

Lesson 3  
Kinship Term  
सम्बन्धवाचक शब्द

निखिल- प्रीति, घरमा को को हुनुहुन्छ (Who is in your home?)

प्रीति- मेरो त बाबा हुनुहुन्छ तर आमा हुनुहुन्न, अनि तिम्रो को को हुनुहुन्छ ? (I have only father not mother and what about your?)

निखिल- मेरो आमा अनि बाबा दुवै हुनुहुन्छ, बाबा सरकारी कर्मचारी हुनुहुन्छ आमा होममेकर (My mother and father are both there, my father is a government employee and my mother is a homemaker.

प्रीति- अनि दाजु-भाउजू हुनुहुन्छ? (And you don't have an elder brother and his wife??)

निखिल- हुनुहुन्छ त. मेरा दाजु हुनुहुन्छ अनि भाउजू पनि हुनुहुन्छ। भाउजू सारै गजबकी हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, I do. I have an elder brother and his wife. My sister-in-law is really amazing.

प्रीति- मेरी दिदी हुनुहुन्छ, बैनी छे, म घरकी कान्छी छोरी हुँ। तिम्रा दिदी बहिनी छन् कि छैनन्? (My elder sister is there, younger sister also there, I am the youngest daughter of the house. Do you have elder sisters or not?)

निखिल: मेरा पनि दिदी बहिनी छन्। मेरी बहिनी छे, दिदी हुनुहुन्छ। दिदीको बिहे भएको छ। भिनाजु हुनुहुन्छ। एकजना भान्जा छन् अनि एउटी भान्जी पनि छिन्। (I also have sisters. My younger sister is there, and I also have an elder sister. The elder sister is married. I have a nephew and also a niece).

प्रीति: राम्रो कुरा। तिम्रा काका काकी र हजुरबा हजुरआमा हुनुहुन्छ कि हुनुहुन्न? (Is it good? Do you have father's younger brother and his wife, grandparents or not?)

निखिल- मेरा काका काकी हुनुहुन्न तर हजुरबा हजुरआमा हुनुहुन्छ? अनि तिम्रो ठुलीआमा ठुलाबा हुनुहुन्छ कि हुनुहुन्छ I don't have my father's younger brother and his wife, but I do have a grandfather and a grandmother. And what about your mother's elder sister and her husband?

प्रीति- मेरी ठुलीआमा र ठुलाबा हुनुहुन्छ। उहाँहरू जागिर खानुहुन्छ। मलाई सारै माया गर्नुहुन्छ। मलाई बेलाबेला उपहार पठाइरहनुहुन्छ। तिम्रा ठुलीआमा र ठुलाबा हुनुहुन्छ कि हुनुहुन्न? (My maternal grandparents(mother's elder sister and her husband) are there. They are employed. They love me a lot. They often send me gifts. Do you have your maternal grandparents?)

निखिल: प्राति, तिमी भन त, एउटा परिवारमा को को हुन्छन्? (Priti, tell me, who is there in the family?)

प्रीति: परिवारमा फुपू-फुपाजु, सानिमा-सानाबा, देवर-नन्द, भाइ-बुहारी, छोरा-छोरी, छोरी-जुवाइँ, बैनी-जुवाइँ धेरै हुन्छन्। (In the family, there are many relations like: paternal aunt and uncle, maternal aunt and uncle, brother-in-law and sister-in-law, son and daughter, daughter's husband, and sister-in-law.)

निखिल: परिवारका नभए पनि गुरु, गुरुआमा, साथी, छिमेकीहरू पनि आफ्नै जस्तो हुन्छन्। (Even if they are not family, teachers( Sir Madam), friends, and neighbour are also like one's own)

### **Vocabulary:**

1. बाबा (Father)
2. आमा (Mother)
3. दाजु (Elder brother)
4. भाउजू (Sister-in-law)
5. दिदी (Elder sister)
6. बहिनी (Younger sister)
7. भिनाजु (Brother-in-law)
8. भान्जा (Nephew)
9. भान्जी (Niece)
10. काका (Paternal uncle)
11. काकी (Paternal aunt)
12. हजुरबा (Grandfather)
13. हजुरआमा (Grandmother)
14. ठुलीआमा (Maternal aunt)
15. ठुलाबा (Maternal uncle)
16. फुपू (Paternal aunt)
17. फुपाजु (Paternal uncle)
18. सानिमा (Maternal aunt, Mother's younger sister)
19. सानाबा (Maternal uncle, Mother's younger sister's husband)
20. देवर (Husband's younger brother)
21. नन्द (Husband's younger sister)
22. बुहारी (Brother's wife or son's wife)
23. छोरा (Son)
24. छोरी (Daughter)

