

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is a universal means for conveying message including facts, thoughts, emotions and feelings of everyday life. In other words, language is a medium of human communication through which we express our feelings, thoughts, wants and desires. Language can also be viewed as a social phenomenon, which is used in the society to put up the relationship among the human beings. Wardhaugh (1972:3) defines "Language is system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication." Richards et al. (1985) states, "Language is the system structured arrangement of spoken or written form of symbols in terms of morphemes, words and sentences." From the above definitions, we can say that language is a means of communication by which we exchange our ideas, feelings, thoughts etc.

There are more than 6000 languages in the world. Among them, English is one and it is one of the widely accepted international languages of communication. English language is the most demanded language of today since rapid acceleration of industrial development, international trade and commerce transport. Its importance is being increased and it has become world language.

In Nepalese context, English has been taken as a prestigious language. It has occupied a greater significance in the field of education. It has been taught as compulsory subject from school to university level. Besides, it has been employed as medium of instruction in the field of science and technology.

Although, Nepal is a small landlocked country, it is a multiracial, multireligious and multicultural country. In this regard, various cultural including linguistic diversities are found in this country. Eventhough, there are many languages which have not been identified yet, these languages need to be precisely identified on the basis of field observation and its analysis (CBS, 2001).

1.1.1 Languages of Nepal

Most of the languages spoken in Nepal do not have their written script but they exist only in spoken form. These languages of Nepal can be classified in the following groups:

(i) Indo-Aryan

The languages spoken in Nepal under this family are: English, Nepali, Hindi, Urdu, Maithili, Majhi, Rajbanshi, Marwari, Darai, Bhojpuri, Awadhi, Kumal, Tharu, Danuwar, Bote, Chureti languages (*See Appendix-V*).

(ii) Dravidian

Jhagar is only one language in this family that is spoken in the Province of Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal (*See Appendix-V*).

(iii) Tibeto - Burman

According to Census (2001), there are nineteen languages in this family. The languages in this family are: Yakhha, Toto, Tibetan, Chepang, Thami, Dhimal, Limbu, Magar, Thakali, Jirel, Hayu, Syang, Raute, Sherpa, Pahari, Koche, Dura, Chantal, Tamang, Sunuwar, Kaike, Meehe, Yholmo, Baram, Raji, Marpha, Thami, Lepcha, Byangshi, Newar, Kham, Manange, Kagate, Bhujel, Nar, Gurung (*See Appendix-V*).

(iv) Austro-Asiatic

According to Census (2001), Satar is the only language which comes under this family this language is spoken in Jhapa district of eastern part of Nepal (*See Appendix-V*).

1.1.2 An Introduction to Chamling Language

Rai is one of the ethnic groups, which falls under the Hill Janajati group (CBS, 2001). Mostly they are the habitants of Bhojpur, Khotang, Okhaldhunga,

Udaypur and Dhankuta. They have their own languages, culture and religion. There are 33 Rai languages, which are spoken in the eastern part of Nepal. Among them, the Chamling language is spoken mainly in Khotang, Udaypur and partly in the western part of Bhojpur.

According to Hansson (1991), Chamling is one of the ethnic groups, which comes under Kirant Rai living in the wide range in Nepal. This language obviously is in the verge of extinction. Chamling language is estimated to be extinguished within 50 years if it is not taken any initiative to preserve the language.

There are two views regarding the dialect of Chamling. According to Ebert (1997), Chamling language has two dialects; one spoken in north - west and another in southeast. If the standard dialect is taken into consideration, for example, it is quite reasonable to use northwest dialect as a standard form of the Chamling language. However, according to Rai and Rai (2002), there are five dialects of the Chamling language : Woiring, Balamta, Haleshi, Ratancha and Khotang dialects. Among these dialects, Balamta, Khotang, Haleshi and Woiring dialects are more or less similar where as Ratancha dialect is completely different from other dialects. For example, in Woiring dialect people say "oda" which refers to 'here' but in Rataneha dialect, they say "o∂a" which also refers to 'here'. Technically speaking, we find alveolar sounds in Woiring dialect but we find dental sounds in Ratancha dialect. In this study, the kinship terms of Chamling are selected from 'Woiring' dialect which is spoken in Woiring of Lekhark VDC of the Bhojpur district.

Chamling belongs to the 'pronominalized' group of language of the Tibeto-Burman family (Census, 2001). It is spoken by the majority of Chamling community of Bhojpur, Khotang and Udayapur districts of eastern region. They use Chamling as their mother - tongue.

1.1.3 Kinship Terms

Kinship terms refer to the culturally defined relationships between individuals who are commonly thought of as having family ties (Rai, 2007). All societies use kinship as a basis for forming social groups and for classifying and addressing people. However, there is a great amount of variation in kinship rules and patterns around the world in different languages. In order to understand social interaction, attitudes, and motivations in most societies, it is essential to know how their kinship systems function (ibid. 2007).

In many societies, kinship is the most important principle of social organization along with gender and age. Kinship also provides a means for transmitting status and property from generation to generation. It is not a mere coincidence that inheritance rights usually are based on the closeness of kinship links.

The kinship connections are in turn based on two categories of bonds: those created by marriage that is called affinity (One's husband or wife, mother -in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in law are all kinsmen related to marriage. They have affinal relations with each other and they are affines) and those that result for descent, which is socially recognized links between ancestors and descendants, which is called consanguinity (one's father, mother, grandparents, children, grandchildren, uncles, aunts and cousins are his/her consanguine or consanguineal relatives). It is important to remember that people often use different kinship terms when addressing someone directly in contrast to when they are referring to them in a conversation with someone else.

The kinship system is universal feature of language which is an important phenomenon in social organization. The kinship system of some languages is richer than other, but all systems rely on the social factors such as sex, age, generation, blood, and marriage in their organization. Wardhaugh (1986:219-220) points out "you can ask a particular person what he or she calls others who have known relationships to that person, for example, that person's father (F), or mother's brother (MoB) or mother's sister's husband (MSiH), in an attempt to

show how individuals employ various terms, but without typing to specify anything concerning the semantic composition of those terms. For example, in English both one's father's father (FF) and one's mother's father (MF) are called grandfather, but that terms includes another term, father."

In anthropology kinship is a human relationship based on blood or marriage, and sanctified by law and custom. The kinship forms are the basis of social harmony for most human societies and for social groupings like the family, clan, or tribe. It varies from language to language and shows the culture of the particular society.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

A very little study has been carried out on the Rai languages at the Department of English. No any study has been carried out yet particularly on Chamling kinship terms but a few research works related to kinship terms have already been carried out in English and other languages which have been reviewed as follows:

Giri (1982) made an endeavor to carry out research entitled "English and Nepali Kinship Terms: A Comparative Linguistics Study." The purpose of the study was to determine English and Nepali Kinship Terms and their corresponding addresive forms. Her major finding was that English Kinship Terms were less in number in comparison with 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. She made a componential analysis of those terms and found that Kumal language had separate terms for elder and younger brothers.

Rai (2001) carried out a research entitled "A Comparative Study of English Nepali and Limbu Kinship Terms". The main purpose of this study was to make comparison of kinship terms among English, Nepali and Limbu languages. She

found that English had 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 Newari language was rich in term of kinship terms in comparison to English language.

Khanal (2004) carried out a research entitled "A Comparative Study of Forms of Address of the Tharu and English Language." The main purpose of this study was to find out the forms of address used in Tharu and English language. 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 where as in English they were addressed by the first name of the addressee.

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 between the Tharu and English kinship term. He found that Tharu language had more separate kinship terms than that of English.

Thapa (2007) carried out the research entitled "A Comparative Linguistic Study on English and Magar Kinship Terms." The study was carried out to compare and contrast between Magar and English kinship terms. He found that the Magar language was rich in kinship terms in comparison to the English languages.

Rai (2007) carried out a research entitled "Dumi and English Kinship Terms: A Comparative Study." Her major concern was to find out Dumi kinship terms and compare with that of English. She found out that Dumi language had the large number of kinship terms in comparison with English.

The related literature given above shows that no single research has been carried out yet on the comparative study of English and Chamling Kinship Terms. So the present researcher has made this attempt to carry out the research in Chamling language.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study has the following objectives:

- (i) To determine Chamling kinship terms used for various relations.
- (ii) To compare and contrast English and Chamling Kinship Terms.
- (iii) To provide some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

As this study deals with the comparison of English and Chamling kinship terms, the study will be helpful for linguists, sociolinguists and other prospective researchers. In addition to this, it will be beneficial to language teachers, trainers and the students of English as well as Chamling. Similarly, I hope this study will be helpful for designing material developers and textbook writers in both Chamling and English languages.

1.5 Definition of the Specific Terms

This study contains some specific terms which have been defined as follows.

Kinship relations: The relationships between individuals made by blood and marriage.

Consanguineal relations: The relations made by blood or the connection of persons descended from same stock or common 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: Relations through core consanguineal relations

Peripheral affinal relations: Relations through peripheral consanguineal relations and his/ her spouses (husband / wife)

Ego: The meeting point from where the relations expands

CHAPTER -TWO

METHODOLOGY

The study had adopted following methodological framework to accomplish the objectives of the study:

2.1 Sources of Data

In this study, both primary and secondary sources were used to collect data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources

The primary sources of data of this study were native speakers of Chamling of Lekharka VDC of Bhojpur district. The personal oral structured interviews were taken for the collection of primary data. Sixty Chamling native speakers from the same VDC were interviewed.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources

Different books, theses, magazines and newspapers related to English, and Chamling were reviewed to collect data from secondary sources of this study. English Kinship terms were taken only from secondary sources. The major secondary sources of data were Rai and Rai (2002) and Giri (1982).

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The sample size of the study consisted of sixty Chamling native speakers for the informations of Chamling kinship terms of Lekharka VDC of the Bhojpur district. There were twenty male and twenty female informants. All the informants were selected by using purposive sampling procedure. The distribution of the sample has been presented as follows:

Table No. 1: Sample size

Native language speakers	Word No -2		Word No -3		Total no of. respondents
	M	F	M	F	
Chamling	15	15	15	15	60
Total					60

2. 3 Tools for Data Collection

Two types of interview schedules were prepared to collect data. First, interview schedule incorporated core consanguineal and affinal relations and second interview schedule was designed to gather the kinship terms from both male and female ego. On the basis of the interview schedule, the native speakers of Chamling were interviewed

2. 4 Process of Data Collection

After preparing the two types of interview schedule, the researcher visited the selected VDC and built rapport with the Chamling native speakers. He explained the purpose of the study and the data elicited from interview were recorded on the interview schedule.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations;

- (a) Only 60 Chamling native speakers were included in the study.
- (b) The study was related to Woirang dialect of the Chamling language.
- (c) This study was limited to core consanguineal and affinal peripheral consanguineal and affinal use of kinship terms.
- (d) English kinship terms were collected from secondary sources.

CHAPTER -THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data. The data have been analyzed and interpreted under different headings and sub-headings to make interpretation vivid. Various kinship terms of English and Chamling have been presented in table and charts. The analysis and interpreting of kinship terms have been made under two categories: those created by marriage i.e. affinal relations and those that resulted from descent which are socially recognized links between ancestors and descendants i.e. consanguineal relations.

3.1 English and Chamling Kinship Terms

In this section, the kinship relations have been presented in various charts as well as in table. They have been analyzed and interpreted on the basis of those different charts to show the correlation between Chamling and English kinship terms. The kinship relations include both consanguineal and affinal relationships.

3.1.1 Consanguineal relations

People who have socially recognized links such as mother, father, grandparents, children, grandchildren, uncles, aunts and cousins are consanguines to each other. The consanguineal relations can be divided into two: core consanguineal relation and peripheral consanguineal relation.

(i) Core consanguineal relations

The relations directly connected with ego are called core consanguineal relations. Ego's parents, siblings and offsprings are core consanguineal relations, which can be presented as follows.

Table 2: Core consanguineal relations

Kinship Relations	English	Chamling
P	Parent	-
F	Father	/papa/
M	Mother	/mama/
S	Sibling	-
B	Brother	-
Be	-	/buwa/
By	-	/nicho/
Si	-	-
Sie	Sister	/nana/
Siy	-	-/nichhomboma/
C/o	Child	-
So	Son	/chucha/
D	Daughter	/chachama/

The table shows that there are thirteen core consanguineal relations where English consists of nine terms but it was found that only eight terms in Chamling. The terms 'parent', 'sibling', 'sister', 'brother' and 'child' were coverterms, which were used for various relations. In Chamling, there was no any term for the word 'parents' but the terms 'papa' and 'mama' were used for father and mother respectively. There were different terms for younger and elder sister and brother. For example, 'nichhomboma' was the term for younger sister and 'nana' was for elder sister. Similarly, 'buwa' and 'nicho' were the terms used for the elder and younger brother respectively. There was no any word for

'child' in general but 'chucha' and 'chachama' were the terms used for sons and daughter respectively. This data can be presented in the following chart.

