

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the general background of the present work and finds out the terms of greeting and taking leave in English.

1.1 General Background

Language is a means of human communication which is used in a particular context demanded by the situation. It is the most widely used means of communication through which we can communicate our ideas, feelings, emotions, desire, thoughts etc. Apart from linguistic symbols, there are some para-linguistic symbols such as gestures, road signs, traffic lights etc also as a means of communication though they are not flexible and comprehensive as language is.

Language is a boon for human beings. Different linguists have defined the term 'language' from their own prospective. Sapir (1921, p.8) defines language as: "primarily human and non- instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols". To quote Lyons (1970) "languages are the principle system of communication used by particular group of human being with the particular society of which they are finite or infinite set of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements." Similarly, Wardhaugh (1972, p.3) defines language as "A system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication". That is to say, communication is not restricted to the utterance of grammatical sentences but it goes beyond that. In other words, the type of language use is affected by a number of factors such as the situation in which the language is used, the parties involved in communication, their educational and cultural background, the subject matter used in conversation etc. Different forms of sentences can be used to serve the same function and conversely the same form of a sentence may have several functions. English belongs to Indo- European family of language. English is spoken widely among different countries than any other languages because of its

popularity and areas it covers such as medical, business, education, research, information technology, art and literature etc.

1.1.1 Language Functions

Language is a versatile tool to serve functions. Broadly language serves two functions: grammatical function. i.e. the relation between different constituents in a large construction such as subject, complement, adverbials etc, and communicative function i.e. the role of an utterance to fulfill some purpose in communication such as greeting, ordering, requesting etc. The proposed research work is related with the communicative function of the language.

Language functions are categorized by different scholars into different sets of categories. Some of the widely stated categories of language functions are described here. Austin (1962) classifies language function in two different ways: connotative and performative. Richards, et al. (1999) classify language function into their groups: descriptive, expressive and social. Similarly, Van Ek (1975, p. 35) classifies language functions in six different ways. His classification of language functions is relevant to the present research work. His classifications are listed below:

- (i) Imparting and seeking factual information (identifying, reporting, correcting, asking etc.)
- (ii) Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes (expressing and inquiring about agreement and disagreement, accepting or declining an offer or invitation etc.)
- (iii) Expressing and finding out moral attitudes (apologizing, expressing approval and disapproval, etc)
- (iv) Expressing and finding out emotional attitude (pleasure /displeasure, surprise, hope, intention etc)
- (v) Getting things done (Suasion) requesting others to do something (suggestion, advising, warning, ordering, etc.)

- (vi) Socializing (greeting and leaving people, attracting attention, proposing a toast, etc.)

1.1.2 Terms of Greetings and Taking Leave

Greeting, one of the language functions, refers to the first words/ phrases used in the communication when one meets somebody. It represents the personality of the people. When people meet, they greet each other; they tell each other that they are happy to see each other. Similarly, Collins Co-build English Language Dictionary (1992) states "greeting is something you say or do that expresses your friendliness or pleasure, when you meet someone." In the Nepali Language we say, "Namaste" in the English Language we say 'Good morning /afternoon/evening /noon but in the Maithili Language generally we say 'Namaste/pranam /thick chhee nai /ram-ram /subha prabhat.' We greet others by such words which show intimacy to each other if we are familiar we do not greet generally.

Taking leave serves the social function of language . The terms of taking leave help the speakers to immortalize their relationship. Generally when people take leave from each other, they usually say good bye. Hornby (ed) (1996,p.421) states " Farewell is the action of instance of saying good-bye."

Between friends the common way of taking leave by using bye and bye-bye ! They may also use 'see you !' or 'Be seeing you !' some people say 'ta-ta', when they take leave, in the Maithili language people say *namaste, lia to Namaste ,thick chhee hai* and sometimes by the name of god *ram(ram-ram)* .

The speaker should be very careful while selecting the proper terms of 'greeting and taking leave' when they are in the initial and end part of conversation respectively because to select proper linguistic terms in a proper context is a difficult job. If the speaker lacks proper knowledge of 'greeting and taking leave' in an appropriate situation the conversation may be failure.

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1996), states "farewell is the action or instance of saying goodbye".

The terms of communicative functions "Greeting and Taking Leave" of different languages are listed below.

(i) The English Language

English people generally use these functions for 'greeting and taking leave'

Greeting

Good morning

Good afternoon

Good evening

Good night

Taking Leave

Bye

Bye-bye

See you

Be seeing you! Tata

(ii) The Maithili language

Maithili people frequently use the following terms for 'greeting and taking leave'.

Greeting

Shubh Prabhat

Pranam/Namaste

Ram-Ram

Taking leave

Pheno Milab

Chalai chhee

Bes ta

To select proper linguistic term in a proper context is a challenging job. The speaker should be very careful while selecting the proper terms of greeting and taking leave when they are in the initial and end part of conversation respectively. If the speaker loses typical knowledge of 'greeting and taking leave' terms contextually, the conversation may be failure.

Apart from contextual implications, 'greetings and taking leave' from each other usually depend on the age, sex, social class and personal relationship. According to Holmes (1992) the following components influence the right choice of greeting and taking leave terms.

a. Social Factors

- (i) The participants: who is speaking and who are they speaking to?
- (ii) The setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking?
- (iii) The topic: what is being talked about?
- (iv) The function: why are they speaking?

b. Social Dimensions

There are four different social dimensions, which are related to the social factors.

- (i) The solidarity -social distance scale.
Intimate - Distance
High solidarity -low solidarity

This scale is useful in emphasizing that how well we know someone is relevant factor in linguistic choice.

- (ii) The status scale
Superior -high status
Sub ordinate -low status

This scale is useful in assessing the influence of the social setting or type of interaction on language choice.

- (iii) The formality scale
Formal -high formality
Informal -Low formality

This scale is useful in assessing the influence of the social setting or type of interaction on language choice.

