

**EXPRESSING LIKES AND DISLIKES IN ENGLISH AND MAITHILI: A
COMPARATIVE STUDY**

**A Thesis Submitted to
the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts in English**

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Letter of Recommendation

The thesis entitled “**Expressing Likes and Dislikes in English and Maithili: A Comparative Study**” has been prepared under my supervision by **Mr. Firoj Aalam**. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries useful information of expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili languages. He carried out the research from September 2010 to July 2011. I recommend this thesis for evaluation to the research committee.

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Abstract

This thesis entitled “Expressing Likes and Dislikes in English and Maithili: A Comparative Study”. The main objective of the study is to examine the ways of expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili and compare them from functional perspective. The researcher utilized both primary and secondary sources of data.

The first chapter is introductory in nature. It includes general background and a brief description of the Maithili language, statement of problem, objectives of the study, research methodology, review of literature, limitations of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the study of expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili. It consists of the form of expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili, with various examples and interpretations, degrees of expression while expressing likes and dislikes and the form of degree while expressing dislikes by Maithili native speakers.

The third chapter has presented the expressions of likes and dislikes in English. This chapter deals with the form of expressing likes and dislikes in English, the form of degrees when expressing likes, the form of degrees when expressing dislikes, and the placement of like and dislike verbs.

The fourth chapter which is main focal point of this thesis shows some similarities and differences in English and Maithili languages in terms of expressing likes and dislikes. This chapter deals with the similarities of expressing likes in English and Maithili, the similarities of expressing dislikes in English and Maithili in terms of semantic level, the common expressions both in English and Maithili, and dissimilarities between English and Maithili in terms of expressing likes and dislikes.

The fifth chapter includes some pedagogical implication and chapter six deals with the summary and conclusion of the whole dissertation which are found during the study.

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CHAPTER 1

1. Introduction

1.1 General background

The present study is an attempt to compare likes and dislikes in English and Maithili and presents its pedagogical implications.

Nepal is a multiracial, multilingual, multicultural and multiregional country. It is rich in its linguistic diversity. The four great language family namely, Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic/ Munda also include one possibly linguistic isolate. According to Ethnologue (2009), there are about 127 living languages and dialects of four different genetic stocks spoken within the country. The latest official census of 2001 records the numbers of speakers for 92 languages and also allows an additional category of 'other unknown languages' with close to half million speakers. However, there is no reliable estimate of the actual number of languages spoken within the country. The current estimate of many linguists of Nepal is that there are at least 130 languages in Nepal.

These ethnic nationalities have their own unique languages, religion, tradition culture as well as value of life. Thus, this small nation possesses cultural and linguistic diversity. Most of the languages are found to have only the spoken form. According to census 2001, there are ninety two languages in existence in Nepal and nearly 50% people speak Nepal, as their mother tongue.

Maithili is the second largest language spoken in Nepal. Maithili is an Indic language belonging to the group of the modern Prakrit Vernaculars. The Maithili language is spoken in two adjoining South Asian countries Nepal and India. It is spoken by a total of about 30 million people in the eastern and northern regions of the Bihar state of the north India and south eastern plains of Nepalese Terai. In the past, Maithili was regarded either as a dialect of Bengali, or of Eastern Hindi or as one of the three dialects of a spurious language called

Bihari as classified in Linguistic Survey of India (1983). But this name Bihari of an imaginary language seems to have been given by Grierson of the state of Bihar in India justifies the existence of a Bihari language- in the same way perhaps as Gujarati in Gujarat, Panjabi in Panjab, Bengali in Bengal or for that matter, Nepal has Nepali..Maithili is the second most widely spoken language in Nepal, and it is regarded as the 16th largest language of India according to the International P.E.N. (Poets, Essayists and Novelists). It has 40th position in the world's languages (Jha: 1974). Demographically, Maithili is the mother tongue of 12.4 percentages of the total population and figures second in terms of the number of speakers next only to Nepali. Maithili is the second most widely used language as it is spoken by 2,797,582 people sheltering in south eastern plains known as the Terai. There are about 9 districts namely, Morang, Sunsari, Udaypur, Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rauthat where Maithili is in vogue.

1.2 Statement of problem

Till now, no attempt has been made to compare likes and dislikes in English and Maithili languages. The main problem of the study is to examine the ways of expressing likes and dislikes and compare them from functional perspective. The way of expressing likes and dislikes in English differs from the ways of expressing them in Maithili. This study will focus on the following questions related to the study:

- a. What are the ways of expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili languages?
- b. What are the similarities and differences on the ways of expressing likes and dislikes in both languages?
- c. What are the implications of the comparative study of expressing likes and dislikes.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the ways of expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili, from comparative perspective. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- a. To examine the way of expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili.
- b. To examine expressing likes and dislikes in English languages.
- c. To examine the ways of comparative study of expressing likes and dislikes in both languages.

1.4 Limitations of the study

The main concern of the present study is to focus on expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili. The elements of language except expressing likes and dislikes are not considered with large extent. It ignores the religious social variation in the words, phrases, and sentences. The study is based only upon the standard written and spoken language.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study attempts to present the analysis of likes and dislikes in English and Maithili from comparative perspective. The study is of great significance from different point of view. There are only a few researches carried out in the Maithili language in the Central Department of English, so this work is a valuable work for the department itself. This study will be significant for the interested researchers on the Maithili language. This research will be beneficial for those who prepare English texts books and teachers guide as a second language. Similarly, this research will also be significant for the Maithili native speakers, language planners, syllabus designers, text book writers, linguists and the persons who are involved in this field directly or indirectly. The researcher hopes that this study will have global significance in the field of language and linguistics.

1.6 Review of Literature

No attempt has yet been made to examine the comparative study of likes and dislikes in English and Maithili languages but there has been studied causative, passive, S-V agreement, relativization, case markers, reflexive, and reciprocal. Several scholars have contributed on various topics of English and Maithili, but likes and dislikes have not been dealt properly yet. The view of related language or literature up to this period can be summarized as follow:

Jha's (1958) publication "*The Formation of Maithili Language*" is the most exhaustive diachronic description of Maithili. In it he has undertaken to trace the history of Maithili from the old Indo-Aryan (OIA) period and has laboured assiduously to assign Sanskrit etymologies to practically all forms of Maithili. This is a descriptive grammar of the Maithili language.

Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) in the "*University Grammar of English*", presents some of the information on likes and dislikes in English.

