali	Kaike	Kagate
Jirel	Meche	Bhujel
Hayu	Yholmo	Nar
Syang	Baram	Gurung

Gurung, Harka 2003, Social Demography of Nepal

1.2.4 Astro-Asiatic

According to population census 2001 one language comes under this group i.e Satar which is spoken in Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal.

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

1.3 Magar Language

The Magar is one of ethnic groups which fall under the Hill Janajati group (CBS 2001). Mostly they are habitant of Tanahu, Myagdi, Baglung, Palpa, Nawalparashi, Pyuthan and Rolpa districts. Eventhough, they are found in all the hill districts of our country, they have their own culture, language and religion. Among all languages spoken in Nepal, 1037 People speak English as mother tongue and 1,622,421 speak Magar Language as their mother tongue. There are 92 languages recorded in Nepal. The Magar language comes in the fourth position according to the population census 2001. It contains the 7.1% of the total population. (Population census, 2001).

Magar language community has been continuing with their effort to develop a writing system, prepare dictionary, grammar and compile reading materials. The Central Department of Linguistics at T.U. has been engaged in developing expertise to boost up linguistic studies in Nepal. It's recent thrust on preparing on "Encyclopedia of Nepal's languages" for their systematic study can be taken as a significant step in the field of documenting Nepal's languages. In reality, consequence of bilingual situation is language endangerment. There are different sub-cast of Magar like- Mashrangi, Kyapchhaki, Darlami, Purbachhane, Pun, Rokka, Ale, Kingring, Khapangi, Asmali, Rana, Thapa, Samal, Sinjali etc. The Magar language is different from the western to eastern region in some lexical items. The language which is

spoken in eastern region is called eastern Magar language and vice versa for western. But, the system of using language is not different according to the village wise or district wise only the differences are in some lexical items.

The present study deals with the comparative linguistic study of Magar kinship terms of Sindhuli district with the English kinship terms. It is one of the district of Janakpur zones. This district is famous of zunar and orange. It is famous for historical event too. This district is surrounded by Dhanusha and Mahottary in south; Ramechhap and Dolakha in north; Khotang and Udaypur in east and Kabhre and Makawanpur in the west.

1.4 Kinship Terms

Diverse castes employ diverse kinship terms to designate various Kinship relations. Simply, Kinship terms refer to lexical items which deal with the family relationship. According to Crystal, kinship terms are the system of lexical items used in a language to express personal relationship with the family in both narrow and extended sense. The American anthropologist Lewis Henry Morgan developed his theory of Kinship in 19th century. He told that kinship terminology used in both literate and civilized societies reflected low terminologies common in civilize societies indicated an advanced stage of development (Encrta 2003).

People use language in daily life to refer to various kin of kinship. There is a considerable literature on kinship terminology which describes how people in various parts of the world refer to relation by blood (decent) and marriage. Kinship terms are universal features of language and they are very important in social organization (Wardhaugh 2000:223).

According to Rod-cliff-Brown, kinship is the skeleton of social structure which provides a framework for the other system of the organic whole. But Levi-Stracess views that kinship began with the origin of marriage. It is a form of alliance that ties relatives by descent groups. Within the descent group, relationships are like those between siblings, relationship outside the descent group are one of affinity. These relatives are "in laws"

1.5 Literature Review

While going through related researches on kinship terms, I found the following researches have been conducted regarding the comparative study of kinship terms of different language in Nepal.

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

Bhusal (2001) carried out a research entitled 'A Componential Analysis of English and Kumal Kinship Terms'. The main purpose of this study was to determine the English and Kumal kinship terms. Furthermore, she made a componential analysis of those terms. She found that Kumal language has separate terms for elder and younger brothers but this is not case in English.

Rai (2001) Carried out a research entitled 'A Comparative Linguistic Study of English Nepali and Limbu kinship terms' the main purpose of this study was to make comparison and contrast between them. She found that English has less number of kinship terms in comparison to both Nepali and Limbu.

Joshi (2004) Carried out a research entitled 'A Comparative Linguistic Study of English and Newari kinship Terms'. Her major concern was to list English and Newari kinship terms. The main finding of this study was that the Newari language is rich in terms of kinship terms in comparison to the English language.

Khanal (2004) Carried out a research entitled 'A comparative Study of forms of Address of Tharu and English Language'. The main purpose of this study was to find out the forms of address used in Tharu and English languages. He found that in the Tharu language husband and wife address each other mostly by making a reference to the name of their son or daughter whereas in English they are addressed by first name.

Katuwal (2006) Carried out the research entitled " A Comparative Study on English and Tharu kinship Terms. The main purpose of this study was to compare and

contrast the Tharu and English Kinship terms. He found that the Tharu language has more separate terms than that of English.

The related literatures given above show that no single research has been carried out yet on the comparative study of English and Magar kinship terms. Therefore, the present research is different from others on the basis of language.

1.6 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of present Study are as follows:-

- (i) To determine different terms used for Magar kinship relations and their corresponding address terms.
- (ii) To compare and contrast those terms with English kinship terms.
- (iii) To provide some pedagogical implications.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Kinship terms signify the kinship relationship by blood and by marriage. These relations and terms used to signify the relations are the major concern to the anthropological study. It will be significant basically to anthropologist. Apart from this, it will be helpful to the linguists, sociolinguists and other researchers who want to carry out the research in future on kinship terms. In addition to this, it will be beneficial to the language teachers, language trainers and students. Similarly, the present study will be helpful for the Magar native speakers and other who want to get more information about kinship terms of the Magar and English language.

1.8 Definition of the Specific Terms

Kinship Relation: Relationship by blood and by marriage.

Ego: It refers to the person from whose point of view is taken in describing relationship. e. g.: ego's parents, ego's siblings.

Consanguineal Relations: The relationship by blood or the connection of persons descended from same ancestors.

Core consanguineal Relations:	Ego's parents, siblings and offspring
Peripheral consanguineal relations:	Ego's relations through core consanguineal relations.
Affinal relations:	Relationship by marriage
Core affinal Relations:	Relation through core consanguineal relations.
Peripheral affinal Relations:	Relation through peripheral consanguineal relations and his/her spouses.
Kinship Terminology:	A system of linguistic categories which refers to the kinds of relatives.

CHAPTER-TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Source of Data

The researcher employed both primary and secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

For the primary sources of data, the researcher collected data from Magar native speakers of the Basheshwar V.D.C. of Nakajoli village of Sindhuli District.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The researcher used the secondary sources of data as well. He consulted various books, journals, magazines and thesis related to the topic. He also consulted the previous researchers' questionnaire and dictionary for the collection of the data in relation to English kinship terms. Regarding the information on English kinship terms, he utilized the previous thesis carried out by Giri (1982), Rai (2001), Joshi (2004) and Katuwal (2006) in the 'Department of English language Education, T.U.

2.2 Sampling Population and Sampling Procedure

Sampling population of the study consisted sixty Magar native speakers for the information of Magar kinship terms. Thirty people were taken from Mathillo Tole of the Marsangdi and Purbachane families of Nakajoli village and thirty people were taken from Asthani families of Tallo Tole of the same village. Among the total sampling population, twenty people were taken from secondary level students.

The distribution of population is presented as follows:

S.No.	Native language	Mathillo tole of Nakajoli village	Tallo Tole of the same village	Total Number
1	Magar	30	30	60

Similarly, the previous researchers' questionnaire and Oxford Dictionary have been consulted for the verification of the English kinship term. All the samples were selected by using snowball sampling procedure of non-random sampling procedure

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For the purpose of data collection the researcher employed one set of questionnaire for Magar native speakers consulting consulted Oxford dictionary and previous researcher questionnaires for the English kinship terms. He also used structured interview while collecting data from two villagers i.e Tallo and Mathillo Tole of Nakajoli village.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The researcher went to the spot to filling the questionnaire by telling informants the objectives of research and its importance. Similarly, he went to Tallo Gaun and took data from there. He collected the data from the known individuals from both villages because of acquaintance in the village. The researcher himself is a permanent resident of this locality.

Finally, the process was repeated until the required information obtained.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study has the following limitations

- a. The study was limited to the two villages of Magar native speakers of Basheshwar V.D.C. of Nakajoli, Sindhuli.
- b. The study consisted only the 60 native Magar speakers of Sindhuli districts.
- c. This study encompasses these kinship relations viz. core consanguineal and affinal relations and peripheral cosanguineal and affinal relations.
- d. The data were collected from the more male speakers than those of female speakers.
- e. Magar kinship terms were confined to Magar dialect of the middle part of Nepal.

CHAPTER-THREE

ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with the analysis, interpretation and presentation of the collected data. While analyzing the English and Magar kinship terms, they were listed separately. The English and Magar kinship relations were correlated with kinship terms and they were presented in charts as well as in written form. After that the comparison of English and Magar kinship terms were shown.

3.1 Magar Kinship Terms

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. /Boimo / | 2. /Bo / |
| 3. /Mo / | 4. /daje/ |
| 5. /Bh i/ | 6. /da / |
| 7. /Bahin / | 8. /M h j / |
| 9. /j kau/ | 10. /lenja/ |
| 11. /m sto/ | 12. /m m / |
| 13. /gum / | 14. /jeth / |
| 15. /da / | 16. /s l / |
| 17. /bahin / | 18. /jeth s su/ |
| 19. /d je/ | 20. /s l / |
| 21. /s ndubha / | 22. /khon/ |
| 23. /bh nj / | 24. /n ti/ |
| 25. /n tin khon/ | 26. /n tin / |
| 27. /n ti/ | 28. /n ti/ |
| 29. /n tin / | 30. /n tin / |
| 31. /b jy / | 32. /bajyu/ |
| 33. /mijh boi/ | 34. /mijh moi/ |
| 35. /nin / | 36. /nimb / |

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 37. /s no b bu/ | 38. /chy ma/ |
| 39. /gum / | 40. /mij mo / |
| 41. /mij bo / | 42. /chy m / |
| 43. /s nob bu/ | 44. /bhauju/ |
| 45. /bh uju/ | 46. /bh i/ |
| 48. /bhen / | 49. /jwa / |
| 50. /bhen / | 51. /s l / |
| 52. /s l / | 53. /lenj mij / |
| 54. /khon/ | 55. /m sto/ |
| 56. /bh nj / | 57. /bhatijo/ |
| 58. /bh nj / | |

Note: The description of these kinship terms are given in Appendix-III

3.2 English Kinship Terms

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Grandfather | 2. Grandmother |
| 3. Parent | 4. Father |
| 5. Mother | 6. Father-in-law |
| 7. Mother-in-law | 8. Uncle |
| 9. Aunt/Aunty | 10. Brother |
| 11. Sister | 12. Brother-in-law |
| 13. Sister-in-law | 14. Husband |
| 15. Wife | 16. Son |
| 17. Daughter | 18. Son-in-law |
| 19. Daughter-in-law | 20. Son-in-law |
| 21. Niece | 22. Sibling |
| 23. Child/offspring | 24. Grandson |
| 25. Granddaughter-in-law | 26. Granddaughter |

27. Grandson-in-law

28. Cousin

29. Grandchild

30. Grandparents

Note: The description of these kinship terms are shown in page 15 to 25.