25. जुवाइँ (In the Nepali community, the term 'Juwai' is highly respectful and is used to refer to the husband of one's daughter, younger sister, or nieces. Specifically, it is addressed as 'Chhori-Juwai', 'Bahini Juwai', or 'Bhanje-Juwai'.
26. बेउला (Bridegroom)
27. बेउली (Bride)
28. जन्ती (The people who go with the bridegroom to bring the bride or the wedding party)
29. लोकन्ते (The special friend of the bridegroom on the wedding day)
30. लमी (The wedding coordinator)
31. पुरोहित ( Priest)
33. लास ( Dead body)
34. मलामी (pallbearers- i.e. Pallbearers are the individuals who carry or escort the casket or coffin at a funeral venue.)
35. मित (Extremely close friend, despite some formalities in the presence of others. Example- Krishna and Sudama were मित)
36. मितिनी ( wife of मित)
37. सोल्टा- ("In Nepali culture, 'सोल्टा' is a term used within families or closed circle to refer to a male friend who is being considered as a potential husband by a girl. Its feminine counterpart is 'सोल्टी'."
38. कान्छा: youngest male member of the family (Please see the Note No.5)
39. कान्छी: youngest female member of the family (Please see the Note No.6)
40. बहादुर: wrongly used word to address a Nepali male (Please see the Note No.7)

***\* It is advised to use these terms in sentences from the learner's end to memorize them.***

Note:

1. In Hindi, **Grandfather** and **Grandmother** have two different terms: **Dada-Dadi** for paternal grandparents and **Nana-Nani** for maternal grandparents. In Nepali, however, only **Hajurbaa** and **Hajuaamma** are used for both paternal and maternal grandparents.
2. It is advisable for L2 learners that if you want to address an unknown Nepali male who is senior to you, you may call him **Dai**, and for females, you may use **Didi**. If they appear very junior to you, you may use **Bhai** for males and **Bahini** for females.
3. "For male teachers, 'Sir' is mostly used, and for female teachers, 'Guruma' will be fine. Even wife of male teachers can also be called 'Guruma' instead of 'Madam'."

4. In Nepali tradition for junior also तपाईं (Tapai) pronoun ( high Honorific) is used instead of Timi. The L2 learners should be aware when address any new Nepali people.
5. कान्छा (Kanchha) or कोन्छो (Kanchho): This term is used within family members or within a village where close circles exist. The कान्छा Kanchha word refers to the youngest member of the family, and it is a term of endearment within the family. However, if कान्छा (Kanchha) is used by someone outside the family, it can be seen as disrespectful. Therefore, for non-Nepali speakers, it is advisable to use दाइ (Dai) or भाइ (Bhai) instead of कान्छा (Kanchha)
6. कान्छी (Kanchhi): The word 'Kanchhi' or pronoun should not be used by non-Nepali speakers to address a Nepali lady. This term is reserved for use within family members or within a village, as it carries cultural significance. If 'Kanchhi' is used to address a lady by someone outside her family or community, she may feel disrespected, dishonored, and unhappy. Instead of using 'Kanchhi', it is better to address her as 'Didi' or 'Bahini'. When 'Didi' or 'Bahini' is used, she feels respected and dignified."
7. बहादुर (Bahadur): Although 'Bahadur' signifies bravery, no Nepali male would prefer to be addressed as 'Bahadur' heartly. In fact, 'Bahadur' may be someone's middle name. This term is inappropriate for non-Nepali speakers; even within the Nepali community, it is not used to address anyone. Hence, it is preferable to address someone as दाइ (Dai) or भाइ (Bhai), or by their first name (once known), rather than using 'Bahadur'. "Only certain marginalized sections may endure this form of address because they may not be able to voice their objections or protests
8. It is assumed that when non-Nepali speakers use the terms 'Kanchha', 'Kanchhi', and 'Bahadur', it may be due to their ignorance or lack of awareness of cultural traditions. Therefore, it is advisable to refrain from using these terms to address Nepali-speaking people. If addressed to educated or standard individuals, they may protest against such usage as they perceive it as disrespectful. So, it is better to use the term 'Dai', 'Bhai', or their first name after being acquainted, as it sounds respectful and honorable. In such circumstances, in many places, some unwanted incidents also occur that undermine dignity and respect.