Jha (1979) in his publication, "*Maithili Vyakaran Aur Rachana (Maithili, Grammar and Composition)*" talks about the various grammatical aspects of the Maithili language. But this one is not sufficient enough for this thesis because he has not mentioned about expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili. He has talked nothing about it but just given some examples of it.

Yadav (1990) in his book "*A Reference Grammar of Maithili*" describes the rules and various grammatical aspects of the Maithili language. He describes the case, number, honorific, gender markers, preposition etc in the Maithili, language. He has also talked on phonology nominal, pronominal, adjectives, verbs, and sentence types of the Maithili language. Though this grammar is supposed to be a standard grammar, it is not so. The researcher, in course of this research, found some of the drawbacks in it. He doesn't talk

about the expressing likes and dislikes. However, this grammar helped a lot to discuss expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili which is a great help for this dissertation.

Malangia, Yadava, Premarshi and Thakur (2051 BS) “*Maithili: Grade Nine*” prescribed by the Curriculum Development Centre, Government of Nepal, Ministry of Education is also very useful book for this dissertation. In addition, this book also discusses various aspects of Grammar in Maithili language.

Sah (2000) carried out a research on “*A comparative study of S-V agreement in English and Maithili languages*”. The objective of this study was to find out the similarities and differences between Maithili and English S-V agreement system. He found that Maithili verbs take agreement according to the honorific status of the persons.

Mukhiya (2001), in his M.Ed. dissertation entitled “*Passivization systems between English and Maithili: a comparative study*” aimed to analyze the Maithili passivization system. He found that the passivezation system between English and Maithili are different in almost all grammatical aspects.

Karn (2004) carried out a research on “*A comparative study of cases in Maithili and English*”. The objective of the study was to identify and analyze cases in Maithili. He found that nominative, instrumental, ablative, locative and dative cases are common in both languages.

Thakur (2005) carried out a research on “*Relativization in English and Maithili: a comparative study*”. He found that the Maithili language has four types of relative clauses regarding the position of the relative clause with respect to the head: post-nominal, pre-nominal, internally headed and headless. He also found that correlative construction is commonly found in Maithili relativization.

Sharma (2007) has carried out a research entitled “*Sentence types in English and Maithili: A comparative study*” for his M.A. thesis. The main objectives of this work were to determine

sentence types of English and Maithili and to find out the similarities and differences between these two languages in terms of sentence types.

1.7 Research methodology

In order to accomplish the intended goals the researcher has used both primary and secondary sources of data.

1.7.1 Primary Sources of data

Primary sources of data were achieved by the researcher through the questionnaire distributed to the native speakers of the English and the Maithili languages. Regarding the primary sources of data, the researcher has used responses based on the pre-prepared questionnaire for likes and dislikes in Maithili, collected from 50 Maithili mother tongue speakers from the four districts of Maithili speaking zone: Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, and Sarlahi. The informants are the native speaker of Maithili from different age, sex and educational background.

1.7.2 Secondary sources of data

For the secondary sources of data the researcher has consulted different published books, journals, articles and papers. To analyze likes and dislikes in English he has consulted Shrestha “*Foundations of English Grammar and Composition and Pronunciation*” (2062 BS). , Circe-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman “*The Grammar Book: an ESL EFL Teacher’s Course*” (1999), Doff, Jones and Mitchell “*Meanings into Words*” (1997), Sinha “*Current English Grammar and Usage with Composition*” (2002), Murphy “*Intermediate English Grammar*” (1994), and Swan “*Practical English Usage*” (2009).

1.7.3 Process of data collection

To discuss about the tools for data collection the researcher has developed a set of questionnaire with the help of the suggestion provided by the intellectual scholars for the data collection in order to analyze expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili and to prove the fact

given by the scholarly grammarians. But English data are analyzed completely on the basis of the secondary sources of data.

The researcher himself visited the field twice to collect the data on likes and dislikes in Maithili. The researcher has prepared a set of questionnaire and visited Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari and Saptari districts, established good relationship with Maithili speakers. He informed them about the objectives of this research and its significance. Then he gave them a set of questionnaire to each of them according to his schedule to fill it up and then, it has been collected for analysis.

Besides, this research has also used the method of comparison and contrast which discovered the major similarities and difference of English and the Maithili language regarding expressing likes and dislikes which are major objectives of the study. In addition, the methodologies like analysis, exposition, definition and other including the suggestions and guidelines of the respected lecturers, professors and the senior students are also included.

1.7.4 Sampling procedure

All the Maithili native speakers are the population of this study. Regarding the sampling procedure, the researcher has used stratified random sampling. He has selected 60 native speakers of the Maithili language from 4 different districts of Maithili speaking zone: Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari and Sarlahil. He has chosen 15 native speakers of Maithili from each district of different age, sex and educational background.

Population studies

Districts	People
Siraha	15
Dhanusha	15
Mahotari	15
Saptari	15
Total:	60

1.8 Organization of the study

The present study is organized into six chapters. Chapter 1 presents the general background of the language, statement of problems, objectives of the study, review of the literature, significance of the study, limitations of the study and research methodology. Chapter 2 deals with the presentation of the expressions of likes and dislikes in Maithili. Chapter 3 presents the expressions on likes and dislikes in the English language. Similarly chapter 4 deals with comparative analysis of expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili languages. Chapter 5 presents the pedagogical implications of the study and chapter 6 presents summary and conclusion of the study. The organization of the study can be show as:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili

Chapter 3: Expressing likes and dislikes in English

Chapter 4: Comparative analysis of Expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili

Chapter 5: Pedagogical implications

Chapter 6: Summary and conclusion

CHAPTER 2

Expressing Likes and Dislikes in Maithili

2. Outline

This chapter deals with the process of expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili. It consists of three sections. In section 2.1, the researcher presents the form of expressing likes and dislikes with various examples and interpretations. In the section 2.2, he discusses about degree of expression while expressing their likes. Similarly section 2.3 deals with the form of degree while expressing dislikes by Maithili native speakers.

2.1 Expressing likes and dislikes in Maithili

Maithili native speakers use adjectives while expressing likes and dislikes.

a. hamar pasand paraiya.

(I like it.)

b. hamar nik lagaiya.

(I love it.)

c. hamar bahut sundar lagaiya.

(I am crazy about it.)

d. hamar nainik lagaiya.

(I don't like it.)

e. i film hamar bekar lagaiya.

(I don't like this film.)