3.3 Correlation between English and Magar Kinship Terms

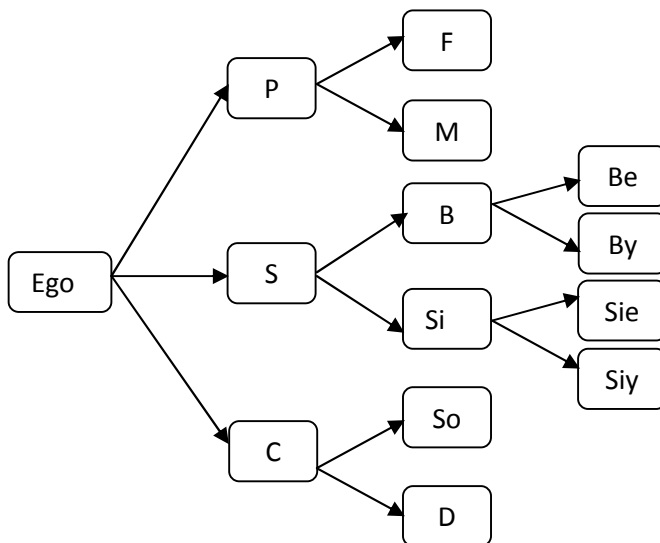
Under this heading the kinship relations are displayed in different charts, tables and in written forms. They are analyzed and interpreted in terms of these various charts in order to show their correlation between English and Magar kinship terms.

Here, the kinship relation subsumes both consanguineal and affinal relations.

3.3.1 Consanguineal Relations

Consanguineal relations are presented on the basis of the following points.

a. Core Consanguineal Relations



Kinship terms which have been presented in the chart to denote kinship relationships are more clearly shown in the table below.

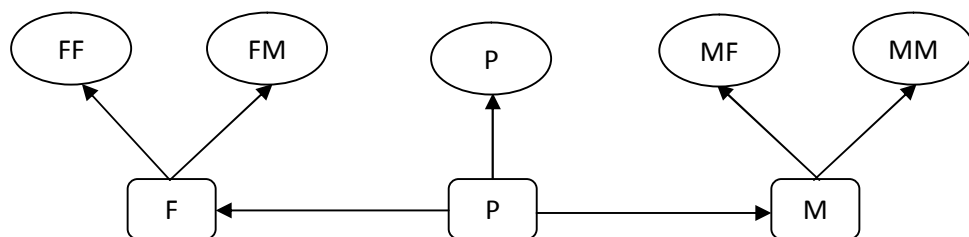
Kinship relations	English	Magar
P	Parent	-
F	Father	/bo /
M	Mother	/mo /
S	Sibling	-
B	Brother	-
Be	-	/d je/
By	-	/bha /
Si	Sister	-
Sie	-	/da /
Siy	-	/bahin /
Clo	Child	-
So	Son	mij /
D	Daughter	/lenj mij /

b. Peripheral Consanguineal Relations

Peripheral consanguineal relation are made clear with the help of the following points:

Peripheral consanguineal relations through parents

The following chart and table show the peripheral consanguineal relations through parents.



Kinship relations	English	Magar
PP	Grandparent	-
FF	Grandfather	/b jyu/
FM	Grandmother	/bajyu/
MF	Grandfather	/b jyu/
MM	Grandmother	/bajyu/

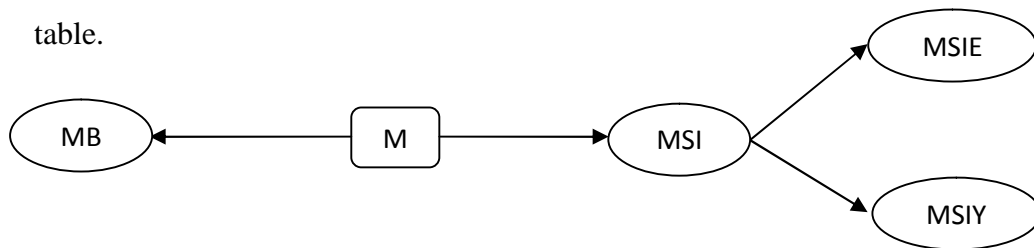
Peripheral Consanguineal Relation through Father

At first, peripheral consanguineal relations through father have been displayed in the chart and then in the table.

Kinship relations	English	Magar
FB	Uncle	-
FBe	-	/mijh bo /
FBy	-	/b bu/
FSi	Aunt	-

Peripheral Consanguineal Relations through Mother

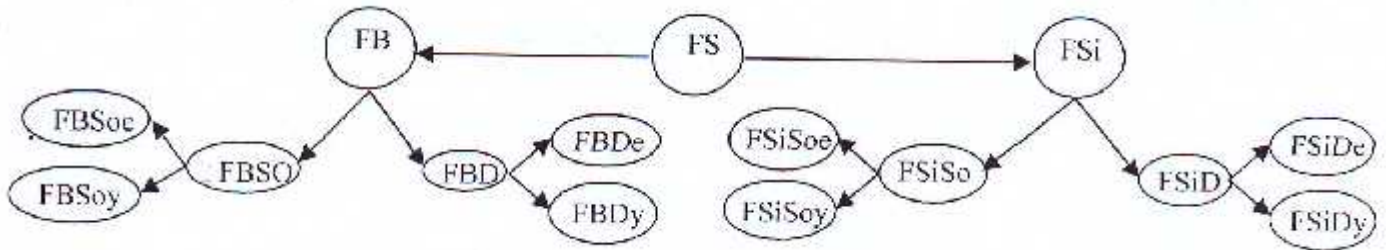
Peripheral consanguineal relations through mother are show both in the chart and table.



Kinship relations	English	Magar
MB	Uncle	-
MSi	Aunt	-
MSie	-	/mijh mo /
MSiy	-	/chy m /

Peripheral Consanguineal Relation through Father's Siblings

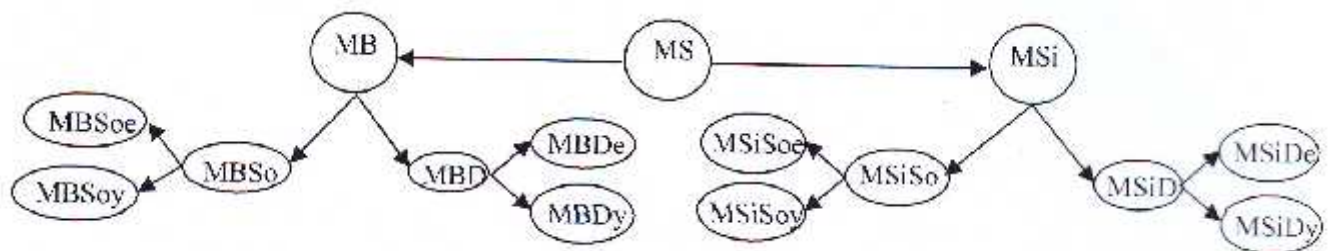
The following chart and table show more clearly to the peripheral consanguineal relation through father's siblings.



Kinship relations	English	Magar
FBSO/D	Cousin	
FBSoe	-	/d je/
FBSoy	-	/bh i/
FBDe	-	/da /
DBDy	-	/bahan /
FSiso/D	Cousin	-
FSisoe	-	/bhen /
FSisoy	-	/jwa /
FSiDe	-	/da /
FSiDy	-	/bahin /

Peripheral Consanguineal Relations through Mother's Siblings

The following chart and table show the peripheral consanguineal relations through mother's sibling clearly.



Kinship relations	English	Magar
MBSoe	-	/jethu/
MBSoy	-	/s 1 /
MBDe	-	/da /
MBDy	-	/s 1 /
MSiSoe	-	/d je/
MSiSoy	-	/bh i/
MSiDe	-	/d i/
MSiDy	-	/bahin /

Peripheral Consanguineal Relations of Male and Female Ego

Peripheral consanguineal relations of male and female ego are shown in the chart and they are presented in the table on the basis of male ego and female ego separately below.

Peripheral Consanguineal Relations of Male Ego

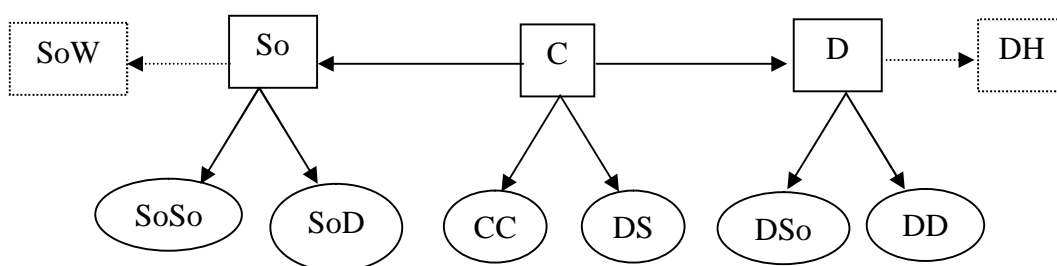
Kinship relations of male ego	English	Magar
BSo	Nephew	/bhatij/
BD	Niece	/m stomij /
SiSo	Nephew	/bh nj /
SiD	Niece	/bh nj /

Peripheral Consanguineal Relations of Female Ego

Kinship relations of female ego	English	Magar
BSo	Nephew	/bhatij/
BD	Niece	/m stomij /
SiSo	Nephew	/bh nj /
SiD	Niece	/bh nj /

Peripheral Consanguineal Relations through Offspring

Peripheral consanguineal relations through offspring are presented in the chart and in the table below.