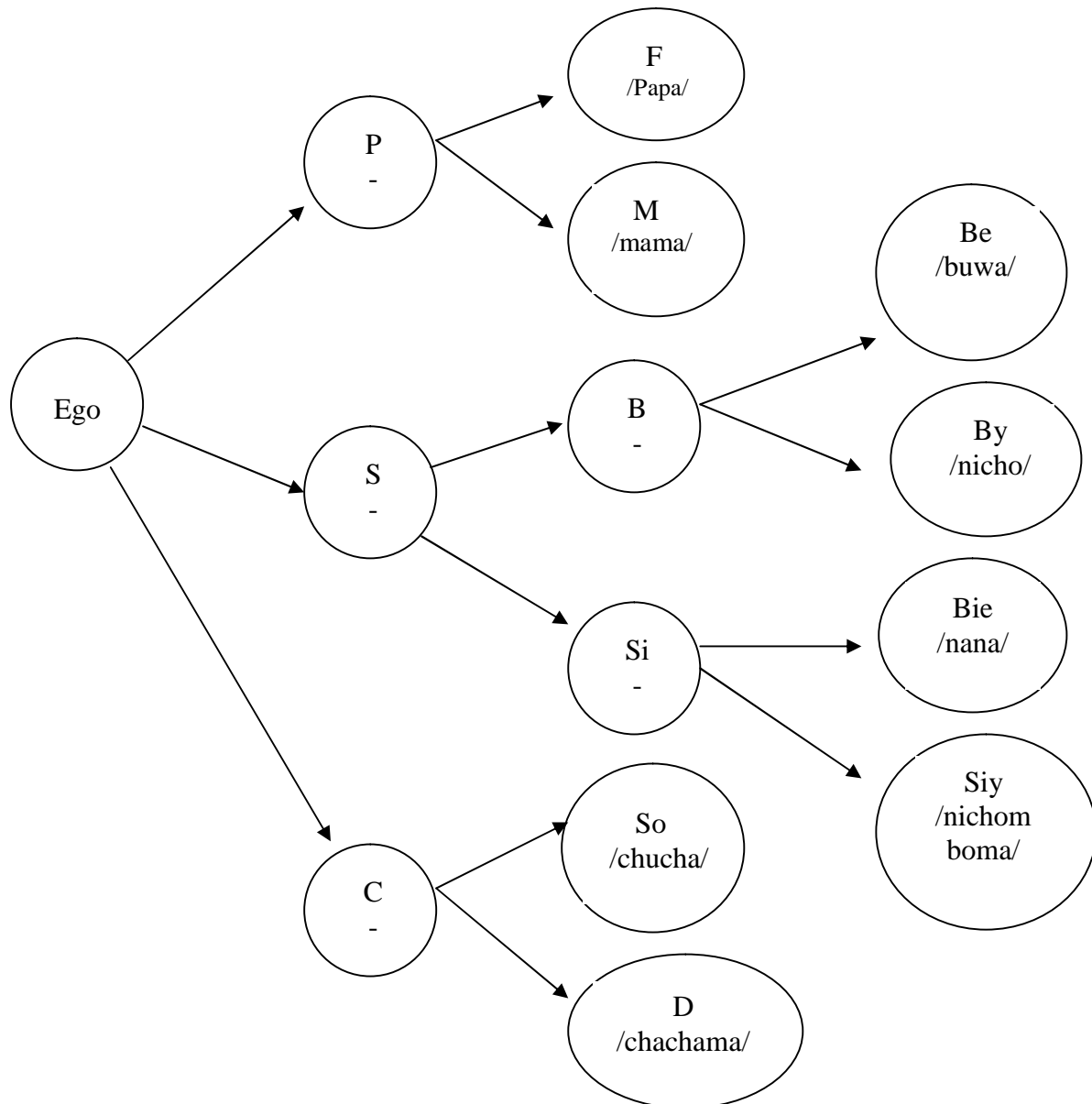


Chart: 1 Core consanguineal relations

ii. Peripheral consanguineal relations through parent

This is a kind of consanguineal relation in which ego's relations expand through core consanguineal relations. Ego's relations with the core consanguines of his/

her parents, siblings and offspring are called peripheral consanguineal relations. Peripheral consanguineal relations through parents, siblings and offspring can be interpreted separately in the following charts :

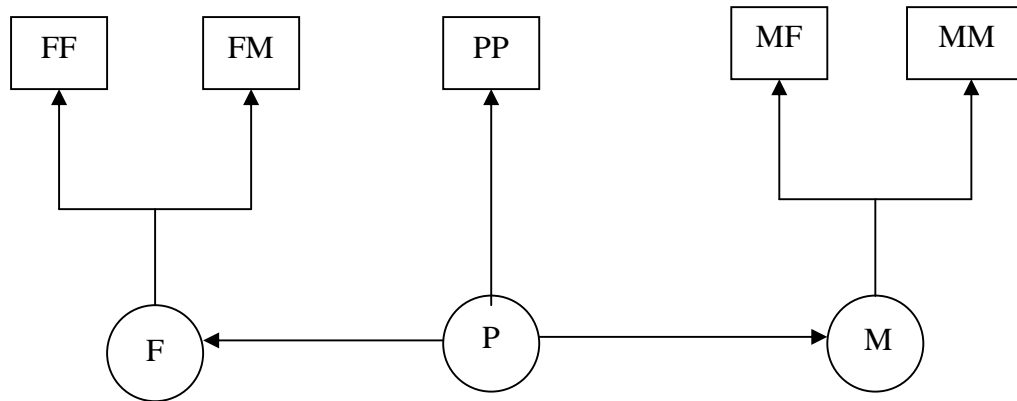


Chart: 2 Peripheral consanguineal relations through parents

Adopted from Rai (2002)

The kinship terms used for peripheral consanguineal relations through parents in both English and Chamling have been presented in the table below.

Table 3: Peripheral consanguineal relations through parents

Kinship relation	English	Chamling
PP	Grandparent	-
FF	Grandfather	/kopa/
FM	Grandmother	/koku/
MF	Grandfather	/kopa/
MM	Grandmother	/koku/

The table shows that there are five terms of relations in English but only four kinship terms were found in Chamling. The terms 'grandfather' and 'grandmother' were cover words, which were used for various relations in

English. In Chamling, there was no term for parents' parent. The terms 'kopa' and 'koku' were used for 'grandfather' and 'grandmother' respectively from both father and mother's sides in Chamling.

iii. Peripheral consanguineal relations through father and mother

This is a kind of peripheral consanguineal relation in which ego's relation expand through his/her father and mother. For example, ego's father's brothers and sisters are the peripheral consanguineal relations of the ego through father. The kindhip relations through ego's father and mother can be presented in the followingt chart.

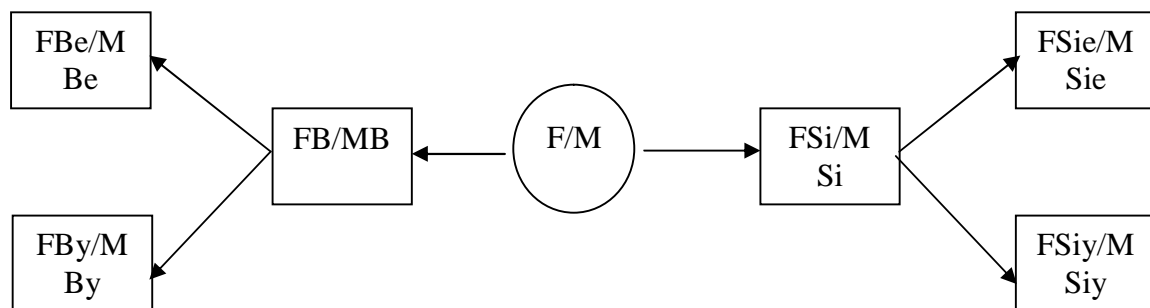


Chart: 3 Peripheral consanguineal relations through father and mother

The table below shows the kinship terms of English and Chamling for peripheral consanguineal relations through father and mother.

Table 4: Peripheral consanguineal relations through father and mother

Kinship relation		English		Chamling	
<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>
FB	MB	-	Uncle	-	-
FBe	MBe	-	-	/tippa/	/diku/
FBy	MBy	-	-	/papasibe/	/achkoiu/
FSi	MSi	Aunt	-	-	-
FSie	MSie	-	-	/timma/	/timma/
FSiy	MSiy	-	-	/mamsimma/	/chamei/

Among six terms in peripheral consanguineal relations through father, English had only two terms but four terms were found in Chamling. In English, the terms 'uncle' and 'aunt' are used for father's brothers and sisters but in Chamling there were different terms for father's elder and younger brothers. The term 'tippa' was used for father's elder brother and 'papasibe' was for younger brother. The term 'timma' was used for father's elder sisters and 'mamsimma' for younger sister.

Similarly, the above table shows that there are six terms of relations in peripheral consanguineal relations through mother. Among them, English had only two and Chamling had four terms of relations in English. The terms 'uncle' and 'aunt' were cover words, which were used for various relations. In Chamling, terms 'diku' and 'achkou' were used for mother's elder or younger brothers. There were different terms for mother's elder or younger sisters. 'timma' was the term used for mother's elder sister and 'chamei' for mother's younger sister.

iv. Peripheral consanguineal relations through father's and mother's sibling

Ego's relations with father's brother and sister's children are called peripheral consanguineal relations through father's and mother's siblings. Father's brother and sister's sons and daughters are the peripheral consanguines of the ego. Similarly Ego' relations with mother's sister and brother's children are peripheral consanguineal relations through mother's siblings. Mother's sister and brother's sons and daughters are the peripheral consanguines of the ego.

Peripheral consanguineal relations through father's siblings can be presented in the following chart:

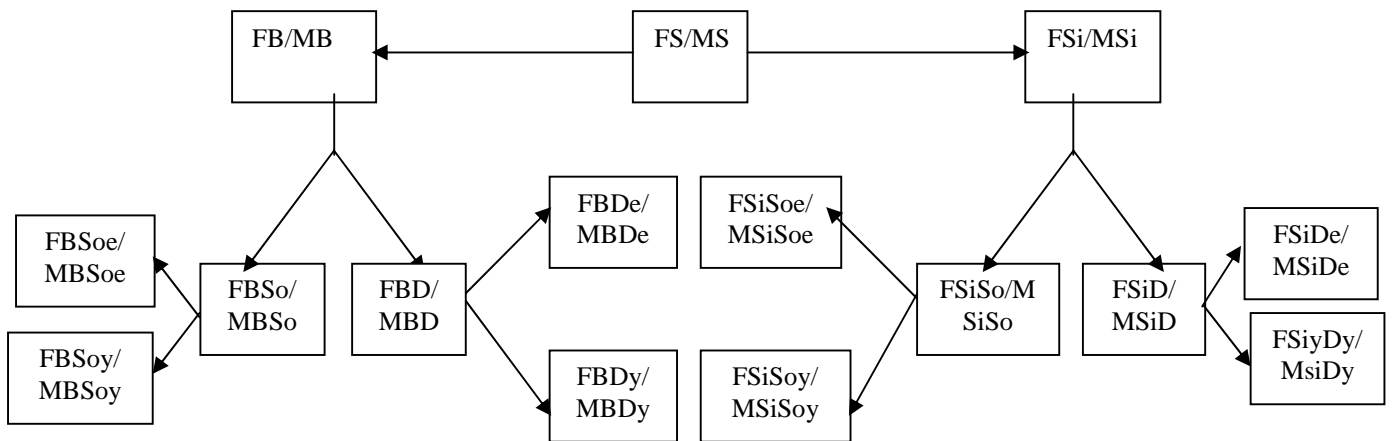


Chart 4: Peripheral consanguineal relations through father's and mother's sibling

The table presents the kinship terms for peripheral kinship relations through father's and mother's sibling in the following ways:

Table 5: Peripheral consanguineal relations through father's and mother's sibling

Kinship relation		English		Chamling	
<i>FS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>FS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>FS</i>	<i>MS</i>
FSSo	MSD	Cousin	Cousin	-	-
FBSoe	MBSoe	-	-	/buwa/	/buwa/
FBSoy	MBSoy	-	-	/nicho/	/nicho/
FBDe	MBDe	-	-	/nana/	/nana/
FBDy	MBDy	-	-	/nichomboma/	/nichomboma/
FSiSoe	MSiSoe	-	-	/buwa/	/buwa/
FSiSoy	MSiSoy	-	-	/nicho/	/nicho/
FiSiDe	MSiDe	-	-	/nana/	/nana/
FSiDy	MSiDy	-	-	/nichomboma/	/nichomboma/

The table shows twelve terms of peripheral consanguineal relations through father's siblings. There were four terms in English and eight terms in Chamling. In English, 'cousin' was the only single term used for father's brother and sister's sons and daughters either they are elder or younger than the ego. In Chamling, the terms 'buwa' was used for father's brother's son if he is elder than the ego and 'nicho' was for father's brother and sister's son, younger than the ego. Similarly, 'nana' was the term for father's brother and sister's daughter, elder than the ego and 'nichomboma' was for father's brother and sister's daughter, younger than the ego. The same terms 'buwa' was used for father's sister's son, elder than the ego and 'nicho' for father's sister's son, younger than the ego.