From the above examples, it is clear that Maithili native speakers use different forms of expressions to express likes and dislikes as they use pasand, nik, bahut sundar for likes and nainik and bekar for dislikes.

Maithili native speakers use more common expressions to express their likes and dislikes but they also use least common expressions to express their likes and dislikes.

- a. hamar bhorak ghumai mon paraiya
(I like walking in the morning.)
- b. hamar bhorak ghumai pasand paraiya.
(I like walking in the morning.)
- c. hamar bhorak ghumai nik lagaiya.
(I like walking in the morning.)
- d. nainik lagaiya.
(I don't like it.)
- e. bahut sundar lagaiya.
(I like it.)
- f. hamar ta heran kadela.
(I detest it.)

The above examples show that in the Maithili language to express likes and dislikes native speakers of Maithili use most common expressions as in the examples (a), (b) and (c): mon paraiyaa, pasand paraiyaa, and nik lagaiyaa respectively are the examples of common expressions, but in the examples (d), (e) and (f) they use least common expressions.

In some situations Maithili native speakers use two patterns for the same meaning to express likes and dislikes.

For examples:

- a. hamar Maithili sanskriti mon paraiya.
(I like Maithili culture.)
- b. hamar Maithil sanskriti pasand paraiya.
(I like Maithili culture.)
- a. hamar bhorake ghumai nik lagaiya.

(I love walking in the morning.)

b. hamar bhorake ghumai mon paraiya.

(I love walking in the morning.)

Maithili speakers use less ambiguous sentence to express likes and dislikes. For examples,

a. He makes me sick.

(hamar ta heran kadela.)

b. I can not stand the sound of your voice.

(hamar naip asand paraiya)

In some situations, Maithili, speakers use neutral form of expressions to express their likes and dislikes.

a. hamar Adhunik pahiran nike lagaiya.

(I don't mind wearing a modern dress.)

b. hamar bhat thike lagaiya.

(I am not fond of rice.)

2.2 Degrees of expressing likes

Expressing likes, native speakers of Maithili use the degree of expression to express pleasure or satisfaction. To express likes, the Maithili native speakers use the highest, higher and normal degrees of expression while expressing pleasure or satisfaction.

2.2.1 Highest degree of expressing likes

Maithili native speakers use the superlative marker *bahut* to show the highest degree of expressing likes. For example,

a. hamar bhorake ghumai bahut nik lagaiya.

(I am crazy about walking in the morning.)

b. shyama ke lasun bahut mon paraichhai.

(Shyam adores garlic.)

c.rama ke Adhunik Sangit bahut pasand chaik.

(Ram enjoys modern music.)

From above examples, it is clear that Maithili native speakers use the highest degrees of pleasure by using the superlative marker *bahut*.

2.2.2 Higher degree of expressing likes

This is the medium degree of expressing likes, pleasure, and satisfaction. Higher degree of expressing like in Maithili is expressed by using the adjectives such as *nik*, *sundar* etc.

a.hamar s striya sangit mon paraiya.

(I love classical music)

b. hamr chhota paribar nik lagaiya.

(I admire small family.)

c.unka dhunik pahiran sundar lagichhai.

(S/he is fond of modern dressing.)

From above examples, we can say that in the Maithili language, Maithili native speakers use higher degree of expressions to express their likes.

2.2.3 Normal form of expressing likes

Normal form of expressing like by native Maithili speakers.

- a. hamar mon paraiya.

(I like it.)

- b. nike lagaiya.

(I don't mind.)

- c. okar bajnai hamra thike lagaiya.

(I like his speaking.)

2.3 Degrees of expressing dislikes

Likewise expressing likes, Maithili native speakers also use the degree of expression while expressing their dislikes or dissatisfaction. They also use the highest, higher, and common degrees of expressions for dislikes to show their dissatisfactions, dislikes and displeasures.

2.3.1 Highest degrees of expressing dislikes

Highest degrees of expressing dislikes in Maithili are marked by the words *sh phenai*, *ekadame*, *heran* and so on. We can make it clear from the following examples.

- a. hamar raudme baisnai saphenai nik lagaiya.

(I loath sun bathing.)

- b. hamar bhorake ghumai ekadame nainik lagaiya.

(I hate walking in the morning.)

- c. hamar ta heran kadela.

(He makes me sick.)

From the above examples, it can be concluded that Maithili native speakers show the total displeasure or dissatisfaction towards somebody or something using highest degree of dislikes.

2.3.2. Higher degree of expressing dislikes

A higher degree of displeasure or dislikes is expressed in Maithili by using the negative marker *nai* to show the dislikes. For example,

- a. hamar nainik lagaiya.
(I can't stand on dancing.)
- b. shila ke nach nai pasand paraichhai.
(Going to disco is boring for Cilla.)
- c. hamara am naipasand aicha.
(I am not fond of mango.)

The above examples are expressions of dislikes or displeasure of somebody but not totally dissatisfaction for somebody.

2.3.3 Common expression of dislikes

Common expression of dislikes can also be shown by using the negative marker *nai* and other adjectives to show dislikes. The native speakers of the Maithili language use this type of expressions while they show displeasure or dissatisfaction. For example,

- a. hamar Adhunik Pahiran pasand naichhai.
(I don't like modern dressing.)
- b. nainik lagaiya.
(I don't mind.)
- c. I kapda kharab lagaiya.
(I don't like this dress.)
- d. okar chail hamra khatam lagaiya.
(I don't like his manner.)

The above examples show that the Maithili native speakers express common expressions of dislikes by using adjectives of dislikes and/or negative markers.

2.4 Summary

In this chapter the researcher has presented the process of expressing likes and dislikes in the Maithili language. He has also presented the form of expressing likes and dislikes, with various examples and interpretations, degree of expressing their likes, form of degree while expressing dislikes by Maithili native speakers.

CHAPTER 3

Expressing Likes and Dislikes in English

3. Outline

This chapter deals with the process of expressing likes and dislikes in English. It consists of four sections. In section 3.1, the researcher presents the form of expressing likes and dislikes in English with various examples and interpretations. In the section 3.2, he discusses the form of degrees when expressing likes with examples and analysis. In the section 3.3, he discusses about the form of degrees while expressing dislikes and in the last section 3.4, he discusses about the placement of like and dislike verb.

3.1 Gerund forms

Gerund is a noun derived from a verb ending in “-ing” and having the force of a noun and a verb. So, it is known as a verbal noun. For example,

- a. He is fond of swimming.
- b. I love eating vegetables.
- c. I love people inviting me to parties.
- d. I hate people tickling me.