Kinship relations of male ego	English	Magar
CC	Grandchild	-
SoSo	Grandson	/n t /
SoD	Granddaughter	/n tin /
DSo	Grandson	/n t /
DD	Granddaughter	/n tin /

3.3.2 Affinal Relations

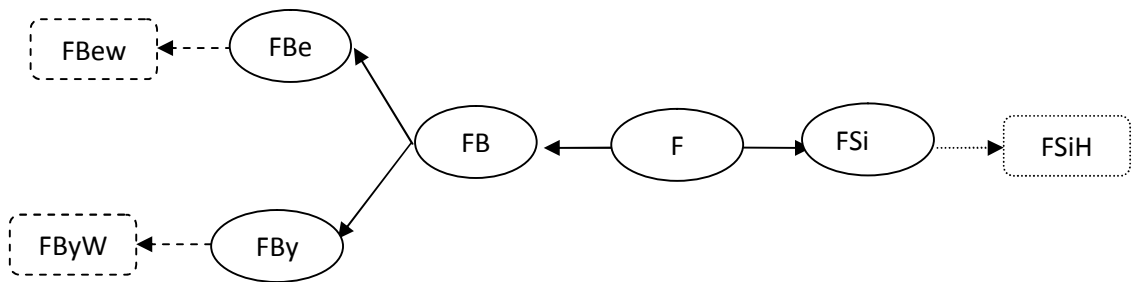
Affinal relations are presented on the basis of the following points:

a. Core Affinal Relations

Core affinal relations are presented under the following sub-headings:

Core Affinal Relations through Father

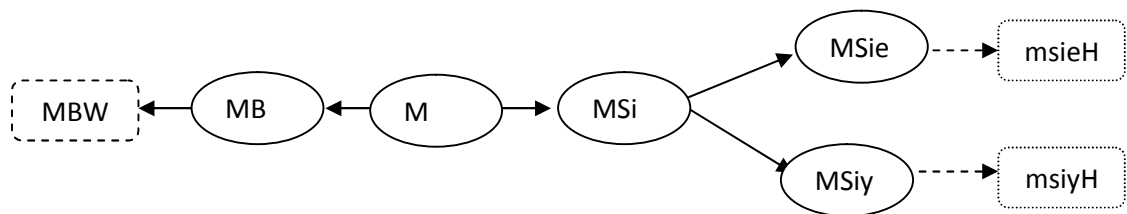
Core affinal relations through father are displayed in the following manner.



Kinship relations	English	Magar
FBeW	Aunt	/mij mo /
FByW	Aunt	/chy m /
FSiH	Uncle	/nimb /

Core Affinal Relations through Mother

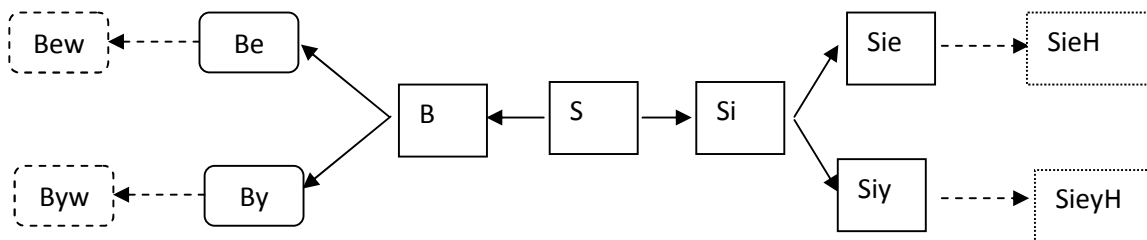
Core affinal relations through mother are shown in the chart and table below.



Kinship relations	English	Magar
MBW	Aunt	/gum /
MSieH	Uncle	/mij bo /
MSiyH	Uncle	/b bu/

Core Affinal Relations through Ego's Siblings

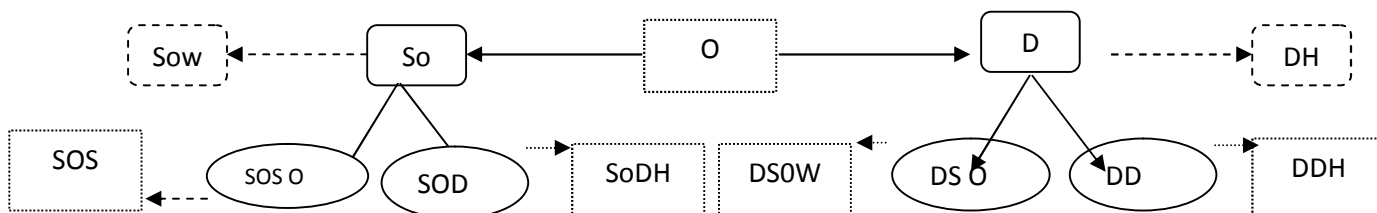
Core affinal relations through ego's siblings have presented in the following manner.



Kinship relations	English	Magar
Bew	Sister-in-law	/bhauju/
Byw	Sister-in-law	/buh r /
SieH	Brother-in-law	/bhen /
SigH	Brother-in-law	/jwa /

Core Affinal Relations through Ego's Offspring

Core affinal relations through ego's offspring have shown in the chart and in the table later.



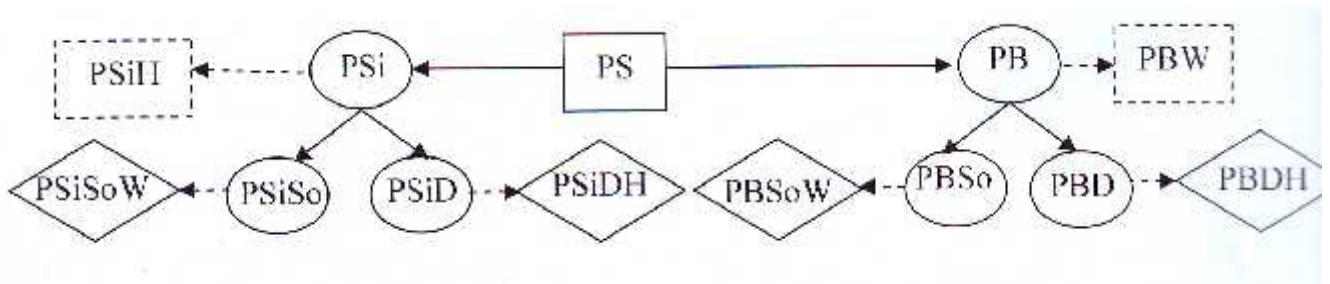
Kinship relations	English	Magar
SoW	Daughter-in-law	/khon/
DH	Son-in-law	/bh nj /
SoSoW	-	/n tinkhon/
SoDH	-	/n ti/
DSoW	-	/n tin /
DDH	-	/n ti/

b. Peripheral Affinal Relation

Peripheral affinal relations are presented under the sub-headings.

Peripheral Affinal Relations Through Parents Siblings

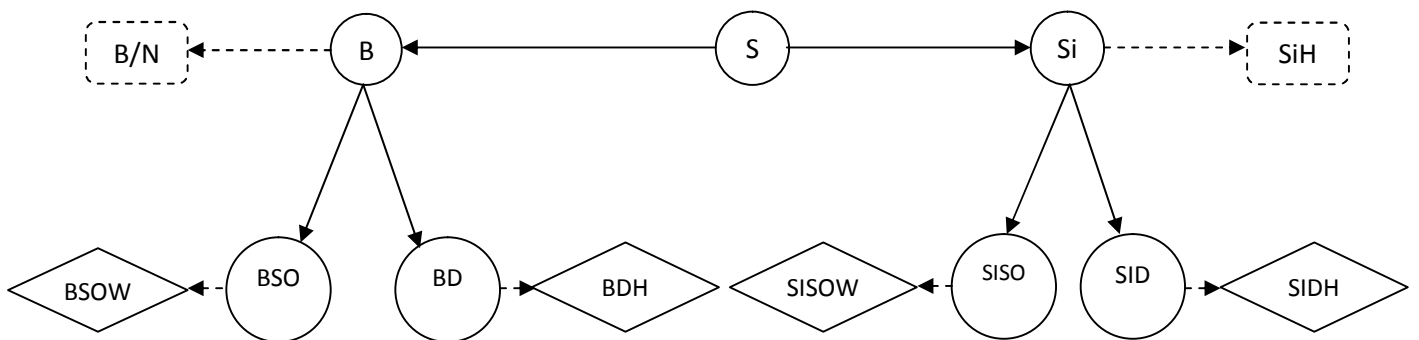
Peripheral affinal relations through parent's siblings are shown both in the chart and table below.



