

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

One of the major distinct characteristics that makes human beings different from other beings is language. People express ideas, thoughts, feelings, emotion through language. So language is viewed as a system of communication. Communication can be possible in different ways, among them, language is the important one and to be specific language is unique feature of human beings. Therefore, the most rudimentary forms of social organization and technological achievements depend on language.

Language is a universal medium, which makes people's understanding between each other easy in different sectors and keeps them in closeness. It also reflects societies, cultures, religions, political changes, attitudes of people, and contemporary ups and downs in different fields. Therefore, human civilization is possible only by the existence of language. Language has phenomenally personal and social views because it is affected by person, society, ethnicity and geographical boundaries.

Language is defined in various ways. Advance Learner's Dictionary (2000, p. 721) defines language as "The use by humans of a system of sounds and words to communicate". To Richards et al. (1999, p. 196)), language is "..... the system of human communication which consists of the structural arrangement of sound (or their written representation) into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances". Likewise to Sapir (1921), "Language is primarily human

and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols."

These definitions indicate that the language is a complex phenomenon and is human species specific property so not possessed by other living beings. Among the many existed languages in the world, English is the most widely used language. In the case of our country, it has a long history. In 1910 B.S., Jung Bahadur introduced the English language due to the influence of British education system. At that time, it was only for the Rana families and later on, it started to prevail though all over the country along with the schools, campuses and other institutions as a symbol of education. Now, English is taught as a compulsory subject up to bachelor level in most of the educational institutions. In both government and non-government sectors, it is taught as a compulsory and optional subject in campuses emphasizing the present context of Nepal and world.

1.1.1 Languages in Nepal

Nepal is a rich country from linguistic perspectives. The existence of various languages in use is the result of the presence of various ethnic groups and their cultures. There are more than ninety-three languages identified in Nepal (CBS, 2002), among them a very few have their written scripts. These languages spoken in Nepal belong to different language families which are given as follows:

1.1.1.1 Indo – Aryan Family

The following languages spoken in Nepal belong to Indo-Aryan family.

Nepali	Urdu	Bangla
Maithili	English	Marwari
Bhojpuri	Rajbanshi	Manjhi
Tharu	Hindi	Rajbanshi
Awadi	Danuwar	Darai
Kumal	Churauti	Panjabi
Bote	Magahi	

1.1.1.2 Tibeto-Burman Family

Majority of languages spoken in Nepal belong to Tibeto-Burman family. The languages of this group are listed below.

Tamang	Chepang	Tibbetan
Newar	Sunuwar	Dumi
Magar	Tharu	Jirel
Bantawa	Kulung	Puma
Gurung	Sanpang	Dura
Limbu	Khaling	Dhimal
Sherpa	Thakali	Yakkha
Chamling	Chhantyal	Thulung
Meche	Bahing	Raji
Byangshi	Lohorung	Mizo

Kaike/Kaile	Lingkhim	Hayu
Chhintang	Pahari	Tilung
Ghale	Chinese	Dongmali
Raute	Koche	Chhiling
Mewahang	Lepcha	Dzonkha

1.1.1.3 Dravidian Family

Only one language 'Jhangad' belongs to this family which is spoken in the realm of the Koshi River in the eastern part of Nepal.

1.1.1.4 Astro-Asiatic Family

Only one language 'Satar/Santhali' belongs to this family spoken in the Jhapa district in the eastern part of Nepal.

From the above cited categorization, a large number of languages spoken in Nepal come under Tibeto-Burman Language Family.

1.1.2 The English Language in the Nepalese Context

The English language has got the status of lingua franca at the international level. It is important to everybody to exchange their ideas, necessities, and feelings among the world's people. It has been developing its status to be an international language.

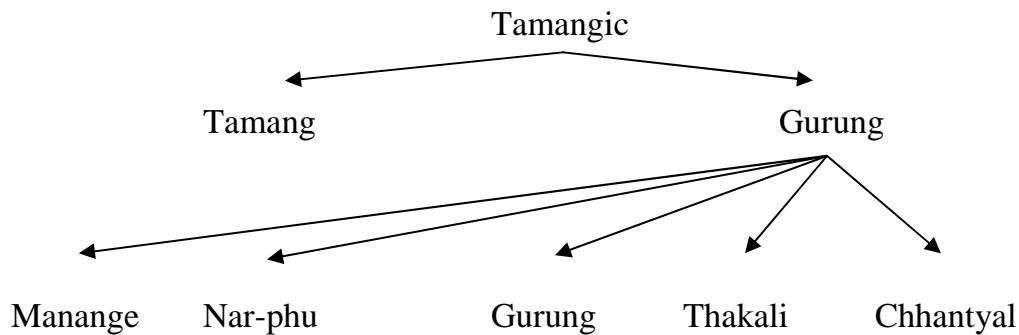
To be specific the English language comes under the 'West Germanic' group of the 'Proto Germanic' dialect of the Indo-European language family. It is taken as the

foreign language in the context of our country whereas it functions as native language to several European and American people.

Nepal is a multilingual country full of various ethnic groups, cultures and religions. In most of the sectors, the Nepali language is used as a common language. The English language is used as a foreign language to be learned and taught in different fields. It is given great emphasis on educational sectors of Nepal as a subject and medium of instruction at various levels. So, English Language Teaching (ELT) is studied as a separate discipline in Nepal. In our multilingual context, it is getting difficult to maintain the standard of English as expected. However, it has been playing a significant role in different sectors.

1.1.3 The Tamang Language

Tamang language falls into the Sino-Tibetan Family under the sub-family of Tibeto-Burman. About 5.64 percent are Tamangs in Nepal and 5.19 percent employ Tamang language in their daily activities. They possess their own language, culture tradition and life style. They hold diverse perception about their societies, different notions of living and maintaining livelihood, different sets of ideas related to their customs and tradition. The word 'Tamang' refers to both the people and the language they speak (Tamang, 2002, p. 6). The script used in this language is called 'Sambota Script' which is prepared by Thonmhi during the time of Shrunghchung Gompo who was the king of Tebet. Noonan (1998, p. 1) has classified Tamang, Gurung, Manange, Nar-phu, Thakali and Chhantyal languages as a Tamang group. He sub-grouped it into two groups, which are as follows:



The present name of this language is derived from the Tamang ethnicity which is first mentioned in 1205 A.D. The Tamang language is known under several appellations such as 'Tamang Tam', 'Tamang Lengmo', 'Tamang Kat', 'Tamang Kayi', 'Tamang Gyot', and 'Tamang Gyoyi' within the Tamang communities (Tamang, 2002, p. 6).

The core linguistic area where Tamang language is used is the central part of the hilly region of the country, mainly comprising the adjacent districts of the Kathmandu Valley. According to the census report (2001), Tamangs are found to have high degree of language loyalty, i.e 88.88 percent. Most of the Tamangs wherever they are scattered, use their own mother tongue, even outside the country like, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam, Nagaland states of India and other countries as Burma and Bhutan.

1.1.4 Semantics

Semantics is the technical term used to the study of meaning. It is a recent addition to the English language. To the connection of history of semantics, there is one occurrence of *semantick* in the phrase *semantic philosophy* to mean 'divination' in the seventeenth century, semantics did not occur until it was introduced in a paper read to the American Philological Association in 1984 entitled 'Reflected meanings:

a point in semantics.' In 1900, there appeared Breal's book *Semantics: studies in the science of meaning* which is one of the earliest books on linguistics today. Here, semantics is treated as the 'science' of meaning and not primarily concerned with changes of meaning from a historical point of view (Palmer, 1996, p. 1).

With the change of time, semantics has established itself as one of the primary branches of language through studies being popularized in 1930, and 1940s. To Crystal (1997), the word 'semantics' is viewed in a pejorative sense, the fact is, semantics is neither just the study of change in word-meaning through time nor is something that can be used to mislead people rather semantics is a systematic study of what meaning is and how, it operates. 'Semantics' is an inseparable part of linguistics and 'meaning' is an arbitrary or conventional way. As every language has its own system, second language learners feel difficulty and make mistakes in using appropriate words because of the learners' inability in choosing the correct words appropriately in the target language. So the Tamang learners face difficulty to learn the English language and English learners to learn the Tamang language due to the specific semantic systems of each. The researcher has focused on the semantic comparison of the some English and Tamang verbs to find out the nature of semantic correlations between the Tamang and English verbs

1.1.4.1 The Concept of Meaning

Knowing the meaning of a word means that we can do a number of things - we can use it properly, we can explain it to others in terms of paraphrases or synonyms. But it does not follow from that there is an entity that is meaning or a whole group of entities that are the meaning of words. For a word to mean something is similar in same way to a notion that a signpost points somewhere; we

can understand the meaning of a word just as we can read the signpost. But it does not make sense to ask what it is that words mean any more than to ask, what it is that signposts point to. It is not sense, that is to say, to ask in general what words mean or signposts point to. It is sense only to ask 'what does this word mean?', 'what does this signpost point to?' (Palmer, 1987, p. 1).

Linguists have defined meaning differently. From traditional and conventional point of views, 'The sense of 'God-given' words in a language and an object in the world', cannot be accepted. For example, the same word 'rice' has connection with the edible thing. But the same thing which is called 'rice' in English is called by several names ('bhat' in Nepali, 'chaba' in Tamang, 'shang' in Sherpa, and so on) in several different languages. This shows that the connection between words and their meaning are not 'God-given' or natural but arbitrary or conventional.

To Lyons (1995, p. 319), "The meaning of a sentence is determined not only the meaning of the words of which it is composed but also the grammatical structure". So the meaning can be different even the two sentences are exactly composed of the same words.

The problem of semantics is not, then nor can it be, the search for an elusive entity called 'meaning'. It is rather an attempt to understand how it is that words and sentences a 'mean' at all, or better perhaps, how they can be meaningful. If we are talking of 'having' meaning, it is rather like talking about having length. Having length is being so many feet or inches long; length is not over and above this. Similarly, meaning is not some entity that words or any other linguistic entities 'have', in any literal sense of 'having'.

Wittgenstein (1953, p. 31) suggests, 'Don't look for the meaning of a word, look for its use.' This does not give a clear vision about the use of a word than about its meaning. The study of language is impossible without the study of meaning. To the case of the second language learners they commit errors because of meaning variance. The meaning of one word in one language may differ in another language. They may not have one to one correlation in meaning of words between two languages. There can be convergence or divergence of meaning and sometimes semantic overlapping or semantic inclusion of meaning of words in the two languages. The existence of typical or language specific verb forms between the two languages which make difference in conceptualizing meaning. For example, to Basnyat (1991, p. 585), the semantic system of some English and Nepali verbs cause difficulty to the Nepali speakers learning English (NSLE) and English speaker learning Nepali (ESLN); e.g.

In Nepali – khanu

In English - a) eat b) drink c) smoke d) take

Here, the NSLE may use the English 'eat' as the base form for the Nepali verb 'khanu' producing unacceptable sentences as given below.

- a) *He ate cigarette.
- b) *She ate water.
- c) *She ate medicine.

The Nepali language has only one verb 'khanu' to denote the eating of different kinds of food but the English language maintains differently. As cigarettes are smoked, liquids are drunk, medicines are taken and foods are eaten.

1.1.5 Linguistic Contrastive Study

Language is combination of vast intricate substem. Every child acquires rules of the system and forms automatic habit of use without any conscious attention every time. While acquiring the first language, the child inevitably acquires the phonological, morphological, syntactical, semantic and pragmatic rules of the language. The knowledge about the language which passes into him/her depends on the language community.

To linguists, no any language has exact equivalent to another language i.e. due to the differences in their organization of phonemes, graphemes, morphemes and lexemes. Languages have similarities and differences in the different areas and levels. And the study on the procedure of comparing and contrasting the linguistic system of the two languages is called contrastive analysis (CA). CA as a branch of linguistics which carries the scientific study of similarities and differences between languages. The areas of ease and difficulty for a learner while learning a second or foreign language can be predicted by the comparison made at any level or system or sub-system of two languages. CA is done mainly for pedagogic purpose as its findings carry an immense value to the teachers of a second language for preparing materials of teaching as well as in planning their lessons.

Learning process of a second/foreign language starts with the knowledge of the mother tongue. For the production and understanding of the sentences in the second language, the learner needs the knowledge of the necessary rules. If the two languages have more similarities then this does not pose any learning burden for the learner.

Linguistically forming correct sentences is not only a matter of learning a second language but also Learners should be enabling learners to use such forms in different sorts of communicative acts and to assimilate the ideas, attitudes and beliefs which the language embodies. The previously learnt language behavior may create problems, in such cases, findings obtained from the contrastive studies assist both the learners and the teachers in predicting the conflicting areas so as to minimize the errors in performance. The consequence of the linguistic background of the learner may have the cases of transfer of the first language knowledge in learning the second language. This may facilitate or interfere the learning process depending on the similarities or differences between the systems of two languages.

Thus, the role of the learner's first language is significant in the learning of a second language. A careful comparison of the first and the second or target language reveals the areas where they resemble and differ from each other. Those areas which are similar in both languages cause no learning problems, thus, allow for the smooth transfer of first language habits, whereas the differences between the two are real hurdle to come as they cause errors in learning. A material produced or anyone involved in the teaching of a second language can not ignore this fundamental fact of language learning. Therefore, linguistic contrastive analysis is a valuable tool in a second language teaching and learning.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

There are some research works done in Tamang language and also in different languages, like Limbu, Newari, Tharu, Gurung, Bantawa, Rai, Maithili, Doteli in the Department of English Language Educaiton T.U. Less number of researches have been found in semantic fields and yet no research has been carried out on the

Semantic Analysis of Tamang Verbs in Tamang Language. The available literature of present study is as follows.