In above examples, swimming, eating, inviting, and tickling are gerunds.

The Gerund [of a transitive verb] has the following forms:

<u>Form</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
Present or continuous	- inviting	-being invited
Perfect	-having invited	- having been invited

3.1.1 Gerund and infinitive in terms of likes and dislikes.

“Both the Gerund and the infinitive are used as verbal nouns i.e. they have the form of a noun and a verb. They have the same places in sentences. In many cases either of them can be used with the same meaning”(Shreastha 166).

For example:

- a. She loves to eat.

She loves eating.

- b. I hate to drink.

I hate drinking.

- c. He enjoys to read.

He enjoys reading.

The Gerund can be used in the following ways:

- a. As complement of a verb: My hobby is singing.
- b. After prepositions: I am fond of singing.
- c. After certain verbs: I love singing.

The Gerund is used after the following expressions:

Don't mind It's no good

Can't help It's no use

Can't stand It's no worth

For example:

- a. I don't mind talking to him.
- b. Would you mind closing the door?
- c. It is no good inviting him.
- d. I can't help joking with my friends.

The uses of gerund/ infinitive after hate/ like love/prefer:

“The gerunds are used after the above verbs when tense is in present or past. But, the infinitives are used in conditional” (Shreastha 167).

Present and past

conditional

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. I hate drinking wine. | I hate to drink wine. |
| b. I like writing novel. | I would like to write. |
| c. She likes reading novels. | She liked reading novels. |

3.1.2 Active and passive gerund form:

- a. I enjoy swimming.
- b. I'm fond of going to opera.
- c. I love people inviting me to parties.
- d. I love being invited to parties.
- e. She doesn't like having her hair pulled.
- f. I hate people ticking me.
- g. I don't mind being tickled.
- h. I love people admiring my clothes.
- i. I like having my clothes admired too.

“English speakers use the degree of expression to express their likes or pleasure or satisfaction and dislikes or displeasure or dissatisfaction. To express their likes and dislikes, they use highest, higher or common degree of expressions”(Doff, Jones and Mitchell 40-43)

3.1.3 Using ‘prefer’

Which do you prefer, eating at home, or eating in a restaurant?

A: I prefer eating in restaurant.

B: I prefer eating to restaurant to eating at home.

A: Which do you prefer: driving a car yourself or being a passenger?

B: I enjoy driving, especially on long empty roads where I can go nice and fast.

A: But I'm not very fond of sitting in traffic jams waiting for lights to change, and things like that.

B: I suppose I don't mind being a passenger, but only if I'm sure that the other person really can drive properly.

3.1.4 'Like doing' and 'like to do'

English speakers also express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction using form like + v-ing or like + to + V.

I like eating

- a. I like to have a good breakfast in the morning.
- b. I like going to cinema.
- c. I like to keep busy on Sunday.
- d. I like taking spicy food.
- e. I like to go for a walk before lunch.
- f. I like to do all my washing.

3.1.5 Like and dislike as verb

"Like is not usually used in progressive forms" (Swan 304).

For example,

- a. What do you think of the soup?

I like it.

(Not. ~~I'm liking it.~~)

- b. What does John think of horror films?

John likes watching horror films.

(But, not ~~John is liking watching horror films.~~)

"Like cannot normally be used without an object" (Swan 304).

For example,

- a. How do you feel about ballet?

I like it/Ballet.

(Not . . . ~~I like.~~)

- b. What do you think of the chicken curry?

I like it.

(Not . . . ~~I like.~~)

“But in some exceptions we can use ‘like’ without an object” (Swan 304).

For example,

- a. Can I you go now?
b. If you like.
c. You can sit wherever you like.

We can use very much with like, but not very alone. For example,

- a. I very much like ice cream. (Not ~~I very like ice cream.~~)

Very much does not come between like and its object. For example,

- a. I like you and your sister very much. Or I very much like you and your sister.
(Not ~~I like very much you and your sister.~~)

“To talk about enjoying activities in general, we can use like . . . ing (especially in British English) or like + infinitive. Similarly to talk about enjoying something on one occasion, we use like . . . ‘ing” (Swan 305).

For example,

- a. I really like walking/ to walk in the woods.
b. Children always like listening/ to listen to stories.
c. I really liked working with him on his boat last week.

Like + object+ verb is possible in the English language. For example,

- a. I don't like people phoning/ to phone me in the middle of the night.

“Similarly, we can use like+ infinitive to talk about choices and habits” (Swan 305).

For example,

- a. I like to do the shopping early on Saturday morning.
- b. When I'm pouring tea I like to put the milk in first.
- c. I didn't like to disturb you at home.

“We use would like + infinitive as a polite way of saying ‘want’ especially in requests and offers” (Swan 306).

For example,

- a. I would like two kilos of tomatoes, please.
- b. Would like to dance? (Not, Would you like dancing?)

“Similarly, polite requests often begin if you would like; the following clause is sometimes dropped” (Swan 306).

For example,

- a. If you would like to take a seat, I'll see if Mr. Smithers is free.
- b. If you would like to come this way

“When we offer people a choice, we often use like to mean ‘want’ in subordinate clauses” (Swan 306).

For example,

- a. Can I go now?

If you like. (Not ~~if you like to.~~)

- b. You can sit wherever you like.

'Like' and 'dislike' verbs are the common forms of expressions to express likes and dislikes. Most of the English native speakers express their satisfaction and dissatisfaction using likes and dislikes.

3.2 Degrees of expressing likes and dislikes

Like the Maithili language English too has different degrees for expressing likes and dislikes.

3.2.1 Highest degrees of expressing likes

I am crazy about waking in the morning.

- a. Shyam adores garlic.
- b. Ram enjoys old music.

In the above examples, 'like' is expressed by 'crazy', 'adore' and 'enjoy'. These are the different forms of verb 'like', used here to show the totally satisfaction or pleasure toward something or somebody.

3.2.2 Higher degrees of expressing likes

I love classical music.

- a. He is fond of present dressing.
- b. I admire small family.

The above sentences are also the expression of someone's satisfactions. These are not usually used by English speakers.

Generally, English speakers use the common or low degrees of expressions to express their likes.

For example,

- a. I like it.
- b. I don't mind going to disco.

Most of the English people use their common way of expressions to express their likes.

English language speakers also use the degree of expressions to express their dislike or dissatisfaction towards something/somebody. They use highest, higher or general degrees of expressions.