Kinship relations	English	Magar
PSDeH	Daughter-in-law	/bhen /
PSDyH	Son-in-law	/jwa /
PSSoew		/da /
PSSoyW		/bahin /

Peripheral Affinal Relations of Male and Female Ego

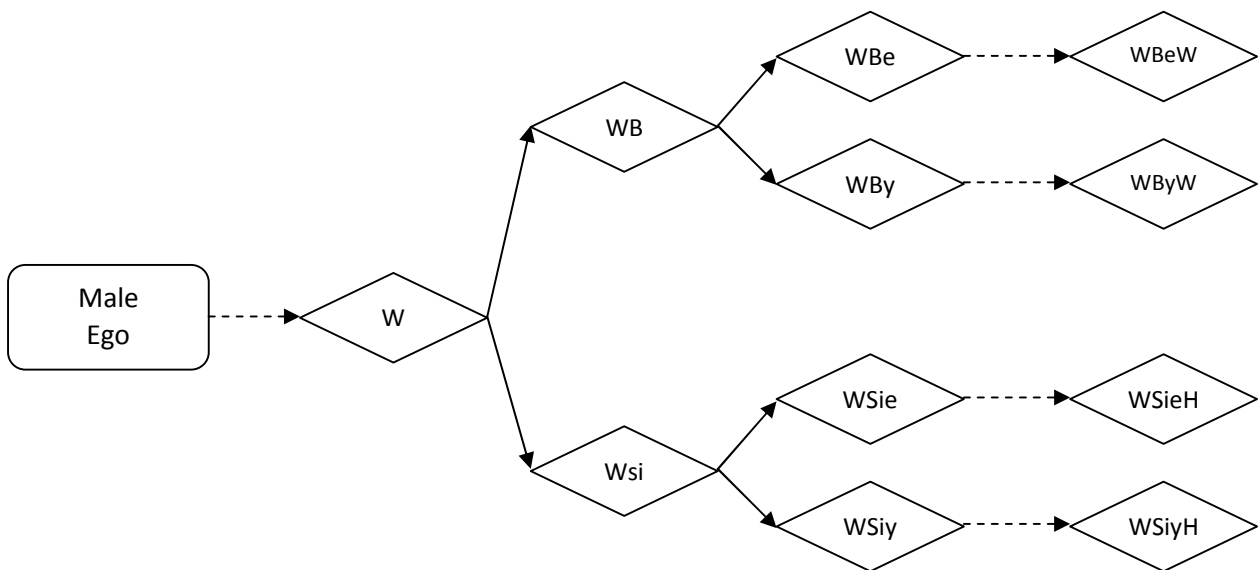
Peripheral affinal relations of male and female ego are presented both in the chart and in the table below.



Kiship relations of male ego	English	Magar
BSoW	—	/khon/
BDH	—	/bh nja/
SiSoW	—	/jwa /
SiDH	—	/khon/
BSoW	—	/khon/
BDH	—	/bh nja/
SiSoW	—	/m sto mija/
SiDH	—	/jwa /

Peripheral Affinal Relations through Ego's Wife

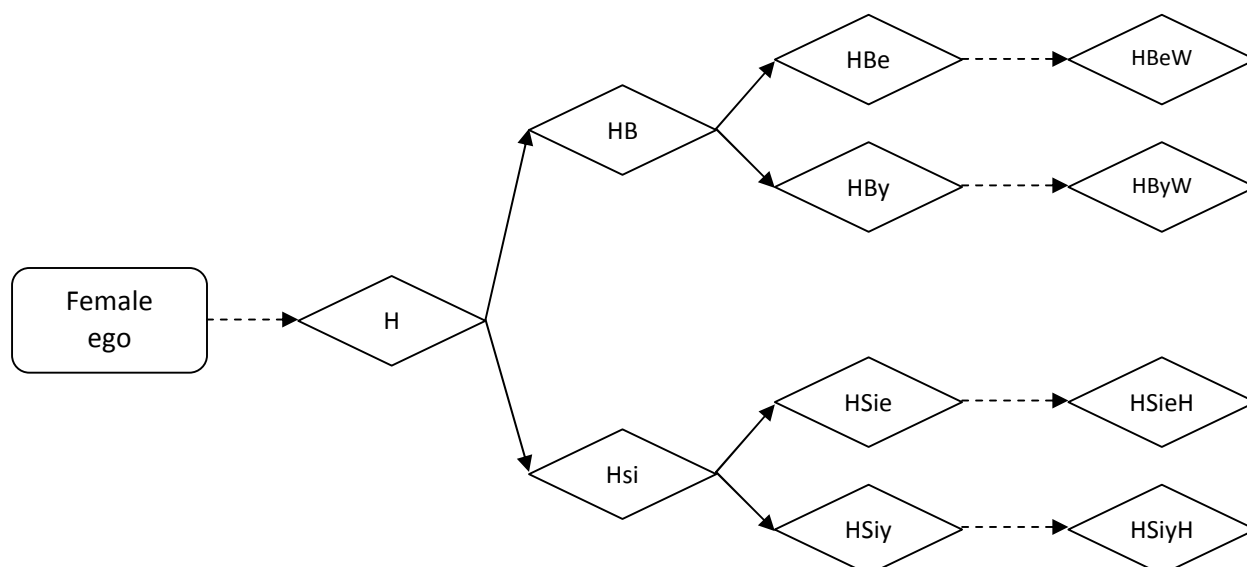
Peripheral affinal relations through ego's wife shown in the chart and they are tabulated as well:



Kinship relations of male ego	English	Magar
W	Wife	/m h j /
WBe	Brother-in-law	/jethu/
WBeW		/d i/
Wosy	Brother-in-law	/s l /
WByW		/bahin /
WSie	Sister-in-law	/bahin /
WSieH		/s du d je/
Wsiy	Sister-in-law	/s l /
WSiyH		/s du bha /

Peripheral Affinal Relations through Ego's Husband

Peripheral affinal relations through ego's husband are presented not only in the chart but also in the table.



Kinship relations of female ego	English	Magar
H	husband	/mij /
HBe	Brother-in-law	/d je/
HBeW	-	/da /
HBY	Brother-in-law	/diwar/
HByW		/bahin /
Hsie	Sister-in-law	/da /
HsieH	-	/bhen /
Hsiy	Sister-in-law	/myarnam/
HSiyH	-	/jwa /

Peripheral Affinal Relations through His or Her Spouse

At first, peripheral affinal relations through his or her spouse in the chart and table later.

Kinship relations	English	Magar
SpFF	-	/b jyu/
SpFM	-	/bajyu/
SpMF	-	/b jyu/
SpMM	-	/m m /
SpF	Father-in-Law	/majju/
SpM	Mother-in-Law	/m m /
SpFBe	-	/jethu/
SpFBeW	-	/gum /
SpFBy	-	/s l /
SpFByW	-	/gum /
SpMSie	-	/gum /
SPMSieH	-	/mijh bo /
SpMSiy	-	/chy m /
SpMSiyH	-	/s n b bu/
SpMB	-	-
SpMBW	-	/gum /
SpFSi	-	/mijh mo /
SpFSiH	-	/s n b bu/

3.4 Comparison of English and Magar Kinship Terms

There is a comparison of various kinship terms of English and Magar. They are compared under two categories. They are consanguineal relations and affinal relations:

3.4.1 Comparison of Consanguineal Relations in Reference to Presence and Absence of the Terms

The comparison of consanguineal relations in reference to presence and absence of the terms is shown in the following tables.

Kinship relations	English	Magar
PP	+	-
PF	+	+
+PM	+	+
F	+	+
m	+	+
FB	+	+
FBe	-	+
FBy	-	+
FS	+	+
MB	+	+
MSi	+	-
MSie	-	+
MSiy	-	+
B	+	-
Be	-	+
By	-	+
Si	+	-

Sie	-	+
Siy	-	+
PSDiso	+	-
PSDe	-	+
PSDY	-	+
PSSoe	-	+
PSSoy	-	+
BSo	+	+
BDo	+	+
SISo	+	+
SiD	+	+

Kinship Relations	English	Magar
BSo	+	+
BD	+	+
SISo	+	+
SID	+	+
So	+	+
D	+	+
OSo	+	+
OD	+	+
S	+	+
O	+	+

3.4.2 Comparison of Affinal Relations in Reference to Presence and Absence of Terms

Comparison of affinal relations in reference to presence and absence of terms in shown in the following tables.

Kinship relations	English	Magar
SpPF	-	+
SpPM	-	+
SpM	+	+
SpM	+	+
SpFBe	-	+
SpFBeW	-	+
SpFBy	-	+
SpFByW	-	+
SpMSie	-	+
SpMSieH	-	+
SpMSiy	-	+
SpMSiyH	-	+
SpMB	-	+
SpMBW	-	+
SpFsi	-	+
SpsiH	-	+
FBeW	+	+
FByW	+	+
MBW	+	+
MSieH	+	+

Kinship Relations of Male Ego

Kinship relation male ego	English	Magar
W	+	+
WBe	+	+
WBeW	-	+
WBy	+	+
WByW	-	+
WSi	+	+
WSieH	+	+
WSiy	-	+
WSiyH	-	+

Kinship Relations of Female Ego

H	+	+
HBe	+	+
HBeW	-	+
HBy	+	+
HByW	-	+
HSie	+	+
HSieH	-	+
Hsiy	+	+
HsiyH	-	+
SoW	+	+
DH	+	+
DSoW	-	+
DDH	-	+

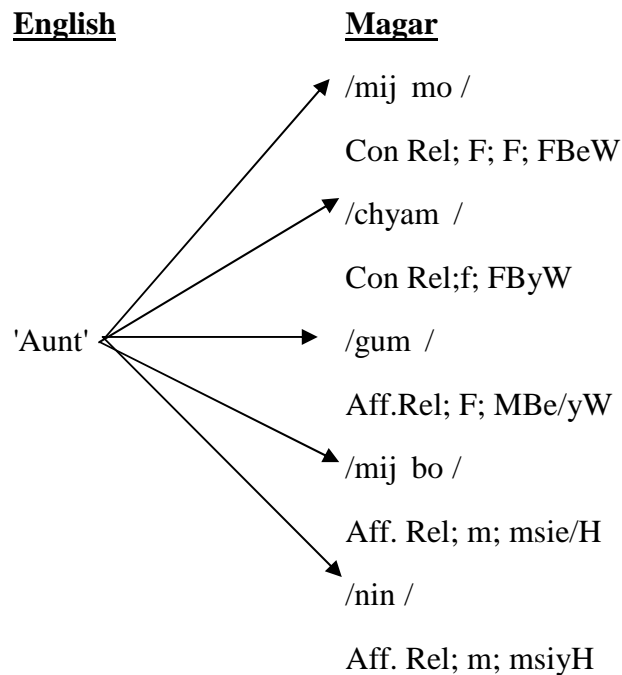
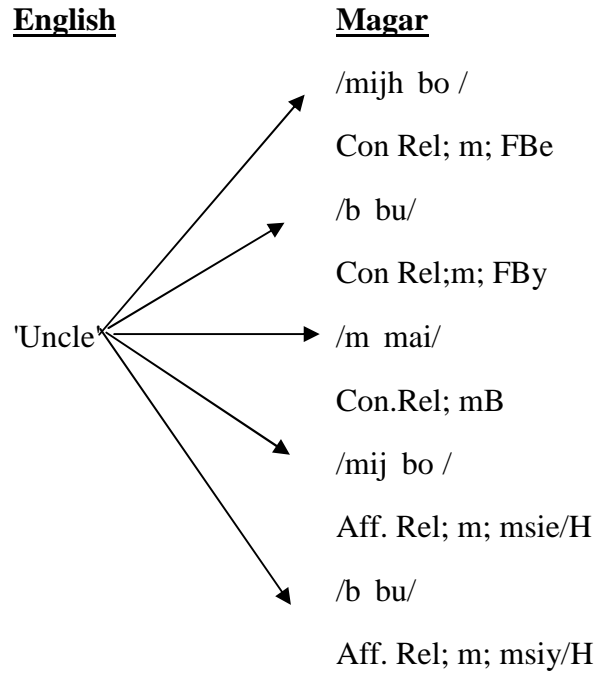
3.5 Main Areas of Differences

The main differences between English and Magar kinship terms are shown under two categories. Such cases reflect that the kinship terms used in one language correspond to more than one kinship term used in another language.