Sah (2000) accomplished a research on entitled “A comparative Study of the Subject-Verb Agreement in Maithili and English languages”. His study shows that English S-V agreement system is determined with the agreement number between subject and verb but Maithili S-V agreement is determined by inflectional affixes not only with the subjects.

Yonjan (2003) accomplished a research on entitled “Tamang Nominal Morphology”. His study shows that the nouns, pronouns, adjectives, classifiers and numerals are the nominal in Tamang. Each of them has a separate morphological construction. And also Noun stems are of four types, viz. Simple, Complex, Compound and Derived. According to him, there is no grammatical gender in Tamang. And also about case, there are seven case relations set up in Tamang viz. direct, ergative dative, genitive, locative, instrumental and associative. He has also found that on the basis of their semantic functions, Tamang adjectives can be classified as qualitative, indicatives, and demonstrative adjectives. Structurally Tamang adjectives are simple, derived and reduplicative.

Lama (2005) has carried out a research on “English and Tamang Pronominals: A Comparative Study”. His study is based on the comparison and contrast of the pronominal system of two languages. The descriptive analysis of the data comparing with corresponding areas found that unlike in English, Tamang has not only greater number of pronouns, but the pronominal system more complex as well. He also found that Tamang personal and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers: singular, dual and plural. This shows the distinction between

inclusive and exclusive references in the first person, dual and plural numbers in the Tamang language.

Adhikari (2006) has carried out a research on entitled 'A Semantic Analysis of English and Nepali Verbs'. He has found the inherent differences in semantic system of English and Nepali verbs. He has also found no semantic equivalence or one to one correlation in most of the cases of Nepali verbs and English verbs.

Dahal (2006) performed a research work entitled “Semantic Overlapping Between the English and Nepali Verbs”. He has found that English has more verbs in comparison to Nepali. Similarly, more compound verbs are in Nepali than in English. He has also found semantic overlapping are more than those of semantic equivalencies.

Limbu (2007) has carried out a research on entitled 'A Semantic Analysis of English and Limbu Verbs'. The study resulted that some verbs are equivalent across languages, in specific sense or except the contexts given. He has found in most of cases, the semantic ranges of words overlap within another but absolute semantic overlapping are rare. Also the study overcome that absolute similarity between two languages is the matter of almost impossible as similarity and disparity are found to be the inseparable factors in two languages. The study concluded in different factors cause an abstract linguistic difference between English and Limbu verbs.

Tamang (2007) accomplished a research entitled "The Forms of Address of Tamang and English: A Comparative Study". The study tried to find out the forms of address used in the Tamang and English languages and to compare the common equivalents in Tamang. The Tamang language has several forms of address but

English language lacks such concepts. The study showed that English has less number of kinship terms in comparison to Tamang.

Thus, no comparative study has been carried out to find out the similarities and differences between Tamang and English verb systems. So, the researcher is interested to identify and describe verbs in Tamang, and to find out similarities and differences between verb systems of the Tamang and English languages.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Objectives of this study were as follows:

1) To carry out the semantic analysis of Tamang and English verbs on the basis of:

- i) Correlation of meaning
- ii) Divergence and convergence of meaning
- iii) Semantic inclusion
- iv) Semantic overlapping

2) To list some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study 'A Semantic Analysis of English and Tamang Verbs' is significant in several aspects. For the detailed study of any language, semantic study of different aspects of that language plays a significant role. So, from the semantic point of

view, a few research works have been carried in the Department of English Education. Basically in semantic and pragmatic fields no research is found on the Tamang language in the Department. So, being a new research work, this study will be fruitful to textbook writers, teachers, students, curriculum, syllabus and course designers and the researchers to their works on the Tamang and English Languages. This study will be significant for all the people and the linguists who are directly and indirectly involved in teaching of the Tamang and English Languages. It will be significant to any of the Nepalese vernacular languages in relating to English.

1.5 Definition of the Specific Terms

The key terms used in this study are briefly defined in this sub-unit.

Correlation of Meaning: The representation of semantic equivalence across languages is called correlation of meaning.

Convergence of Meaning: Convergence is the process of two or more languages on language varieties becoming more similar to one another (Richards et al. 1999, p. 84). As here, it refers to a concept expressed by a number of verbs in a language is expressed by one verb in the other language. It also refers to moving towards the same point where different meanings join together.

Dialect: It is user-based variety of a language and generally determined by geographical and social boundaries.

Divergence of Meaning: The opposite effect with a different direction or meaning becomes different from a point is known as divergence. It is the process of two or more verbs of one language becoming less like with the verbs of another language.

Semantic Overlapping: It is very difficult to find equivalence in meanings carried by words of different languages. In most cases, the meaning of a word in one language overlaps with that of another and the case in which meanings of words from two different languages overlap is called semantic overlapping. That is, it refers to the range of meaning of a word in one language that coincides with the range of meaning of a word in another language.

Semantic Inclusion: It refers to the word in one language having more extensive range of meaning than that of a word in another language.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

To accomplish the objectives of the study the researcher adopted the following methodological strategies.

2.1 Sources of Data Collection

The researcher used primary and secondary sources for the collection of required information.

2.1.1 Primary sources

The researcher himself and Tamang native speakers were the primary sources for the collection of Tamang verbs.

2.1.2 Secondary sources

The researcher himself collected the English verbs by using the secondary sources like 'The English Verb' Palmer (1996), journals, books, articles and theses. Some other secondary sources of study are: Adhikari (2000), Basnyat (1999), Guragai (2006), Hormberg (1989), Hornby (2000), Kumar (1996), Lama (1995), Poudel (2006), Rai (2001), Thapa (2006), Yonjan (1997).

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The sample of the study was selected through the judgemental sampling procedure from the districts Ramechhap, Dolakha and Nuwakot and they were interviewed in Kathmandu.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The tools for data collection were like check list, structured questionnaire and unstructured interviews.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The researcher followed the stepwise procedure to collect the data to carry out the research.

- a) The researcher specified different categories of English verbs.
- b) The researcher specified the related English verbs under each category.
- c) The Tamang verbs were specified on the basis of the English verbs.
- d) The collected verbs were analyzed and interpreted in terms of correlation of meaning, divergence and convergence of meaning, semantic inclusion and semantic over-lapping to each other.
- e) The researcher tried to find out cultural and linguistic barriers that affect learning English for a Tamang child.

2.5 Limitations of The Study

The study was limited to:

- a) The eight different categories of English verbs.
- b) The ten related English verbs under each category.

- c) The specification of Tamang verbs on the basis of English verbs.
- d) The application of analytical and statistical approach of analyzing the data only.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter concerns with analysis and interpretation of collected data. Here, the English and Tamang verbs have been categorized into eighty groups as; state, private, speaking, catching, finding, touching, differentiating and eating verbs for the analysis and interpretation into separate sub units. All these verbs also have been tabulated with their likely contexts and their meanings have been analyzed in terms of correlation or divergence and convergence or semantic inclusion and semantic overlapping in them.

3.1 STATE VERBS

There are many verbs which refer not to an activity but to a state or condition. The sense of duration is an integral part of the lexical meaning of the verb. The verbs of the both languages are mentioned in the following table.

Table No. 1: State Verbs in English and Tamang

English	Tamang
contain	yuba/wanba/kilakhamba/kolakhamba/kolba
belong	taba/premula
matter	tigtaba
deserve	lala/latola
consist	mula/pinmula
please	tangba
depend	dengrichiba
own	sola/lala/laba
leak	breba/syornalaba/syorba
live	chiba/kolsichiba/donsichiba/sokhamba

(Adopted from Palmer, 1996, p. 71-72)

Each of these verbs are analysed in the subsequent subunits.

3.1.1 The Verb Contain

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	This tea contains sugar.	contain	yuba
2.	The bottle contains three litres.	contain	wangba
3.	She was unable to contain her excitement.	contain	kilakhamba
4.	Government forces have failed to contain the rebellion.	contain	kolkhamba/kolba

Here, the contexts show the divergence and convergence of meaning between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by English verb '*contain*' diverges into four different meanings represented by four different Tamang verbs. And, from the Tamang perspective, the case of convergence is seen because four meanings expressed by four different Tamang verbs; '*yuba*', '*wangba*', '*kilakhamba*' and '*kolkhamb/kolba*' merge into one meaning expressed by the English verb '*contain*'.

3.1.2 The Verb Belong

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It belongs to me.	belong	taba
2.	Kalapani belongs to Nepal.	belong	taba
3.	Tigers belong to the cat family.	belong	taba
4.	I feel comfortable as if I belong with Uncle.	belong	premula

The contexts of the verbs show the semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. Here, the semantic domain of the English verb '*belong*' has a wide range of meaning than the meaning of the Tamang verb '*taba*'. Thus, the meaning

of *'belong'* includes all the meanings of *'taba'*. The verb *'belong'* and *'taba'* are semantically equivalent only in contexts '1', '2' and '3' while English continues to use the verb *'belong'* in context '4' Tamang uses other verb *'premula'*.

3.1.3 The Verb Matter

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It does not matter to me what you do.	matter	tigtaba
2.	What does it matter if you hit?	matter	tigtaba
3.	It does not matter even she is absent.	matter	tigtaba

The above verbs and their contexts of both English and Tamang show correlation of meaning between them. This shows that the semantic equivalence between the verbs of these two languages.

3.1.4 The Verb Deserve

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	He deserves something better than that.	deserve	lala
2.	You deserve a rest after toil.	deserve	latola
3.	You deserve better in future.	deserve	latola

The verbs and their contexts show the cases of meaning inclusion of verbs across languages. English verb *'deserve'* and Tamang verbs *'latola'* and *'lala'* generally have semantic equivalence but that is not the case in all contexts. The English verb *'deserve'* has wide a range of meaning than that covered by the Tamang verbs *'latola'* and *'lala'*.

3.1.5 The Verb Consist

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It consists of water and coloring.	consist	mula
2.	Her writings consist the best suggestions.	consist	pinmula
3.	The committee consists of thirteen members.	consist	mula

The aforementioned verbs and their contexts show semantic inclusion of verbs across languages. Generally English verb '*consist*' mean '*mula*' in Tamang but not the case in all contexts of semantic equivalent. The English verb '*consist*' has more extensive range than that covered by Tamang verb '*mula*' and consist all the meaning of '*mula*' and '*pinmula*'.

3.1.6 The Verbs Please and Depend

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It pleases me no end.	please	tangba
2.	I did it to please my parents.	please	tangba
3.	Constituent assembly is not pleasing to the people.	please	tangba
4.	I have tried to please readers in the novel.	please	tangba
5.	It depends on what you mean.	depend	dinrimula
6.	Does the quality teaching depend on class size?	depend	dinrimula
7.	She does not want to depend on her parents for her survival.	depend	dinrimula

In both groups, the verbs and their contexts show the correlation of meaning between English and Tamang verbs: '*please*' and '*tangba*' in first group and

'depend' and *'dengrimula'* in second. There is the semantic equivalence of verbs between the two languages.

3.1.7 The Verb Own

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I own my own house.	own	sola
2.	They owned to a feeling of guilt.	own	lala
3.	Most of the apartments are privately owned.	own	sola

The above contexts reveal the semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. The range of meaning covered by English verb *'own'* has more extensive range than that covered by Tamang verb *'sola'* and *'sola'* does not include all the meanings of *'own'*. This shows *'sola'* continues only part of the range of *'own'*. In contexts '1' and '3' both *'own'* and *'sola'* are equivalent but in contexts '2' and '4' *'sola'* is not appropriate.

3.1.8 The Verb Leak

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The bucket leaks.	leak	bhreba
2.	Do not leak about the secrecy.	leak	syornalaba
3.	The contents of the report were leaked to the press.	leak	donalaba

The above contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning of English verb *'leak'* diverges into three different meanings represented by three Tamang verbs; *'bhreba'*, *'syornalaba'* and *'donalaba'* which converge into one meaning expressed by English verb *'leak'* is an instance of convergence from the Tamang perspective.

3.1.9 The Verb Live

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	We live in London.	live	chiba
2.	She lived a very peaceful life.	live	kolchiba
3.	Her words have lived with me all my life.	live	donsichiba
4.	Spiders can live for several days without food.	live	sokhamba

The above contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by English verb *'live'* diverges into four different meanings represented by four different verbs; *'chiba'*, *'kolchiba'*, *'donsichiba'* and *'sokhamba'* in Tamang, a case of the divergence from the English perspective. And all these four Tamang meanings represented by four different Tamang verbs merge into one meaning expressed by the verb *'live'* in English is an example of convergence of meaning from the Tamang perspective.

3.2 PRIVATE VERBS

The verbs in this category of both languages are presented in the following table:

Table No. 2: Private Verbs in English and Tamang

English	Tamang
think	mhanba
imagine	mhanba
hope	danba
plan	jhiba
forget	mletpa
believe	gosichiba
see	mrangba/doba/chyatoba/goba
smell	thangkhaba/seba/longsichiba
hear	nyanba/thainalaba/pangba/goba
taste	myanba/goba/doba

(Adopted from Palmer, 1996, p. 72-73)

Each of these verbs are analysed in the subsequent subunits.

3.2.1 The Verbs Think and Imagine

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I think that is mine.	think	mhanba
2.	What do you think you are doing?	think	mhanba
3.	The job took longer than we thought.	think	mhanba
4.	We could not think where you had gone.	think	mhanba
5.	I imagine he will be there.	imagine	mhanba
6.	The house was just as she had imagined it.	imagine	mhanba
7.	I do not imagine that they will refuse.	imagine	mhanba

The contexts of both groups show the case of correlation of meaning between English and Tamang verbs. The English verb '*think*' and the Tamang verb '*mhanba*' in the first group and the English verb '*imagine*' and the Tamang verb '*mhanba*' in the second group show semantic equivalence between two languages. As here, we can also find the state of semantic overlapping of the verb. The English verb '*think*' overlaps with '*imagine*' within language and overlaps with '*mhanba*' across languages. From Tamang perspective, the verb '*mhanba*' overlaps with '*think*' and '*imagine*' across languages.

