

**GREETING AND TAKING LEAVE USED IN BANTAWA RAI  
AND ENGLISH**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English  
in Partial Fulfillment for the Master's Degree of Education**

**Submitted by  
Gita Rai**

**Faculty of Education  
Sukuna Multiple Campus  
Morang, Nepal  
2018**

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare to the best of my knowledge that this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> April,2018

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## RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **Ms. Gita Rai** has prepared the thesis entitled "**Greeting and Taking Leave Used in Bantawa Rai and English**" under my guidance and supervision.

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## **DEDICATION**

Dedicated

to

my parents and teachers as well as relatives who devoted their life for making me  
what I am now.

**Gita Rai**

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However, all lapses, mistakes, misunderstanding and inconsistencies are solely mine.

**Gita Rai**

## ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled '**Greeting and Taking Leave Used in Bantawa Rai and English**' attempts to compare and contrast the terms of greeting and taking leave in English and Bantawa Rai. Forty-five Bantawa Rai native speakers from Balankha, Bhojpur were the sample population who were selected using random sampling procedure. The tools for collection were the structured interview and questionnaire. The main findings were that Bantawa Rai has more exponents of greeting and taking leave than English. In Bantawa, *sew ,sew nne, sew onai,sew metn ninne, sew yu sunne* are the forms of greeting for seniors and *l ne sew , nulok yu , de tacay di chalo, F.N di chalo* for juniors. In the case of taking leave *h sinne, h sincinne, tups munne, m y tuinne dhiss munne, yu nin* for seniors and *l s , yu , yu c , nulok yun* for juniors. But in English 'hi', 'hello', 'good morning' afternoon/evening are common forms of greeting. and bye, good bye, bye-bye, see you, love you. cheerio are common forms of taking leave Bantawa speakers used different types of address forms while speaking with seniors and juniors but English speakers used the same form to seniors and juniors. In English different forms are used in different periods of time of a day but time does not play determining role in choosing from of greeting in Bantawa.

The study has been presented in the five chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, operational definition of the key terms. Second chapter includes review of the theoretical literature, review of empirical literature, implication of the review for the study and conceptual framework. The third chapter includes methods and procedure of the study which consists of design and methods of the study, population sample and sampling strategy, data collection tools and data analysis and interpretation procedures. The fourth chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of results and summary of finding. The last chapter consists of conclusion and recommendations.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CA	Contrast Analysis
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
EA	Error analysis
F.N.	First Name
F.T.	Female Teacher
G.F.	Grand Father
G.M.	Grand Mother
G.S.	Grand Son
G.D.	Grand Daughter
K.T.	Kinship Term
L.N.	Last Name
M. Ed.	Master of Education
M.T.	Male Teacher
M.U.	Maternal Uncle
M.A.	Maternal Aunt
No.	Number
P.U.	Paternal Uncle
P.A.	Paternal Aunt
S	Student
S.N.	Serial Number
TOG	Term of Greeting
TOTL	Term of Taking Leave
VDC	Village Development Committee