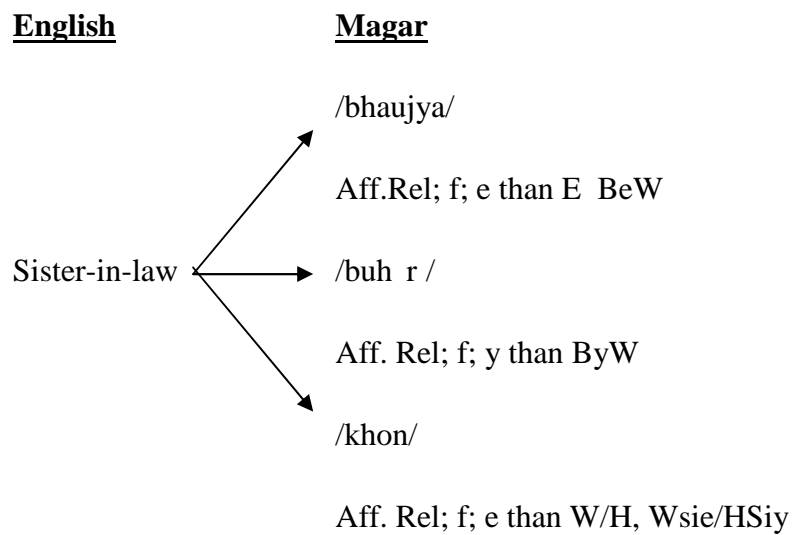
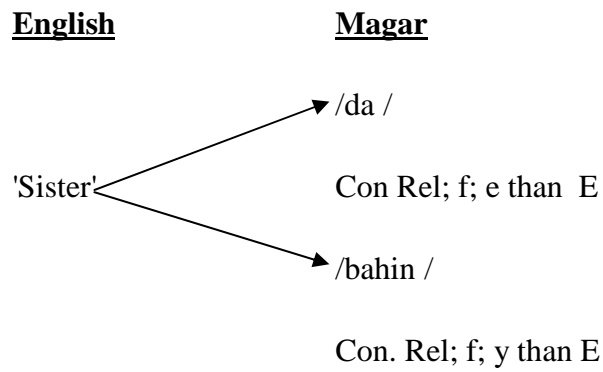
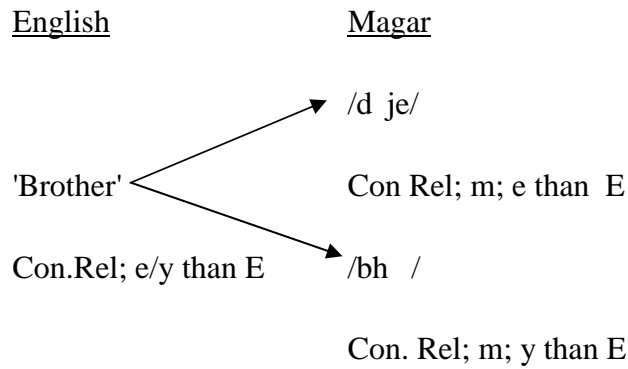
3.5.1 Mono-English Vs Multi-Magar

Under this heading, it can be seen that one English kinship term corresponds to more than one Magar kinship term.