3.2.2 The Verbs Hope, Plan, Forget and Believe

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I hope it is true.	hope	danba
2.	Deepak Bista is hoping to win the gold medal.	hope	danba
3.	She is hoping to get him.	hope	danba
4.	'Nobody blames you'. 'I should not hope not!'	hope	danba
5.	I plan to go to Pokhara tomorrow.	plan	jhiba
6.	Everything went exactly as she planned.	plan	jhiba
7.	Plan out your time before you go.	plan	jhiba
8.	I forget what you said.	forget	mleta
9.	I never forget a face.	forget	mleta
10.	Take care, and do not forget to write.	forget	mleta
11.	I believe that it is true.	believe	gosichiba
12.	The party believes that education is the most important issue for the government.	believe	gosichiba
13.	What can you believe from the story?	believe	gosichiba

The above verbs and their contexts of all four groups show the correlation of meanings between English and Tamang verbs across languages. The verbs; *'hope'* and *'danba'*, *'plan'* and *'jhiba'*, *'forget'* and *'mletpa'* and *'believe'* and *'gosichiba'* are of four groups and their contexts show semantic equivalence of verbs between two languages.

3.2.3 The Verb See

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I see my brother over there.	see	mrangba
2.	Did you see the story?	see	doba
3.	You ought to see a doctor about that cough.	see	chyatoba
4.	I see what you mean.	see	goba

The aforementioned verbs and their context show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From the Tamang perspective, it is an instance of convergence because the meanings expressed by Tamang verbs; *'mranba'*, *'doba'*, *'chyatoba'* and *'goba'* converge into one meaning expressed by the verb *'see'* in English. And on the other hand, the case is the meaning expressed by English verb *'see'* diverges into four different meanings expressed by four different Tamang verbs.

3.2.4 The Verb Smell

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I smell something burning.	smell	Thangkhaba
2.	Dogs are trained to smell out drugs.	smell	seba
3.	He could always smell out fear.	smell	longsichiba

The aforementioned verbs and their contexts reveal the case of divergence and convergence of meaning between English and Tamang verbs. From the Tamang perspective, it is an example of convergence because the meanings expressed by Tamang verbs; *'thanghaba'*, *'seba'* and *'longsichiba'* converge into one meaning expressed by the English verb *'smell'*. And the divergence seems from the English perspective.

3.2.5 The Verb Hear

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I hear sentimental songs frequently.	hear	ngyanba
2.	Your case will be hearing on Sunday in the court.	hear	thainalaba
3.	Today the Jury began to hear the evidence.	hear	pangba
4.	She wanted to walk home but I would not hear of it.	hear	nyanba
5.	I heard what you mean.	hear	goba

These verbs and their contexts show the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning of English verb *'hear'* diverges into five different meanings represented by five different Tamang verbs; *'ngyanba'*, *'thainalaba'*, *'pangba'*, *'nyanba'* and *'goba'* is the case of divergence from the English perspective. And from the Tamang perspective, it is an instance of convergence of meaning being the meanings represented by five different Tamang verbs converge into one meaning expressed by the verb *'hear'*.

3.2.6 The Verb Taste

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I can taste salt in this water.	taste	myanba
2.	I have tasted the lost of his sense.	taste	goba
3.	I tasted some of the stories written by John Smith.	taste	doba

The above contexts reveal the divergence and convergence of meanings across languages. From the English perspective, it is an instance of divergence because of the meaning of the English verb '*taste*' diverges into three meanings represented by three different Tamang verbs; '*myanba*' '*goba*' and '*doba*'. And from the Tamang perspective, three different meanings expressed by three different Tamang verbs merge into one meaning expressed by the English verb '*taste*' is an instance of convergence.

3.3 VERBS OF SPEAKING

Speaking verbs are concerned to human beings because of expression of the meaningful utterances. The verbs relate to this category of both languages are given in following table.

Table No. 3: Verbs of Speaking in English and Tamang

English	Tamang
talk	tamlaba/thainalaba
communicate	senalaba/saraptaba/gonalaba
speak	pangba/tamlaba
read	doba/chyaba/chyala/dhutpa
chat	tamlaba/thainalaba
cry	craba/bongba/cringba/thinalaba/pangba
utter	biba/kolba/syarchiba
say	biba/gonalaba/nyaba/ritpa
express	bikhamba/thainalaba/gonalaba/biba
announce	pangba/thapinba/thainalaba

Each of these verbs are analysed in the subsequent subunits.

3.3.1 The Verb Talk

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Mahesh talked for hostel to principal.	talk	tamlaba
2.	They were talking about the story ‘The little girl’.	talk	tamlaba
3.	You talk about the case to police.	talk	thainalaba
4.	Do not talk in the class.	talk	tamlaba

Here, the above contexts show the case of semantic inclusion of verbs across English and Tamang languages. Generally, English verb *‘talk’* has semantic equivalent with the Tamang verb *‘tamlaba’* but not in all contexts. The range of meaning covered by the English verb *‘talk’* has more extensive range than that covered by Tamang verb *‘tamlaba’* which does not include all the meaning of *‘talk’*. In the contexts ‘1’, ‘2’ and ‘4’ share their meaning and are semantically equivalent but in context ‘3’ is not appropriate.

3.3.2 The Verb Communicate

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	We only communicated in sign language.	communicate	senalaba
2.	The disease is communicated through dirty drinking water.	communicate	saraptaba
3.	Her nervousness was communicating itself to the children.	communicate	gonalaba

Here, the above contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From the English perspective, here is the divergence of meaning as the meaning of English verb *‘communicate’*

diverges into three meanings represented by three Tamang verbs; '*senalaba*', '*saraptaba*' and '*gonalaba*' and these Tamang verb converge into one English verb '*communicate*' is an instance of convergence from the Tamang perspective.

3.3.3 The Verb Speak

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ram speaks well to the mass.	speak	pangba/biba
2.	Can I speak with Dr Jha for a minute?	speak	tamlaba
3.	Do you speak Tamang?	speak	pangba
4.	As being a witness, she could speak clearly.	speak	pangba

The aforementioned contexts show the case of semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. In contexts '1', '3' and '4', English verb '*speak*' and Tamang verb '*pangba*' share their meanings are semantically equivalent but in context '2' is not appropriate. Tamang uses '*tamlaba*' to refer to the concept whole English continues to use the same verbs '*speak*' in all these contexts. From these instances, English verb '*speak*' covers the whole range of meaning '*pangba*' but Tamang verb '*pangba*' does not.

3.3.4 The Verb Read

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The Students read the story on page 55.	read	doba
2.	We read about the case jointly.	read	chyala
4.	A man came to read the electric meter.	read	dhutpa
5.	How are you reading the present political situation?	read	chyala

Here, the verbs and their contexts show the case of semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. Generally, English verb '*read*' has semantic equivalent with Tamang verb '*doba*' but is not appropriate in other contexts. All the Tamang verbs; '*doba*', '*chyala*' and '*dhutpa*' do not cover the whole range of English verb '*read*' but '*read*' does.

3.3.5 The Verb Chat

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ayusha is chatting on the phone to her friend.	chat	tamlaba
2.	You have to chat about the accident to the police.	chat	thainalaba
3.	Come and chat your problem to the lawyer.	chat	thainalaba

In the contexts, English and Tamang verbs show the case of semantic inclusion. In the contexts '2' and '3' the semantic equivalent is shown but that is not the case in context '1'. Here, English verb '*chat*' covers the wide range of meaning than the Tamang verb '*thainalaba*'. So, here all the meanings of Tamang verbs '*tamlaba*' and '*thainalaba*' are included by the English verb '*chat*'.

3.3.6 The Verb Cry

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The baby is crying for its mother.	cry	craba
2.	Why are you crying to them?	cry	bongba
3.	She ran to the window and cried for help.	cry	cringba
4.	The company is crying out for fresh new talent.	cry	thainalaba
5.	He cried out her name.	cry	pangba

Here the contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between the English and Tamang languages. English verb **'cry'** continues to express the meanings in all contexts but there are different verbs used in Tamang. The case shows that the meaning of English verb **'cry'** diverges into five different meanings expressed by five different Tamang verbs; **'craba'**, **'bongba'**, **'cringba'**, **'thainalaba'** and **'pangba'**. From the Tamang perspective, the contexts show the instance of convergence.

3.3.7 The Verb Utter

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Treasurer did not utter a word in the meeting.	utter	biba
2.	You utter the problems yourself.	utter	kolba
3.	The wind was uttering through the trees.	utter	syarchiba

These contexts show the cases of divergence and convergence of meaning between English and Tamang verbs. The meanings expressed by the English verb **'utter'** diverges into three meanings represented by three Tamang verbs; **'biba'**, **'kolba'** and **'syarchiba'** in Tamang. Similarly, three meanings expressed by three Tamang verbs merge into one meaning expressed by English verb **'utter'**.

3.3.8 The Verb Say

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	He said nothing to me about it.	say	biba
2.	The notice says 'Give it up'.	say	gonalaba
3.	The clock said ten o'clock.	say	nyaba
4.	I say, can you lend me five pounds?	say	ritpa

In the above contexts, the meanings expressed by the English verb ‘*say*’ diverges into four different meanings represented by four Tamang verbs; ‘*biba*’, ‘*gonalaba*’, ‘*nyaba*’ and ‘*ritpa*’ and this is the case of divergence. And from Tamang perspective, here is the case of convergence.

3.3.9 The Verb Express

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She expresses herself very well.	express	bikhamba
2.	This book expresses the second movement of Nepal.	express	thapinba
3.	The charts express the economical status of Nepal.	express	gonalaba
4.	Did you express the problems?	express	biba

The aforementioned verbs and their contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings across the English and Tamang languages. From the Tamang perspective, the four different meanings expressed by four different verbs Tamang ‘*bikhamba*’, ‘*thainalaba*’, ‘*gonalaba*’ and ‘*biba*’ converge into one meaning represented by one English verb ‘*express*’ and it is an instance of convergence. On the other hand, the meaning expressed by the English verb ‘*express*’ diverges into four different meanings of four different Tamang verbs which is an example of divergence.

3.3.10 The Verb Announce

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Meera announces on radio programme.	announce	pangba/biba
2.	A ring in the school announced the late arrival of students.	announce	thapinba
3.	Teacher was announcing the notice to the class.	announce	pangba
4.	President has announced about the book written by Mahesh Kafle.	announce	thainalaba

Here the contexts show the case of semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. In contexts '1' and '3' English verb '*announce*' and Tamang verb '*pangba*' share meanings but in contexts '2' and '4', the case is different. From this, English verb '*announce*' has more extensive range of meaning than the Tamang verb '*pangba*'. All the meanings expressed by Tamang verbs; '*pangba*', '*thainalaba*' and '*thapinba*' are included into one meaning represented by the single English verb '*announce*'.

3.4 VERBS OF CATCHING

Verbs included in this group refer to taking something by hand and keeping it in closed position. These verbs in both languages have been mentioned in the following table.

Table No. 4: Verbs of Catching in English and Tamang

English	Tamang
grab	byanba/chaba/damba/goba
cling	chungba/jyarba/prechiba
grasp	chungba/goba/kinba/nangba
hold	chungba/kolkhamba/puiba/bhranba/pomula
seize	byanba/chungba/borba/kolba
hug	haplaba/thanba/nganba
embrace	haplaba/nyantoba/gonalaba/thantoba
pounce	kopchungba/nyanba/kintoba
snatch	jyorba/borba/tatba/niba
clutch	haplaba/darba/nangba

Each of these verbs are analysed in the subsequent subunits.

3.4.1 The Verb Grab

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Umesh grabbed for the robber's gun.	grab	byanba
2.	Let's grab a cake before we go.	grab	chaba
3.	Grab comfortable seats for the journey.	grab	damba
4.	What did you grab from the story?	grab	goba

Here the contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by the English verb *'grab'* diverges into four different meanings represented by four different Tamang verbs; *'byanba'*, *'chaba'*, *'damba'* and *'goba'*. From Tamang perspective, the contexts show the case of convergence of meaning.

3.4.2 The Verb Cling

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She clung on to her baby.	cling	chungba
2.	The wet shirt clung to the chest.	cling	jyarba
3.	Pasang's father clings with us.	cling	prechiba

The verbs and their contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings across English and Tamang languages. From the English perspective, the meaning of the English verb *'cling'* diverges into three meanings represented by three different Tamang verbs; *'chungba'*, *'jyarba'* and *'prechiba'* is an instance of divergence of meaning. The case from Tamang perspective is an instance of convergence of meaning.

3.4.3 The Verb Grasp

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ayush grasped her by the wrist.	grasp	chungba
2.	She failed to grasp the importance of the figures.	grasp	goba
3.	I grasped the opportunity to study abroad.	grasp	kinaba
4.	I was totally grasped by the story.	grasp	nangba

Above contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From the English perspective, the meaning of English verb '*grasp*' diverges into four different meanings represented by four different Tamang verbs; '*chungba*', '*goba*', '*kinba*' and '*nangba*' and it is an instance of divergence. On the other hand, from Tamang perspective, four different meanings expressed by four Tamang verbs converge into one meaning represented by English verb '*grasp*' and it is an example of convergence.