- (iv) The referential and affective function scale.

iii. Languages in Nepal

Nepal is a multilingual, multiracial, multireligious and multicultural where nearly 100 ethnic groups speak languages/ dialects in different parts of Nepal. Each and

every community has its own unique language, religions, traditions and culture and life style. This small nation possesses cultural diversity and linguistic plurality. The monopoly of Nepali as the language of government offices, education and medias open the door of opportunities to its native speakers. They got easy access to education since the medium of instruction was Nepali. Apart from Nepali every few languages e.g. Maithili, Newari and Limbu have a written literature and other materials such as grammar, dictionary and textbook. There is however a large number of minority language spread over a wide geographical area that are characterizes by a declining number of speakers.

English is one of the most popular languages of the world. Most of the people prefer to use this language . Day by day this language is being an integral part of human life. Many subjects matter is easier to explain through English than any other language .Both English and Maithili languages belong to the same language family. Indo-European language is divided into different groups. Indo-Iranian, Italic, Germanic etc. Again Indo-Iranian is divided into Indic and Iranian. Many languages descended from Indic group. These are Hindi, Nepali, Maithili etc. These languages directly descended from the Indic family . They come through Sanskrit.

The group of indo- European family called Germanic consists of languages like English, Germany, Dutch, Frisian, Danish and Swedish; all which have sprung up from one parent language proto Germanic which was a dialect of Indo-European , these language are divided into three groups: East Germanic, North Germanic and west Germanic which has its members English Frisian, German and Dutch . The most popular of these is English.

1.1.3 Language Family Chart

The following family chart shows the position of the English and Maithili languages:

Nepal is a country of linguistic diversity because more than ninety three languages are indentified and spoken in a small country, Nepal (CBS Report 2001). Most of these living languages spoken in Nepal can be divided into four groups as given below.

There are four language families. They are as follows:

- i) The Indo-Aryan family.
- ii) The Tibeto-Burman family.
- iii) The Austro-asiatic/Munda family
- iv) The Drvidian family

i) The Indo- Aryan family: It includes the following languages.

Nepali	Hindi	Magni
Maithili	Danwar	Churauti
Bhojpuri	Bengali	English
Tharu	Marwari	Bote
Awadhi	Majhi	Urdu
Bajjika	Kumal	Rajbansi

ii) The Tibeto-Burman family: It includes the following languages.

Tamang	Newari	Magar
Gurung	Tibettan	Yholmo
Limbu	Jirel	Dura
Meche	Baram/Baramu	Koche
Kagate	Lhomi	Toto
Sherpa	Pahari	Kham
Chepeng	Raute	Syong
Sunwar	Lepacha/Lepche	Marpha
Thami	Raji	Mang
Dhimal	Hayu	Nar
Bhujel/Khawas	Byangshi	Rai
Thakali	Ghale	Kaike
Chhantyal/chantel		

iii) The Austro-Asiatic/Munda family: It includes only one language i.e. Sattar (Santhali) which is spoken in Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal.

iv) The Dravidian family : This family also includes Jhangar (Sangar) which is spoken on the province of the Koshi river in the eastern part of Nepal.

Among the four language families mentioned above, the Tibeto-Burman language family is the richest as it includes a large number of languages.

a. The Maithili Language

Nepal is a multilingual country. It is very rich in terms of languages spoken here. Nearly 100 languages are spoken in Nepal. One of them is Maithili, sometimes also referred to as Maithili or even Tirhutiyā. It is a distinct Indo- Aryan language, unlike Hindi, which is a part of the central group of Indo- Aryan languages; it belongs to its eastern group. It forms a subgroup with Bhojpuri and Magahi and is linguistically closer to Assamese, Bengali and Oriya than to its more contiguous languages, namely, Nepali and Hindi.

Maithili is spoken in the two adjoining South Asian countries, Nepal and India. It is spoken by about 30 million people mainly in the eastern part of the Terai region of Nepal and North Eastern part of India state of Bihar. As its name implies, Maithili is, properly speaking the language of Mithila, the prehistoric ancient kingdom ruled by king Janak (Yadav, 1999).

Table No. 1

Maithili Native Speakers of Five Development Regions of Nepal

Development Region	Male Population	Female Population	Total
Eastern Develop Region	689572	643753	1333325
Central Development Region	761591	690247	1451838
Western Development Region	3216	2447	5708
Mid-western Development Region	1930	1088	3018
Far-Western Development Region	2202	1491	3693

Source: Population Census, 2001.

Table No. 2

**Maithili Native Speakers of Few Districts of the Terai Including
Kathmandu District**

Districts	Male Population	Female Population	Total
Dhanusha	315216	287905	602121
Mahottari	238154	218502	4556
Sarlahi	180645	165370	34015
Saptari	220464	207856	428320
Siraha	249460	235060	484520
Kathmandu	9150	4154	13304

Source: Population Census, 2001.

According to CBS (2001), Maithili has been the second widely spoken language of Nepal as it is used by 27, 97,582 people living in south eastern Terai. It is spoken by 12.3 percent of total population. It has been taught as a subject of study in both the countries, Nepal and India from school to university levels. In Nepal, it is also used as a medium of instruction at primary level. In Nepal, it is also used as a medium of instruction at primary level in a few districts namely, Saptari, Siraha,

Dhanusha, Mahottari, and Sarlahi. It is also being taught as an optional first paper at secondary level and as a major subject in the faculty of humanities and social sciences from intermediate to master levels. The importance of Maithili in the context of Nepal need not be over emphasized as it flourished as a court language in Katmandu valley during Malla period. Several literary works (especially dramas and songs) and inscriptions in Maithili are still preserved at the nation achieves in Katmandu.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

Many research works have been carried out at comparing various aspects of the English and Maithili languages. None of them have conveyed and carried and the comparison of 'Greetings and Taking Leave' between the English and Maithili languages.

Pandey (1997) carried out a research on “a comparative study of Apologies between English and Nepali.” The purpose of his study was to enlist the different forms of apologies in English and Nepali and compared them in the context of some related situation. He found that English people are more apologetic compared to Nepali and women are more apologetic then their male counterparts in English and Nepali.