Likewise, there are twelve kinship relations in peripheral consanguineal relations through mother's siblings. In English, 'cousin' was the single term for mother's brother and sister's sons and daughters either they were elder or

younger than the ego. On the other hand, 'buwa' was the terms for mother's brother and sister's sons, elder than the ego. Likewise the term 'nicho' was used for mother's brother and sister's sons, younger than the ego. Similarly, 'nana' 'nichomboma' were the two terms for mother's sister and brothe's daughters, the first for elder and the second for yonger than the ego.

v. Peripheral consanguineal relations of male and female ego

Peripheral consanguineal relations that are expanded through either male or the female ego are called peripheral consanguineal relations through male or female ego, which can be shown in the following ways:

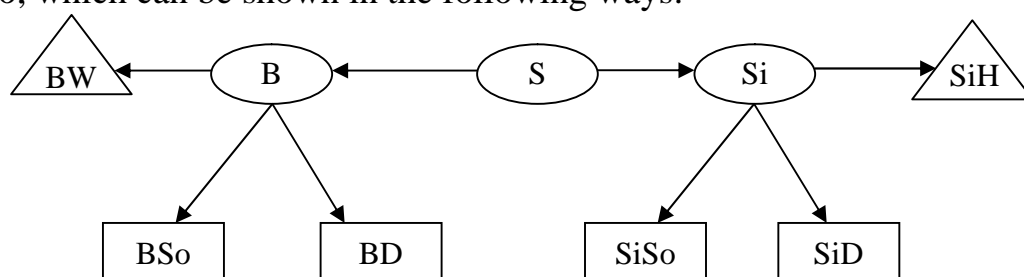


Chart 5: Peripheral consanguineal relations of male and female ego.

Adopted from Rai (2002)

The kinship terms for peripheral consanguineal relations of male and female ego have been shown in the table below:

Table 6: Peripheral consanguineal relations of male and female ego

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
BSo	Nephew	/chocha/
BD	Niece	/chochama/
SiSo	Nephew	/chichapa/
SiD	Niece	/chichama/

There were four terms in both English and Chamling. In English, 'nephew' was the term used for brother or sister's son and 'niece' for brother or sister's daughter. But in Chamling 'chocha' was the term used for brother's son and 'chochama' for brother's daughter. Similarly, 'chichapa' was the term for sister's son and 'chichama' is for sister's daughter.

vi. Peripheral consanguineal relations through offspring

In peripheral consanguineal relations through ego's offspring, ego's relations expand through his/her offsprings. Grandsons and grand daughters are the peripheral consanguines of the ego. The following Chart shows it clearly:

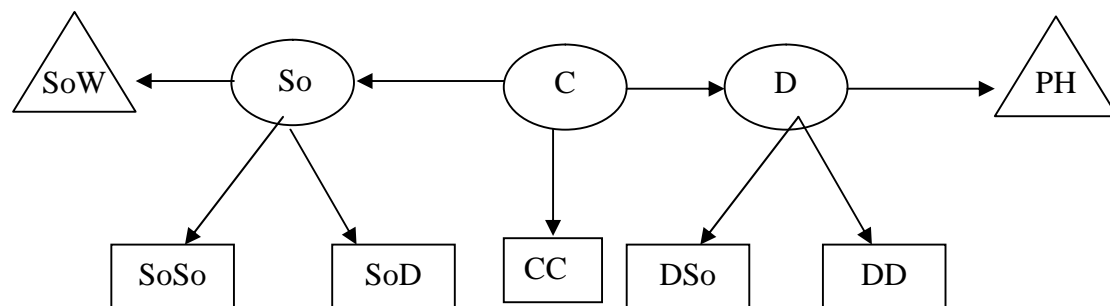


Chart 6: Peripheral consanguineal relations of ego's offspring

Adopted from Rai (2002)

The tables below shows the kinship terms used in English and Chamling for

Table 7: Peripheral consanguineal relations through ego's offspring.

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
CC	Grandchild	-
SoSo	Grandson	/chodim/
SoD	Granddaughter	/chodima/
Dso	Grandson	/chodim/
DD	Granddaughter	/chodima/

There were five kinship relations in peripheral consanguineal though offspring. 'Grandchild' was the term for ego's son or daughter's sons and daughters. 'Grandson's' was the term for ego's son or daughter's son and 'granddaughter'. The term granddaughter was for son or daughter's daughter and son. But Chamling had only four terms. 'chodim' was the term for ego's son or daughter's son and daughter and 'chodima' was for son or daughter's son and daughter.

3.1.2. Affinal Relations

Husband or wife, father-in-law, mother -in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law are kinsmen related through marriage. They have affinity bond with each other and are affinal relatives. Therefore, affinal relations are those relations, which are made by marriage. Affinal relations are also divided into two parts: core affinal and peripheral affinal relations.

The affinal relations through core consanguineal relations are called core affinal relations. The core affinal relations are made by ego's father, mother, sibling and offspring, which can be presented separately in the figures and tables below:

i. Core affinal relations through father and mother

This is a type of core affinal relation, which expands through father and mother. Father's brother's wife and sister's husband is the core affines of the ego through his/her father and mother and mother's brother's wife and sister's husband are the core affines of the ego. The figure below Core affinal relations through father and mother can clearly be shown in the following chart:

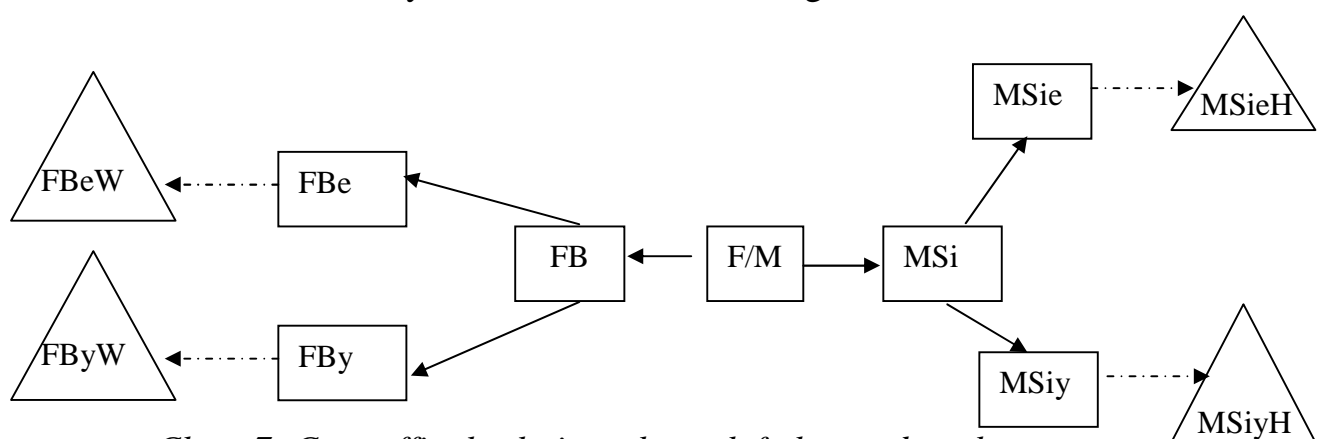


Chart 7: Core affinal relations through father and mother

The kinship terms used for core affinal relations through father and mother have been presented below in a table:

Table 8 : Core affinal relation through father and mother

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
FBe	Uncle	/tippa/
BFy	Uncle	/Papasibe/
FBeW	Aunt	/timma/
FByW	Aunt	/mama simma/
MSie	Aunt	/timma/
MSiy	Aunt	/chamei/
MSieH	Uncle	/tippa/
MSiyH	Uncle	/babei/

There were eight terms in core affinal relations through father and mother. In English, there were only two terms. The term 'aunt' was used for father's brother's wife in either elder or younger than the father. Similarly, 'uncle' was the term for father's sister's husband. It was found that the term 'timma' and 'mamasimma' use for father's elder and younger brother's wife respectively. Likewise, the terms 'tippa' 'babei' were used for father's elder and younger sister's husband.

ii. Core affinal relations through ego's siblings

The ego's relation with his/her sister's husband and brother's wife is called core affinal relations through ego's siblings. Sister's husband and brother's wife are the core affines of the ego, which are expanded through his/her siblings. The chart below makes clear about core affinal relations through ego's siblings.

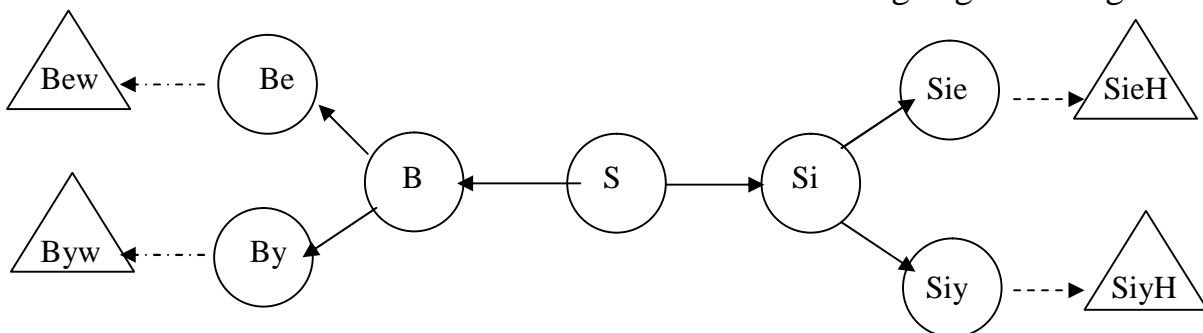


Chart 8: Core affinal relations through ego's sibling

The kinship terms of core affinal relations through ego's siblings can be presented in the following table:

Table 9: Core affinal relations through ego's sibling

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
Sie H	Brother in- law	/tolmi/
Siy H	Brother in- law	/mocha/
Be W	Sister in- law	/busimboma/
By W	Sister in- law	/namei/

There are four terms of relation altogether. English had two terms and Chamling had four terms of relations. In English, sister-in-law and brother-in-law were used for brother's wife and sister's husband. There was no distinction between elder and younger. There were distinctive terms for elder and younger in Chamling and term 'bosibomma' was used for elder brother's wife. Similarly, 'namei' was the term for younger brother's wife. 'tolmi' was used for elder sister's husband and 'mocha' was for younger sister's husband

iii. Core affinal relations through ego's offspring

Ego's relation with his/her son's wife and daughter's husband and grandson's wife and granddaughter's husband is called core affinal relations through ego's offspring.