3.4.4 The Verb Hold

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She was holding a large box.	hold	chungba
2.	Can you hold the position of secretary?	hold	kolkhamba
3.	The bus holds about 150 passengers.	hold	puiba
4.	She asked me to hold the (phone) line.	hold	bhranba
5.	Employees hold 55% of the shares.	hold	pomula
6.	The bandits held the bus.	hold	chungba

Here the verbs and their contexts show the cases of semantic inclusion as well as divergence and convergence of meanings across languages. The contexts '1' and '6' share the meanings between the English verb '*hold*' and Tamang verb '*chungba*' and this case shows semantic equivalent but in other contexts, the case is different. The meaning of English verb '*hold*' has more extensive range than that covered by Tamang verb '*chungba*'. Next, the meaning expressed by English verb '*hold*' diverges into five different meanings represented by five different Tamang verbs; '*chungba*', '*kolkhamba*', '*puiba*', '*bhranaba*' and '*pomula*' and it is the case of divergence. From Tamang perspective, the contexts show the case of convergence of meaning.

3.4.5 The Verb Seize

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Police tried to seize the gun from the bandit.	seize	byanba
2.	A large quantity of drugs was seized during the raid.	seize	chungba
3.	Ram Bahadur was seized by the strangers yesterday.	seize	borba
4.	The army has seized control of the country.	seize	kolba

Here the contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From the English perspective, the meaning expressed by the English verb '*seize*' diverges into four different meanings represented by four different Tamang verbs; '*byanba*', '*chungba*', '*borba*' and '*kolba*' and it is an instance of divergence of meaning. And same case from Tamang perspective will be the case of convergence of meaning.

3.4.6 The Verb Hug

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She hugged him tightly.	hug	haplaba
2.	Ramesh is hugging hot water bottle to his chest.	hug	thanba
3.	The track hugs the coast for a mile.	hug	ngaba

The above contexts show the divergence of meaning between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by English verb '*hug*' diverges into three different meanings expressed by three different Tamang verbs; '*haplaba*', '*thanba*' and '*ngaba*'. And it is an example of convergence from the Tamang perspective

because three meanings expressed by three Tamang verbs merge into one meaning represented by one English verb *'hug'*.

3.4.7 The Verb Embrace

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She embraced her son warmly.	embrace	haplaba
2.	Is it okay to embrace capitalist ideas?	embrace	ngyantoba
3.	The talks embraced a wide range of issues.	embrace	gonalaba
4.	You have better to embrace the problems.	embrace	thantoba

The above contexts show the fact that there is divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From the English perspective, the meaning expressed by English verb *'embrace'* diverges into four distinct meanings represented by four Tamang verbs. And it is an example of convergence of meanings from the Tamang perspective because the meanings expressed by Tamang verbs; *'haplaba'*, *'nyantoba'*, *'gonalaba'* and *'thantoba'* merge into one meaning of the English verb *'jump'*.

3.4.8 The Verb Pounce

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The lion crouched ready to pounce.	pounce	kopchungba
2.	Oath taking on Hindi language was pounced by the people.	pounce	anyanba
3.	Try to pounce the opportunities.	pounce	kintoba

Here, the above verbs and their contexts show the case of divergence and convergence of meanings across languages. A concept expressed by one verb in one language is expressed by a number of verbs in other language represents the

cases of divergence and convergence of meanings between languages. From the English perspective, the meaning expressed by the English verb *'pounce'* diverges into the three different meanings represented by three different Tamang verbs; *'kopchungba'*, *'anyanba'* and *'kintoba'* and it is an example of divergence of meaning. If it is looked from Tamang perspective, three meanings expressed by three Tamang verbs converge into one meaning represented by one English verb *'pounce'* and it is an instance of convergence of meaning.

3.4.9 The Verb Snatch

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Kumar snatched up his jacket.	snatch	jyorba
2.	The baby was snatched from its parents' car.	snatch	borba
3.	I managed to snatch an hour's study.	snatch	tatba
4.	Rita has snatched to study in USA.	snatch	niba

The above contexts reveal the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning of English verb snatch diverges into four meanings in Tamang represented by four different verbs. On the other hand, from the Tamang perspective, it is an instance of convergence. Here the four different meanings expressed by four different verbs; *'jyorba'*, *'borba'*, *'tatba'* and *'niba'* merge into one meaning expressed by the English verb snatch.

3.4.10 The Verb Clutch

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She clutched the child to her.	clutch	haplaba
2.	Fear clutched at her heart.	clutch	darba
3.	He clutched his stomach.	clutch	nangba

The above contexts reveal the case of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by the English verb *'clutch'* diverges into three different meanings in Tamang expressed by the three verbs; *'haplaba'*, *'darba'* and *'nangba'* and it is an instance of divergence of meaning. Similarly, three different meanings expressed by the three Tamang verbs merge into one meaning expressed by the English verb *'clutch'*. And it is an example of convergence of meaning from Tamang perspective.

3.5 VERBS OF FINDING

Finding verbs are those words which describe about seeking and discovering new things. The verbs of both languages have been mentioned in the following table.

Table No. 5: Verbs of Finding in English and Tamang

English	Tamang
find	yangba/mhaiba/thataba
get	yangba/goba/thaiba/doba/shukhaba
seek	mhaiba/pinba/bhranba
search	mhaiba
discover	mhaiba/yangba/thataba
think	gobadoba/jhiba/mhaiba
examine	chyala
explore	chyala/thataba
invent	sengba
know	thamula

Each of these verbs are analysed in the subsequent subunits.

3.5.1 The Verb Find

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I found my lost pen.	find	yangba
2.	The flowers are found only in Nepal.	find	yangba
3.	Scientists trying to find a cure for HIV.	find	mhaiba
4.	It was found that his left kidney contained stone.	find	thataba
5.	I suddenly found myself on the sofa.	find	yangba

The aforementioned contexts show the case of semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. In general, English verb *'find'* has semantic equivalent with the Tamang verb *'yangba'* but that is not the cases in all contexts. The range of meaning covered by English verb *'find'* is more extensive than that covered by Tamang verb *'yangba'* which does not include all the meanings of find. Contexts '1', '2' and '5' share their meaning but contexts '3' and '4' are not appropriate.

3.5.2 The Verb Get

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Did you get wallet?	get	yangba
2.	Excuse me sir, we could not get you.	get	goba/thaiba
3.	He got five years for robbery.	get	thanba
4.	Which newspaper do you get?	get	doba
5.	She gets really bad headaches.	get	shukhaba

The above contexts reveal the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From the English perspective, it is the case of divergence as the meaning expressed by the English verb *'get'* diverges into six

different meanings represented by six different Tamang verbs; *'yangba'*, *'goba'*, *'thaiba'*, *'thanba'*, *'doba'* and *'shukhaba'*. Similarly, the contexts from Tamang perspective reveal the case of convergence because all the six meanings of Tamang six verbs converge into one meaning of English verb *'get'*.

3.5.3 The Verb Seek

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Voluntary work can provide a framework for job seeking.	seek	mhaiba
2.	Teachers are advised to seek contextual teaching methods.	seek	pinba
3.	Are you seeking for someone special?	seek	bhranba

The above contexts show the divergence and convergence between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by English verb *'seek'* diverges into three different meanings represented three different Tamang verbs; *'mhaiba'*, *'pinba'* and *'bhranba'* which is an instance of divergence from the English perspective. Similarly, from the Tamang perspective, the contexts show the case of convergence of meaning.

3.5.4 The Verb Search

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Did you search the missing books?	search	mhaiba
2.	Police searched the area for dues.	search	mhaiba
3.	I am searching the colleges for the further study.	search	mhaiba
4.	We should search about the mission recently.	search	mhaiba

The above contexts show the correlation of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. This shows the semantic equivalence between the verbs of two languages. In this type of cases learners of both languages do not feel difficulty in learning this types of verbs.

3.5.5 The Verb Discover

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Scientists are working to discover a cure for Aids.	discover	mhaiba
2.	Columbus discovered an America.	discover	yangba
3.	He was later discovered to be seriously ill.	discover	thataba

In the above verbs, their contexts reveal the cases of divergence and convergence of meanings between the English and Tamang languages. From the English perspective, the meaning of English verb '*discover*' diverges into three meanings of three Tamang verbs; '*mhainba*', '*yangba*' and '*thataba*' and it is an instance of divergence of meaning. Similarly, from Tamang perspective, three meanings expressed by the three Tamang verbs conver into one meaning represented by English verb '*discover*'.

3.5.6 The Verb Think

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I think she is okay now.	think	gobadona
2.	Try to think yourself into the role.	think	jhiba
3.	You should think of weaknesses for better teaching.	think	mhaiba

The above contexts show divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning of English verb *'think'* diverges into three meanings of three Tamang verbs; *'gonadona'*, *'jhiba'* and *'mhaiba'*. From Tamang perspective, the same contexts show the convergence of meaning.

3.5.7 The Verb Explore

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	They explored the Mt. Everest.	explore	chyala
2.	These ideas will be explored in more detail in next chapter.	explore	thataba
3.	She explored the sand with her toes.	explore	thataba

The above contexts show the semantic inclusion of meaning between English and Tamang verbs. Here the range of meaning of English verb *'explore'* has more extensive range than that covered by Tamang verb *'thataba'*. English verb *'explore'* includes all the meanings of Tamang verbs *'chyala'* and *'thataba'* but *'thataba'* does not cover all the meaning expressed by English verb *'explore'*.

3.5.8 The Verbs Examine, Invent and Know

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The teacher examines the students in all subjects at the end of term.	examine	chyala
2.	Your proposal should be examined by the teachers.	examine	chyala
3.	The doctor examined him but could find nothing wrong.	examine	chyala
4.	Did you examine the lesson in detail?	examine	chyala
5.	Who invented the steam engine?	invent	sengba
6.	Invent your own ideas.	invent	sengba
7.	Kalu invents an imaginary friend.	invent	sengba
8.	I know the story.	know	thamula
9.	I know exactly what he meant.	know	thamula
10.	You are known to all.	know	thamula
11.	Did you know the rules of the game?	know	thamula

The above contexts of all three groups reveal the correlation of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The verbs; '*examine* and *chyala*', '*invent* and *sengba*' and '*know* and *thamula*' of each of three groups show semantic equivalence of verb between two languages.

3.6 VERB OF TOUCHING

Verbs of this group include those words which refer to touching something in different ways and feeling something. The verbs in this group in both languages have been shown in the table.

Table No. 6: Verbs of Touching in English and Tamang

English	Tamang
touch	thurba/briba/chyaba/doba
finger	shamba/pangba/rappa/thurba
handle	thurba/kolkhamba/kolba/loppa
feel	nhaba/mhaiba/thapinba/mhanba
rub	phyaba/phorba
stroke	shamba/phyaba/nyaba/dokhamba/roppa
pat	thurba/phyaba/doba
tap	rappa/whamba
squeeze	nangba/jyorba/thanba/longnalaba
pet	shamba/ritpa

Each of these verbs are analysed in the subsequent subunits.

3.6.1 The Verb Touch

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Do not touch snake.	touch	thurba
2.	I have not touched thesis during the period of practice.	touch	briba
3.	She has hardly touched your food.	touch	chaba
4.	The electric meter is touching 110.	touch	thurba
5.	Students come with touching the next lesson.	touch	doba

The above contexts show the semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. The English verb *'touch'* has a wider range of meaning than the Tamang verb *'thurba'*. All the meanings of *'thurba'* are included in the meaning of *'touch'* but not vice versa. The verbs *'touch'* and *'thurba'* are semantically equivalent only in contexts '2', '3' and '5'. But Tamang uses other verbs; *'briba'*, *'chaba'* and *'doba'*.

3.6.2 The Verb Finger

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ganesh is fingering his beard.	finger	shamba
2.	Police fingered him for the robbery.	finger	pangba/biba
3.	Can you finger a guitar?	finger	rappa
4.	He was angry so I did not finger him.	finger	thurba

Here, the verbs and their contexts reveal the divergence and convergence of meanings across languages. The English verb *'finger'* continues in all the contexts but there are separate Tamang verbs in every context. This shows that the meanings of English verb *'finger'* diverges into five different of Tamang verbs; *'shamba'*, *'pangba'*, *'biba'*, *'rappa'* and *'thurba'*. From Tamang perspective, five meanings of Tamang verbs merge into one meaning of English verb *'finger'* which is an instance of convergence of meaning. In context '2', two Tamang verbs overlap their meanings within the same language.

3.6.3 The Verb Handle

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Jeshica hates being handled.	handle	thurba
2.	She can handle the office very well.	handle	kolkhamba
3.	It is impossible to handle this horse.	handle	kolkhamba
4.	Ram handles a bus carefully.	handle	kolba
5.	Mr. Rai handles the students according their level.	handle	loppa

The above contexts show the cases of meaning inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. In general, English verb *'handle'* means *'kolkhamba'* in Tamang as in contexts '2' and '3' but in other contexts semantic equivalent is not appropriate. The English verb *'handle'* has more extensive range of meaning than that covered by Tamang verb *'kolkhamba'* which does not include all the meanings of *'handle'*. In contexts '1', '4' and '5', English continues to use the verb *'handle'* which Tamang uses other verbs; *'thurba'*, *'kolba'* and *'loppa'* to refer to the same concept.

3.6.4 The Verb Feel

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I feel sorry for her.	feel	nhaba
2.	He felt in his pockets for some money.	feel	mhaiba
3.	She could not feel her legs.	feel	thapinba
4.	What did you feel in the journey?	feel	mhanba

The aforementioned contexts show the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning of English verb *'feel'* diverges

into four different meanings of four different Tamang verbs; '*nhaba*', '*mhaiba*', '*thapinba*' and '*mhanba*' and it is an example of divergence. Similarly, from Tamang perspective, the contexts show the convergence of meaning. That is, English verb '*feel*' continues in all contexts to refer to same concept but Tamang uses different verbs.