Chapagai (2002) carried out a research work on “Request form in Nepali and English.” Here study shows that English native speakers are more polite than Nepali native speakers.

Khanal (2004) carried out a research work on “A comparative study on the forms of adders of Tharu and English.” His study shows that Tharu native speakers use lots of number of addressing terms than the English native speaker. English native speakers use the first name frequently to adders someone but it is so less in Tharu native speakers.

Yadav (2008) carried out a research work on “Comparative study of Request forms in the English and Maithili languages.” the study shows the different forms of request used by English speaker and Maithili native speakers.

Basnet(2005) carried out a research work on “A Comparative study on terms of greeting and taking leave used in Nepali and English .” His study shows that English native speakers use his/her Excellency to the higher class of status people and use first name to address or greet general people.Nepali native speakers use Mausuf to king and Queen very polite words to address of greet as Darsan and to take leave Bidapau etc.

No research has been carried out on the comparative study on terms of 'greetings and taking leave' used in English and Maithili till today so this will be the first attempt on the topic.

1.3 Significance of the Study

This study will be significant to all those who are interested in the English and Maithili language. The study will further be helpful for linguists, teachers/ students, course designers and text book writers. This study will also be fruitful instrument for further study on communicative function of the language.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objects of the study were as follows:

- a. To find out terms of greetings and taking leave in English and Maithili.
- b. To compare the terms of greetings and taking leave in English with those in Maithili.
- c. To suggest some pedagogical implication.

CHAPTER - TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Source of Data

The study used both primary and secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Source

The primary source of data were 30 Maithili native speakers of Dhanusha district's different five VDCs.

2.1.2 Secondary Source

The secondary sources of data were various books, dictionaries, journals, articles and thesis.

2.2 Sample Population and Sampling Procedure

The sample population for the study was altogether 30 native speakers of Maithili from Dhanusha district and secondary sources for the English language. There were 30 Maithili native speakers who were available in different VDCs of Dhanusha districts, such as Ekarahi, Lagma, Aurhi, Bindhi and Bela. The researcher used the stratified random sampling procedure to collect data. There were altogether 5 VDC's of Dhanusha district in a ratio of 6 informants from each VDC of Dhanusha.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The main tool for the collection of data was the questionnaire. A set of questionnaire was designed for Maithili native speakers in the Maithili language and for the English language the researcher used secondary sources.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The researcher prepared a set of questionnaire consisting of different socializing functions such as 'greeting 'and 'taking leave'.

The researcher selected respected people, family members, relatives, an academic institution, friends, strangers and telephone conversations.

The researcher randomly visited the native speakers of Maithili in Dhanusha district's different VDC, such as same VDC . Before the collection of the data, he set a rapport with the informants. In order to collect the data he distributed the questionnaire and explained what they were supposed to do. In some of the cases the researcher wrote himself the response of informants because they were not able to read and write The researcher used random sampling procedure to collect the data from different places,. He took politicians, farmers, students, businessmen, teachers, officials, labours, servants etc. He collected data for the Maithili language and for English took data from English Textbooks and verified from English native speaker.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

This study was limited in the following ways:

- a. The population of the study was limited to 30 native speakers of Maithili.
- b. The study was concerned with Maithili speakers of Dhanusha district only.
- c. The study was confined only to 'greeting and taking leave' directed towards 30 different people.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. All the responses are tabulated and the collected data are analyzed interpreted descriptively and comparatively.

The researcher has extracted all the tables of English from Walter Matreyek (1983) and compared them with the Maithili native speaker's terms of greeting and taking leave and verified them with Walter's Communicating in English Functions.

The analysis and interpretation was done as effectively and accurately as possible. The terms of greeting and taking leave used by majority of the informants indicate the more common usages and the terms of taking leave and greeting used by minority of the information indicates less common usage.

3.1 Respected People

Respected people are the people who have the higher status in a particular society. They get respect due to certain power. Laymen always use more formal language while they are speaking to others. They use appropriate terms of 'greeting and taking leave'. The terms of 'greetings and taking leave' of one language differ from other language because of their specific features.

3.1. 1 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Respected People

3.1.1.1 King or Queen, president, Ambassador, Prime Minister, Minister

Table No. 3

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

T		King / Queen	President	Judge	Ambassador	Prime Minister	Minister
O	good morning / good afternoon	21					
	hello	4	15	15	15	15	15
G	your majesty	5					
	your president		15				
	your honor			15			
	your Excellency				15		
	your prime minister					15	
	your minister						15
T	good bye	25	20	20	20	20	20
O	bye-bye	5	5	5	5	5	5
T	see you		5	5	5	5	5
L	later						

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.1.2 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Respected People

Table No. 4

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		King/Queen	President	Judge	Ambassador	Prime Minister	Minister
T O G	maharaj ke Jay ho	2					
	raja / rane pranam	3					
	maharaj/ maharani pranam	5					
	namaste raja sahib/ranima	8					
	namaste + T.N. (hajur)	8	15	15	15	15	15
	namaskar + T.N.	4	15	15	15	15	15
T O T L	maharaj ke jay ho	2					
	maharaj/ maharani pranam	8					
	nameste raja sahib/ranimaa	5					
	lia to hajur ab bida le	10	10	10	10	10	10
	pranam hajur ab bida le	3	6	6	6	6	6
	ram-ram hajur bida hue		9	9	9	9	9
	namaskar bida pau	2	5	5	5	5	5

In English, respected people were greeted formally. 'Good morning', 'good evening' and 'good afternoon' were more common terms of greeting. The majority of the informants, 21 out of 30, used these terms to greet the king or queen. The term 'hello' was regarded less formal which is used by the several speakers of the English language. Addressing terms were also used for the purpose of greeting. 'Your majesty', 'your honor', 'your excellency', 'your prime minister' and 'your minister' were used to greet King, President, Judge, Ambassador, Prime Minister and Minister respectively. Shaking hand and bowing head were the common non-linguistic symbols that took place while informants were greeting them.

