

Selected Individual Responses: Tengki_MM1

Interview carried out on 20 June, 11 am Tengki VDC ward no. 3, Manang, Nepal
Audio recording with Marantz PMD660 and Audio-Technica omnidirectional stereo hand-held microphone

General and Personal Information

1. What is your name?
Bhujung Gurung.
2. What is your age?
55
3. What is your mother-tongue?
Manange.
4. From what clan are you?
Gurung – caste, Lamichhane -Gurung.
5. What languages do you speak now in your regularly daily life?
More Manange, some Nepali.
6. Where were you born and how long did you live there?
Tengki, Manang VDC ward no. 3.
7. Do you live in Kathmandu all year through?
He goes to Pokhara for 3 months.
8. Does your whole immediate family live in Kathmandu?
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9. How frequently do you return to your village?
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10. How long do you stay in village?
9 months.
11. How often do you travel outside of your village?
Sometimes.
12. Where do you typically go to, or for what purpose?
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13. Which months do you travel in, usually?
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14. Are your parents living now?
Not alive.
15. Where are your parents from? Are their mother-tongue languages the same as yours? If not, what are their mother-tongue languages?
Parents from Tengki Manang.
16. Do you have siblings? Are you the eldest, or the youngest, or are you in the middle?
3 siblings. He is youngest.
17. When you were a child, what languages did you speak with your siblings?
Manange.
18. When you were a child, what languages did you speak with your friends?
Manange.
19. Are you married, and do you have children?
Married. 3 children (2 sons, 1 daughter).
20. What languages do you speak with your spouse? With your children?
Manange. He uses Nepali with children.
21. Did you receive formal education as a child? In what language? Did you use any other language(s) at school?
No formal education.
22. How many years (what levels) of formal education did you receive, and where?
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23. What is your current occupation? What language(s) do you use at work?
Are these different than the languages you use at home/with family/in domestic environments?
Agriculture, hotel. It depends who they work with in agriculture. Manange with family members, Nepali with outsiders.

Subjective Contemporary

24. In which village in Manang is Manange spoken regularly?
Upper Manang (Seven VDCs).
25. In which village in Manang is Nar-Phu spoken regularly?
Nar and Phu.
26. In which village in Manang is Gurung spoken regularly?
Chame down.

27. In which village in Manang is Gyalsumdo spoken regularly?
Chame, Bagarchhap, Thonce.
28. In which village in Manang is Tibetan spoken regularly?
No Tibetan speakers.
29. In which village in Manang is Nepali spoken regularly?
Chame.
30. In which village in Manang do people speak exactly like you?
Tengki and Manang varieties are similar. Ngawal.
31. In your opinion, in which villages is your own mother tongue spoken most purely?
No fixed opinion.
32. In which village in Manang do people speak just a little bit differently from you?
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33. If somebody wants to learn your mother tongue, which village would be the best location for them to learn?
Wherever.
34. If you meet someone from Nar village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands some.
35. If you meet someone from Phu village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands some.
36. If you meet someone from Manang village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
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37. If you meet someone from Braga village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
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38. If you meet someone from Ngawal village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
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39. If you meet someone from Ghyaru village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
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40. If you meet someone from Khangsar village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?

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41. If you meet someone from Pisang village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?

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42. If you meet someone from Chame village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands little.

43. If you meet someone from Tal village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands some.

44. If you meet someone from Nace village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands some.

45. If you meet someone from Thancowk village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands some.

46. If you meet someone from Otargaun village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands some.

47. If you meet someone from Thonce village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands little.

48. If you meet someone from Tace village for the first time and s/he speaks his/her own mother tongue, how well do you understand him/her?
Understands some.

49. In addition to your own mother tongue, which of these local and national/international languages can you speak and how well?

Fluently: Nepali

Very well:

Somewhat:

A few words: Nar-Phu, Gurung, English, Gyalsumdo

50. In addition to your mother tongue, which language do you speak with other people who also speak your mother tongue?

Only Manange.

51. Currently in almost all Manang schools, teaching languages is Nepali. Would the use of (Manang, Nar-Phu, Gurung, Gyalsumdo) in your local school help or hurt children?

It will hurt.

52. Should local languages be an optional or compulsory subject?

Compulsory.

53. If you want to get ahead financially, how useful is language (Manange, Nar-Phu, Gurung, Gyalsumdo, Tibetan, Nepali, English)

It may be useful to some degree.

54. In your opinion, these local languages (Manange, Gurung, Nar-Phu, Gyalsumdo, Tibetan, Nepali, English) will still have children learners?

They may stop speaking.

55. What can, or should, people do to keep (Manange, Nar-Phu, Gurung, Gyalsumdo) spoken?

No fixed idea. If it is taught, it will pass to young generations.

56. (Manange, Gurung, Nar-Phu, Gyalsumdo, Tibetan, Nepali, English) is important for education

Strongly agree.

57. (Manange, Gurung, Nar-Phu, Gyalsumdo, Tibetan, Nepali, English) is important for your culture

Strongly agree.

58. Should Nepal have only one language for formal use?

It will be useful if it can be used in offices. But there are practical problems.

59. Should children in your community be made (to force) to learn local language?

Strongly agree.

60. Children should be able to decide which language they want to learn

Disagree.

61. How do you feel about these questions?

Good.

62. In your opinion, is there only one language throughout all of Manang District, or are there several languages in Manang?

Gyalsumdo is different. Others have many similarities.