3.6.5 The Verb Rub

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ramesh come and rub the blackboard.	rub	phyaba
2.	She rubbed the lotion in her skin.	rub	phorba
3.	I come out of the water and rubbed myself down with a towel.	rub	phyaba

The above contexts represent the cases of semantic inclusion of verbs across languages. The range of meaning covered by English verb '*rub*' has more extensive range than that covered by the Tamang verb '*phyaba*' and '*phorba*' which do not include all the meanings of '*rub*'. In the above examples, in contexts '1' and '3' both '*rub*' and '*phyaba*' share their meaning and are semantically equivalent but in context '2', '*phyaba*' is not appropriate. English continues to use the verb '*rub*' to refer to the same concepts.

3.6.6 The Verb Stroke

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Can I stroke your dog?	stroke	shamba
2.	She stroked away his tears.	stroke	phyaba
3.	The clock is stroking 3 o'clock.	stroke	nyaba
4.	I can stroke to reach the bank.	stroke	khamba
5.	The teacher stroked many times to me.	stroke	roppa

These verbs and contexts show the cases of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From the English perspective, the meanings of English verb *'stroke'* diverges into five different meanings represented by five different Tamang verbs; *'shamba'*, *'phyaba'*, *'nyaba'*, *'khamba'* and *'roppa'* is the case of divergence. The five meanings represented by five different Tamang verbs converge into one meaning expressed by the English verb *'stroke'* is an example of convergence of meaning from the Tamang perspective.

3.6.7 The Verb Pat

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She patted the dog on the head.	pat	thurba
2.	Pat your face dry with a soft towel.	pat	phyaba
3.	You are good in Mathematics and pat more other subjects too.	pat	doba

The above contexts show the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning of English verb *'pat'* diverges into three meanings of three Tamang verbs; *'thurba'*, *'phyaba'* and *'doba'* are an instance of divergence of meaning from English perspective. In the same contexts, three meanings represented by three Tamang verbs converge into one meaning of English verb *'pat'* is an example of convergence of meaning from Tamang perspective.

3.6.8 The Verb Tap

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Someone tapped at the door.	tap	rappa
2.	He kept tapping his fingers on the table.	tap	rappa
3.	Maya tried to tap me for a loan.	tap	hwamba

The above contexts show the case of semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. Here, the range of meaning covered by English verb '*tap*' has more extensive range than that by Tamang verb '*rappa*'. In the contexts '1' and '2', both verbs '*tap*' and '*rappa*' share their meaning but in context '3' with Tamang verb '*hwamba*' does not. The English verb '*tap*' continues in all contexts and covers all the meanings of Tamang verb '*rappa*' whereas '*rappa*' does not.

3.6.9 The Verb Squeeze

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	He squeezed the trigger of a gun.	squeeze	nangba
2.	She squeezed the water out of wet clothes.	squeeze	jyorba
3.	We managed to squeeze six people into the car.	squeeze	thanba
4.	She is squeezing me for Rs. 5000.	squeeze	longnalaba

The above contexts and their contexts show the divergence and convergence of meanings across languages. The meaning of English verb '*squeeze*' diverges into four meanings of four different Tamang verbs; '*nangba*', '*jyorba*', '*thanba*' and '*longnalaba*' is the case of divergence of meaning. Similarly, from Tamang perspective, the contexts show the convergence of meaning.

3.6.10 The Verb Pet

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I cannot pet your dog.	pet	shamba
2.	She pets much him.	pet	ritpa
3.	My lovely son come and pet on the back.	pet	ritpa

Here, the aforementioned verbs and their contexts show the semantic inclusion of meaning between English and Tamang verbs. In contexts ‘2’ and ‘3’ the English verb *‘pet’* and Tamang verb *‘ritpa’* share their meanings but that is not appropriate in context ‘1’. This shows that the English verb *‘pet’* has more extensive range and covers all the meanings of the Tamang verb *‘ritpa’* and *‘ritpa’* does not include all the meanings of English verb *‘pet’*.

3.7 VERBS OF DIFFERENTIATING

Differentiating verbs are those words which refer to the separation and grouping of things in different sectors. The verbs in this category of both languages are shown in the following table.

Table No. 7: Verbs of Differentiating in English and Tamang

English	Tamang
differentiate	feba/thapinba
categorize	funglaba/jhuba
classify	feba
separate	feba
discriminate	feba
distinguish	feba
divide	polaba
group	ruptaba/funglaba/fungtaba
break	thainalaba/khalaba/anyanba/chaba/deppa
gather	ruptaba/goba/bangpinba/jyarba

Each of these verbs are analysed in the subsequent subunits.

3.7.1 The Verb Differentiate

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It is difficult to differentiate one variety from another.	differentiate	feba
2.	Our two kids differentiate of six years.	differentiate	feba
3.	These two computers do not differentiate much in price.	differentiate	feba
4.	Your age differentiates to whether you get the job or not.	differentiate	thapinba

The above verbs and their contexts reveal the case of semantic inclusion across languages. Semantically equivalent meaning of English verb '*differentiate*' has with Tamang verb '*feba*' and these two verbs share their meanings in the contexts, '1', '2' and '3' and not in context '4'. From this, English verb '*differentiate*' has more extensive range than that covered by Tamang verb '*feba*'. '*feba*' does not include all the meanings of English verb '*differentiate*' which it does. The English verb '*differentiate*' has continuity in all contexts but Tamang verb '*feba*' has not.

3.7.2 The Verb Categorize

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Students are categorized according to their capacities.	categorize	funglaba
2.	Categorize your works.	categorize	jhuba
3.	Patients are categorized into four groups.	categorize	funglaba

The aforementioned contexts show the semantic inclusion of meaning between English and Tamang verbs. Generally, both English verb '*categorize*' and Tamang verb '*funglaba*' share their meanings in equivalence but that is not appropriate in all contexts. The English verb '*categorize*' continues in all contexts while Tamang uses verb like '*jhuba*' to refer to the same concepts. From this, the English verb '*categorize*' includes all the meaning of the Tamang verb '*funglaba*' and '*funglaba*' does not include.

3.7.3 The Verbs Classify, Separate, Discriminate and Distinguish

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The books are classified according to subject.	classify	feba
2.	The students are classified into seven categories.	classify	Feba
3.	These cases were classified as minor.	classify	feba
4.	This line separates group A from group B.	separate	feba
5.	Her parents separated last year.	separate	feba
6.	The war separated many families.	separate	feba
7.	She is unable to discriminate between letters and numbers.	discriminate	feba
8.	It is illegal to discriminate on grounds of race, sex or religion.	discriminate	feba
9.	Mahesh sir can discriminate these things.	discriminate	feba
10.	It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.	distinguish	feba
11.	The male bird is easily distinguished from the female.	distinguish	feba
12.	She is distinguished from the other students.	distinguish	feba

The above four groups of verbs and their contexts show the correlation of meaning across languages. The verbs of English '*classify, separate, discriminate* and *distinguish*' have semantic equivalence in all contexts with Tamang verb '*feba*' in each group. This shows the case of semantic overlapping also between the verbs within and across languages in both contexts. The English verbs '*classify, separate, discriminate* and *distinguish*' within the language and overlap with Tamang verb '*feba*' across language. Similarly Tamang verb '*feba*' overlaps with English verbs, '*classify, separate, discriminate* and *distinguish*' across language. Here is the case of divergence and convergence as well. From the Tamang perspective, the meaning of the verb '*feba*' diverges into four meanings of English verbs, '*classify, separate, discriminate* and *distinguish*' is the case of divergence. Similarly, the meanings of English verbs merge into one meaning of Tamang verb '*feba*' is an instance of convergence from the English perspective. The Tamang verb '*feba*' continues in all the contexts of four groups whereas English uses different verbs, '*classify, separate, discriminate* and *distinguish*'. That is Tamang verb '*feba*' has more extensive range of meaning than that covered by English verbs.

3.7.4 The Verb Divide

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Class seven should divide into two sections.	divide	polaba
2.	50 divided by 10 is 5.	divide	polaba
3.	The issue divided the party.	divide	polaba

The above verbs and their contexts show the condition of correlation of meaning between English verb '*divide*' and Tamang verb '*polaba*' which states the semantic equivalence across languages.

3.7.5 The Verb Group

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The children grouped themselves around their parents.	group	ruptaba
2.	The books are grouped together by subject.	group	fungtaba
3.	We grouped together to form a unity.	group	ruptaba
4.	The schools grouped together to train the teachers.	group	ruptaba

The above contexts reveal the case of semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. In the semantic domain of verbs of '*grouping*', the English verb '*group*' has a wide range of meaning than the Tamang verb '*ruptaba*'. The verb '*group*' includes all the meanings of the verb '*ruptaba*' but not vice versa. The verbs '*group*' and '*ruptaba*' are semantically equivalent only in contexts, '1', '3' and '4' while English verb '*group*' continues in all contexts but Tamang uses the verb '*fungtaba*' in context '2'.

3.7.6 The Verb Break

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She has broken the eye glass.	break	thinalaba
2.	They have broken the job.	break	khlababa
3.	Are you breaking the rules?	break	anyanba
4.	Let's break for dinner.	break	chaba
5.	Can you break ten dollars?	break	deppa

The above verbs and their contexts show the divergence and convergence of meanings across languages. The meaning expressed by the English verb '*break*'

diverges into five different meanings of five different Tamang verbs; *'thinalaba'*, *'khlaba'*, *'anyanba'*, *'chaba'* and *'deppa'* in Tamang and it is an instance of divergence. Similarly, the contexts from the Tamang perspective show the convergence of meaning.

3.7.10 The Verb Gather

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The students were gathered together in one room.	gather	ruptaba
2.	I gather from your facial expression that you are not accepting me.	gather	goba
3.	The bus gathered speed.	gather	bangpinba
4.	She wore a skirt gathered at the waist.	gather	jyarba

The above contexts reveal the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by English verb *'gather'* diverges into four different meanings represented by four different verbs; *'ruptaba'*, *'goba'*, *'bangpinba'* and *'jyarba'* in Tamang refer to the divergence from the English perspective. Similarly, all the four meanings represented by four different Tamang verbs converge into one meaning expressed by verb *'gather'* in English is an instance of converge of meaning from the Tamang perspective.

3.8 VERBS OF EATING

The verbs included in this group refer to the taking edible things by living beings.

These verbs in both languages have been mentioned in the following table:

Table No. 8: Verbs of Eating in English and Tamang

English	Tamang
eat	chaba/nongnalaba/kinba/byanba
feed	yonalaba/chhyuba/yuba/thapinba/yalpinb
chew	nyatpa/tamlaba
swallow	glongba/jinba/goba/plinba
bite	nyatpa/jiba/nongba/gositamlaba
suckle	sipnalaba/yonalaba/pinba
take	kinba/thungba/borba/chungba/ghluba/chiba
drink	thungba/gosichiba/danba
suck	sippa/jhiba/goba/chyaba
graze	chasichiba/syarba/syarsiniba/chyasiciba

Each of these verbs are analysed in the subsequent subunits.

3.8.1 The Verb Eat

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I do not eat meat.	eat	chaba
2.	The defense lawyers are going to eat you alive tomorrow.	eat	nongnalaba
3.	The coastline has eaten by Saptakoshi.	eat	nongnalaba
4.	Legal costs had eaten up all his property.	eat	kinba/byanba

The above contexts show the cases of divergence and convergence of meanings and also the semantic inclusion. The meaning of English verb *'eat'* diverges into three different meanings of three different Tamang verbs; *'chaba'*, *'nongnalaba'* and *'kinba/byanba'* is the divergence of meaning. Similarly, the contexts show the case of convergence of meaning from Tamang perspective. The English verb *'eat'* continues in all contexts and also covers all the meanings of the Tamang verbs whereas Tamang verb does not cover all the meanings of English verb *'eat'*. In the context '4' the Tamang verbs show also the semantic overlapping within the language.

3.8.2 The Verb Feed

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The poor woodcutter was unable to feed his children.	feed	yonalaba
2.	Feed the plants once a week.	feed	chhyyuba
3.	He fed coins into the meter.	feed	yuba
4.	We are constantly fed advice by Rejina Miss.	feed	thapinba
5.	Power is fed into the electricity.	feed	yalpinba

The aforementioned contexts show the cases of divergence and convergence between English and Tamang verbs. Here, the meaning of English verb *'feed'* diverges into five different meanings of five different Tamang verbs; *'yonalaba'*, *'chhyyuba'*, *'yuba'*, *'thapinba'* and *'yalpinba'* is the divergence of meaning from English perspective. Similarly, from Tamang perspective, all the meanings of Tamang verbs converges into one meaning of the English verb *'feed'* is an instance of convergence of meaning.

3.8.3 The Verb Chew

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	You chew it before swallowing.	chew	nyatpa
2.	Do not chew finger nails.	chew	nyatpa
3.	I want to chew about the last case with you.	chew	tamlaba

Here, the above contexts show the case of semantic inclusion between English and Tamang verbs. In general, the English verb '*chew*' has semantic equivalent with Tamang verb '*nyatpa*' but that is not appropriate in all contexts. In context '3', Tamang uses another verb '*tamlaba*' to express the concept which English the verb '*chew*' continues in all contexts. This proves that English verb '*chew*' includes all the meanings of Tamang verb '*nyatpa*' which does not include all the meanings of English verb '*chew*'.