3.2.3 Highest degrees of expressing dislikes

English people use the highest degrees of expressions to express their dislikes.

- a. I loath sunbathing.
- b. I hate walking in the morning
- c. He makes me sick

Here, in the above examples, loath and hate are the superlative forms of dislikes.

These verbal categories show the totally dissatisfaction of the native speakers. These forms of verbs are used only in specific or informal situation.

3.2.4 Higher degrees of expressing dislikes

English people also use the higher digress of expressions to express their dislikes.

- a. I can't stand on dancing.
- b. Going to disco is boring for Shila.
- c. I am not fond of mango.

Here, using above forms of expressions English people express their dissatisfaction.

It is also used in a specific situation.

3.2.5 Common degree of expressions

In the English language, native speakers use the common or general expression to express their dislikes.

- a. I don't like modern dressing.
- b. I don't like rice.

Most of the English people use the common or general form of expressions. These are used in a formal situation.

3.3 Use of like and as

“Like = ‘similar to’, ‘the same as’. Note that you can not use as in this way” (Murphy 116-117):

- a. What a beautiful house! It is like a palace. (Not as a palace)
- b. ‘What does Sandra do?’ ‘She’s a teacher like me’. (Not ‘as me’)
- c. Be careful! The floor has been polished. It’s like walking on ice. (Not as walking).
- d. It is raining again. I hate weather like this. (Not ‘as this’)

In these sentences, like is a preposition as it is followed by a noun (like a palace), a pronoun (like me/like this) or – ing (like walking).

You can also say like (somebody/something) doing something?

- a. What’s that noise?
- b. It sounds like a baby crying.

Sometimes like = For example,

Some sports, like motor racing, can be dangerous. You can also use such as (=for example):

- a. Some sports, such as motor sports, can be dangerous.

We use as (not ‘like’) before a subject + verb.

- a. I didn’t move anything. I left everything as a found it.
- b. They did as they promised. (= they did what they promised.)

Comparative study of like and as in these sentences:

- a. You should have done it like this. (like+ pronoun)
- b. You should have done if as I showed you. (as+ subject+ verb)

We also say as you know/as I said/as she expected/as I thought etc.

- a. As you know, it's Tom's birthday next week. (= You know this already)
- b. Tara failed her driving test; as she expected. (= She expected this before)

That we say as usual/as always:

- a. You are late as usual.

As can also be used as a preposition but its meaning is different from like. Compare:

3.3.1 As

'As' is a conjunction. We use it before a clause, and before an expression beginning with a preposition. For example,

- a. We often drink tea with the meal, as they do in China.
- b. On Friday, as on Tuesday, the meeting will be at 10:30.
- c. In 1939, as in 1914, everybody seemed to want war.

In modern English, like is often used as a conjunction instead of as. This is most common in informal style. For example,

- a. Nobody loves you like I do.
- b. You look exactly like your mother did when she was 20.

In a very formal style, as is sometimes followed by auxiliary verb + subject. For example,

- a. She was a Catholic, as were most of her friends.
- b. He believed, as did all his family, that the king was their supreme lords.

Similarly, some expressions beginning with as are used to introduce facts which are 'common ground' - known to both speaker/writer and listener/reader. Examples are as you know, as we agreed, as you suggested etc. For example,

- a. As you know, next Thursday's meeting has been canceled.
- b. I am sending you the bill for the repairs, as we agreed.

Another use of as is to say what function or role a person or thing has – what jobs people do, what purposes things are used for, what category they belong to, etc. In this case, as is a preposition, used before a noun. For example,

- a. He worked as a researcher for two years. (Not. . . like a researcher.)
- b. Please don't use that knife as a screwdriver.
- c. A crocodile starts life as an egg.

3.3.2 Like

- a. Mary Stone is the assistant manager.
- b. Like the manager (Brenda Casey), she also has to make important decisions. ('Like the manager' = Similar to the manager)
- c. Everyone is ill at home. Our house is like a hospital (it is not really a hospital).

As (preposition) = 'in the position of', 'in the form of' etc.

- a. It few years ago I worked as a bus driver. (Not 'like a bus driver')
- b. We're got a garage but we haven't got a car, so we use the garage as a workshop.

Many English words (for example, 'work' and 'come') can be used as verbs or nouns.

- a. London is all right as a place to visit, but I wouldn't like to live there.
- b. The news of her death came as a great shock.

We say regard . . . as'.

- a. I regard her as my best friend.

3.4 Different usages of likes and dislikes

Subject transitive verb / Direct object gerund

- a. I don't like Rahul/ him playing all the time.
- b. I don't mind girls/ them dancing with boys.
- c. He hates me/ us coming late for lunch.

Traditional grammar demands a noun/pronoun in the possessive form here:

- a. I don't like Rahul's/ his playing all the time.

But there is a new increasing tendency to use the objective case, i.e. a noun as a direct object.

- b. I don't like Rahul playing all the time.

Subject + transitive verb + direct object+ infinitive

Subject transitive verb direct object infinitive

- a. I wish you to raise high in life
- b. I would like them to live for others.
- c. We don't like anyone to know the secret.

In this pattern, object + infinitive is used as a unit like if a noun clause (that clause)

- a. I wish you to raise high in life.
- b. I wish you should raise high in life.

The meaning of the sentence changes when a verb is used without an object.

- a. Mary does not like anyone to know the secret. (Means no one else should know the secret).

In the English language, the word 'like' has a very flexible range of uses, ranging from conventional to non-standard. It can be used as a noun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, particle, conjunction, hedge, interjection and quotative.

3.4.1 As a preposition used in comparisons

Like is one of the words in the English language that can introduce a simile (a stylistic device comparing two dissimilar ideas) as in, "He plays like Okocha". It can also be used in non-simile comparisons such as, "He has a toy *like* hers."

3.4.2 As a conjunction

Like is often used in place of the subordinating conjunction *as*, or *as if*. Examples:

- a. They look *like* they don't want to go to school.

- b. They look as if they don't want to go to school.

Many people became aware of the two options in 1954, when a famous ad campaign for Winston cigarettes introduced the slogan "Winston tastes good- *like* a cigarette should." The slogan was criticized for its usage by prescriptive grammarians the "as" or "as if" construction being considered more proper. Winston countered with another ad, featuring a woman with graying hair in a bun who insists that ought to be "Winston tastes good as a cigarette should" and is shouted down by happy cigarette smokers asking "What do you want -good grammar or good tastes?"