Maithili native speakers were more formal to greet the king or queen than the English native speakers to greet them. *Maharaj pranam, namaste raja sahib/ranimaa* were greeting terms of usage. President, Judge, Ambassador, Prime Minister and Minister were greeted by very usual Maithili term *namaste hajur or namaskar* which was used by 15 informants of the Maithili native speakers. When they met such high status people they used *Namaste or namaskar+ TN* to greet which had more usage but unfortunately very less people (some politicians only) have met such personnel. Those informants (30 native speakers) had never met with high status people. So, they had never greeted them. If they met them they would say *namaste+ T.N.*

The terms of taking leave vary from language to language. 'Good bye', 'bye-bye' and 'see you' were terms of taking leave in English community. Among them 'good-bye' was the term of more common usage. Twenty informants used this term to take leave. Maithili native speakers seemed to be much more formal while they were taking leave from king or queen. They used *namaste rajasahib/ranimaa* to take leave. Likewise *lia to hajur namaste* were more common terms of taking leave used by Maithili native speakers. Ten native speakers called *lia to hajur namaste / ram-ram hajur bida hue* to take leave from the respected people like president, judge, ambassador, prime minister and minister. Some native speakers

used borrowed word: *namaskar hajur bida* to take leave from them in formal situation.

Bowing head was the physical expression done by the speakers of Maithili language.

3.1.3 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following People

3.1.3.1 Officer, Doctor, Nurse, Priest, Manager, Pilot

Table No. 5

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		Officer	doctor	nurse	priest	manager	pilot
T O	good morning/ afternoon/evening	15	15	15	15	15	15
	hello	10	10	10	10	10	10
G	sir	5				5	5
	your father				15		
	doctor		5				
	nurse			5			
T O T L	good bye	20	20	20	20	20	20
	bye + sir	8	8	8	8	8	8
	nice meeting you	2	2	2	2	2	2

(Source : Basnet – 2065)

3.1.4 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following People

3.1.4.1 Officer, Doctor, Nurse, Priest, Manager, Pilot

Table No. 6

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		officer	doctor	nurse	priest	manager	pilot
T O G	namaste + T.N. / Sir	17	17	17		17	17
	Pranam				10		
	guru je danbat				5		
	namaste hajur	13	13	13	13	13	13
T O T L	lia to hajur namaste	20	20	20		20	20
	praman purhit maharaj				20		
	achha to hajur bida hau	10	10	10	10	10	10

The above table shows the most of the English informants used the terms 'good morning' / 'afternoon'/'evening' to greet an officer, a doctor, a nurse, the manager and a pilot. 'Hello' was the another term of greeting which was almost equally used as good 'morning'/'afternoon'/'evening'. 'Your father' (T.N.) was more common usage term of greeting to the priest. Fifteen informants used this term to greet the priest. Some of the informants used only T.N. to greet them like, doctor, nurse, etc. It was the term of more common usages. All the informants used *Namaste+ TN or hajur Namaste* to greet others.

'Good bye', 'bye + sir' and were the terms of taking leave used by the English informants. Among them 'good bye' was the term of most common usage. Twenty informants used the term 'good bye' to take leave. The another way of taking leave was saying 'bye + sir'. A few number of speakers used 'nice to meet you' to take leave. In the case of the Maithili language 20 informants out of 30 used *lia to hajur namste* to take leave with the officers and another common way of taking leave was *achha to hajur bida hau Namaste/namaskar* in the formal situation.

3.2 Family Members

A group consisting of one or two parents, their children and close relatives is called a family. In a single family there are less number, generally, father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, brother and sister. But in a joint family there are grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt, cousin, step son, step daughter, grand son, grand daughter, there may be a lot of members in a family. A relative who shares the same roof and participates every function together is family member. In family, there are senior and junior members. Junior members of the family always use formal languages to speak to their seniors. However, sometimes informal languages are also spoken in the family.

3.2.2 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Senior Family Members

3.2.2.1 Father, Mother, Elder Sister, Elder Brother, Younger Sister and Younger Brother

Table No. 7

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		Father	mother	E.brother	E.sister	Y.brother	Y.Sister
T	hello	11	11	11	11	11	11
	F.N.	4	4	4	4	4	4
	KT	8	8	8	8	8	8
O	hi	5	5	5	5	5	5
G	catch you later	2	2	2	2	2	2
T	good bye/bye- bye	15	15	15	15	15	15
O	see you later	10	10	10	10	10	10
T	Cheerio	2	2	2	2	2	2
L	love you	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.2.3 Greeting and Talking Leave Terms Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Respected People

Table No. 8

Greeting and Talking Leave Terms Used by Maithili Informants

		Father	Mother	E.brother	E.sister	Y.brother	Y.sister
T O G	pranam	20	20	10	10		
	pau lagu	10	10	2	2		
	Namaste			14	14		
	kona chhai niman chhai nai					20	
	thik chhai /hai babu						20
	bhagya- mani rahu					6	6
	kasin bate + KT			4	4	4	4
	T O T	akhan hum chalai chhee	8	8	8	8	8
achha to hum chalai chhee		5	5	5	5		
aab hum jai chhee		12	12	12	12		
aab hun jai chee		5	5	5	5		
le tu bhaith/ akhan hun chalai chhee						15	
le tu baith							15
lai baithu bauwa						7	7

English native speakers were found to be less formal than the native speakers of Maithili while they were greeting their family members specially their mother and father 'Hello' was the term of most common usage in English. Most of the speakers used kinship terms like 'daddy', 'mummy', 'sister'. 'Hi', which was taken as informal term was used by some speakers of English. In the case of the Maithili language *pranam* and *pau lagu*, were the terms of greeting for father and mother and to elder brother, and elder sister. *pranam* was used by 20 informants and *pau*

lagu was used by 10 informants. The term *namaste* was the common term used to greet elder brother and sister. Most of the informants used *'kona chhee* and *thik chhee babu* to greet younger brother and younger sister respectively.