3.8.4 The Verb Swallow

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	You swallow it after chewing.	swallow	glongba
2.	Most of my salary gets swallowed by the rents and bills.	swallow	jinba
3.	She swallowed in his talks.	swallow	goba
4.	Large areas of country side have been swallowed up by towns.	swallow	plinba

These contexts show the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From English perspective, the meaning expressed by the English verb '*swallow*' diverges into four different meanings expressed by four different verbs in Tamang. And it is the case of convergence from Tamang

perspective because the meanings expressed by different Tamang verbs converge into one meaning in English.

3.8.5 The Verb Bite

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Stop biting your nails!	bite	nyatpa
2.	She is bitten by snake.	bite	jiba
3.	The recession is beginning to bite.	bite	nongba
4.	You bite your tongue.	bite	gosichiba

Here the verbs and their contexts show the divergence and convergence of meanings across languages. The meaning expressed by the English verb *'bite'* diverges into four meanings expressed by four different Tamang verbs and it is the divergence of meaning. And it is the case of convergence from Tamang perspective as four meanings expressed by four different Tamang verbs; *'nyatpa'*, *'jiba'*, *'nongba'* and *'gositamlaba'* merge into one meaning expressed by the English verb *'bite'*.

3.8.6 The Verb Suckle

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	A cow is suckling her calves.	suckle	sipnalaba
2.	Do not suckle the children with all facilities.	suckle	yonalaba
3.	How is the company suckling a salary to the employees?	suckle	pinba

The above contexts show the cases of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From English perspective, the meaning of

English verb '*suckle*' diverges into three meanings of three verbs in Tamang. And it is an instance of convergence of meanings from Tamang perspective because three meanings of three different Tamang verbs; '*sipnalaba*', '*yonelaba*', and '*pinba*' converges into one meaning of English verb '*suckle*'.

3.8.7 The Verb Take

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	He started taking drugs.	take	thungba/kinba
2.	I will take you by car.	take	borba
3.	She took his arms and kissed him.	take	chungba
4.	I will take the black jacket.	take	ghluba
5.	Would you mind taking photograph?	take	kinba
6.	Come in, take a seat.	take	chiba

The above concepts reveal the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by English verb '*take*' diverges into five different meanings represented by five different Tamang verbs; '*kinaba*', '*borba*', '*chungba*', '*ghluba*' and '*chiba*' refer divergence from the English perspective and all these Tamang meanings represented by five different Tamang verbs merge into one meaning expressed by the verb '*take*' in English is the convergence of meaning from Tamang perspective.

3.8.8 The Verb Drink

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I do not drink wine.	drink	thunba
2.	We just stood there drinking greater Nepal Show.	drink	gosichiba
3.	I drink to Sharmila to her bright future.	drink	danba

The above contexts show the divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. The meaning expressed by English verb *'drink'* diverges into three meanings expressed by three Tamang verbs; *'thungba'*, *'gosichiba'* and *'danba'*. And it is an example of convergence from the Tamang perspective because three meanings expressed by three Tamang verbs merge into one meaning represented by one English verb *'drink'*.

3.8.9 The Verb Suck

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The baby sucked at its mother's breast.	suck	sippa
2.	Their new drama sucks the society.	suck	jhiba
3.	Come on and suck the program.	suck	chyala

The contexts show the cases of divergence and convergence of meanings between English and Tamang verbs. From English perspective, the meaning of English verb *'suck'* diverges into three meanings of three Tamang verbs; *'sippa'*, *'jhiba'* and *'chyala'* is divergence of meaning. Similarly, the contexts from the Tamang perspective, three meanings of three Tamang verbs converge into one meaning of English verb *'suck'* is the convergence of meaning.

3.8.10 The Verb Graze

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	There were cows grazing beside the river.	graze	chasichiba
2.	I fell and grazed my knee.	graze	syarba
3.	The bullet grazed his cheek.	graze	syarsiniba
4.	How do you grazing the political situation of Nepal ?	graze	chyasichiba

The aforementioned contexts show the case of semantic inclusion of verbs across languages. Here, English verb '*graze*' means '*chasiba*' in Tamang but these two verbs are not semantically equivalent in all contexts. The range of meaning covered by the English verb '*graze*' has more extensive range than that covered by the Tamang verb '*chasichiba*' and '*chasichiba*' does not include all the meanings of '*graze*'. In contexts, '1' and '4' share their meaning and are semantically equivalent but the same English verb '*graze*' continues in contexts '2' and '3', whereas Tamang verb '*chasichiba*' is not appropriate. Tamang uses other verbs like '*syarba*' and '*cyarsiniba*' to refer the same concepts.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After the completion of analysis and interpretation of collected data to find the equivalence between English and Tamang verbs on the basis of four different criteria: correlations of meaning, divergence and convergence of meaning, semantic overlapping and semantic inclusion findings have been derived.

Semantic equivalences between the verbs of English and Tamang languages are rare which create difficulties to find correlation of meaning of lexical items in both languages. Each language has its own system which was found playing significant roles to have similarities and differences between languages. Due to this sort of facts, the learners fail to get mastery over the target language. Thus, Tamang speaking learners of English tend to produce Tamang-English and conversely the English speaking learners of Tamang tend to produce English-Tamang.

4.1 Findings

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

1. Out of eighty verbs of both languages, eighteen verbs have the case of correlation of meaning between English and Tamang verbs which represented the cases of semantic equivalence across languages. Here, learners feel less difficulty in learning these verbs. Verbs of both languages are as follows: ‘matter and tigtaba’, ‘please and tangba’, ‘depend and dengrimula’, ‘think and mhanba’, ‘imagine and mhanba’, ‘hope and danba’, ‘plan and jhiba’, ‘forget

- and mletpa’, ‘believe and gosichiba’, ‘search and mhaiba’, ‘examine and chyala’, ‘invent and sengba’, ‘know and thamula’, ‘classify and feba’, ‘divide and polaba’, ‘separate and feba’, ‘discriminate and feba’ and ‘distinguish and feba’.
2. Out of eighty verbs of both languages, forty verbs have the cases of divergence and convergence of meanings between the languages in question. For example, with the case of English verbs, contain, leak, live, see, smell, hear, taste, communicate, cry, utter, say, express, grab, cling, grasp, seize, hug, embrace, pounce, snatch, clutch, get, seek, discover, think, finger, feel, stroke, pat, squeeze, break, gather, eat, feed, swallow, bite, sukle, take, drink and suck.
 3. Out of eighty verbs of both languages, twenty-two verbs have the case of semantic inclusion across languages. For example here with the case of English verbs, belong, deserve, consist, own, talk, speak, read, chat, announce, hold, find, explore, touch, handle, rub, tap, pet, differentiate, categorize, group, chew and graze.
 4. It is very difficult to find equivalence in meanings carried by words of different languages. Here the research revealed in most cases, the meaning of words overlaps within language and across the languages in general. For example, the English verb ‘*think*’ overlaps with ‘*imagine*’ within language and overlaps with Tamang verb ‘*mhanba*’ across language and ‘*mhanba*’ overlaps with English verbs ‘*think* and *imagine*’ across languages. Other English verbs; ‘*classify, separate, discriminate* and *distinguish*’ overlap within language and with Tamang verb ‘*feba*’ across languages and ‘*feba*’ overlaps with English verbs; ‘*classify, separate, discriminate* and *distinguish*’. Next Tamang verbs;

'thungba, kinba, pangba and *biba'* overlap within language. General overlapping is found within and across in both languages but there is no absolute overlapping.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the study, the following recommendations and pedagogical implications have been made:

1. Learners of both languages feel difficulty or easy to learn the verbs in the case of correlation of meanings. The verbs like *'please* and *tangba'* and *'think* and *mhanba'* in both English and Tamang languages have semantic equivalence in general sense which make learning quite easy. This sort of concentration is highly helpful to both speakers of English and Tamang languages who are learning one another's languages. But in colloquial cases, not being the absolute equivalence of words between languages may create difficulties.
2. Both English and Tamang languages have the case of divergence and convergence. Basically the study revealed English verbs have the cases of divergence of meanings than the Tamang verbs and Tamang verbs have the cases of convergence of meanings. Here, TSLE may feel less difficulty in learning English verbs whereas ESLT may face difficulty in learning Tamang verbs as they are not aware of semantic differences.
3. In the case of semantic inclusion, as the English verbs have more extensive range of meaning coverage than the Tamang verbs, TSLE may feel easy to learn English verbs and ESLT may feel difficult to learn Tamang verbs.

Semantic equivalence is important to any learners so it cannot be said that language learner feel easy to learn one language and feel difficulty to learn another one. Because of no certainty in equivalences, learners may face difficulty in learning target language.

4. In the case of semantic overlapping of verbs learners should be aware of finding the precise meanings of the verbs and their typical semantic differences in learning each other's language. In learning language, either ESLT or TSLE should take care of the range of meaning of a verb in one language that coincides with the range of meaning of a verb in another language.

Since the study is limited to only eighty verbs of each language may not be sufficient and comprehensive. So, for better and reliable research in both English and Tamang languages, the study should be carried out again selecting a wider area of verbs.

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APPENDICES

Appendix- 1

Categories of English Verbs

Group – 1

State verbs	contain
	belong
	matter
	deserve
	consist
	please
	depend
	own
	leak
	live

Group - 2

Private verbs	think
	imagine
	hope
	plan
	forget
	believe
	see
	smell
	hear
	taste

Group - 3

Verbs of speaking	talk
	communicate
	speak
	read
	chat
	cry
	utter
	say
	express
	announce

Group - 4

Verbs of catching	grab
	cling
	grasp
	hold
	seize
	hug
	embrace
	pounce
	snatch
	clutch

Group - 5

Verbs of finding	find
	get
	seek
	search
	discover
	think
	explore
	examine
	invent
	know

Group - 6

Verbs of touching	touch
	finger
	handle
	feel
	rub
	stroke
	pat
	tap
	squeeze
	pet

Group -7

Verbs of differentiating	differentiate
	categorize
	classify
	separate
	discriminate
	distinguish
	divide
	group
	break
	gather

Group - 8

Verbs of eating	eat
	feed
	chew
	swallow
	bite
	suckle
	take
	drink
	suck
	graze

Appendix- 2

Categories of Tamang Verbs

Group – 1

State Verbs	yuba/wanba/kilakhamba/kolakhamba/kolba
	taba/premula
	tigtaba
	lala/latola
	mula/pinmula
	tangba
	dengrichiba
	sola/lala/laba
	breba/syornalaba/syorba
	chiba/kolsichiba/donsichiba/sokhamba

Group – 2

Private verbs	mhanba
	mhanba
	danba
	jhiba
	mletpa
	gosichiba
	mrangba/doba/chyatoba/goba
	thanghaba/seba/longsichiba
	nyanba/thainalaba/pangba/goba
	myanba/goba/doba

Group - 3

Verbs of speaking	tamlaba/thainalaba
	senalaba/saraptaba/gonalaba
	pangba/tamlaba
	doba/chyaba/chyala/dhutpa
	tamlaba/thainalaba
	craba/bongba/cringba/thinalaba/pangba
	biba/kolba/syarchiba
	biba/gonalaba/nyaba/ritpa
	bikhamba/thainalaba/gonalaba/biba
	pangba/thapinba/thainalaba

Group - 4

Verbs of catching	byanba/chaba/damba/goba
	chungba/jyarba/prechiba
	chungba/goba/kinba/nangba
	chungba/kolkhamba/puiba/bhranba/pomula
	byanba/chungba/borba/kolba
	haplaba/thanba/nganba
	haplaba/nyantoba/gonalaba/thantoba
	kopchungba/nyanba/kintoba
	jyorba/borba/tatba/niba
	haplaba/darba/nangba

Group - 5

Verbs of finding	yangba/mhaiba/thataba
	yangba/goba/thaiba/doba/shukhaba
	mhaiba/pinba/bhranba
	mhaiba
	mhaiba/yangba/thataba
	gobadoba/jhiba/mhaiba
	chyala
	chyala/thataba
	sengba
	thamula

Group - 6

Verbs of touching	thurba/briba/chyaba/doba
	shamba/pangba/rappa/thurba
	thurba/kolkhamba/kolba/loppa
	nhaba/mhaiba/thapinba/mhanba
	phyaba/phorba
	shamba/phyaba/nyaba/dokhamba/roppa
	thurba/phyaba/doba
	rappa/whamba
	nangba/jyorba/thanba/longnalaba
	shamba/ritpa

Group - 7

Verbs of differentiating	feba/thapinba
	funglaba/jhuba
	feba
	feba
	feba
	feba
	polaba
	ruptaba/funglaba/fungtaba
	thainalaba/khalaba/anyanba/chaba/deppa
	ruptaba/goba/bangpinba/jyarba

Group - 8

Verbs of eating	chaba/nongnalaba/kinba/byanba
	yonalaba/chhyuba/yuba/thapinba/yalpinba
	nyatpa/tamlaba
	glongba/jinba/goba/plinba
	nyatpa/jiba/nongba/gositamlaba
	sipnalaba/yonalaba/pinba
	kinba/thungba/borba/chungba/ghluba/chiba
	hungba/gosichiba/danba
	sippa/jhiba/goba/chyaba
	chasichiba/syarba/syarsiniba/chyasiciba

Appendix- 3

Categories of English and Tamang Verbs

Group - 1

	English	Tamang
State Verbs	contain	yuba/wanba/kilakhamba/kolakhamba/kolba
	belong	taba/premula
	matter	tigtaba
	deserve	lala/latola
	consist	mula/pinmula
	please	tangba
	depend	dengrichiba
	own	sola/lala/laba
	leak	breba/syornalaba/syorba
	live	chiba/kolsichiba/donsichiba/sokhamba

Group - 2

	English	Tamang
Private verbs	think	mhanba
	imagine	mhanba
	hope	danba
	plan	jhiba
	forget	mletpa
	believe	gosichiba
	see	mrangba/doba/chyatoba/goba
	smell	thangkhaba/seba/longsichiba
	hear	nyanba/thainalaba/pangba/goba
	taste	myanba/goba/doba