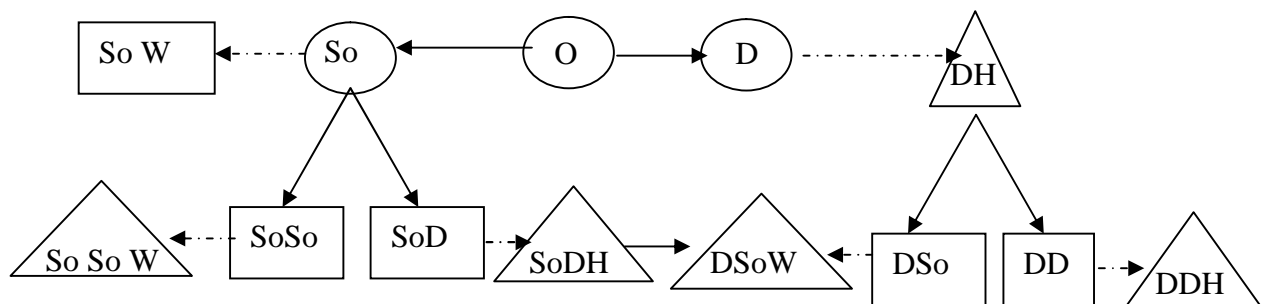


Chart 9: Core affinal relations through ego's offspring

Adopted from Rai (2002)

The table below shows the kinship terms used for core affinal relations through ego's offspring:

Table 10: Core affinal relations through ego's offspring

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
SoW	Daughter -in - law	/namei/
DH	Son -in – law	/mocha/
SoSo W	-	/chodima namei/
So DH	-	/chodim mocha/
DSoW	-	/chodima namei/
DDH	-	/chodim mocha/

There are six terms of relation altogether in core affinal relations through ego's offsprings. English had two terms i.e. daughter - in - law and son-in-law for son's wife and daughter's husband respectively. There was no any term for son's son's wife, son's daughter's husband, daughter's son's wife and daughter's husband. On the other hand, Chamling had six terms of relations. The terms 'namei' was used for son's wife and 'mocha' was for daughter's husband. Similarly, 'chodim mocha' was used for son's daughter's husband.

iv. Peripheral affinal relations through parent's sibling

The affinal relations through peripheral consanguineal relations are called peripheral affinal relations. The affinal relations expanded through the parent's brothers and sisters are called peripheral affinal relations through parent's siblings. The ego's relations with parent's brother's brother and sister's son's wife and daughter's husband are his/her peripheral affines through parent's siblings. The peripheral affinal relations through parent's siblings can be made vivid with the help of the following chart:

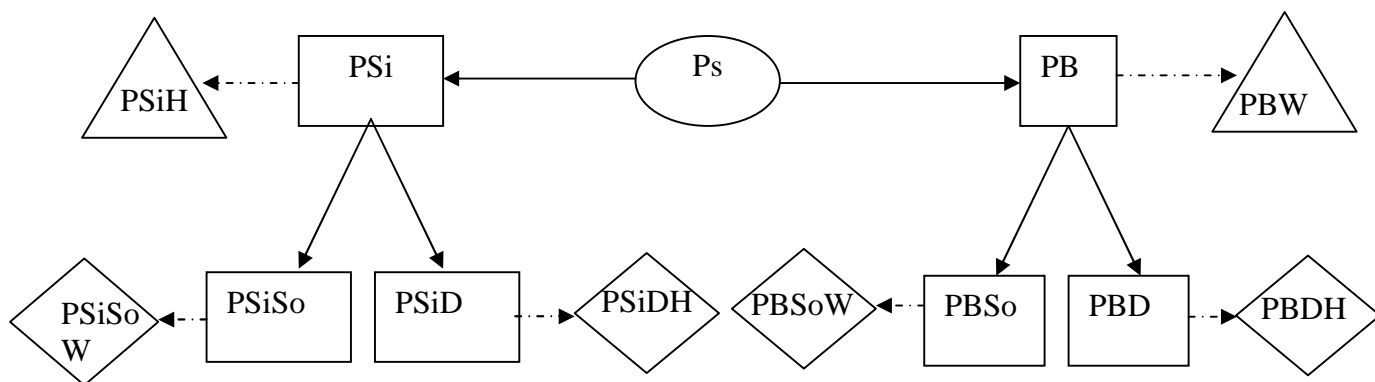


Chart 10: peripheral affinal relations through parent's sibling

Adopted from Rai (2002)

The following table displays the kinship terms of peripheral affinal relations though parent's siblings:

Table 11: peripheral affinal relations through parent's sibling

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
PSDeH	-	/tolmi/
PSDyH	-	/mocha/
PSSoeW	-	/bosimboma/
PSSoy W	-	/namei/

There were eight terms altogether in Chamling but no any term in English. Parent's sister or brother's daughter's husband, elder than the ego had the same term 'mocha'. Similarly, parent's sister or brother's daughter's husband, younger than the ego had the same term 'mocha'. But 'tolmi' was the term for parent's sister or brother's daughter's husband, elder than the ego. Likewise the term 'bosimboma' was used for parent's sister or brother's son's wife, elder than the ego and 'namei' was used for parent's sister or brother's son's wife, younger than the ego

v. Peripheral affinal relations through ego's siblings

Ego's sister or brother's son's wife and daughter's husband are the peripheral affinal relations through her/his siblings which can be presented by the chart below:

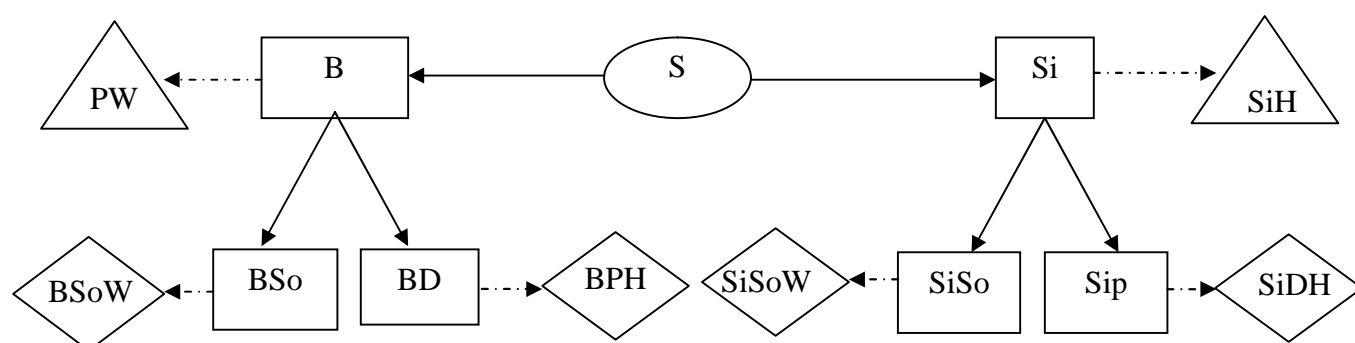


Chart 11: peripheral affianl relations through ego's sibling

The kinship terms of peripheral affinal relations through ego's sibling can be clearly presented by the following table:

Table 12: peripheral affianl relations through ego's sibling

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
BSoW	-	/chocha namei/
BDH	-	/chodehama mocha/
SiSoW	-	/chichama namei/
SiDH	-	/chichapa mocha/
BSoW	-	/chocha namei/
BDH	-	/chochama mocha/
SiSoW	-	/ chichapa namei/
SiDH	-	/ chichama mocha/

Peripheral affinal relations through ego's siblings had eight terms of relations. English had no any term. In Chamling terms 'chocha namei', 'chodima mocha' were used for brother's son's wife, brother or sister's daughter's husband. Likewise, 'chichapa namei' and chichama mocha' were used for sister's son's wife and sister's daughter's husband respectively.

vi. Peripheral affinal relations through ego's wife and husband

Peripheral affinal relations through ego's wife have been presented in the following manner.

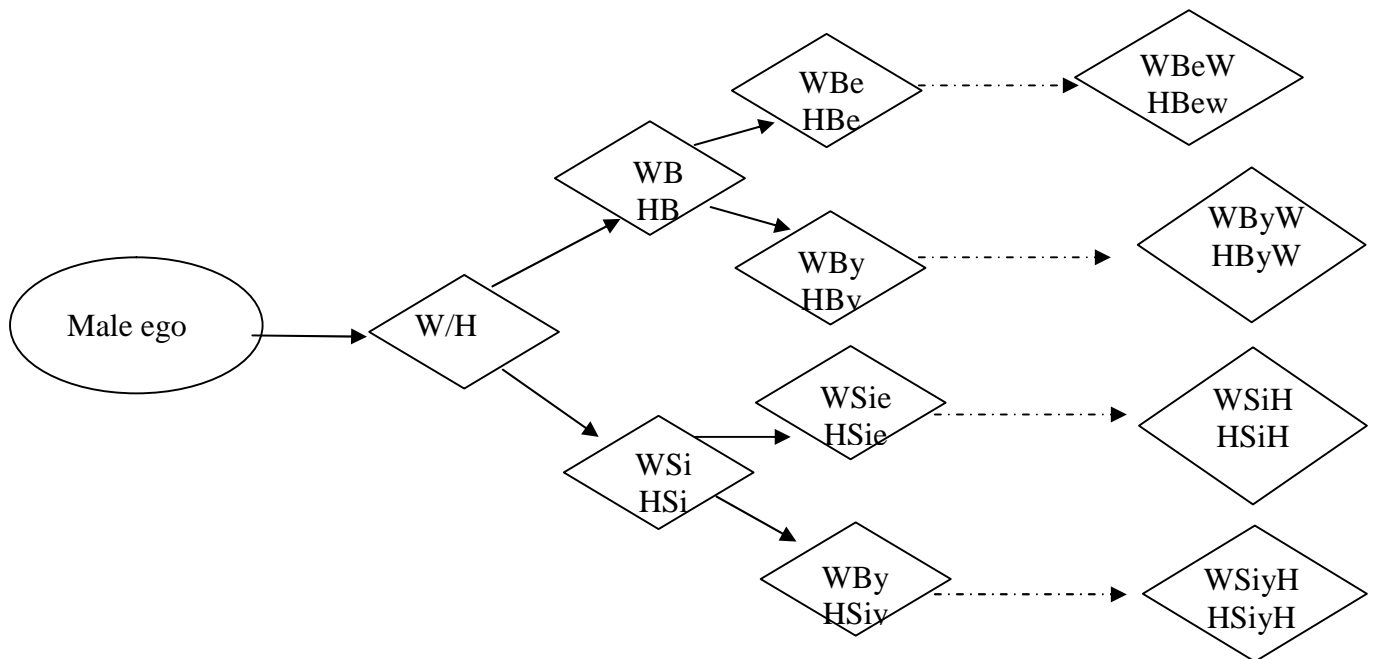


Chart 12: Peripheral affinal relations through ego's wife and husband

The kinship terms for peripheral affinal relations through ego's wife and husband can be presented in the table below:

Table 13: Peripheral affinal relations through ego's wife and husband

Kinship relation		English		Chamling	
<i>W</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>H</i>
W /H		Wife	Husband	/masung/	/pasung/
WBe	HBe	Brother-in - law	Brother-in - law	/buwa/	/buwa/
WBeW	HBeW	-	-	/nana/	/nana/
WBy	HBy	Brother - in - law	Brother - in - law	/nicho/	/nicho/
WByW	HByW	-	-	/nichomboma/	/nichomboma/
WSie	HSie	Sister in- law	Sister in- law	/nana/	/nana/
WSie H.	HSieH	-	-	/buwa/	/buwa/
WSiy	HSiy	Sister in - law	Sister in - law	/nichomboma/	/nichomboma/
WSiy H	HSiyH	-	-	/sibe/	/ sibe/

There are eighteen terms of relations in peripheral affinal through ego's wife and husband. In English there are ten terms of kinship relations. The term 'brother-in-law' was used for wife's brother, either elder or younger. The term 'sister-in-law' was used for wife's sisters either elder or younger. There was no any term for wife's brother's wife and wife's sister's husband. On the other hand, Chamling had nine terms of relations. The term 'masung' was used for 'wife'. 'Buwa' and 'nana' were the terms used for wife's elder brother and his wife. Similarly, wife's elder sister had the term 'nana'. Likewise 'sibe' was the term for wife's younger sister's husband.

The term. 'Pasung' was the term used for husband. The term 'nana' was used for husband's elder brother's wife and husband's elder sister. 'nicho', 'nichomboma' and 'sibe' were terms used for husband younger brother, his wife, husband's

younger sister and her husband. Similarly, 'buwa' was the term used for husband's elder sister's husband.