Generally, Maithili native speakers used the formal language to greet their seniors and juniors. They used honorific language to greet father, mother, elder brother, elder sister, younger brother and younger sister. They used the same terms due to much intimacy with the family such as to father *kee bate baba* and *kee bate bhaiya* younger brother.

In English, 'good-bye', 'bye-bye', 'see you later', 'cheerio' and 'love you' were the terms used by English informants to take leave from family members. 'Good bye' was the more frequent term of taking leave. As many as 15 informants used it to 'take leave', from all members of the family, but the way of 'taking leave' from family members in Maithili was different from that of taking leave in English. Maithili informants used *le to akhan hum chalai chhee / jai chhee* to take leave from their father, mother, elder brother and elder sister. The same term *akhan hum chalai chhee* functions for both purposes; taking leave and greeting, *le tu baith and achha hum chalai chhee* were the terms for taking leave from their elder brother and elder sister, *lia aaha baithu bhaiya* and *lia baithu babu* were terms to take leave from younger brother and younger sister respectively. The common word of taking leave from their juniors (younger brother and younger sister) was *lia aaha baithu*.

3.2.4 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Junior Family Members

3.2.4.1 Son Daughter, Wife, Husband, Step Daughter

Table No. 9

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

T O G		husband	wife	son	daughter	step son	step daughter
	giddy	3	3	3	3	3	3
	F.N.	6	6	6	6	6	6
	hi	8	8	8	8	8	8
	hello	13	13	13	13	13	13
T O T L	love you	5	5	5	5	5	5
	see you	4	4	4	4	4	4
	cheerio	3	3	3	3	3	3
	good-bye	18	18	18	18	18	18

Among them 'good bye' was the term of most common type equation here.

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.2.5 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Junior Family Members

Table No. 10

Greeting and Taking Leave Terms Used by Maithili Informants

T		husband	wife	son	daughter	step son	step daughter
O	kena chhee/kona ainchh		16				
	kona ainchh/nike ainchh nai	15					
G	pranam	11					
	aarame ainchh nai	2					
T	F.N.			4	4	4	4
	ka ba + KT	2	8	10	10	10	10
	jug-jug jiyo		6	8	8	8	8
	khub gyanee banu			8	8	8	8
T	leu to dhog/sewa	18					
O	lia hum jai chhee	6	15				
	leu to mai	6	10				
T	gainu						
L	jug-jug jiyo		5	15	15	15	15
	khub gyanee banu			10	10	10	10
	bye-bye			5	5	5	5

The majority of English informants used 'hello' to greet son, daughter, wife, husband, step son and step daughter as well, The use of first name was not less to greet them. 'Hi', which was informal term of greeting, was used by 8 informants to greet them. The language used between wife and husband was informal in the English language. The wife could greet her husband using hi, hello and F.N. etc.

But the case was difficult in the Maithili language. The wife always used honorific term to greet her husband such as *kona ainchh, nika ainchh nai, aarame ainchh nai*. 'yoeu' is the formal term to address to her husband. The husband used *kena chhee, kona chhee, kona ainchh* and *jug-jug jiyo* to greet his wife. There were three terms 'chee' ainchh and chhee used by husband but 'chee' was never used by wife. If a husband thought equality between two parents he used 'aichh and chhee' to give some respect, if husband did not think equality in the case he used 'chhee' to greet. Maithili native speakers were found to have been accustomed of saying *bhaiya/bauwa/chote/ babu / chhotki/sona* to greet their son and daughter respectively. Maithili native speakers used F.N. to address to their juniors, 10 informants used it to greet son, daughter, step son and step daughter *jug-jug, khub gyane banu* were in use to greet the junior, specially for son, daughter, stepson, step daughter and wife as well.

English native speakers were found to use 'see you', 'love you', 'bye-bye' and 'cheerio' to take leave from son, daughter, step son, step daughter, husband and wife. Among those terms 'bye-bye', and 'love you' were the terms of more common usage. Eighteen informants used 'bye' to take leave which was close to the number of 'bye-bye' users. Likewise, Maithili speakers were much familiar with the terms, *baithu na, jug-jug jiyo, khub gyanee banu and bhagyamane rahu*. Maithili wives were not allowed to use those informal terms of taking leave while they were taking leave from their husbands. It is not in the culture and religion, generally in Hindu culture wives always use more formal terms to greet and take leave.

The Maithili language is not fully grown up language. It is lagging behind due to various reasons such as no enough textbooks, literary books, researches, newspapers, journals and other reading materials are easily available and it is dominated by many other languages such as Nepali, Hindi and English. Because of direct impact and influence many more words of other language are being an

integral part of the Maithili language. English terms of taking leave are in common usage in Maithili community. 'Bye-Bye' and 'ta-ta' were used by the new generation of Maithili communities while they were taking leave from their juniors but old people rarely used 'ta-ta', 'bye-bye' to take leave. Five informants used 'bye-bye' to take leave from children and juniors.

3.3 Relatives

Relatives refer to the people who come in close connection with each other. Some of them share the same roof to settle and some of them make separate living

3.3.1 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Services

3.3.1.1 Paternal Uncle, Paternal Aunt, Maternal Uncle, Maternal Aunt, Grand Father, Grand Mother

Table No. 11

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		P.U.	P.A	M.U	M.A	G.F	G.M
T	hello	12	12	12	12	12	12
O	K.T	5	5	5	5	5	5
G	F.N	3	3	3	3	3	3
	love you	10	10	10	10	10	10
T	good	20	20	20	20	20	20
O	bye						
T							
L	see you later	10	10	10	10	10	10

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.3.2 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Relatives

Table No. 12

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		P.U	P.A	M.U	M.A	G.F	G.M
T	pranam	15	15	15	15	15	15
O	pau lagu	3	3	3	3	3	3
	namaste	8	8	8	8	8	8
G	namaste+ KT	4	4	4	4	4	4
T	aahan jau	12	12	12	12	12	12
O	pranam						
	aahan jau	10	10	10	10	10	10
T	namaste						
L	aahan jau + KT	8	8	8	8	8	8

The ways of taking leave from and greeting to relatives were very similar to that of English. English native speakers used 'hello', KT and FN to greet paternal uncle, paternal aunt, maternal aunt, maternal uncle, maternal aunt, grand father and grandmother. They were informal to greet them. On the other hand, Maithili speakers were formal to greet them and they used such formal terms: *pranam*, *namaste* and *namaste + KT* etc. Fifteen informants used *pranam* to greet paternal uncle, paternal aunt, maternal uncle, maternal aunt, grand father and grandmother. Three informants used *pau lagu*, 8 informants used *namaste* and 4 informants used *namaste + KT* to greet paternal uncle, paternal aunt, maternal uncle, maternal aunt, grandfather and grandmother. Maithili speakers treat the above mentioned relatives equally. There was not discrimination so they used the same term to greet paternal and maternal relatives.