a. One Generation above the Ego

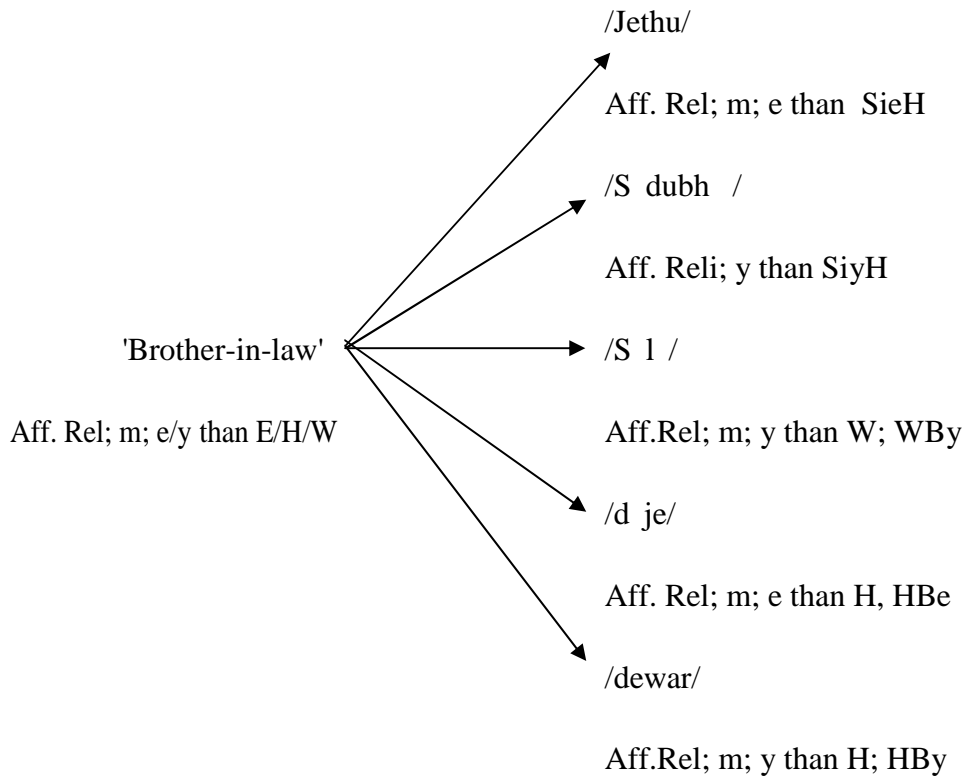


b. Co-generation of the Ego



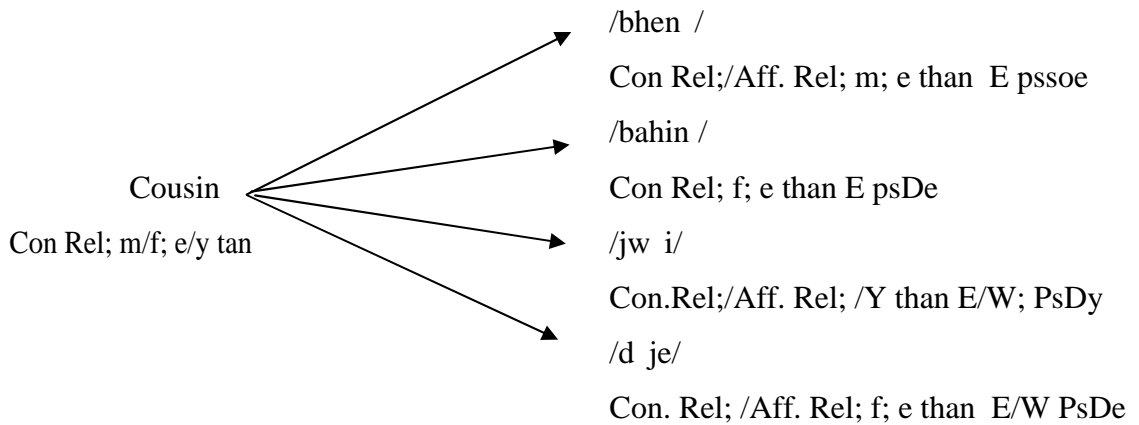
English

Magar



English

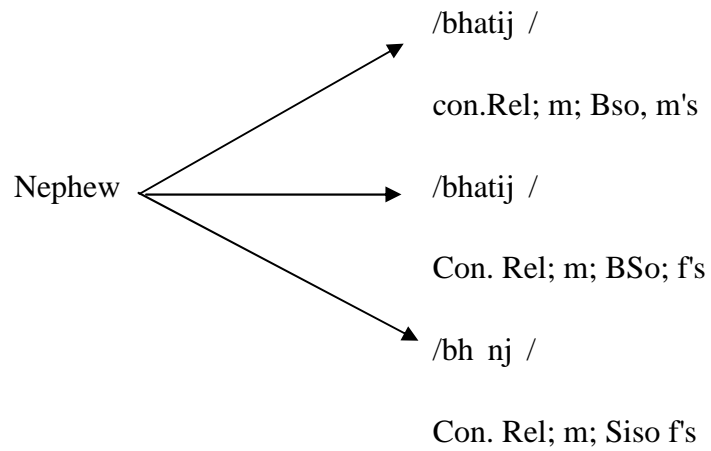
Magar



c. One Generation below the Ego

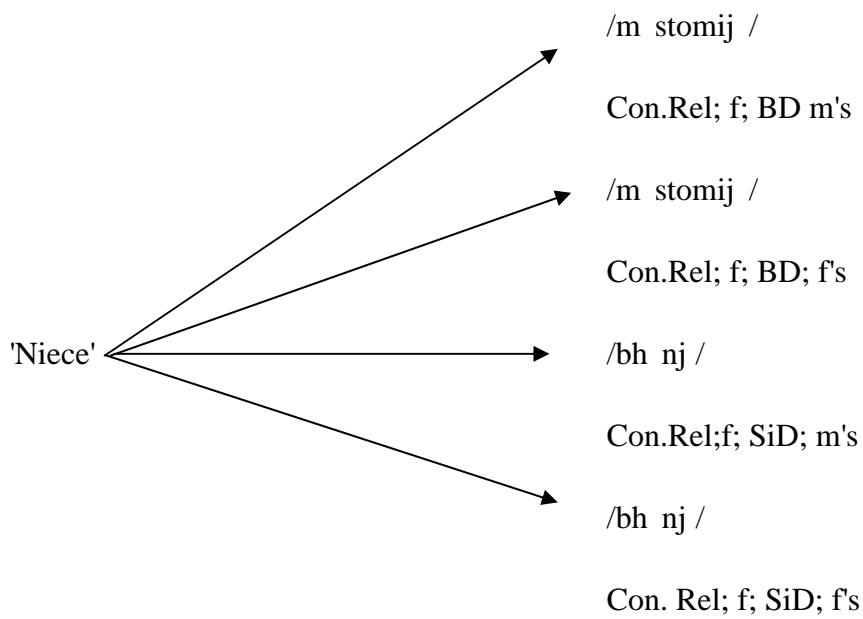
English

Magar



English

Magar



3.5.2 Mono- Magar Vs Multi-English

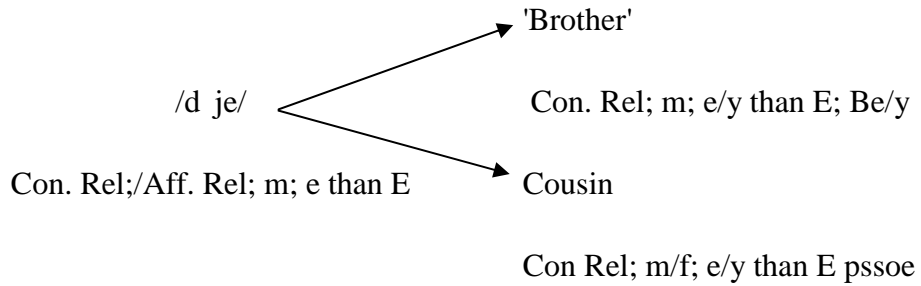
Under this heading such cases are included where one magar kinship term corresponds to more than one English kinship terms.

a. Co-generation of the Ego

i.

Magar

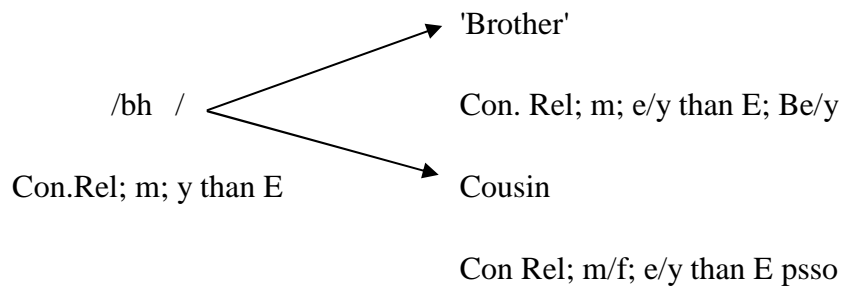
English



ii.

Magar

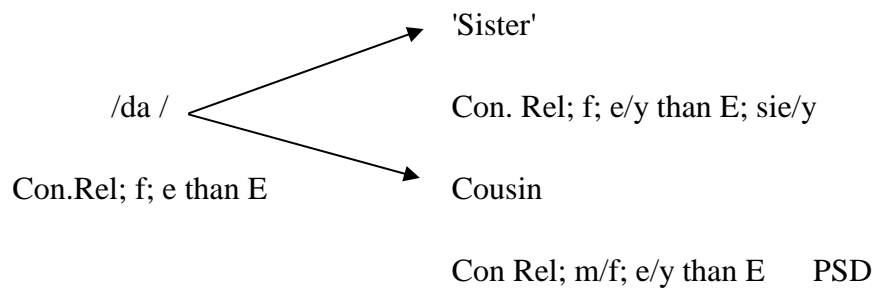
English



iii.

Magar

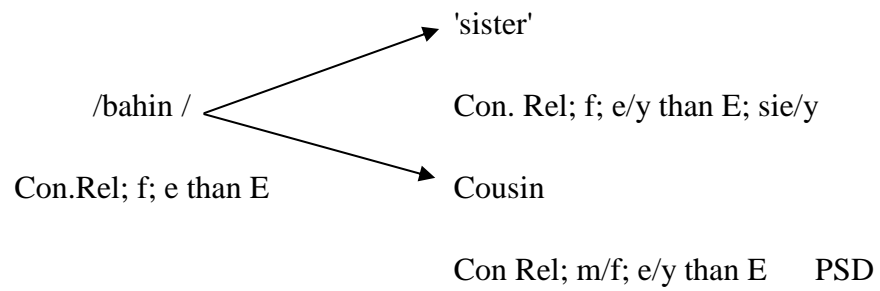
English



iv.

Magar

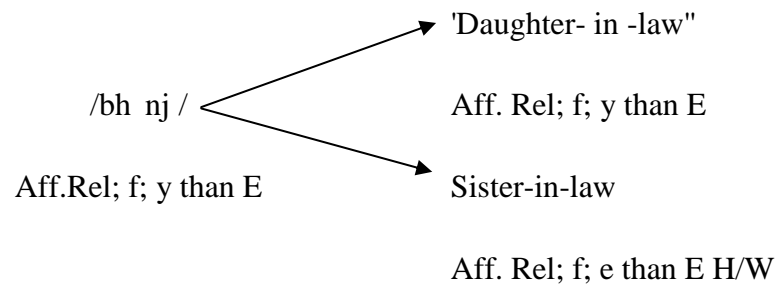
English



v.

Magar

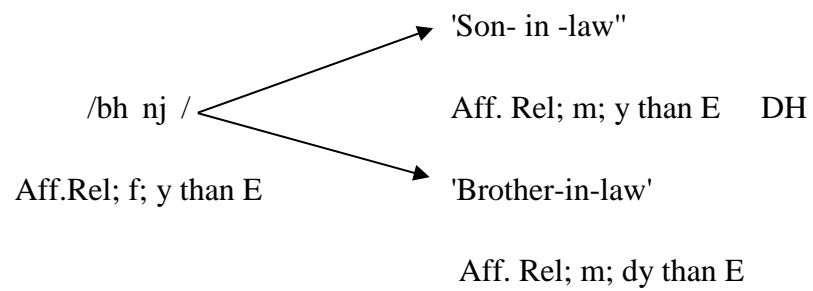
English



vi.

Magar

English

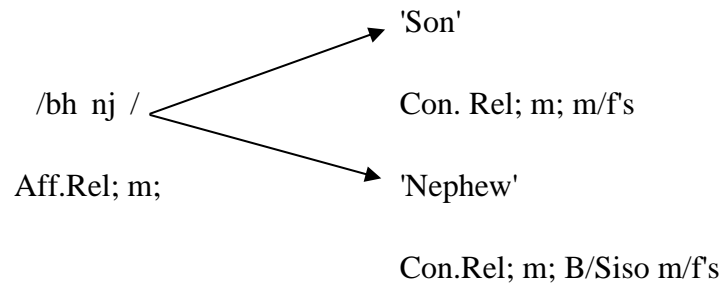


b. One Generation below the Ego

i.

Magar

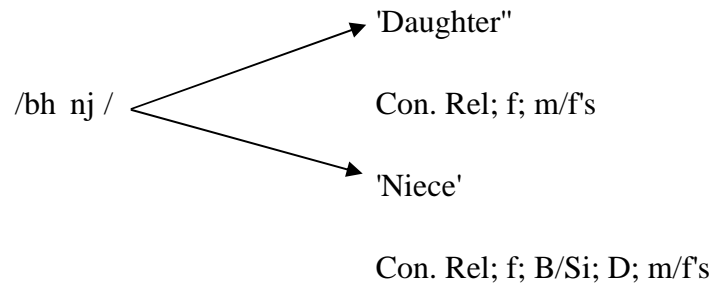
English



ii.

Magar

English



CHAPTER-FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

After the analysis and interpretation of English and Magar kinship relations and terms the following findings have been made:

1. Magar Language is rich in terms of kinship terms in comparison to the English language because the relationships are addressed by names in most of the cases in English.
2. The English language has various neutral terms to refer to different kinship relations. That is to say, they are used for both male and female but such cover terms are rarely found in Magar language. English has various cover terms like grand parents, parents, cousin, siblings, and offspring.
3. English kinship terms such as 'Uncle' and 'Aunt' are cover terms which include the relations from both father's and mother's sides. But this lacks in Magar language.

The following table shows the above mentions relations clearly.

English kinship terms and relations	Magar kinship terms and relations
'Uncle',= f Be/y, Fsie/y H	/mijh bo / = FBe
MBe/y, Msie/y H	/b bu/= FBy
	/Nimb / = Fsie/y H
	/m ma / = MBe/y
	/mijh bo / = Msie/y H
aunt = FSie/y, FBe/y W	/Nin /= FSie/y
/Y/N, MSie/y, MBely W	/Mijh mo / = FBe/W
	/Chy m /= FBy/W
	/gum / = MBe/y W

4. The English language does not make any distinction between 'Elder' and 'Younger' kinship relations whereas the Magar language makes this distinction to show junior and seniority language.

Kinship relations	English	Magar
Be	Brother	/d je/
By	Brother	/bh i/
FBe	Uncle	/mijh bo /
FBy	Uncle	/b bu/

5. Kinship relations such as FBe/ySo/D, FSie/ySo/D, MBe/ySo/D, and MSie/ySo/D are indicated by the kinship term 'cousin' in English which may be male or female, elder or younger than ego. But those relations are indicated by /d je/, if the relations stand for elder males, by /da /, if the relations stand for elder females, by /bha / if the relations stand for younger females, by bahin , if the relations stand for younger female in Magar language.
6. English kinship terms do not differ whether the male or female refers to the particular kinship relations. But most of the relationship of Magar has different kinship terms through male and female ego.