V. Peripheral affinal relations through his or her spouse

The affinal relations expanded through spouse's mother and father such as spouse's mother's brother and sister, their wife and husband, spouse's father's brother and sister, their wife and husband, spouse's father and mother, spouse's father's father and mother, and spouse's mother's father and mother are called peripheral affinal relations through his/her spouse. The peripheral affinal relations can be presented in the following chart:

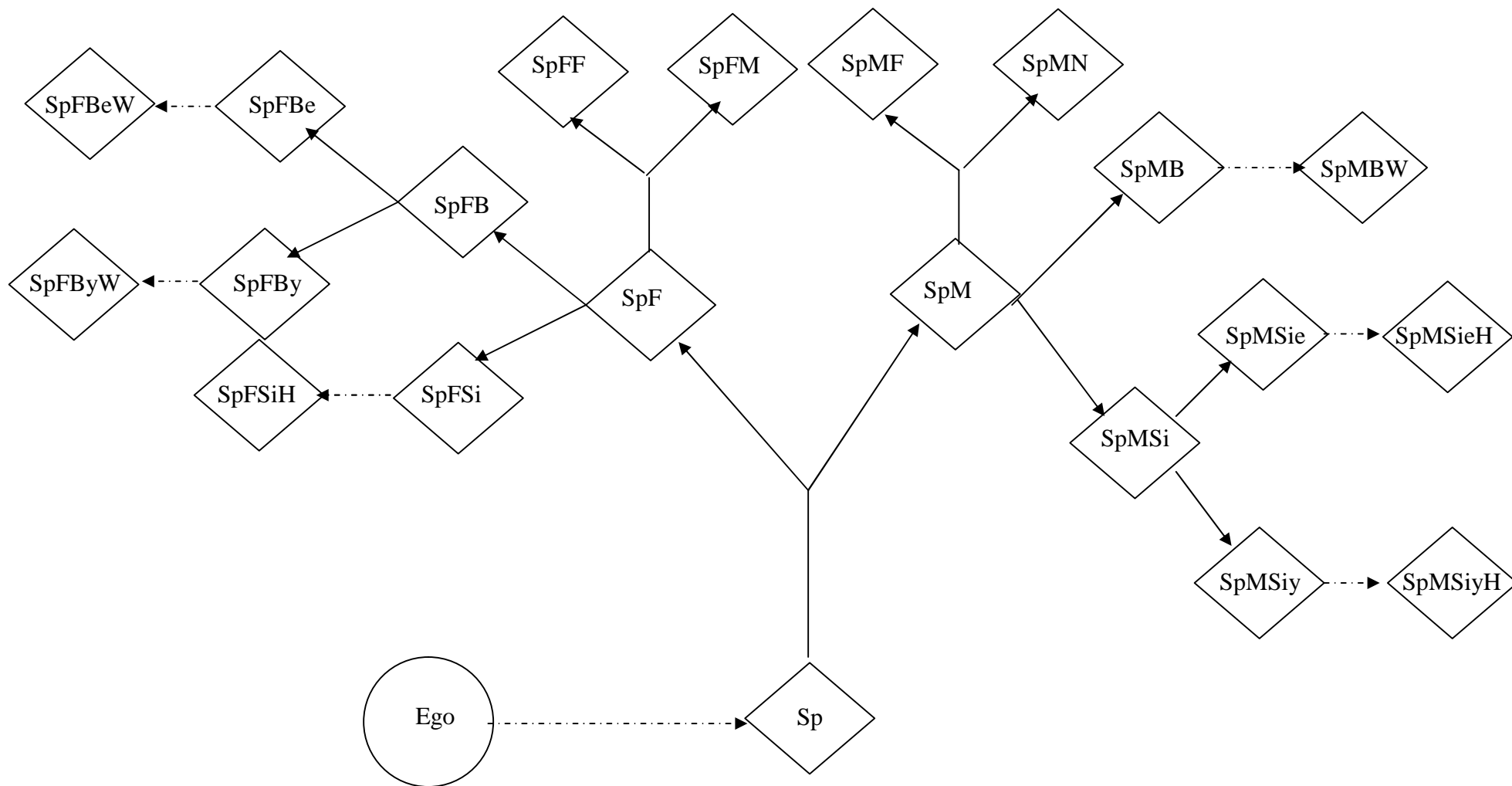


Chart13: Peripheral affinal relations through his/her spouse

Adopted from Rai (2002)

Table14: Peripheral affinal relations through his/her spouse

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
SpFF	-	/kopa chadipa/
SpFM	-	/koma chadima/
SpMF	-	/kopa chadipa/
SpMM	-	/koma chadima/
SpF	Father in -law	/chadipa/
SpM	Mother in - law	/chadima/
SpFBe	-	/tippa chadima/
SpFBe W	-	/timma chadima/
SpFBy	-	/papasibe chadipa/
SpFBy W	-	/mamasimmg chadima/
SpMSie	-	/timma chadima/
SpMSie H	-	/tippa chadipa/
SpMSiy	-	/chameI chadima/
SpMSiy H	-	/babeI chadipa/
SpMB	-	/achkou chadipa/
SpMBW	-	/achumma chadima/
SpFSi	-	/mamsimma chadima/
SpFSiH	-	/pusei chadipa/

The table shows that among twenty two kinship terms ,English had only two terms 'father-in-law' and 'mother-in-law' for spouse's father and mother respectively and there was no any term for other kinship relations. But Chamling had twenty-two terms of relations. 'chadipa', 'chadima' were the terms for spouse's father and mother. The terms 'kopa chadipa', 'koku chadima' were used for spouse's father or mother's father and father or mother's mother. The term 'tippa chadipa' and 'timma chadima' were used for spouse's father's elder brother and his wife. Similarly, 'papa sibe chadipa' and 'tippa chadipa' were terms used for spouse's father's younger brother and spouse's mother's elder. In the same way, 'mamasimma chadima' and 'mamasimma chadima' were used for spouse's father's younger brother's wife respectively.

3.2 The main areas of similarities

Various kinship terms of English and Chamling were compared with reference to presence and absence of the terms. They all have been compared into two different categories, i.e. consanguineal and affinal relations which can be shown in different headings below:

(a) Similarities in consanguineal relations

The consanguineal similarities in kinship terms of English languages and Chamling have been presented in the following table.

Table 15: Consanguineal relation

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
P	+	-
PF	+	+
PM	+	+
F	+	+
M	+	+
FB	+	-
FBe	-	+
FBy	-	+
Fs	+	-
MB	+	-
MSi	+	-
MSie	-	+
MSiy	-	+
B	+	-
Be	-	+
By	-	+
Si	+	+
Sie	-	+
Siy	-	+
PSD So	+	-
PSDe	-	+
PSSDy	-	+
PSSoe	-	+
PSSoy	-	+

There are twenty-four kinship relations that show consanguineal relation. Among them, twelve relations were found in English but seventeen were

found in Chamling. It shows that English consanguineal relations were lesser than Chamling relations in consanguineal relations.

i. Consanguineal relations of male ego

Consanguineal relations of male ego has four kinship relations altogether and all the relations were found in both English and Chamling.

Table 16: Consanguineal relations of male ego

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
Bso	+	+
BD	+	+
SiSo	+	+
SiD	+	+

The table shows that there is no any difference in cconsanguineal relations of male's ego in English and Chamling.

i. Consanguineal relations of female ego

There are four terms of relations in consanguineal relations of female ego. All relations were found in both English and Chamling.

Table 17: Consanguineal relations of female ego

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
Bso	+	+
BD	+	+
SiSo	+	+
SiD	+	+
So	+	+
D	+	+
Oso	+	+
OD	+	+
S	+	-
O	+	-

The table shows that the availability of kinship terms are denoted by the sign '+' and the lack of it is denoted by the sign '-'.

b. Similarities in affinal relations

There are fifty-six kinship relations altogether in affinal relations. It was found that Chamling had greater number of kinship terms in comparison to English. The kinship between Chamling and English affinal relations have been presented as follows:

Table 18: Affinal relation

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
SpPF	-	+
SpPM	-	+
SpF	+	+
SpM	+	+
SpFBe	-	+
SpFBeW	-	+
SpFBy	-	+
SpFByW	-	+
SpMSie	-	+
SpMSieH	-	+
SpMSiy	-	+
SpMSiyH	-	+
SpMB	-	+
SpMBW	-	+
SpFSi	-	+
SpFSiH	-	+
FBeW	+	+
FByW	+	+

MBW	+	+
FSiH	+	+
FSiEH	+	+
MSiyH	+	+
BeW	+	+
ByW	+	+
SiyH	+	+
PSDeH	-	+
DSDyH	-	+
PSSoeW	-	+
PSSoyW	-	+

The table above displays that are twenty-nine kinship relations altogether. Out of twenty-nine affinal relations, only eleven relations were found in English but all relations were found in Chamling. By this fact, it was found that Chamling kinship relation is richer than English relation in affinal relations.

i. Affinal relations of male ego

Affinal relations of male ego have nine terms. The following table shows the similarities between English and Chamling affinal relations through male and female ego.

Table 19: Affinal relations of male ego

Kinship relations	English	Chamling
W	+	+
Wbe	+	+
WbeW	-	+
Wby	+	+
WbyW	-	+
Wsie	-	+
WsieH	-	+
Wsiy	-	+
WsiyH	-	+

From the above table, it can be said that out of nine kinship terms, English consisted of only three but it was found that Chamling had all the terms.

ii. Affinal relations of female ego

Affinal relations of female ego have nine terms of relations. The following table the similarities and differences between English and Chamling affinal relations of female.

Table 20: Affial relationsof female ego

Kinship relation	English	Chamling
H	+	+
Hbe	+	+
HbeW	-	+
Hby	+	+
HByW	-	+
Hsie	-	+
HsieH	-	+
Hsiy	+	+
HsiyH	-	+
SoW	+	+
DH	+	+
OsoW	-	+
ODH	-	+

It was found that out of thirteen kinship terms, English and only six terms whereas Chamling had all kinship terms.

3.3 Main areas of differences

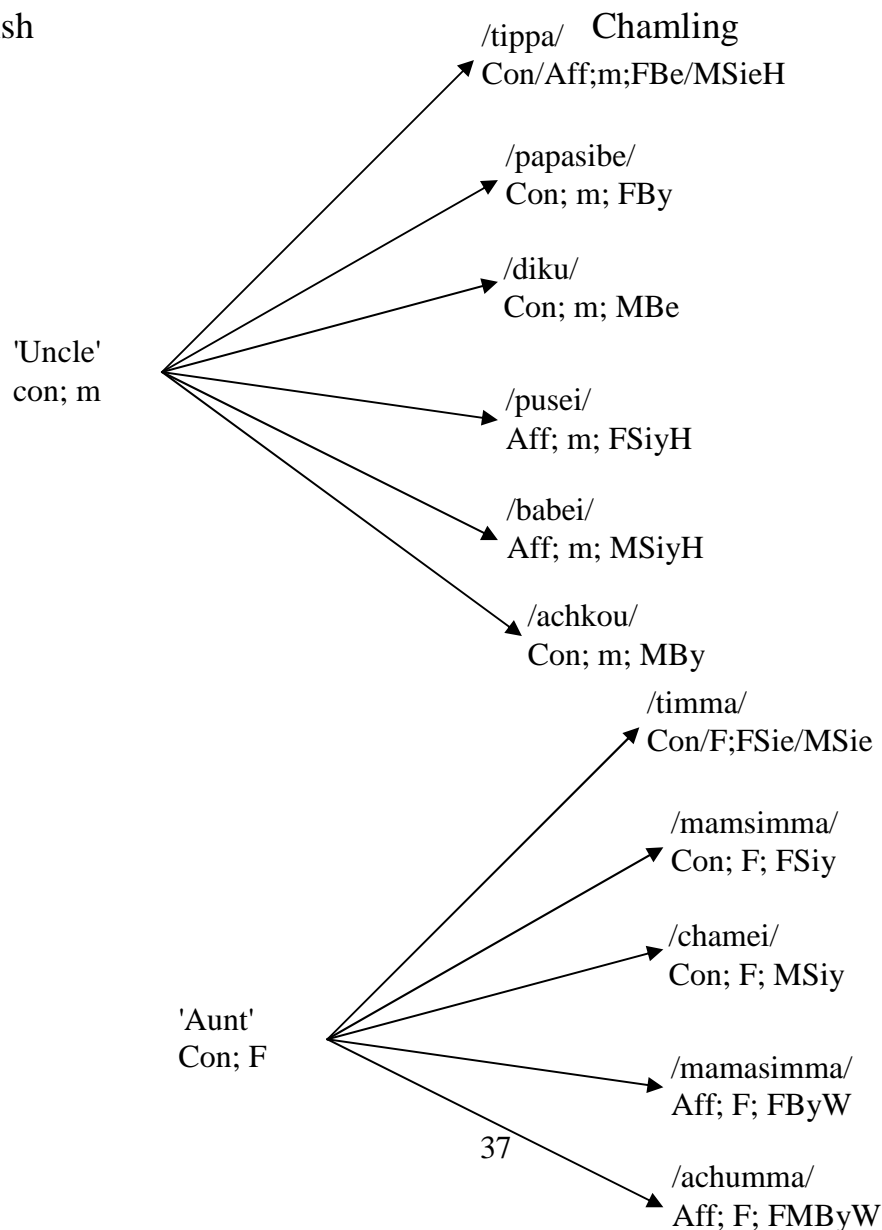
All kinship terms of English and Chamling do not correspond to one to one relation. In some cases, one kinship term of Chamling correspondes to more than one terms. The semantic overlapping between English and Chamling kinship terms are divided into two categories: Mono English vs multi Chamling and mono Chamling vs. multi English.