English speakers were habituated themselves to saying 'love you', 'good bye' and 'see you' when they take leave from their relatives. Likewise, *aahan jau pranam*, *aahan jau namste* and *aahan jau + KT* were used habitually by the Mathili speakers. Twelve informants used *lia* to *aahan jau, pranam* with their paternal uncle, paternal aunt, maternal uncle, maternal aunt, grandfather, grandmother. Ten informants used *lia* to *aahan jau namaste* to the above mentioned relatives, eight informants used *aahan jau + KT* to above relative. Sometimes uncle or aunt may

be of far relatives at that time people say ram-ram they do not say *pranam* they just greet for formally.

3.3.4 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Relatives

3.2.4.1 Father-in-law, Mother-in-law, Brother-in-law, Grandson, Grand daughter.

Table No. 13

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		F in L	M in L	B in L	S in L	G.S.	G.D.
T	hello	12	12	12	12	12	12
O	hi	11	11	11	11	11	11
G	FN	7	7	7	7	7	7
T	good bye	12	12	12	12	12	12
O	love you	13	13	13	13	13	13
T L	see you later	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.3.5 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Relatives

Table No. 14
Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

T		F in L	M in L	B in L	S in L	G.S.	G.D.
	pranam	15	15	15	15		
O	namaste	15	15	15	15		
	ki chhai hal khabar					11	
G	ki hai hal khabar						11
	F.N.					10	10
	K.T.					9	9
T	aahan jau namaste	15	15	10	10		
	akhan jau+ KT+namaste	10	10	10	10		
O	akhan jau + KT +pranam	5	5	5	5		
T	lia aahan baithu					18	
	le to baith						18
L	hum jai chhee					10	10
	bye					2	2

The above tables showed that the terms of greeting for father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, grand-son and grand-daughter in English were not different from the own used to greet other relatives.

English native speakers used 'F.N.', 'hello', 'hi', which were informal terms of greeting, 12 informants used 'hello' to greet them, 11 used 'hi' and 7 used first names. Maithili native speaker seemed to be formal in the choice of greeting while they were greeting them. They used *pranam* to greet father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law, who were older than the speaker. If brother-in-law and sister-in-law were of same age or younger than the speakers at that time Maithili speakers did not use *pranam* but used ram-ram. Fifteen informants used *pranam* to father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law. Maithili native speakers used *kehan chhai hal khabar* to greet grandson and *ki chhai hal khabar* to greet grand-daughter. Ten informants used first name to greet grand-son

and granddaughter, 9 informants used kinship terms to address/greet grand-son and granddaughter.

The native speakers of English used 'love you', 'good bye', 'see you' to take leave from father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, grand-son and grand-daughter. All terms were equally used for both seniors and juniors but they are different in the Maithili culture. They had different terms to take leave from their seniors and juniors. *pranam*, is used only for seniors. They used *apne jail jau and namaskar* to father-in-law and mother-in-law respectively. They used *pranam* to brother-in-law and sister-in-law who were seniors than the speaker to take leave.

Maithili native speakers used *le to lia aahan baithu and le tu baith* to take leave with juniors grandson and granddaughter. If the speaker is greeting to father-in-law's younger brother or sister-in-law's younger sister at that moment, the speakers did not use *pranam* instead used *namaste* to greet and take leave. A few young people used 'bye' to take leave form their grand-son and grand-daughter which is the term borrowed from English.

3.3.6 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Relatives

3.3.6.1 Male Cousin elder than you, male cousin younger than you, female cousin elder than you, female cousin younger than you, Nephew Niece.

Table No. 15

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		EMC	YMC	EFC	YFC	Nephew	Niece
T	giddy	2	2	2	2	2	2
	how is it	3	3	3	3	3	3
O	hi	5	5	5	5	5	5
	hello	16	16	16	16	16	16
G	F.N.	4	4	4	4	4	4
	bye	15	15	15	15	15	15
T	see you later	3	3	3	3	3	3
O	catch you later	3	3	3	3	3	3
T	love you	9	9	9	9	9	9
L							

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.3 7 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Relatives

Table No. 16
Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		EMC	YMC	EFC	YFC	Nephew	Niece
T	Namaste + KT	25		25			
	KT+ ki chhai	5		5			
O	kehan chhai hal khabar		20			20	
	kehan chhai hal khabar				20		20
	khushirahu		5		5	5	5
G	ashirbad		5		5	5	5
	namaste + KT lia jau	25		25			
T	lia hum jai chhee babu/didi		12			12	
	lia hum jai chhee babu/didi				12		12
O	jug-jug jiyo		8		8	8	8
	bye		5		5	5	5
T	ta-ta		5		5	5	5
	KT+sew	5		5			

The above tables showed that, English people were informal to choose the terms for greeting and taking leave. 'Hello', 'hi', 'FN', 'giddy' and 'how' is it' were used to greet cousin, elder or younger, or male or female. Maithili informants seemed to be a little bit formal while they were greeting their seniors. They used *Namaste dadaji*, and *Namaste didi*. In the case of juniors, they were informal; they used *ki chhai bhaiya*, *ki chhai bahin* and *khushi rahu* to greet them.