The appropriateness of its usage as a conjunction is still disputed, however. In some circles it is considered a faux pas to use like instead of "as" or "as if" whereas in other circles as sounds stilted.

3.4.3 As a verb

Generally as a verb, *like* refers to a fondness for something or someone. Example:

- a. I like traveling.

Like can be used to express a felling of attraction between two people, weaker than love and distinct from it in important ways. It does not necessarily imply a romantic attraction.

Examples:

- a. Marc likes Denise.
- b. Sarah likes George.
- c. John likes Mary.
- d. I like John to be a friend of mine.

Some communities apply a “dislike” option (as opposed to “like”), some even make possible to withdraw one’s “like”. Latter action is called “unlike”. Examples:

- a. You like this.
- b. You and 17 other persons like this.
- c. John Doe like your link.

The word can also be redoubled (often in a more juvenile sense) to indicate a more romantic interest, often with increased stress on the first ‘like’. The functional basis for this repetition is a heavy emphasis on the root meaning of ‘like’, which is ‘to favor’. For example,

- a. I know you like Sam, but do you *like* like her?

3.4.4 In slang and colloquial speech

The word like has developed several non-traditional uses in formal speech. These uses of like are commonly associated with valley girls in pop culture, as made famous through the song “valley girl” by Frank Zappa, released ‘in 1982, and the same name, released in the following year. The stereotyped “valley girl” language is an exaggeration of the variants of California English spoken by younger generations.

However, non- traditional usage of the word has been around at least since the 1950s, introduced through beat and jazz culture. The beatnik character maynard G. krebs (Bobdenver) in the popular Dobie Gilles TV series of 1959-1963 brought the expression to prominence. A very early use of this locution can be seen in a New Yorker cartoon of 15 september 1928, in which two young ladies are discussing a man’s workplace: “What’s he got – an awfice?” “No he’s got like a loft.”

The world finds similar use in Scooby doo (which originated in 1969): Shaggy: “Like, let’s get out of here, Scoob!”

The top cat TV cartoon series from 1961-62 often used the word in a similar way to the above Scooby Doo quote, as quoted by the jazz beatnik type characters. It's shown in the 1962 Top Cat Annual several times too, e.g., "Like, that Mr Gaff is a real grouch".

It is also used in the 1962 novel A Clockwork Orange by the narrator as part of his teenage slang. "I, like, didn't say anything."

Such uses of the word like can now be found everywhere English is spoken, particularly by young, native English speakers.

3.4.5 As an adverb

Like can be used as an adverb meaning "nearly" or to indicate that the phrase in which it appears is to be taken metaphorically or as a hyperbole. For example,

- a. I like, died!
- b. They, like, hate you!
- c. He was, like, really mad!

Like also has an adverbial use in the construction be+ like+ to infinitive, meaning "be likely to be ready to be on the verge of." For example,

- a. He was like to go back next time.
- b. He was like to go mad.

As the following attest, this construction has a long history in the English language.

- a. But Clarence had slumped to his knees before I had half finished, and he was like to go out of his mind with fright.
- b. He saw he was like to leave such an heir.
- c. He was like to lose his life in the one [battle] and his liberaty in the other but there was none of his money at stake in either.
- d. He was in some fear that if he could not bring about the King's desires he was like to lose his favour.

3.4.6 As a quotative

Like is sometimes used as a quotative to introduce a quotation or impersonation. In this usage, like functions in conjunction with a verb, generally be (but also say, think, etc.), as in the following examples:

- a. He was like, “I’ll be there in five minutes.”
- b. She was like, “you need to leave the room right now!”

Like can also be used to paraphrase an implicitly unspoken idea or sentiment:

- a. I was like, “who do they think they are?”

It is also sometimes used to introduce non-verbal mimetic performances, e.g., facial expressions, hand gestures, body movement, as well as sound and noises. For example,

- a. I was like [speaker rolls eyes].
- b. The car was like, “vroom!”

3.4.7 As a hedge

Like can also be used to indicate that the following phrase will be an approximation or exaggeration, or that the following words may not be quite right, but are close enough. This usage is associated with informal registers and non-standard dialects. For examples,

- a. I have like no money.
- b. The restaurant is only like five miles from here.

3.4.8 As a discourse particle or interjection

Like can also be used in much the same way as “um” as a discourse particle. It has become a trend among North American teenagers to use the word “like” in this way.

- a. I, like, don’t know what to do.

It is also becoming more often used (Northern England and Hiberno-English in particular) at the end of a sentence, as an alternative to *you know*. Note that this construction implies a desire to remain calm and defuse tension. For example,

- a. I didn't say anything, like.
- b. Just be cool, like.

Use of "like" as a filler is a fairly old practice in Welsh English. In Scotland, it was used at least as early as 19th century, e.g. in R L Stevenson's 1886 novel *Kidnapped*:

- a. What'll like be your business, mannie?
- b. 'What's like wrong with him?' said she at last.

3.5 Summary

In this chapter the researcher has presented the process of expressing likes and dislikes in English. He has presented the form of expressing likes and dislikes in English with various examples and interpretations. He has discussed the form of degrees when expressing likes with examples and analysis, the form of degrees while expressing dislikes and the placement of like and dislike verbs.

CHAPTER 4

Comparative Analysis: Likes and Dislikes

4. Outline

Chapter 4 deals with the differences and similarities between expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili languages. It consists of four sections. Section 4.1 presents the similarities of expressing likes in English and Maithili. In section 4.2, the researcher presents the similarities expressing dislikes in English and Maithili in terms of semantic level. In section 4.3, he presents the common expression both in English and Maithili. Similarly, section 4.4 deals with the dissimilarities between English and Maithili in terms of expressing likes and dislikes.

4.1 Similarities of expressing likes between English and Maithili

Expressing likes in English and Maithili in terms of semantic level, we can imagine the speakers feeling of somebody/something in both the languages.

4.1.1 Highest degrees of expressing likes

The following examples show the highest degrees of likes in English and Maithili respectively.

- a. I am crazy about walking in the morning
(hamar bhorake ghumai bahut n k lagaiya.)
- b. Shayam adores garlic.
(shyama ke lasun bahut mon paraichhai.)
- c. Ram likes classical music.
(uama ke satriya sangit bahut pasand aicha.)
(Source: Field visit of the researcher, 2011).

From above examples, the speaker has used highest degrees of their likes and dislikes or about their habits in both languages.