(A) Mono- English vs Multi- Chamling

One kinship term of English corresponds to multiple kinship terms of Chamling, which can be shown in the following ways:

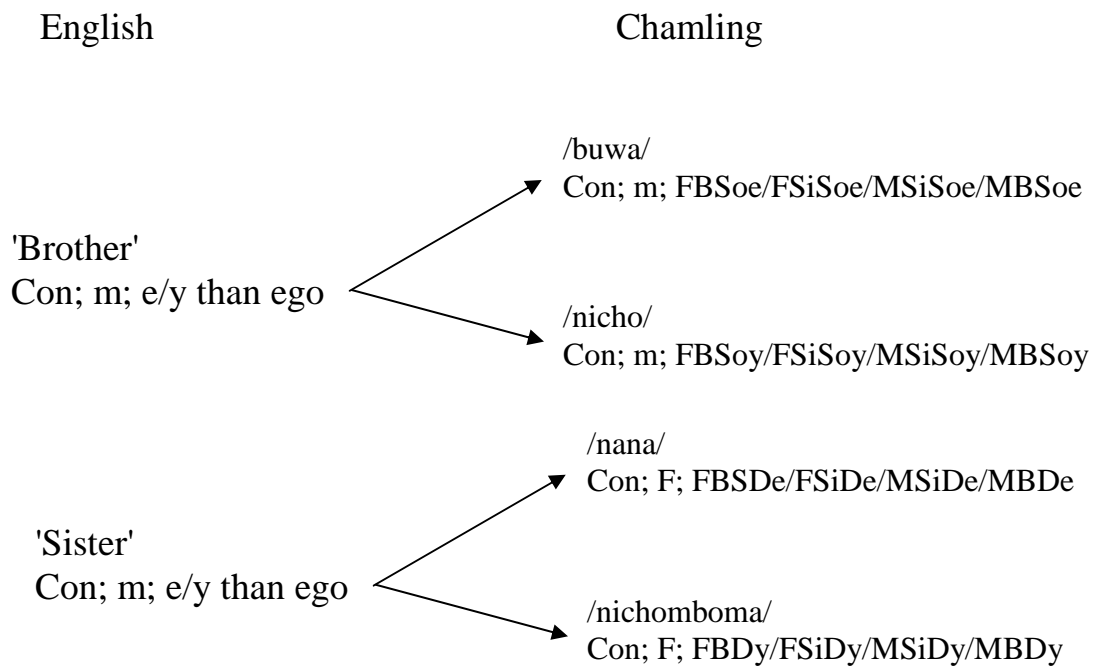
i. Co- generation above the ego

English

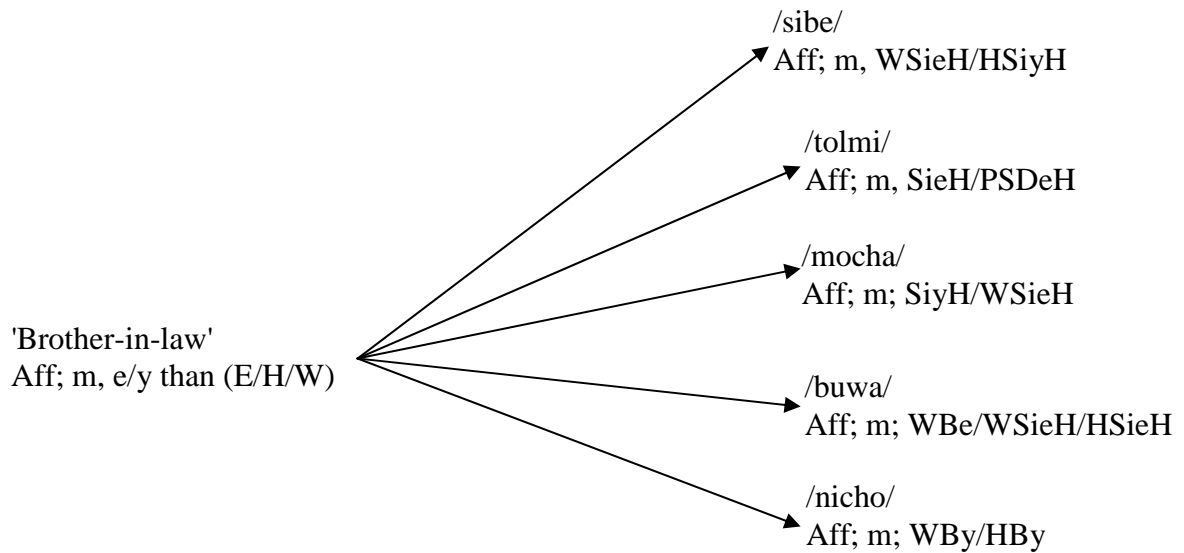


The above figure shows that in co-generation above ego, the terms such as 'uncle' and 'aunt' were used as covered terms for various relations. But Chamling had separate terms such as 'tippa' 'papasibe', 'diku', 'pusei' and 'achkou' used for uncle. The terms 'timma', 'mamsimma', 'chhami' 'mamasimma', 'achumma', were used for 'aunt' in Chamling.

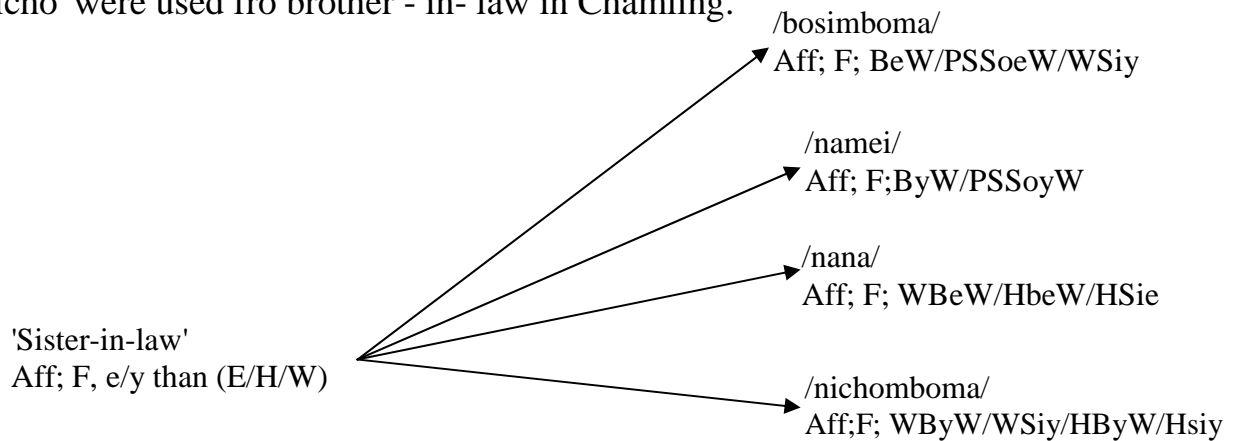
ii. Co- generation of the ego



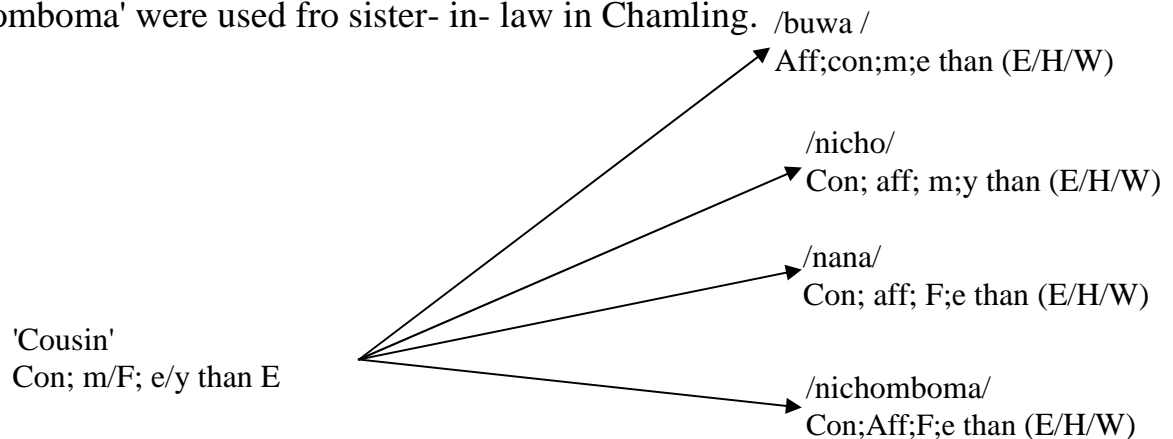
The figure mentioned above displayed that in co-generation of the ego, the terms such as brother and 'sister' were used as cover terms for various relations. It didn't have separate terms for separate relation. But Chamling had separate terms used for brother and sister e.g. 'buwa' and 'nicho' cover used for elder brother and going brother, than ego. Similarly, 'nana' and 'nichomboma' were used for elder and younger sister than ego.



The researcher found out the difference between Chamling and kinship term in co-generation of the ego that English had the single term 'brother-in-law' used for various relations. But the terms 'sibe', 'tolmi', 'mocha', 'buwa' and 'nicho' were used for brother-in-law in Chamling.

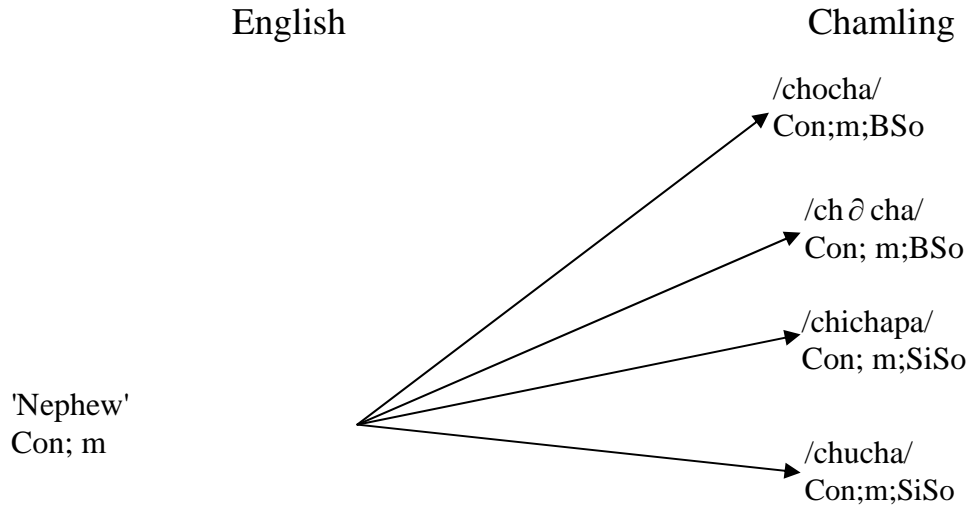


The researcher found out the difference between Chamling and kinship term in co-generation of the ego that English had the single term 'sister-in-law' used for various relations. But the terms 'bosimbom', 'namei', 'nana' and 'nichomboma' were used for sister-in-law in Chamling.