English native speakers used 'bye', 'catch your later', 'love you' and 'see you' to take leave from the relatives mentioned in the Table No. 13. All terms could be used interchangeably to take leave from their relatives.

Maithili speakers used a formal term to take leave with their seniors and informal terms to take leave with their juniors. The formal terms to take leave with seniors were *namaste + KT + lia hum jai chhee*. The informal terms to take leave with juniors were *lia jai chhee bhaiya*, *babu*, *bahini*. '*Bahini*' was the common term to address nephew and niece both by Maithili speakers to take leave with juniors.

3.4 An Academic Institution

An academic institute is the place where learners get opportunity to practice different levels of language with their partner and assistance. In the context of Maithili speakers, they have to use the Nepali language in the academic fields because there is compulsory, no other language is allowed to use in school and campus except Nepali and English. While talking about the Maithili language it is not a full fledged language; it has many obstacles to grownups. It is not spoken as a medium of teaching. Students are forced to use the formal language (national) as Nepali to communicate in academic institutes. Maithili informants used *namaste* or *namaskar* to greet in academic area.

The selection of language depends upon the culture of the nation and society. In Maithili as well as in Nepali culture ,speakers are compelled to use the formal language to talk with their seniors ,and seniors are boundless to use informal language or terms to talk with their juniors. An academic institute consists of teacher, head teacher, students and other staff.

3.4.1 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Teachers and Students

3.4.1.1 Male Teachers by Students, Female Teachers by Students, Students by the Male Teachers, Students by Female Teachers

Table No. 17

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		MT by S	FT by S	S by MT	S by FT
T	Mr + L.N.	12			
	Sir	8			
O	Mrs. + LN		12		
	FN			30	30
G	Professor	10	10		
	Madam		8		
T	good bye sir/madam	30	30		
O	see you tomorrow/later			20	20
T	thank you			10	10
L					

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.4.2 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Teachers and Students

Table No. 18

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		MT by S	FT by S	S by MT	S by FT
T	namaskar + sir	20			
	namaskar + miss/madam		20		
	sir + namaskar	7			
O	namaste + madam/miss		7		
	pranam + gurune	3			
G	pranam + guruma		3		
	ki chhai bhaiya, babu + samachar			8	8
	ki chai bauwa			18	18
	F.N. + ki chhai /kona chhai			4	4
T	bye + sir	5			
	bye + miss/madam		5		
O	lia to namaskar + miss/madam		20		
	lia to gurune	20			
T	pranam/namaskar				
	lia to babu/bhaiya + hum jai chhee			25	25
L	bye+bauwa			5	5
	lia to sir/madam namaskar	5	5		

The majority of the English native speakers used 'Mr + L.N' and 'Mrs + L.N' to greet male teachers and female teachers respectively. When the speakers were supposed to be students, 12 informants used both 'Mr. + LN and Mrs. + LN' 'sir', 'professor' and 'madam' were common terms of greeting. There were no any differences in the terms of greeting used by the male or female teachers to greet the students.

In Maithili culture, the students used *namaskar sir/namaskar madam/miss* to greet the male teachers and female teachers respectively. Actually *namaskar* is not

Maithili word; it is Nepali and is used in the formal context .Maithili speakers used it to greet teacher/madam or other officers. In some contexts Maithili speakers prefer to use *Abhinandan/pailagu* to greet instead of *namaskar*. *Namaskar and pailagu* can be used interchangeably. While greeting, some of the speakers also used *pranam* to greet male and female teachers. It is more formal majority of the speakers used *namaskar + TN* to greet all the teachers (male/female). Generally either male or female teachers do not greet their students first, but in response they used greeting terms *namaskar, Namaste, ram-ram, ki chhai bhaiya/babu or ki chhai bauwa* (male and female) students.

Maithili culture is an integral part of Nepali culture. It is directly influenced by Nepali culture and Indian culture too. In Maithili culture students are not allowed to use informal terms of greeting with their teachers. English informants used 'good bye' and 'see you later' to take leave with their sir/miss. English students used 'bye' to take leave with their teachers. Twenty informants used *lia to namaskar sir/madam* to take leave. Five informants used *Namaste sir/madam* and 5 informants used *by + sir/madam*. Due to the dominance of English culture and language in modern age, most of the people prefer to use English word 'bye' to take leave with relatives, teachers and friends. Nodding head and joining two hands, these non-linguistic symbols are also used to greet in academic fields.

3.5 Friends

Human being is a social animal. Man cannot live isolated life. Everybody needs friends and relatives to share joy, happiness and sorrow. Friendship is an integral part of human life we need friends to share ideas, thoughts, feelings, emotions etc. There may be different types of friendship with different people; some friends are very close; some are not very close. People disclose their secrets to intimate friends but not with general friends.

3.5. 1 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Friends

3.5.1.1 Familiar, Friends, Lover, Unfamiliar Friend

Table No. 19

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		F.F.	lover	U.F.
T	HELLO + F.N.	12		5
	F.N.	3	8	
O	my love	3	7	
	surname			12
G	hi	7	5	5
	how is it?	5	2	8
	how are you?		8	
T	good bye?	2		2
	bye	7	2	7
O	see you later?	8	5	8
T	catch you later	3	3	3
L	love you	2	20	2
	nice meeting you	8		8

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.5.2 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Friends

Table No. 20

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		F.F.	lover	U.F.
T	ye hamar priyatm/priyatma	3	12	
	ram-ram	15	3	10
O	kya hai yar	6		
	Hello	3	3	5
G	niman chhai nai	3	12	15
T	ram-ram	10	3	
	lia to jai chhee	12	12	
O	pher milab	3	8	
T	lia to badme bhetab	3	2	15
L	Bye	3	2	15

The greater number of the English informants called 'hello +F.N' to greet their familiar friends. Twelve informants used it. 'F.N.', 'my love' and 'how are you' were more common terms to greet a lover. In the same way, surname was frequently used to greet unfamiliar friends. 'Hi' and 'how is it' were used to greet the friends. Speakers can use informal language to greet intimate friends. Maithili native speakers also use informal language. They used *kya hai yar, ram-ram chal* and *niman chhai nai, ye hamar priyatam/priyatama* bate to greet their familiar friends and lover too. Maithili speakers used *niman chhai nai, kona chhee aahan and ye hamar priyatam /priyatama* to greet their lovers which was used by 12/12 informants equally. When friends are unfamiliar, generally Maithili speakers used *ki chhai* bate to greet. Fifteen informants used this term to greet. The most common way of greeting is *ram-ram*.