Kinship relations of male ego			Kinship relation of female ego	
Kinship Relation	English	Magar	English	Magar
Siso	Nephew	/bh nj /	Nephew	/m sto/
SiD	Niece	/bh nj /	Niece	/lenj mij /

7. The Magar language of the eastern part of Nepal is slightly different from the western part in some of the lexical items.

8. There is lexical gap in English kinship relations and in most of cases people are addressed by their names. It means there are not kinships terms used to show the relations for cousin's wife, cousin's husband, nephew's wife, niece's husband, grandson's wife, grand daughter's husband and so on. But the Magar language has the particular terms for them.
9. The English term 'cousin' is neutral. But the corresponding term in Magar is not neutral and in addition to this, there are different terms that are used to symbolize the same relations. The relations symbolized by English term 'cousin' in Magar are bh nj ,jwa , m sto, bhatija etc.
10. English uses the prefix 'step' to refer to relations related only by remarriage, e.g. step mother, and uses the suffix-in -law to refer to relations related by marriage, as in mother-in-law, daughter-in-law etc. There is no system of prefixes and suffixes to refer remarriage in Magar language.

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 Magar kinship relations. This is the major point or cause which creates difficulties for Magar students learning English and vice-versa. Mainly teaching should be focused on where two languages are different (in kinship relations). Otherwise, they may create confusion.
2. The dissimilarities in any areas cause the great problems while learning languages. Therefore, teaching language should be focused on the difficult areas of languages.
3. The English language has many neutral terms such as parent sibling, offspring, cousin and so on. But they lack in the Magar language. For this reason, the special attention should be given while teaching English to the native speakers of Magar.
4. Most of the scholars regard that kinship term is one part of language and some view that it is a part of society. So, to learn a language and to stay in

the society, it requires a broad knowledge of kinship relations. In this regard the meaning of consanguineal and affinal relations should be clarified to the learning English language as well as Magar language.

5. The concept of difference between 'Elder' and 'Younger' and their corresponding kinship terms of Magar should be clarified to English native speakers while teaching such terms like dai, bhai, nin , bahin and so on.
6. The concepts of paternal and maternal distinctions are significant in Magar, but these distinctions are redundant in English. Thus, English native speakers, should be taught Magar kinship terms on the basis of paternal and maternal distinction.

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APPENDIX I
ENGLISH KINSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire has been prepared to complete a research work entitled 'A Comparative Study on English and Magar Kinship Terms'. The present research is being carried out under the guidance of lecturer, Saraswati Dawadi, Department of English Education, Faculty of Education, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

This research aims to determine different terms use for English and Magar Kinship relations and their corresponding address form. Please respond to each item according to how you use those terms in your daily life. Your responses will be used for research purpose.

Thank you for your help.

Researcher

Dor Bikram Thapa

T.U.Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Name (Optional):

Age:

Address:

Sex: Male

Occupation:

Female

Qualification:

Date:

Nationality:

Group-A

How are the following persons related to you? Write your responses within the blanks provided for it.

		Relations
1	The couple who gave birth to you	.....
2	The man who gave birth to you	.....
3	The woman who gave birth to you	.....
4	The man who is born before you of the same couple	.....
5	The man who is born after you of the same couple	.....
6	The female who is born before you of the same couple	.....
7	The female who is born after you of the same couple	.....
8	The person who is married to you	.....
9	The person who is born of you	.....
10	The male person who is born of you	.....
11	The female person who is born of you	.....
12	Husband/wife's father	.....
13	Husband/wife's mother	.....
14	Husband/wife's elder brother	.....
15	His wife	.....
16	Husband/wife's younger brother	.....
17	His wife	.....

18	Husband/wife's elder sister	.....
19	Her husband	.....
20	Husband/wife's younger sister	.....
21	Her husband	.....
22	Son's wife	.....
23	Daughter's husband	.....
24	Son's son	.....
25	His wife	.....
26	Son's daughter	.....
27	Her husband	.....
28	Daughter's son	.....
29	His wife	.....
30	Daughter's daughter	.....
31	Her husband	.....

Group-B

How are the following persons related to you? Relations are from 'your own' and from 'your husband/wife's side'. Write your responses within the blanks provided for it.

		Your own	Your husband/wife's
1	Father's father	.....	.....
2	Father's mother	.....	.....
3	Father's elder brother	.....	.....
4	His wife	.....	.....
5	Father's elder sister	.....	.....
6	Her husband	.....	.....
7	Father's younger brother	.....	.....
8	His wife	.....	.....
9	Father's younger sister	.....	.....
10	Her husband	.....	.....
11	Mother's father	.....	.....
12	Mother's mother	.....	.....
13	Mother's elder brother	.....	.....
14	His wife	.....	.....
15	Mother's elder sister	.....	.....
16	Her husband	.....	.....
17	Mother's younger brother	.....	.....
18	His wife	.....	.....
19	Mother's younger sister	.....	.....
20	Her husband	.....	.....

21	The couple who gave birth to your father	.....	.....
22	The couple who gave birth to your mother	.....	.....
23	Father's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	.....	.....
24	His wife	.....	.....
25	Father's elder/younger brother's son (younger than you)	.....	.....
26	His wife	.....	.....
27	Father's elder/younger brother's daughter (elder than you)	.....	.....
28	Her husband	.....	.....
29	Father's elder/younger brother's daughter (younger than you)	.....	.....
30	Her husband	.....	.....
31	Father's elder/younger sister's son (elder than you)	.....	.....
32	His wife	.....	.....
33	Father's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you)	.....	.....
34	His wife	.....	.....
35	Father's elder/younger sister's	.....	.....

	daughter (elder than you)		
36	Her husband	.....	.....
37	Father's elder/younger sister's daughter (younger than you)	.....	.....
38	Her husband	.....	.....
39	Mother's elder/younger brother's son (elder than you)	.....	.....
40	His wife	.....	.....
41	Mother's elder/younger brother's son (younger than you)	.....	.....
42	His wife	.....	.....
43	Mother's elder/younger sister's son (elder than you)	.....	.....
44	His wife	.....	.....
45	Mother's elder/younger sister's son (younger than you)	.....	.....
46	His wife	.....	.....
47	Mother's elder/younger brother's daughter (elder than you)	.....	.....
48	Her husband	.....	.....

49	Mother's elder/younger brother's daughter (younger than you)	.....	.....
50	Her husband	.....	.....
51	Mother's elder/younger sister's daughter (elder than you)	.....	.....
52	Her husband	.....	.....
53	Mother's elder/younger sister's daughter (younger than you)	.....	.....
54	Her husband	.....	.....
55	Elder brother's wife	.....	.....
56	Younger brother's wife	.....	.....
57	Elder sister's husband	.....	.....
58	Younger sister's husband	.....	.....
59	Elder brother's son	.....	.....
60	His wife	.....	.....
61	Elder brother's daughter	.....	.....
62	Her husband	.....	.....
63	Younger brother's son	.....	.....
64	His wife	.....	.....
65	Younger brother's daughter	.....	.....
66	Her husband	.....	.....
67	Elder sister's son	.....	.....
68	His wife	.....	.....

69	Elder sister's daughter	.....	.....
70	Her husband	.....	.....
71	Younger sister's son	.....	.....
72	His wife	.....	.....
73	Younger sister's daughter	.....	.....
74	Her husband	.....	.....

Thank you very much for your kind Co-operation.

APPENDIX II

प्रश्नावली

प्रिय सेच्छ,

इस्यै प्रश्नको शोधकार्य पूरा जाट्कियौ लागि प्रस्तुत तुलनात्मक अध्ययन अङ्ग्रेजी डा मगर भाषाको नातासम्बन्ध तयार जाट्कनले । इस्यै शोधकार्य सरस्वती दवाडीको निर्देशनाड जाट्कनले । अङ्ग्रेजी शिक्षा विभाग विश्वविद्यालय क्याम्पस, कीर्तिपुर इसे शोधकार्य उद्देश्यै कार्यकौ लागि मगर भाषौ लागि डा अङ्ग्रेजी भाषावीच नातै सम्बन्धी काटरुपटा डा भिन्नता इसकी भाक्की वाक्कीले कृपया म्हाका याच्छ प्रश्नकौ उत्तर नाकुय दैनिक जीवनाड प्रयोग छान्व, प्रयोग जाट्क आछाने । नाकुय याच्छ पट्ट उत्तरकी शोधकार्ययाड प्रयोग जाट्कले ।

शोधकर्ता

डोरविक्रम थापा

टि.यू. कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं

म्यार्मिन :

उमेर :

ठेगाना :

लिङ्ग :

पेशा :

मिति :

राष्ट्रियता :

समुह 'क'

कुरो जाटन म्हाकुड भर्मीको खाटा सम्बन्धित छान्ने नाकौ उत्तर म्हाका याच्छ नाकु मल्याङ्ग ठावाड रिक्त यान्ही ।

१. नाकुकी जन्म याच्छ /
२. नाकुकी जन्म याच्छ लेञ्जा भर्मी /
३. नाकुकी जन्म याच्छमाष्टो भर्मी /
४. नाकुओ बोइमोई लेकीड् नाकु डेनाड् डेम्लुकुड् जन्मस्च भर्मी /
५. नाकुओ बोइमोई लेकीड् नाकु डेनाड् म्हाकुलुकुड् जन्मस्च भर्मी /
६. नाकुओ बोइमोई लेकीड् नाकु डेनाड् डेम्लुकुङ्ग जन्मस्च माष्टो /
७. नाकुओ बोइमोई लेकीड् नाकु डेनाड् म्हाकुलुकुड् जन्मस्च माष्टो /
८. नाकु खाटा बिहे जाट्च माष्टो /
९. नाकौ (कोख) लेकिड् जन्मस्च जाकौ /
१०. नाकुई जन्म याच्छ लेञ्जा मिजा /
११. नाकुई जन्म याच्छ माष्टो मिजा /
१२. मेलेञ्जा / माहाजौ मिवा /
१३. मेलेञ्जा / माहाजौ मिमा /
१४. मेलेञ्जा / माहाजा डेनाड् डेम्लुकुड् डाजे /
१५. जेठाजु / जेठुयौ माहाजा /
१६. मेलेञ्जा / माहाजा डेनाड् म्हाकुलुकुड् मिभाड् /
१७. देवर / सालौ माहाजा /
१८. मेलेञ्जा / माहाजा डेनाड् डेम्लुकुड् डई /

१९. डई/जेठी सासुऔ मेलेञ्जा/.....
२०. मेलेञ्जा/माहाजा डेनाड् डेम्लुकुड् डई/वैन्ही/.....
- २१ नन्द/साली औ मेलेञ्जा/.....
२२. लेञ्जा मिजौ माहाजा/.....
२३. माष्टो मिजौ मेलेञ्जा/.....
२४. लेञ्जा मिजौ लेञ्जा मिजा/.....
२५. मिनाति औ माहाजा/.....
२६. लेञ्जा मिजौ माष्टो मिजा/.....
२७. मिनातिनीऔ मेलेञ्जा/.....
२८. मास्टो मिजौ लेञ्जा मिजा/.....
२९. नातिऔ माहाजा/.....
३०. माष्टो मिजौ माष्टो मिजा/.....
३१. नातिनीऔ मेलेञ्जा/.....