4.1.2 Higher degrees of expressing likes

The speakers both the languages use the higher degrees of expressions to express their likes or their habits.

- a. I like classical music.

(hamar satriya sangit mon paraiya.)

- b. He is fond of present dressing.

(unka adnun k pahiran sundar lagaichhai.)

- c. I admire small family.

(hamar chhota paribar nik lagaiya.)

From above examples, we can say that the native speaker of English and Maithili languages use the similar form of degrees to express their likes and dislikes.

4.1.3 Common expressions of likes

In both English and Maithili languages, the speakers use the similar expression to express their likes in their own way for examples:

- a. I like it.

(hamar mon paraiya.)

- b. I do not mind going to disco.

(nike lagaiya.)

4.2. Disimilarities between expressing dislikes in English and Maithili

Like expressing likes in English and Maithili, the speakers use similar degrees of expression to express their dissatisfaction or dislikes about somebody or something.

4.2.1 Highest degrees of expressing dislikes

In both languages their native speakers use the highest degrees of expression to express their feelings for example:

- a. I loath sunbathing.

(hamar saphne nai n k lagaiya.)

- b. I hate walking in the morning.

(hamar bhorake ghumai ekadame nainik lagaiya.)

- c. He makes me sick.

(hamar ta heran kadela)

- d. I can't stand on dancing.

(hamar nainik lagaiya.)

From above sentences, the speakers have used the highest degrees of their dissatisfaction towards something. They, in one both sentences, have used similar forms of expression.

4.2.2 Higher degrees of expressing dislikes

In both English and Maithili sentences, the native speakers of both languages also use the similar types of higher degrees of expression to express their displeasure or dissatisfaction about some body or something. For example,

- a. Going to disco is boring for Sheela..

(nai pasand paraichhai.)

- b. I am not fond of mango.

(hamar am naipasand aicha.)

4.2.3 Common expressions of dislikes

In the same way, in both the languages, the native speakers use the normal or common expression to express their dislikes.

- a. I don't like modern dressing.

(hamar adhunik pahiran pasand naichhai.)

4.3 Common expressions in English and Maithili languages

In both the English and Maithili languages the native speakers use the most common expression to express their likes and dislikes. On the contrary, they use least common expression.

4.3.1 The most common expressions by native English speakers.

Table 1 presents the most common expressions of likes and dislikes used by English native speakers in their day to day life.

S.N.	MCE by ELSS
1.	I like it very much.
2.	I like it.
3.	I hate it.
4.	I don't like his behaviour.
5.	I love it.
6.	I dislike having to repeat everything, I say
7.	I love classical music
8.	I don't like it.
9.	I don't love classical music.
10.	He makes me sick.
11.	I detest it.
12.	I can not stand the sound of your voice.
13.	I am fond of tennis.

Table 1: Most common expressions of likes and dislikes by English native speakers.

From the above table it is found that, the exponents such as ‘I like it very much’, ‘I like it’, ‘I don’t like it’ are highly used by the English speakers where as ‘I detest it’, ‘I can not stand’ are least used by the English speakers.

4.3.2 The most common expressions by Maithili native speakers.

Table 2 presents the most common expressions of likes and dislikes used by Maithili native speakers in their daily life.

S.N.	MCE by MLSS .
1.	hamar pasand paraiya.
2.	hamar bahut pasand paraiya.
3.	hamar saphenai pasand paraiya.
4.	hamar pasand aicha.
5.	hamar bahut pasand aicha.
6.	hamar ekdame nainik lagaiya.
7.	hamar naipasand aicha.
8.	hamar mon paraiya.
9.	bahut mon paraiya.
10.	nainik lagaiya.
11.	bahut sundar lagaiya.
12.	hamar ta heran kadela.

Table 2: Most common expressions of likes and dislikes by Maithili native speakers.

From the above examples it is clear that the Maithili native speakers also use the most common expression like English speakers but like English speakers they also use least common expressions.

4.4 Dissimilarities between English and Maithili languages

There are no two languages similar in the world. They always vary in one system or the whole system. In the context of expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili both the languages have also some differences on the basis of structure.

4.4.1 Dissimilarities between likes and dislikes in English and Maithili.

English language has S+V+O structure where as Maithili, language has S+O+V structure. English people use S+V+O structure to express their likes and dislikes where as Maithili people use S+O+V structure to express their likes and dislikes. For example,

- a. I love it.
(hamar pasand paraiya.)
- b. I love classical music.
(hamar satriya sangit mon paraiya.)
- c. I like rice.
(hamar bh t pasand aicha.)
- d. I dislike rice.
(hamar bh t nainik lagaiya.)
- e. I hate mango.
(hamar am nai pasand paraiya.)
- f. I adore mango.
(hamar am bahut pasand aicha.)

4.4.2 Comparison of the complexity of likes and dislikes

Maithili native speakers use simple and easier sentence to express the likes and dislikes than the English speakers. For example,

- a. I like it very much.
(hamar bahut pasand paraiya.)
- b. I love classical music.
(hamar satriya sangit mon paraiya.)
- c. I am fond of cricket.
(hamar kriket bahut mon paraiya.)
- d. He makes me sick.
(nai nik lagaiya.)
- e. I detest it.
(hamar ta haran kadela.)

4.4.3 Patterns of expressing likes and dislikes

In some situations, the native speakers of Maithili use two patterns for same meaning to express likes and dislikes in a situation. For example:

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| a. hamar Maithili sanskriti mon paraiya. | } | I like Maithili culture. |
| b. hamar Maithili sankriti pasand paraiya. | | |
| a. hamar bhorake ghumai nik lagaiya. | } | I love walking in the morning. |
| b. hamar bherak ghumai mon paraiya. | | |

Here, in both the examples maithili speakers use two patterns for expressing likes using *mon paraiya* and *nik lagaiya* where as the English speakers use only one for both the sentences of Maithili.

Maithili speakers use less ambiguous sentence to express likes and dislike in comparison to English people. For examples:

a. He makes me sick.

(hamar ta her n kadela.)

b. I can not stand the sound of your voice.

(hamar nai pasand paraiya.)

4.5 Summary

This chapter has presented the differences and similarities between expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili languages. It has presented the similarities of expressing likes in English and Maithili, the similarities expressing dislikes in English and Maithili in terms of semantic level the common expression both in English and Maithili. Similarly, this chapter has also presented dissimilarities between English and Maithili in terms of expressing likes and dislikes.