Group - 3

	English	Tamang
Verbs of speaking	talk	amlaba/thainalaba
	communicate	senalaba/saraptaba/gonalaba
	speak	pangba/tamlaba
	read	doba/chyaba/chyala/dhutpa
	chat	tamlaba/thainalaba
	cry	craba/bongba/cringba/thinalaba/pangba
	utter	biba/kolba/syarchiba
	say	biba/gonalaba/nyaba/ritpa
	express	bikhamba/thainalaba/gonalaba/biba
	announce	pangba/thapinba/thainalaba

Group - 4

	English	Tamang
Verbs of catching	grab	byanba/chaba/damba/goba
	cling	chungba/jyarba/prechiba
	grasp	chungba/goba/kinba/nangba
	hold	chungba/kolkhamba/puiba/bhranba/pomula
	seize	byanba/chungba/borba/kolba
	hug	haplaba/thanba/nganba
	embrace	haplaba/nyantoba/gonalaba/thantoba
	pounce	kopchungba/nyanba/kintoba
	snatch	jyorba/borba/tatba/niba
	clutch	haplaba/darba/nangba

Group - 5

	English	Tamang
Verbs of finding	find	yangba/mhaiba/thataba
	get	yangba/goba/thaiba/doba/shukhaba
	seek	mhaiba/pinba/bhranba
	search	mhaiba
	discover	mhaiba/yangba/thataba
	think	gobadoba/jhiba/mhaiba
	examine	chyala
	explore	chyala/thataba
	invent	sengba
	know	thamula

Group - 6

	English	Tamang
Verbs of touching	touch	thurba/briba/chyaba/doba
	finger	shamba/pangba/rappa/thurba
	handle	thurba/kolkhamba/kolba/loppa
	feel	nhaba/mhaiba/thapinba/mhanba
	rub	hyaba/phorba
	stroke	shamba/phyaba/nyaba/dokhamba/roppa
	pat	thurba/phyaba/doba
	tap	rappa/whamba
	squeeze	nangba/jyorba/thanba/longnalaba
	pet	shamba/ritpa

Group - 7

	English	Tamang
Verbs of differentiating	differentiate	feba/thapinba
	categorize	funglaba/jhuba
	classify	feba
	separate	feba
	discriminate	feba
	distinguish	feba
	divide	polaba
	group	ruptaba/funglaba/fungtaba
	break	thainalaba/khalaba/anyanba/chaba/deppa
	gather	ruptaba/goba/bangpinba/jyarba

Group – 8

	English	Tamang
Verbs of eating	eat	chaba/nongnalaba/kinba/byanba
	feed	yonalaba/chhyuba/yuba/thapinba/yalpinb
	cew	nyatpa/tamlaba
	swallow	glongba/jinba/goba/plinba
	bite	nyatpa/jiba/nongba/gositamlaba
	suckle	sipnalaba/yonalaba/pinba
	take	kinba/thungba/borba/chungba/ghluba/chiba
	drink	thungba/gosichiba/danba
	suck	sippa/jhiba/goba/chyaba
	graze	chasichiba/syarba/syarsiniba/chyasiciba

Appendix: - 4

Distribution of Tamang Population in Nepal (CBS,2001)				
S.N.	Total Popⁿ of Nepal	23151423	Total Popⁿ of Tamang	Total Tamang Percent
	District	Total Popⁿ	1282304	5.64
			Total Tamang Popⁿ	Tamang Percentage
Eastern Development Region		5286890	196264	3.71
1	Taplejung	134698	5530	4.11
2	Panchthar	202056	13788	6.82
3	Ilam	282806	19302	6.83
4	Jhapa	633042	16338	2.58
5	Morang	843220	18953	2.25
6	Dhankuta	166479	9939	5.97
7	Tehrathum	113111	6548	5.79
8	Sunsari	625633	13452	2.15
9	Sankhuwasava	159203	15048	9.45
10	Bhojpur	203018	17246	8.49
11	Solukhumbu	107686	10153	9.43
12	Okhaldhunga	156702	14371	9.17
13	Khotang	231385	9251	4.00
14	Udayapur	287889	19470	6.76
15	Saptari	570282	637	0.11
16	Siraha	569880	6238	1.09

Central Development Region		7988612	1031847	12.92
17	Dhanusha	671364	8699	1.30
18	Mahottri	553481	7471	1.35
19	Sarlahi	635701	33740	5.31
20	Sindhuli	277259	70968	25.60
21	Ramechhap	313408	43669	20.46
22	Dolakha	175912	27619	15.70
23	Sindhupalchowk	293719	94614	32.21
24	Kavrepalanchowk	385672	130261	33.78
25	Lalitpur	337785	40059	11.86
26	Bhaktapur	225461	14728	6.53
27	Kathmandu	1081845	92378	8.54
28	Nuwakot	288478	111112	38.52
29	Rasuwa	44731	28515	63.75
30	Dhading	338658	72746	21.48
31	Makawanpur	392604	185874	47.34
32	Rautahat	545132	6536	1.20
33	Bara	559135	19405	3.47
34	Parsa	497219	8716	1.75
35	Chiwari	472048	34737	7.36
Western Development Region		4571013	40261	0.88
36	Gorkha	288134	9184	3.19
37	Lamjung	177149	11919	6.73
38	Tanahu	315237	3216	1.02
39	Syangja	317320	205	0.06

40	Kaski	380527	7983	2.10
41	Manang	9587	343	3.58
42	Mustang	14981	188	1.25
43	Myagdi	114447	96	0.08
44	Parbat	157826	159	0.10
45	Baglung	268937	440	0.16
46	Gulmi	296654	34	0.01
47	Palpa	268558	87	0.03
48	Nawalparasi	562870	5220	0.93
49	Rupandehi	708419	1117	0.16
50	Kapilbastu	481976	61	0.01
51	Arghakhanchi	208391	15	0.01
Mid western Development Region		2707244	4603	0.17
52	Pyuthan	212484	252	0.12
53	Rolpa	210004	29	0.01
54	Rukum	188438	18	0.01
55	Slyan	60643	42	0.07
56	Dang	462380	227	0.05
57	Banke	385840	552	0.14
58	Bardiya	382649	1002	0.26
59	Surkhet	269870	168	0.06
60	Dailekh	225201	243	0.11
61	Jajarkot	134868	15	0.01
62	Dolpa	22071	237	1.07
63	Jumla	69226	471	0.68

64	Kalikot	11510	26	0.23
65	Mugu	31465	991	3.15
66	Humla	40595	330	0.81
Far western Development Region		2183175	9329	0.43
67	Bajura	100626	23	0.02
68	Bajhang	167026	84	0.05
69	Achham	231285	23	0.01
70	Doti	207066	66	0.03
71	Kailali	616697	1382	0.22
72	Kanchapur	377899	7664	2.03
73	Dadeldhura	126162	30	0.02
74	Baitadi	234418	32	0.01
75	Darchula	121996	25	0.02

Appendix: - 5

CHECK LISTS

This check list has been prepared to draw information for the research work entitled *A Semantic Analysis of English and Tamang Verbs* which is being carried out under the guidance of **Dr. Anjana Bhattarai**, Central Department of English Education, Faculty of Education, T.U. Kirtipur. The researcher hopes that your co-operation will be a great contribution to this research work.

Thank you.

Researcher

Ranjan Raj Tamang

M.Ed. 2nd year

List of Verbs

	English	Tamang
1) State Verbs		
	Contain	.....
	Belong	.....
	Matter	.....
	Deserve	.....
	Consist	.....
	Please	.....
	Depend	.....
	Own	.....
	Leak	.....
	Live	.....

2) Private Verbs		
	Think	.....
	Imagine	.....
	Hope	.....
	Plan	.....
	Forget	.....
	Believe	.....
	See	.....
	Smell	.....
	Hear	.....
	Taste	.....
3) Verbs of Speaking		
	Talk	.....
	Communicate	.....
	Speak	.....
	Read	.....
	Chat	.....
	Cry	.....
	Utter	.....
	Say	.....
	Express	.....
	Announce	.....
4) Verbs of Catching		
	Grab	.....
	Cling	.....
	Bounce	.....
	Hold	.....
	Seize	.....
	Hug	.....
	Embrace	.....
	Pounce	.....
	Snatch	.....
	Clutch	.....

5) Verbs of Finding		
	Find	.....
	Get	.....
	Seek	.....
	Search	.....
	Discover	.....
	Think	.....
	Explore	.....
	Examine	.....
	Invent	.....
	Know	.....
6) Verbs of Touching		
	Touch	.....
	Finger	.....
	Handle	.....
	Feel	.....
	Rub	.....
	Stroke	.....
	Pat	.....
	Tap	.....
	Squeeze	.....
	Pet	.....
7) Verbs of Differentiating		
	Differentiate	.....
	Categorize	.....
	Classify	.....
	Separate	.....
	Discriminate	.....
	Distinguish	.....
	Divide	.....
	Group	.....
	Break	.....
	Gather	.....

8) Verbs of Eating		
	Eat	.....
	Feed	.....
	Chew	.....
	Swallow	.....
	Bite	.....
	Suckle	.....
	Take	.....
	Drink	.....
	Suck	.....
	Graze	.....

Appendix: - 6

QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is prepared for the native speakers of the Tamang Language. It is prepared in accordance with research work on *A Semantic Analysis of English and Tamang Verbs* for the dissertation of M.Ed. in English Education under the guidance of **Dr. Anjana Bhattarai**.

I surely hope you all help me to fulfill this matter.

Ranjan Raj Tamang
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Fill in the blanks with suitable (equivalent) Tamang verbs:

Name:

Address: Sex: Age:

1. The Verb Contain

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	This tea contains sugar.	contain	.....
2.	The bottle contains three liters.	contain	.....
3.	She was unable to contain her excitement.	contain	.....
4.	Government forces have failed to contain the rebellion.	contain	.....

2. The Verb Belong

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It belongs to me.	belong	.....
2.	Kalapani belongs to Nepal.	belong	.....
3.	Tigers belong to the cat family.	belong	.....
4.	I feel comfortable as if I belong with Uncle.	belong	.....

3. The Verb Matter

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It does not matter to me what you do.	matter	.....
2.	What does it matter if you hit?	matter	.....
3.	It does not matter even she is absent.	matter	.....

4. The Verb Deserve

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	He deserves something better than that.	deserve	.....
2.	You deserve a rest after toil.	deserve	.....
3.	You deserve better in future.	deserve	.....

5. The Verb Consist

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It consists water and colouring.	consist	.....
2.	Her writings consist the best suggestions.	consist	.....
3.	The committee consists of thirteen members.	consist	.....

6. The Verb Please

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It pleases me no end.	please	.....
2.	I did it to please my parents.	please	.....
3.	Constituent assembly is not pleasing to the people.	please	.....
4.	I have tried to please readers in the novel.	please	.....

7. The Verb Depend

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It depends on what you mean.	depend	.....
2.	Does the quality teaching depend on class size?	depend	.....
3.	She does not want to depend on her parents for her survival.	depend	.....

8. The Verb Own

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I own my own house.	own	.....
2.	They owned to a feeling of guilt.	own	.....
3.	Most of the apartments are privately owned.	own	.....

9. The Verb Leak

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The bucket leaks.	leak	.....
2.	Do not leak about the secrecy.	leak	.....
3.	The contents of the report were leaked to the press.	leak	.....

10. The Verb Live

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	We live in London.	live	.....
2.	She lived a very peaceful life.	live	.....
3.	Her words have lived with me all my life.	live	.....
4.	Spiders can live for several days without food.	live	.....

11. The Verb Think

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I think that is mine.	think	.....
2.	What do you think you are doing?	think	.....
3.	The job took longer than we thought.	think	.....
4.	We could not think where you had gone.	think	.....

12. The Verb Imagine.

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I imagine he will be there.	imagine	.....
2.	The house was just as she had imagined it.	imagine	.....
3.	I don not imagine that they will refuse.	imagine	.....

13. The Verb Hope

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I hope it is true.	hope	.....
2.	Deepak Bista is hoping to win the gold medal.	hope	.....
3.	She is hoping to get him.	hope	.....
4.	'Nobody blames you'. 'I should not hope not!'	hope	.....

14. The Verb Plan

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I plan to go to Pokhara tomorrow.	plan	.....
2.	Everything went exactly as she planned.	plan	.....
3.	Plan out your time before you go.	plan	.....

15. The Verb Forget

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I forget what you said.	forget	.....
2.	I never forget a face.	forget	.....
3.	Take care, and do not forget to write.	forget	.....

16. The Verb Believe

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I believe that it is true.	believe	.....
3.	The party believes that education is the most important issue facing the government. .	believe	.....
4.	What can you believe from the story?	believe	.....

17. The Verb See

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I see my brother over there.	see	.....
2.	Did you see the story?	see	.....
3.	You ought to see a doctor about that cough.	see	.....
4.	I see what you mean.	see	.....

18. The Verb Smell

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I smell something burning.	smell	.....
2.	Dogs are trained to smell out drugs.	smell	.....
3.	He could always smell out fear.	smell	.....

19. The Verb Hear

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I hear sentimental songs frequently.	hear	.....
2.	Your case will be hearing on Sunday in the court.	hear	.....
3.	Today the Jury began to hear the evidence.	hear	.....
4.	She wanted to walk home but I would not hear of it.	hear	.....
5.	I heard what you mean.	hear	.....

20. The Verb Taste

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I can taste salt in this water.	taste	.....
2.	I have tasted the lost of his sense.	taste	.....
3.	I tasted some of the stories written by John Smith.	taste	.....