समूह 'ख'

म्हाकुड भर्मीकौ कुरो जाट्नाड नाकु खाटा सम्बन्धित ले नाता नाकुओ अथवा नाकुओ माष्टो खाटासम्बन्धित ले । म्हाका याच्छ, खाली ठावाङ्ग रिक्की आछाने ।

(कानुड लाहौ, नाकु लेञ्जा अथवा माष्टो)

१. बोइयौ मिबोइ
२. बोइयौ मोई
३. बोइयौ डाजे
४. मिजा बोइयौ माहाजा
५. बोइयौ डई
६. निनीयौ मेलेञ्जा
७. बोइयौ मिभाइ
८. कान्छा बारुऔ माहाजा
९. बोइयौ बैन्ही
१०. मेलेञ्जा
११. मोईयौ बोइ
१२. मोईयौ मोई
१३. मोईयौ डाजे
१४. मामौ माहाजा
१५. मोयौ डई
१६. मि भ्यामौ मेलेञ्जा

१७. मोयौ मिभाइ	.....
१८. मामौ माहाजा	.....
१९. मोयौ मि बैन्ही	.....
२०. छयामौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
२१. नाकुओ वोइकी जन्म याच्छ बोइमोई	.....
२२. नाकुओ मोईकी जन्म याच्छ बोइमोई	.....
२३. बोयौ डाजे/मिभायौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु डेनाइ ढेम्लुकुइ)	.....
२४. डाज्यौ माहाजा	.....
२५. बोयौ डाजे/मिभायौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु डेनाइ म्हाकुलुकुइ)	.....
२६. भायौ माहाजा	.....
२७. बोयौ डाजे/मिभायौ माष्टो मिजा (नाकु डेनाइ ढेम्लुकुइ)	.....
२८. डयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
२९. बोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु डेनाइ म्हाकुलुकुइ)	.....
३०. बैन्ही मेलेञ्जा	.....
३१. बोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु डेनाइ ढेम्लुकुइ)	.....
३२. भेनौ माहाजा	.....
३३. बोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु डेनाइ म्हाकुलुकुइ)	.....
३४. ज्वाइँयौ माहाजा	.....
३५. बोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ माष्टो मिजा (नाकु डेनाइ ढेम्लुकुइ )	.....
३६. डयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....

३७. बोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ माष्टो मिजा (नाकु डेनाड् म्हाकुलुकुड्)	.....
३८. बैन्हीयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
३९. मोयौ डाजे/भायौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु डेनाड् डेम्लुकुड् )	.....
४०. जेतुयौ माहाजा	.....
४१. मोयौ डाजे/भायौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु डेनाड् म्हाकुलुकुड्)	.....
४२. सालौ माहाजा	.....
४३. मोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु डेनाड् डेम्लुकुड्)	.....
४४. डाज्यौ माहाजा	.....
४५. मोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ लेञ्जा मिजा (नाकु, डेनाड् म्हाकुलुकुड्)	.....
४६. भायौ माहाजा	.....
४७. मोयौ डाजे/भायौ माष्टो मिजा (नाकु डेनाड् डेम्लुकुड्)	.....
४८. डयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
४९. मोयौ डाजे/भायौ माष्टो मिजा (नाकु डेनाड् म्हाकुलुकुड्)	.....
५०. सालीयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
५१. मोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ माष्टो मिजा (नाकु डेनाड् डेम्लुकुड्)	.....
५२. डयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
५३. मोयौ डई/बैन्हीयौ माष्टो मिजा (नाकु डेनाड् म्हाकुलुकुड्)	.....
५४. बैन्हीयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
५५. नाकुओ डाज्यौ माहाजा	.....
५६. नाकुओ भायौ माहाजा	.....
५७. नाकुओ डयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
५८. नाकुओ बैन्हीयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....

५९. नाकुओ डाज्यौ लेञ्जा मिजा	.....
६०. भतिज्यौ माहाज	.....
६१. नाकुओ डाज्यौ माष्टो मिजा	.....
६२. माष्टो मिजौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
६३. नाकुओ भायौ लेञ्जा मिजा	.....
६४. भतिज्यौ माहाजा	.....
६५. नाकुओ भायौ माष्टो मिजा	.....
६६. माष्टो मिजौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
६७. नाकुओ डैयौ लेञ्जा मिजा	.....
६८. भाञ्ज्यौ माहाजा	.....
६९. नाकुओ डयौ माष्टो मिजा	.....
७०. भाञ्जीयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....
७१. बैन्हीयौ लेञ्जामिजा	.....
७२. भाञ्ज्यौ माहाजा	.....
७३. बैन्हीयौ माष्टो मिजा	.....
७४. भाञ्जीयौ मेलेञ्जा	.....

नाकुवै जाट्च सहयोग की वेसखाटा धन्यवाद ले ।

APPENDIX III

Magar Kinship Relations

Kinship	Magar	Kinship Relations	Magar
P	-	Fsie	/nin /
F	/bo /	Fsiy	/nin /
Be	/d je/	MSie	/mijhamo /
By	/bh /	Msiy	/chy m /
Sie	/da /	SPFF	/b jesyar /
Siy	/bahin /	M	/mo /
So	/lenj /	BeM	/bhauju/
D	/m sto/	ByW	/khon/
H	/mah j /	SieH	/bhen /
SpF	/m m /	SieH	/jwa /
HBe	/jethu/	SoW	/khon/
HBy	/diyor/	DH	/bh nj /
HSie	/da /	W	/m h j /
HSiy	/my ranam/	SP	/maya/
WSie	/da /	HBeW	/da /
WSiy	/s l /	WBeW	/da /
FF	/b jyu/	WByW	/bahin /
MF	boje	HByW	/khon/
FBe	/mijhamo /	HSieH	/s dud je/
Mby	/m mai/	-	-
FBy	/b bu/	HSieH	/jwa /
MBe	/m mai/	HSiyH	/bha /

MM	/bajyu/	FM	/bajyu/
FBeW	/mijh mo /	SPMBe	/m m /
FBeW	/chy m /	SPMBy	/m m /
MBeW	/gum /	SpFSie	/mijh mo /
FSieH	/nimb /	SpFSiy	/chy m /
FSiyH	/nimb /	SPMSie	/gum /
MSieH	/mijhabo /	SPMSiy	/gum /
MSiyH	/mijhabo /	FBSoe	/d je/
SpFM	/b jyu/	FBSoy	/bha /
SpMF	/b jyu/	FBDe	/da /
SpFBe	/m m /	FBDy	/bahin /
SpFBy	/s l /	MBSoe	/jethu/
MBSoy	/s l /	SPMM	/bajyu/
MBDe	/da /	SPFBeW	/gum /
MBDy	/s l /	SPFByW	/gum /
FSiSoe	/bhen /	SPMBeW	/gum /
FSiSoy	/jawa /	SPMByW	/gum /
HFBSoe	/bhen /	SPFSieH	/mijh bo /
HFBSoy	/bh /	SPFSiyH	/s n b bu/
HFSiSoe	/bhen /	FBSoeW	/bhaujyu/
HFSiSoy	/bh /	FBSoyW	/khon/
WMSiDe	/da /	FBDeH	/bhen /
WMSiDy	/s l /	FBDyH	/jwa /
SoSo	/n t /	MBSoeW	/da /
DSO	/n t /	MBSoyW	/bahin /

DSoW	/n t n /	MSDeH	/bhen /
FSiSoeW	/da /	MSiDyH	/jwa /
FSiSoyW	/bahin /	WMSiDeH	/d je/
HFBSoeW	/da /	WMSiDyH	/sandu bh /
HFBSoyW	/bahin /	SOSoW	/n t n /
HFSiSoeW	/da /	SoDH	/n t /
HFSiSoyW	/bahin /	DSoW	/n t n /
DDH	/n t /		

Kinship Relations of Male Ego

Kinship Relation	Magar	Kinship Relation	Magar
BSO	/bhatij/	BSoW	/khon/
BD	/bhatij /	BDH	/bh nj /
SiSo	/bh nj /	SiSoW	/m stomij /
SiD	/bhanj /	SiDH	/bh nj /
SpSiSo	/bhatij /	SpSiSoW	/khon/
SpSiD	/bhatin /	SpSiDH	/bhaj /
SpBSO	/bhada/	SpBDH	/bhada /
SpBD	/bhadain /		

Kinship Relations of Female Ego

BD	/bhadain /	BSO	/bhadai/
SiSo	/bh jn /	BSoW	/khon/
SiD	/bh jn /	BDH	/bha nj /
SpSiSo	/bhatij/	SiSoW	/m sto/
SpSiD	/bhatij /	SiDH	/bh nja/
SpBSo	/bhadai/	SpSiSoW	/khon/
SpBD	/bhadain /	SpSiDH	/bh jn /
SpBSoW	/bhandain /	SpBDH	/bhada /