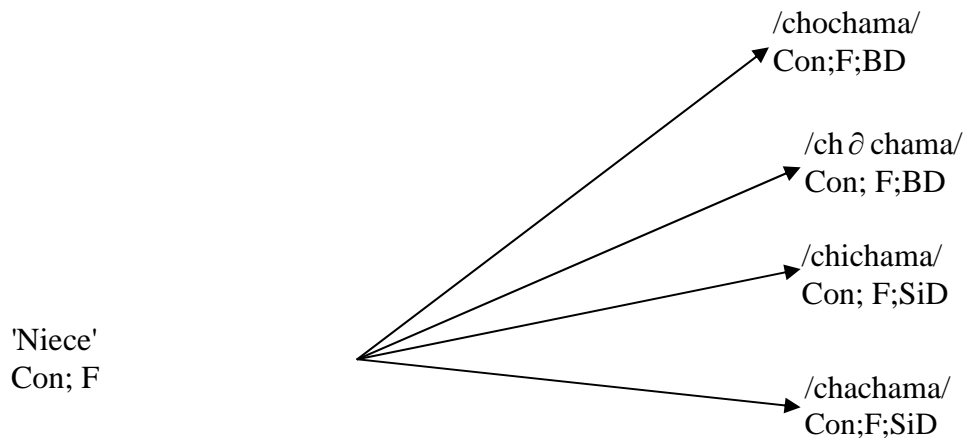


The figure presented above displayed vividly that the single term 'cousin' was used as cover term for various relations. But the Chamling had separate terms such as 'buwa', 'nicho', 'nana' and 'nichomboma' used fro 'cousin'.

iii. One generation below the ego



In English the term 'nephew' was different from Chamling term. It was used as cover term to refer to various relations. But Chamling consisted of separate terms such as 'chocha', 'chəcha', 'chichapa' and 'chucha' in co-generation below the ego.



The above figure displayed that there was only one term 'niece' used as a cover term for various relations. But Chamling had different terms used for

it e.g. the terms 'chochama', 'chachama', 'chichama' and 'chachamama' were used for 'niece' in cogeneration below the ego.

B. Mono-Chamling vs. Multi-English

In some cases, one kinship term of Chamling corresponds to multiple kinship terms of English, which can be shown below:

Cogeneration of the ego

Chamling

English

/buwa/
Con; Aff;m;e than (E/H/W)

Brother
Con;m;e/y than E

Brother-in-law
Con; m;e/y than E

In cogeneration of the ego, term 'buwa' was a cover term in Chamling used for various relations but English had two terms such as 'brother' and brother - in - law used for 'buwa'.

/nicho/
Con; Aff;y than (E/H/W)

Brother
Con;m;e/y than E

Brother-in-law
Con; m;e/y than E

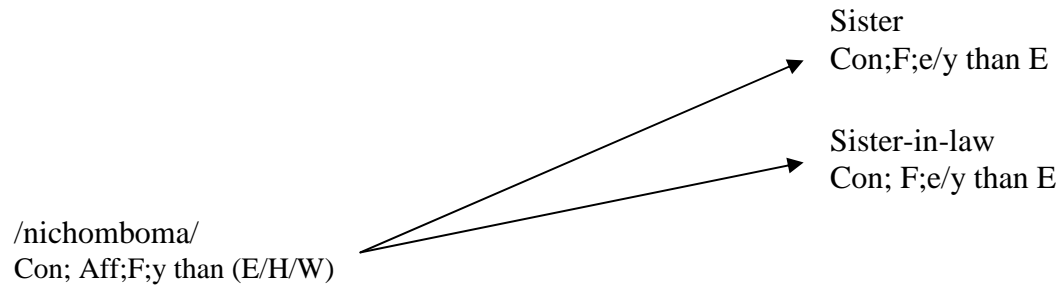
There was a single term 'nicho' which was used as a cover term for various relations in Chamling. But English had two terms such as 'brother' and 'brother - in - law' for the term 'nicho' in cogeneration of the ego.

/nana/
Con; Aff;F;e than (E/H/W)

Sister
Con;F;e/y than E

Sister -in-law
Con; F;e/y than E

The term 'nana' was used a cover term for different relations in Chamling. But English had two terms for it. They were 'sister' and 'sister-in-law' in co-generation of the ego.



In cogeneration of the ego, Chamling had a single term 'nichomboma' used for various relations. However, English had separate terms for it. They were 'sister' and 'sister - in - law'.

CHAPTER-IV

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Findings

The findings of the study have been listed as follows:

4.1.1 Chaamling Kinship Terms

(a) Chamling consisted of only eight core consanguineal terms of relation.

The terms of relations in core consanguineal found in Chamling are: 'papa', 'mama', 'buwa', 'nicho', 'nana', 'nichomboma', 'chucha', 'chachama'.

(b) There are thirteen peripheral consanguineal kinship terms in Chamling language. Chamling kinship terms are: 'kopa', 'koku', 'tippa', 'timma', 'papasibe', 'mamasimma', 'diku', 'achkou', 'chamei', 'chucha', 'chachama', 'chodim', 'chodima'.

(c) Core affinal relations consisted of fourteen relations in Chamling. The terms found in Chamling are: 'tolmi', 'mocha', 'bosimboma', 'namei', 'chodima namei', 'chodim mocha', 'chucha', 'chachama', 'nana', 'nichomboma', 'chodim', 'pchoidim'.

(d) There are thirteen peripheral affinal relations in Chamling which are: 'chocha', 'chochama', 'chichapa', 'chichama', 'yaya', 'chōcha', 'chōchama', 'chichapa', 'chichama', 'chichama namei', 'chichapa mocha', 'chōcha namei', 'chōchama mocha'.

4.1.2 Similarities and Differences between Chamling and English kinship terms

(a) There is no any distinction between the terms used by male and female ego except the two terms 'Husband' and 'Wife' in English whereas in

Chamling there are distinctive kinship terms on the basis of male and female ego.

- (b) English has various cover terms such as cousin, siblings, offsprings, etc. But such cover terms are rarely found in Chamling 'uncle' and 'aunt' are cover terms in English which include the relations from both father's and mother's sides. But this is lacked in Chamling.
- (c) The English language doesnot make any distinctions between elder and younger kinship relations where as Chamling makes this distinction.
- (d) The kinship relations such as FaBre/ySo/Da, FaSie/ySo/Da, MoBre/ySo/da and MoSie/ySo/Da are indicated by the same term 'cousin' in English whether they are male or female, elder or younger than the ego. But these relations are indicated by 'buwa' if the relations are elder males, by 'nicho' if the relations are younger males, by 'nana' if the relations are elder females and by 'nichomboma' if the relations are younger females.

4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications

On the basis of the findings of the present study, the following recommendations have been made:

- (a) All kinship terms of English and Chamling do not have one to one correspondence. English has various neutral terms which refer to different kinship relations such as offspring, cousin, siblings, etc. but such cover terms are rarely found in Chamling. So that while teaching these terms, the special attention should be paid if the learners belong to the native speakers of Chamling.
- (b) There is no variation of kinship terms in terms of male and female ego in English, which are found in Chamling. That's why while teaching, the

teacher should emphasize on the different terms used by male and female ego in the Chamling.

- (c) English has no distinctive terms for the elder and younger whereas Chamling has the variation of the terms for elder and younger. Therefore, their corresponding kinship terms of Chamling must be clarified for English native speakers while teaching the terms like 'nana', etc.
- (d) The consanguineal and affinal relations should be made clear for the effective second language teaching and learning.
- (e) The special attention should be paid to the semantic overlapping of kinship terms while designing and preparing curriculum, syllabus and text books for the second language learners of English and Chamling.
- (g) This study will be helpful for the native speakers of English who are learning Chamling as a second language as well as for the native speakers of Chamling who are learning English as second language.

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APPENDIX - I English Kinship Terms

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

APPENDIX -II: Chamling Kinship Terms

1	/kopa/
2	/koku/
3	/chadipa/
4	/chadima/
5	/papa/
6	/mama/
7	/tippa/
8	/timma/
9	/papasibe/
10	/mamasimma/
11	/mam simma/
12	/pusei/
13	/chamei/
14	/babei/
15	/achkou/
16	/achumma/
17	/buwa/
18	/bosimbomma/
19	/nana/
20	/tolmi/
21	/nicho/
22	/namei/
23	/nichombomma/
24	/mochaa/
25	/pasung/
26	/masung/

27	/yaya/
28	/sibe/
29	/chucha/
3031	/chachama/
32	/chacha/
33	/chichapa/
34	/chichama/
35	/korupa/
36	/oini/
37	/ appa/
38	/ amma/
39	/diku/
40	/dini/
41	/chodim/
42	/chodimma/
43	/chodibung/
44	/chodibugma/
45	/chocha/
46	/chochama/
47	/tippa/
48	/timma/
50	/ch cha/
51	/ch chama/

APPENDIX -III: Chamling Kinship Relations

Kinship relations	Chamling	Kinship relations	Chamling
P	-	-	-
F	/papa/	M	/mama/
Be	/buwa/	BeW	/bosimboma/
By	/nicho/	ByW	/namei/
Sie	/nana/	SieH	/tolmi/
Siy	/nichomboma/	SiyH	/mocha/
So	/chucha/	SoW	/namei/
D	/chachama/	DH	/mocha/
H	/pasung/	W	/masung/
SpF	/chadipa/	SpM	/chadima/
HBe	/buwa/	HBeW	/nana/
WBe	/buwa/	WBeW	/nana/
HBy	/nicho/	HByW	/nichomboma/
WBy	/nicho/	WByW	/nichomboma/
HSie	/nana/	HSieH	/buwa/
WSie	/nana/	WSieH	/buwa/
HSiy	/nichomboma/	HSiyH	/nicho/
FF	/nichowboma/	FM	/sibe/
MF	/kopa/	MM	/koku/
FBe	/tippa/	FBeW	/timma/
FB y	/papsibe/	FByW	/mamasimma/
MBe	/diku/	MBeW	/dini/
MBy	/achkou/	MByW	/achumma/

FSie	/timma/	FSieH	/tippa/
FSiy	/mamsimma/	FSiyH	/pusei/
MSie	/timma/	MSieH	/tippa/
MSiy	/chamei/	MSiyH	/babei/
SpFF	/kopa chadipa/	SpFM	/koku chadima/
SpMF	/kopa chadipa/	SpMM	/koku chadima/
SpFBe	/tippa chadipa/	SpFByW	/timma chadima/
SpFBy	/papasibe chadipa/	SpMBeW	/mama simma chadima/
SpMBe	/diku chadipa/	SpMByW	/dini chadima/
SpMBy	/achkou chadipa/	SpFSieH	/achumma chadima/
SpFSie	/mam simma chadima/	SpFSiyH	/pusei chadipa/
SPFSiy	/papasibe chadipa/	FBSO(e)W	/mama simma chadima/
SpMSi(e)	/timma chadima/	FBSO(e)W	/bosibmoma/
SpMSi(y)	/chamei chadima/	FBD(y)H	/namei/
FBSO(e)	/buwa/	FBD(e)H	/toimi/
FBSO(y)	/nicho/	SpMSi(y)H	/nocha/
FBD(e)	/nana/	SpMSi(e)H	/tippa chadipa/
FBD(y)	/nichomboma/	MBSO(y)W	/babei chadipa/
FBD(e)	/buwa/	MBSO(e)W	/bosimboma/
MBSO(y)	/nicho/	MBSO(y)W	/namei/
MBD(e)	/nana/	MBD(e)H	/toimi/
MBD(y)	/nichomboma/	MBD(y)H	/mocha/
FSiSO(e)	/buwa/	FSiSO(e)W	/bosimboma/

FsiS(y)	/nicho/	FSiSO(y)W	/nameI/
HFBSO(e)	/buwa/	HFBSO(e)W	/nana/

HFBSo(y)	/nicho/	HFBSo(y)W	/nichomboma/
HFSiSo(e)	/buwa/	HFSiSo(e)W	/nana/
HFSiSo(y)	/nicho/	HFSiSo(y)W	/nichomboma/
HMBSO(e)	/buwa/	HMBSO(e)W	/nana/
HMBSO(y)	/nicho/	HMBSO(y)W	/nichomboma/
HMBD(e)	/nana/	HMBD(e)H	buwa
HMBD(y)	/nichomboma/	HMBD(y)H	/nicho/
HMSiSo(e)	/buwa/	HMSiSo(e)W	/nana/
HMSiSo(y)	/nicho/	HMSiSo(y)W	/nichomboma/
HMSiD(e)	/nana/	HMSiD(e)H	/buwa/
HMSiD(y)	/nichomboma/	HMSiD(y)H	/nicho/
HFBD(e)	/nana/	HFBD(e)H	buwa
HFBD(y)	/nichomboma/	HFBD(y)H	nicho
HFSiD(e)	/nana/	HFSiD(e)H	buwa
HFSiD(y)	/nichomboma/	HFSiD(y)H	nicho
WFBSO(e)	/buwa/	WFBSO(e)W	nana
WFBSO(y)	/nicho/	WFBSO(y)	nichomboma
WFBD(e)	/nana/	WFBD(e)H	buwa
WFBD(y)	/nichomboma/	WFBD(y)H	sibe
WFSiSo(e)	/buwa/	WFSiSo(e)W	nana
WFSiSo(y)	/nicho/	WFSiSo(y)W	nichomboma
WFSiD(e)	/nana/	WFSiD(e)H	buwa
WFSiD(y)	/nichomboma/	WFSiD(y)	sibe
WFSiD(y)			