CHAPTER 5

5. Pedagogical Implications

The researcher has attempted to put forward some pedagogical implications.

Expressing likes and dislikes will be beneficial for teacher, students and learners of English and Maithili to teach and learn them as a second language. The main implications presented by the researcher are as follows:

- a. The teacher should create dialogues that require the expressions of likes and dislikes and perform them in situations.
- b. Make the students know all the exponents of likes and dislike in English and Maithili. After making the students familiar with all the exponents of likes and dislikes in Maithili and English, make the list of all the likes and dislikes of Maithili and English which are functionally similar. Then, find out the exponents of likes and dislikes in English, which have no counterparts in Maithili, and make them learn in different situations.
- c. The teacher can create different kinds of situations based on likes and dislikes and ask the students to create likes and dislikes properly.
- d. Students are asked to make notes how people express their willing or likes and dislikes.
- e. English people learning Maithili should be aware of structure of likes and dislikes because Maithili has S+O+V structure.
- f. Text-book writers should write books so that learners can be encouraged to use likes and dislikes in their conversations.
- g. Maithili native speakers learning English should be taught the exponents of likes and dislikes in English and English people learning Maithili should be taught different expressions of likes and dislikes of Maithili.

- h. This research is a comparative study of expressing likes and dislikes system of two languages i.e. English and Maithili. It helps the language teachers who are teaching English as a second or foreign language to find out the main areas of difficulty that the Maithili Speaking learners.
- i. English speaking students learning Maithili should be aware of the fact that Maithili people use less ambiguous sentences to express their likes and dislikes than the English.
- j. English speaking students learning Maithili should be careful that Maithili speakers use the less ambiguous sentences and common expressions to express their likes and dislikes expressing their likes and dislikes than the English people.

CHAPTER 6

6. Summary and Conclusion

This chapter presents the summary and conclusion of the study. It deals with the similarities in expressing likes and dislikes between English and Maithili languages and dissimilarities in expressing likes and dislikes between both the languages.

6.1 Similarities between likes and dislikes in English and Maithili

1. The speakers of both the languages are using the highest degrees of their likes and dislikes to express their pleasure, satisfaction or displeasure and dissatisfaction in both the languages.
2. The native speaker of both the English and Maithili languages use the similar form of higher degrees of expressions to express their likes and dislikes or their habits.
3. In both the languages, the native speakers use the common expression to express their likes in their own way.
4. The native speakers of both the languages have used the highest degrees of their dissatisfaction towards something. They are using similar forms of expressions to show dissatisfaction about somebody/something.
5. In both English and Maithili languages, the native speakers use the similar types of higher degrees of expression to express their displeasure or dissatisfaction about somebody or something.
6. In the same way, in both the languages, the native speakers use the normal or common expression to express their dislikes.
7. In both the English and Maithili languages the native speakers use the most common expression to express their likes and dislikes.
8. It is found that, the exponents such as 'I like it very much', 'I like it', 'I don't like it' are highly used by the English speakers whereas 'I detest it', 'I can not stand' are

least used by the English speakers and the Maithili native speakers also use the most common expression like English speakers but like English speakers they also use least common expressions.

6.2 Dissimilarities between English and Maithili likes and dislikes

In the context of expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili both the languages have also some differences on the basis of structure. The dissimilarities between likes and dislikes in these languages are as follows:

1. English speakers use S+V+O structure to express their likes and dislikes whereas Maithili speakers use S+O+V structure to express their likes and dislikes.
2. Maithili native speakers use simple and easier sentence to express their likes and dislikes in comparison to the English speakers.
3. In some situations, the native speakers of Maithili use two patterns for same meaning to express likes and dislikes where as English speakers use only one expression.
4. Maithili speakers use less ambiguous sentence to express likes and dislike in comparison to English speakers.

6.3 Conclusion

After the analysis of the data the researcher discovered the points of similarities and differences between expressing likes and dislikes in English and Maithili language. He has tried his best to consult the well-known books, articles, journals, of well-known writers and grammarians to get information related to the topic. The discoveries are based on his own intellect and the information obtained from different grammars, articles, books, journals, etc. and the primary sources of data which he believes, will be a very useful to the Maithili native speakers who are interested in knowing about expressing like and dislikes in Maithili and the points of similarities and differences among the English and the Maithili

regarding expressing likes and dislikes. It will also be useful to the language teachers or learners who are interested in learning or teaching these two languages comparatively.

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Appendices

Appendix-1 Questionnaire for Maithili native speakers

प्रश्नावली (Questionnaire)

नाम Name : उमेर (Age) :
ठेगाना (Address) : लिंग (Sex) :
योग्यता (Qualification): पेशा (Occupation):

कृपया निम्नलिखित अवस्थामें अपन पसन्द आ नापसन्द लिखु:

१. हमर नया केसक कटाइ आहाँके केहन लगैए?

(How do you like my new haircut?)

.....

२. कि आहाँके आइसक्रीम मोन परैए?

(Do you like ice cream?)

.....

३. एकेटा बात बारम्बार दोहरेनाइ आहाँके केहन लगैए?

(How do you like repeating the same thing again and again?)

.....

४. कि उ रंगाइ आहाँके नापसन्द अछि?

(Do you dislike that painting?)

.....

५. हमर नया कार आहाँके केहन लगैए?

(How do you like my new car?)

.....

६. फुर्सदक समय आहाँके केहन लगैए?

(How do you like your free time?)

.....

७. कि आहाँके शास्त्रीय संगीत मोन परैए?

(How do you like classical music?)

.....

८. कि आहाँके बिस्कट मोन परैए?

(Do you like biscuits?)

.....

९. कि उ आहाँके मोन परैए?

(Do you like his behaviour?)

.....

१०. आहाँके मैथिली भाषा केहन लगैए?

(How do you like Maithili language?)

.....

११. आहाँके पश्चिमा संस्कृति केहन लगैए?

(How do you like western culture?)

.....

१२. कि आहाँके आधुनिक पहिरन केहन लगैए?

(Do you like the present dressing?)

.....

१३. आहाँके अपन मिथिला केहन लगैए?

(How do you like your Mithila?)

.....

१४. आहाँ छोटाका परिवार मोन परवै अछि?

(Do you like a small family?)

.....

१५. अहाँके चाय केहन लगैए?

(Do you like tea?)

.....

१६. अहाँके भोरक घुमाई केहन लगैए?

(How do you like walking in the morning?)

.....

धन्यवाद ।