21. The Verb Talk

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Mahesh talked for hostel to principal.	talk	.....
2.	They were talking about the story 'The little girl'.	talk	.....
3.	You talk about the case to police.	talk	.....
4.	Do not talk in the class.	talk	.....

22. The Verb Communicate

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	We only communicated in sign language.	communicate	.....
2.	The disease is communicated through dirty drinking water.	communicate	.....
3.	Her nervousness was communicating itself to the children.	communicate	.....

23. The Verb Speak

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ram speaks well to the mass.	speak	.....
2.	Can I speak with Dr Jha for a minute?	speak	.....
3.	Do you speak Tamang?	speak	.....
4.	As being a witness, she could speak clearly.	speak	.....

24. The Verb Read

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The Students read the story on page 55.	read	.....
2.	We read about the case jointly.	read	.....
4.	A man came to read the electric meter.	read	.....
5.	How are you reading the present political situation?	read	.....

25. The Verb Chat

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ayusha is chatting on the phone to her friend.	chat	.....
2.	You have to chat about the accident to the police.	chat	.....
3.	Come and chat your problem to the lawyer.	chat	.....

26. The Verb Cry

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The baby is crying for its mother.	cry	.....
2.	Why are you crying to them?	cry	.....
3.	She ran to the window and cried for help.	cry	.....
4.	The company is crying out for fresh new talent.	cry	.....
5.	He cried out her name.	cry	.....

27. The Verb Utter

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Treasurer did not utter a word in the meeting.	utter	.....
2.	You utter the problems yourself.	utter	.....
3.	The wind was uttering through the trees.	utter	.....

28. The Verb Say

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	He said nothing to me about it.	say	.....
2.	The notice says 'Give it up'.	say	.....
3.	The clock said ten o'clock.	say	.....
4.	I say, can you lend me five pounds?	say	.....

29. The Verb Express

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She expresses herself very well.	express	.....
2.	This book expresses the second movement of Nepal.	express	.....
3.	The charts express the economical status of Nepal.	express	.....
4.	Did you express the problems?	express	.....

30. The Verb Announce

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Meera announces on radio programme.	announce	.....
2.	A ring in the school announced the late arrival of students.	announce	.....
3.	Teacher was announcing the notice to the class.	announce	.....
4.	President has announced about the book written by Mahesh Kafle.	announce	.....

31. The Verb Grab

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Umesh grabbed for the robber's gun.	grab	.....
2.	Let's grab a cake before we go.	grab	.....
3.	Grab comfortable seats for the journey.	grab	.....
4.	What did you grab from the story?	grab	.....

32. The Verb Cling

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She clung on to her baby.	cling	.....
2.	The wet shirt clung to the chest.	cling	.....
3.	Pasang's father clings with us.	cling	.....

33. The Verb Grasp

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ayush grasped her by the wrist.	grasp	.....
2.	She failed to grasp the importance of the figures.	grasp	.....
3.	I grasped the opportunity to study abroad.	grasp	.....
4.	I was totally grasped by the story.	grasp	.....

34. The Verb Hold

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She was holding a large box.	hold	.....
2.	Can you hold the position of secretary?	hold	.....
3.	The bus holds about 150 passengers.	hold	.....
4.	She asked me to hold the (phone) line.	hold	.....
5.	Employees hold 55% of the shares.	hold	.....
6.	The bandits held the bus.	hold	.....

35. The Verb Seize

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Police tried to seize the gun from the bandit.	seize	.....
2.	A large quantity of drugs was seized during the raid.	seize	.....
3.	Ram Bahadur was seized by the strangers yesterday.	seize	.....
4.	The army has seized control of the country.	seize	.....

36. The Verb Hug

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She hugged him tightly.	hug	.....
2.	Ramesh is hugging hot water bottle to his chest.	hug	.....
3.	The track hugs the coast for a mile.	hug	.....

37. The Verb Embrace

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She embraced her son warmly.	embrace	.....
2.	Is it okay to embrace capitalist ideas?	embrace	.....
3.	The talks embraced a wide range of issues.	embrace	.....
4.	You have better to embrace the problems.	embrace	.....

38. The Verb Pounce

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The lion crouched ready to pounce.	pounce	.....
2.	Oath taking on Hindi language was pounced by the people.	pounce	.....
3.	Try to pounce the opportunities.	pounce	.....

39. The Verb Snatch

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Kumar snatched up his jacked.	snatch	.....
2.	The baby was snatched from its parents' car.	snatch	.....
3.	I managed to snatch an hour's study.	snatch	.....
4.	Rita has snatched to study in USA.	snatch	.....

40. The Verb Clutch

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She clutched the child to her.	clutch	.....
2.	Fear clutched at her heart.	clutch	.....
3.	He clutched his stomach.	clutch	.....

41. The Verb Find

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I found my lost pen.	find	.....
2.	The flowers are found only in Nepal.	find	.....
3.	Scientists are trying to find a cure for HIV.	find	.....
4.	It was found that his left kidney contained stone.	find	.....
5.	I suddenly found myself on the sofa.	find	.....

42. The Verb Get

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Did you get wallet?	get	.....
2.	Excuse me sir, we couldn not get you.	get	.....
3.	He got five years for robbery.	get	.....
4.	Which newspaper do you get?	get	.....
5.	She gets really bad headaches.	get	.....

43. The Verb Seek

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Voluntary work can provide a framework for job seeking.	seek	.....
2.	Teachers are advised to seek contextual teaching methods.	seek	.....
3.	Are you seeking for someone special?	seek	.....

44. The Verb Search

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Did you search the missing books?	search	.....
2.	Police searched the area for dues.	search	.....
3.	I am searching the colleges for the further study.	search	.....
4.	We should search about the mission recently.	search	.....

45. The Verb Discover

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Scientists are working to discover a cure for Aids.	discover	.....
2.	Columbus discovered an America.	discover	.....
3.	He was later discovered to be seriously ill.	discover	.....

46. The Verb Think

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I think she is okay now.	think	.....
2.	Try to think yourself into the role.	think	.....
3.	You should think of weaknesses for better teaching.	think	.....

47. The Verb Examine

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The teacher examines the students in all subjects at the end of term.	examine	.....
2.	Your proposal should be examined by the teachers.	examine	.....
3.	The doctor examined him but could find nothing wrong.	examine	.....
4.	Did you examine the lesson in detail?	examine	.....

48. The Verb Explore

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	They explored the Mt. Everest.	explore	.....
2.	These ideas will be explored in more detail in next chapter.	explore	.....
3.	She explored the sand with her toes.	explore	.....

49. The Verb Invent

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Who invented the steam engine?	invent	.....
2.	Invent your own ideas.	invent	.....
3.	Kalu invents an imaginary friend.	invent	.....

50. The Verb Know

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I know the story.	know	.....
2.	I know exactly what he meant.	know	.....
3.	You are known to all.	know	.....
4.	Did you know the rules of the game?	know	

51. The Verb Touch

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Don not touch snake.	touch	.....
2.	I have not touched thesis during the period of practice teaching.	touch	.....
3.	She has hardly touched your food.	touch	.....
4.	The electric meter is touching 110.	touch	.....
5.	Students come with touching the next lesson.	touch	.....

52. The Verb Finger

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ganesh is fingering his beard.	finger	.....
2.	Police fingered him for the robbery.	finger	.....
3.	Can you finger a guitar?	finger	.....
4.	He was angry so I did not finger him.	finger	.....

53. The Verb Handle

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ayusha hates being handled.	handle	.....
2.	She can handle the office very well.	handle	.....
3.	It is impossible to handle this horse.	handle	.....
4.	Ram handles a bus carefully.	handle	.....
5.	Mr. Rai handles the students according to their level.	handle	.....

54. The Verb Feel

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I feel sorry for her.	feel	.....
2.	He felt in his pockets for some money.	feel	.....
3.	She could not feel her legs.	feel	.....
4.	What did you feel in the journey?	feel	.....

55. The Verb Rub

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Ramesh come and rub the blackboard.	rub	.....
2.	She rubbed the lotion in her skin.	rub	.....
3.	I come out of the water and rubbed myself down with a towel.	rub	.....

56. The Verb Stroke

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Can I stroke your dog?	stroke	.....
2.	She stroked away his tears.	stroke	.....
3.	The clock is stroking 3 o'clock.	stroke	.....
4.	I can stroke to reach the bank.	stroke	.....
5.	The teacher stroked many times to me.	stroke	.....

57. The Verb Pat

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She patted the dog on the head.	pat	.....
2.	Pat your face dry with a soft towel.	pat	.....
3.	You are good in Mathematics and pat more other subjects too.	pat	.....

58. The Verb Tap

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Someone tapped at the door.	tap	.....
2.	He kept tapping his fingers on the table.	tap	.....
3.	Maya tried to tap me for a loan.	tap	.....

59. The Verb Squeeze

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	He squeezed the trigger of a gun.	squeeze	.....
2.	She squeezed the water out of wet clothes.	squeeze	.....
3.	We managed to squeeze six people into the car.	squeeze	.....
4.	She is squeezing me for Rs. 5000.	squeeze	.....

60. The Verb Pet

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I cannot pet your dog.	pet	.....
2.	She pets much him.	pet	.....
3.	My lovely son come and pet on the back.	pet	.....

61. The Verb Differentiate

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It is difficult to differentiate one variety from another.	differentiate	.....
2.	Our two kids differentiate of six years.	differentiate	.....
3.	These two computers do not differentiate much in price.	differentiate	.....
4.	Your age differentiates to whether you get the job or not.	differentiate	.....

62. The Verb Categorize

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Students are categorized according to their capacities.	categorize	.....
2.	Categorize your works.	categorize	.....
3.	Patients are categorized into four groups.	categorize	.....

63. The Verb Classify

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The books are classified according to subject.	classify	.....
2.	The students are classified into seven categories.	classify	.....
3.	These cases were classified as minor.	classify	.....

64. The Verb Divide

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Class seven should divide into two sections.	divide	.....
2.	50 divided by 10 is 5.	divide	.....
3.	The issue divided the party.	divide	.....

65. The Verb Separate

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	This line separates group A from group B.	separate	.....
2.	Her parents separated last year.	separate	.....
3.	The war separated many families.	separate	.....

66. The Verb Group

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The children grouped themselves around their parents.	group	.....
2.	The books are grouped together by subject.	group	.....
3.	We grouped together to form a unity.	group	.....
4.	The schools grouped together to train the teachers.	group	.....

67. The Verb Break

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She has broken the eye glass.	break	.....
2.	They have broken the job.	break	.....
3.	Are you breaking the rules?	break	.....
4.	Let's break for dinner.	break	.....
5.	Can you break ten dollars?	break	.....

68. The Verb Discriminate

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	She is unable to discriminate between letters and numbers.	discriminate	.....
2.	It is illegal to discriminate on grounds of race, sex or religion.	discriminate	.....
3.	Mahesh sir can discriminate these things.	discriminate	.....

69. The Verb Gather

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The students were gathered together in one room.	gather	.....
2.	I gather from your facial expression that you're not accepting me.	gather	.....
3.	The bus gathered speed.	gather	.....
4.	She wore a skirt gathered at the waist.	gather	.....

70. The Verb Distinguish

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.	distinguish	.....
2.	The male bird is easily distinguished from the female.	distinguish	.....
3.	She is distinguished from the other students.	distinguish	.....

71. The Verb Eat

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I do not eat meat.	eat	.....
2.	The defense lawyers are going to eat you alive tomorrow.	eat	.....
3.	The coastline has eaten by Saptakoshi.	eat	.....
4.	Legal costs had eaten up all his property.	eat	.....

72. The Verb Feed

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The poor woodcutter was unable to feed his children.	feed	.....
2.	Feed the plants once a week.	feed	.....
3.	He fed coins into the meter.	feed	.....
4.	We are constantly fed advice by Rejina Miss.	feed	.....
5.	Power is fed into the electricity.	feed	.....

73. The Verb Chew

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	You chew it before swallowing.	chew	.....
2.	Do not chew finger nails.	chew	.....
3.	I want to chew about the last case with you.	chew	.....

74. The Verb Swallow

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	You swallow it after chewing.	swallow	.....
2.	Most of my salary gets swallowed by the rents and bills.	swallow	.....
3.	She swallowed in his talks.	swallow	.....
4.	Large areas of country side have been swallowed up by towns.	swallow	.....

75. The Verb Bite

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	Stop biting your nails!	bite	.....
2.	She is bitten by snake.	bite	.....
3.	The recession is beginning to bite.	bite	.....
4.	You bite your tongue.	bite	.....

76. The Verb Suckle

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	A cow is suckling her calves.	suckle	.....
2.	Do not suckle the children with all facilities.	suckle	.....
3.	How is the company suckling a salary to the employees?	suckle	.....

77. The Verb Take

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	He started taking drugs.	take	.....
2.	I will take you by car.	take	.....
3.	She took his arms and kissed him.	take	.....
4.	I will take the black jacket.	take	.....
5.	Would you mind taking photograph?	take	.....
6.	Come in, take a seat.	take	.....

78. The Verb Drink

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	I do not drink wine.	drink	.....
2.	We just stood there drinking greater Nepal Show.	drink	.....
3.	I drink to Sharmila to her bright future.	drink	.....

79. The Verb Suck

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	The baby sucked at its mother's breast.	suck	.....
2.	Their new drama sucks the society.	suck	.....
3.	Come on and suck the program.	suck	.....

80. The Verb Graze

S.N.	Context	English	Tamang
1.	There were cows grazing beside the river.	graze	.....
2.	I fell and grazed my knee.	graze	.....
3.	The bullet grazed his cheek.	graze	.....
4.	How do you graze the political situation of Nepal?	graze	.....