WMBSO(e)	/buwa/	WMBSO(e)W	/nana/
WMBSO(y)	/nicho/	WMBSO(y)W	/nichomboma/
WMBD(e)	/nana/	WMBD(e)H	/buwa/

WMBD(y)	/nichomboma/	WMBD(y)H	/sibe/
WMSiSo(e)	/buwa/	WMSiSo(e)W	/nana/
WMSiSo(y)	/nicho/	WMSiSo(y)W	/nichomboma/
WMSiD(e)	/nana/	WMSD(e)H	/buwa/
WMSiD(y)	/nichomboma/	WMSiD(y)W	/sibe/
SoSo	/chodim/	SoSoW	/chodima nameI/
SoD	/chodima/	SoDH	/chodim mocha/
DSO	/chodim/	DSOW	/chodima nameI/
DD	/chodima/	DDH	/chodim mocha/
OC	-	-	/yaya/
S	-		-

KINSHIP RELATION OF MALE EGO

Kinship relations	Chamling	Kinship relations	Chamling
BSo	/ch cha/	BSoW	/ch cha nameI/
BD	/ch chama/	BDH	/ch chama mocha/
SiSo	/chichapa/	SiSoW	/chichama nameI/
SiD	/chichama/	SDH	/chichama mocha/
SpBSo	/chocha/	SpBSoW	/chocha nameI/
SpBD	/chochama/	SpBDH	/choehama mocha/
SpSiSo	/chucha/	SpSiSoW	/chucha nameI/
SpSiD	/chachama/	SpSiDH	/chachama mocha/

KINSHIP RELATIONS OF FEMALE EGO

Kinship relations	Chamling	Kinship relations	Chamling
BSo	/chocha/	BSoW	/chocha nameI/
BD	/chochama/	BDH	/chochama mocha/
SiSo	/chucha/	SiSoW	/chucha nameI/
SiD	/chachama/	SiDH	/chachama mocha/
SpBSo	/ch cha/	SpBSoW	/ch chama nameI/
Sp BD	/ch chama/	SpBDH	/chachama mocha/
SpSiSo	/chichapa/	SpSiSoW	/chichapa nameI/
SpSiD	/chiechama/	SpSiDH	/chichama mocha/

APPENDIX-VI: Language family

(A) Indo-Aryan

1. Nepali
2. Maithili
3. Bhojpuri
4. Tharu
5. Awadhi
6. Urdu
7. Hindi
8. Rajbansi
9. Bengali
- 10 .Danuwar
11. Marwari
12. Majhi
- 13 Darai
14. Kumal
15. English

Tibeto-Burman

1. Tamang
2. Magar
3. Limbu
4. Newari
5. Rai group

I. Bantawa

II Chamling

III .Kulung

IV. Yakha

V. Thulung

VI. Sanpang

VII. Khaling

VIII .Dumi

IX. Umbule

X. Puma

XI. Nachhering

XII. Bahing

XIII .Kou

XIV. Yamphule

XV. Chhiling

XVI. Lohorung

XVII. Mewahang

XVIII. Tilung

XIX. Jerung

XX. Dunmali

XXI. Lingkhim

XXII. Sam

XXIII. Chintang

6. Gurung

7. Sherpa

8. Chepang

9. Dhimal

10. Thami

11. Thakali

12. Jire

13. Raji

14. Bayangshi

15. Sunuwar

16. Lapche

17. Meche

18. Pahari

19. Hayu

C. Austro-Asiatic

1. Sattar/Santhal

D. Dravidian

1. Jhagar/Dhangar

Source: National Census(2001)

APPENDIX - I: Interview

नूड (Name)

सोरो हे मारी (Sex).....

तों (Address)

मिति (Data).....

Group - A

हुखी इदुवाको मिनाची तिरीपो काम्नु दिहो ?

How are the following persons related to you? Please answer the questions given below:

दोनीवो तायावो

(Relations)

१. खानालाई तावाताको पापामामा

(The couple who gave birth to you)

२. खानालाई तावाताको मारीछा

(The woman who gave birth to you)

३. खानालाई तावाताको सोरोछा

(The man who gave birth to you)

४. खाना दाका भूसीको सोरोछा । _____
(The man who is born before you the same couple)
५. खाना दाका दोषीको सोरोछा _____
(The man who is born after you of the same couple)
६. खाना दाका भूसीको मारीछा । _____
(The woman who is born before you of the same couple)
७. खानादाका दोषीको मारीछा । _____
(The woman who is born after you of the same couple)
८. खानाखीदा रुडरीकाम्माको मिना । _____
(The person who is married to you)
९. खानादाका तिराको मिना । _____
(The person who is born of you)
१०. खानादाका तिराको सोरोछा । _____
(The male person who is born of you)
११. खानादाका तिराको मारीछा । _____
(The female person who is born of you)
१२. पासूड/मासूडमो मामा _____
(Husband/ Wife's mother)
१३. पासूड/ मासूडमो पापा _____
(Husband/Wife's father)
१४. पासूड/मासूडमो बूवा _____
(Husband/wife's elder brother)
१५. पासूड/मासूडमो निछो । _____

- (Husband/ wife's younger brother)
૧૬. પાસૂડ/ માસૂડમો બૂવામો માસૂડ । _____
- (Husband/wife's elder brother's wife)
૧૭. પાસૂડ/ માસૂડમો નિછોમો માસૂડ । _____
- (Husband/Wife's younger brother's wife)
૧૮. પાસૂડ/ માસૂડમો નાના । _____
- (Husband/wife's elder sister)
૧૯. ઉમ્પાસૂડ _____
- (Her husband)
૨૦. પાસૂડ/ માસૂડમો નિછોમ્બોમા _____
- (Husband/ wife's younger sister)
૨૧. ઉમ્પાસૂડ । _____
- (Her husband)
૨૨. છિછામોમાસૂડ _____
- (Son's wife)
૨૩. છાછામામો પાસૂડ _____
- (Daughter's husband)
૨૪. છુછામો છુછા । _____
- (Son's son)
૨૫. ઉમ્માસૂડ । _____
- (His wife)
૨૬. છુછામો છાછામા । _____
- (Son's daughter)

२७. उम्पासूड । _____
(Her husband)
२८. छाछामामो छुछा । _____
(Daughter's son)
२९. उम्मासूड । _____
(His wife)
३०. छाछामामो छाछामा । _____
(Daughter's daughter)
३१. उम्मासूड । _____
(Her husband)

Group - B

हुइखी इदुवाको दोनीवो तायावो तिरीपो काम्नु दिहो ?

(How are the following persons related to your?)

	खेमोदोनिवो तायावो (Your own)	पासूड/मासूडमो दोनीवो तायावो । (Our husband/Wife's)
१. पापामो पापा	_____	_____
Father's father		
२. पापामो मामा	_____	_____
Father's mother		
३. पापामो बूवा	_____	_____
Father's elder brother		
४. उम्मासूड	_____	_____
His wife		
५. पापामो नाना	_____	_____
Father's elder sister		
६. उम्पासूड	_____	_____
Her husband		
७. पापामो निछो ।	_____	_____
Father's younger brother		
८. उम्मासूड	_____	_____
His wife		
९. पापामो निछोम्बोमा	_____	_____
Father's younger sister		

૧૦. ડમ્ પાસૂડ	_____	_____
His husband		
૧૧. મામામો પાપા	_____	_____
Mother's father		
૧૨. મામામો મામા	_____	_____
Mother's mother		
૧૩. મામામો બૂબા	_____	_____
Mother's elder brother		
૧૪. ડમ્માસૂડ	_____	_____
His wife		
૧૫. મામામો નિછો	_____	_____
Mother's younger brother		
૧૬. ડમ્માસૂડ	_____	_____
His wife		
૧૭. મામામો નાના	_____	_____
Mother's elder sister		
૧૮. ડમ્પાસૂડ	_____	_____
Her husband		
૧૯. મામામો નિછોમ્વોમા	_____	_____
Mother's younger sister		
૨૦. ડમ્પાસૂડ	_____	_____
Her husband		
૨૧. પાપામો બૂવામો છુછા	_____	_____

(खानादाका तिपो)

Father's brother's son

(Elder than you)

२२. उम्मासूड _____

His wife

२३. पापामो बूबामो छुछा । _____

(खानादाका चुप्पा)

Father's elder brother's son

(Younger than you)

२४. उम्मासूड _____

His life

२५. पापामो बूवा / निछोमो छाछामा _____

Father's elder/ younger brother's daughter

(खानादाका तिपो)

Elder than you

२६. उम्पासूड _____

Her husband

२७. पापामो बूवा / निछोमो छाछामा _____

(खानादाका चुप्पा)

Father's elder/ younger brother's daughter

(Younger than you)

२८. उम्पासूड _____

Her husband

२९. पापामो नाना / निछोम्बोमामो छाछामा । _____

(खानादाका तिपो)

Father's elder/ younger sister's daughter

(Elder than you)

३०. उम्पासूड _____

Her husband

३१. पापामो नाना / निछोम्बोमामो छुछा । _____

(खानादाका चुप्पा)

Father's elder/ younger sister's son

(Younger than you)

३२. पापामो नाना / निछोम्बोमामो छाछामा । _____

(खानादाका चुप्पा)

Father's elder/ younger sister's daughter

(Younger than you)

३३. उम्पासूड _____

Her husband

३४. मामामो बूवा / निछोमो छुछा _____

(खानादाका तिपो)

Mother's elder/ younger brother's son

(Elder than you)

३५. उम्मासूड _____

His wife

३६. मामामो बूवा / निछोमो छुछा । _____

(खाना दाका तिपो)

Mother's elder/ younger brother's son

(Elder than you)

३७. उम्मासूड _____

His wife

३८. मामो नाना / निछोम्बोमामो छुछा । _____

(खानादाका तिपो)

Mother's elder / younger sister's son

(Elder than you)

३९. उम्मासूड _____

His wife

४०. मामामो नाना / निछोम्बोमामो छुछा _____

(खाना दाका चुप्पा)

Mother's elder/ younger sister's son

(Younger than you)

४१. उम्मासूड _____

His wife

४२. मामामो बूवा / निछोमो छाछामा _____

(खानादाका तिपो)

Mother's elder/ younger brother's daughter

(Elder than you)

४३. उम्पासूड _____

Her husband

४४. मामामो बूबा / निछोमो छाछामो

(खानादाका चुप्पा)

Mother's elder/ younger brother's daughter

(Younger than you)

४५. उम्पासूड

Her husband

४६. मामामो नाना / निछोमबोमामो छाछामा

(खानादाका तिपो)

Mother's Elder/ Younger Sister's Daughter

(Elder than you)

४७. उम्पासूड

Her husband

४८. मामामो नाना / निछोम्बोमामो छाछामा

(खानादाका चुप्पा)

Mother's elder/ younger sister's daughter

(Younger than you)

४९. उम्पासूड

Her husband

५०. बूबामो मासूड

Elder brother's wife

५१. निछोमो मासूड

Younger brother's wife

५२. नानामो पासूड _____

Elder sister's husband

५३. निछोम्बोमामो पासूड _____

Younger sister's husband

५४. बूबामो छूछा _____

Elder brother's son

५५. उम्मासूड _____

His wife

५६. निछोमो छुछा _____

Younger brother's son

५७. उम्मासूड _____

His wife

५८. बूबामो छाछामा _____

Elder brother's daughter

५९. उम्पासूड _____

Her husband

६०. निछोमो छाछामा _____

Younger brother's daughter

६१. उम्पासूड _____

Her husband

६२. नानामो छुछा _____

Elder sister's son

६३. उम्मासूड _____

His wife

૬૪. નાનામો છાછામા _____

Elder sister's daughter

૬૫. ડમ્પાસૂડ _____

Her husband

૬૬. નિછોમ્બોમામો છુછા _____

Younger sister's son

૬૭. ડમ્માસૂડ _____

His wife

૬૮. નિછોમ્બોમામો, છાછામા _____

Younger sister' daughter

૬૯. ડમ્પાસૂડ _____

Her husband