In the case of taking leave, English informants used 'good bye', 'catch you later', 'see you', 'love you' and 'nice to meet you' and 'love you' were the terms of more common usage to take leave from the lovers. Other terms were equally used to take leave. Maithili informants used 'bye' to take leave and *ram-ram, lia to jai chhee and lia to badme bhetab* were the other common terms of taking leave from familiar friends and lovers. If the speaker is not familiar with the person with whom he/she is speaking used *lia to badme bhetab* to take leave. Hand shaking is the physical expression done by the Maithili speakers as well as other language speakers too.

English native speakers used these types of non-linguistic signs such as kissing, hugging and nodding head at the time of greeting and taking leave. But Maithili native speakers lack these types of non-linguistic signs or behaviors. Hand shaking and nodding head are usual activity in Maithili informants but kissing and hugging is not in the use of Maithili culture.

3.6 Strangers

A stranger is a person who is not familiar with the speaker. Stranger may come into contact while walking on the way or some public places for the first time. In that case speakers used formal language. Strangers are respected and addressed politely.

3.6.1 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers to the Following Strangers

3.6.1.1 Stranger-older than you, Stranger as old as you Stranger Younger than you

Table No. 20
Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		older stranger	stranger of the same age	younger stranger
T O G	L.N.	7	7	7
	hi	5	5	5
	hello	15	15	15
	giddy	3	3	3
T O T L	good bye	25	25	25
	see you		5	5

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.6.2. Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants to the Following Strangers

Table No. 22
Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		older stranger	stranger of the same age	younger stranger
T O G	Namaste	20	20	
	kaha jai chhee	10	10	30
T O T L	akhan hum jai chhee	25	25	
	achha to Namaste	5	5	
	kaha jau?			30

Majority of the English informants used 'hello' to greet the stranger. Fifteen informants used 'hello' to greet strangers. Seven informants used 'L.N', 5 informants used 'hi', 3 informants used 'giddy' to greet strangers. The use of last name clarify that speakers try to make polite conversation using formal terms. Other terms were equally used to greet the stranger, older or younger people. Maithili informants used *Namaste* to greet strangers who were older or people of the same age. Twenty informants used *Namaste* to elder stranger or of same age. Thirty informants used *kaha jaichee* to the junior strangers for greeting.

In the context of taking leave, English speakers were very familiar with the terms 'good bye' and 'see you'. 'Good bye' was the term of more common usage. Twenty-five informants used it. In the context of Maithili speakers, *akhan hum jai chhee*, *achha to namaste* and *akhan jau?* are used to take leave from the strangers. When the strangers were younger than the speakers at that moment *akhan jau?* was used to take leave and *akhan hum jai chhee* and *achha to namaste* were used when the strangers were older than the informants or people of the same age.

3.7 Telephone Conversation

Language is expressed through written and spoken mediums. Telephone is a means of expressing language orally. In the telephone a speaker is far away with the counter part or with the participants. The style used through written form is not same as spoken, likewise style or language expression on the telephone is different from direct conversation (face to face) conversation. The following tables show as to how language takes place on telephone conversation mainly in the case of greeting and taking leave.

3.7.1 Greeting and Taking Leave Terms Used by English Speaker in the Telephone to the Following Senior Family Members

3.7.1.1 Father, Mother, Elder Brother, Younger Brother, Younger Sister, Uncle, Aunt.

Table No. 23
Greeting and Taking Leave Terms Used by English Speaker

		Father	Mother	EB	ES	YB	YS	Uncle	Aunt
T	hello + F.N.	10	10			12	12	10	10
	hi					5	5		
O	yes					5	5		
	gidday					5	5		
G	K.T.	20	20					20	20
	F.N.					3	3		
T	good bye	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
O	see you later	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
T	love you	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
L	talk to you soon	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.7.2 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants in the Telephone to the Following Senior Family Members

Table No. 24

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		Father	Mother	EB	ES	YB	YS	Uncle	Aunt
T O G	hello pranam+ KT	25	25					20	20
	hello ,ki chhai			25	25			5	5
	hello, jug-jug jiyo					10	10		
	hello, ki bate+ K.T.	5	5	5	5	20	20	5	5
T O T L	rakh tu	20	20					20	20
	lia to dharu + K.T.	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	10
	le to dharu, bye			10	10	10	10		

Native speakers of English greet their family members on telephone conversation using 'hello + FN', 'hi', 'giddy', 'yes', 'hello + KT'. The majority of the informants used *hello + KT* to greet father and mother. In the case of sister and brother, they used 'hello' + FN', 'hi' and 'giddy' informal terms, to greet the juniors. Maithili speakers always used 'hello' at the initial stage of the phone conversation. But 'hello' did not function as a term of greeting. It was done just only for the purpose of giving an information that the informants or the partner had received the phone. After saying 'hello' the speakers again used other terms of greeting. Such as *hello, ki chhai, hello ki bate + KT, hello + hello, jug-jug jiyo*.

Hello pranam babu and hello pranam bhaiya was the most common word of greeting for father and mother respectively. Twenty five informants used these terms to greet father and mother. Twenty informants used this term to greet uncle and aunt on telephone. *Hello ki chhai* was the term to greet uncle and aunt as well as elder brother and elder sister. Twenty-five informants used this term to greet their elder brother and elder sister, 20 informants used *hello, ki bate bhaiya/babu* to greet younger brother and younger sister. *Hello, jug-jug jiyo* was the term of greeting to younger brother and younger sister.

The large number of the English informants were habituated to using 'good bye' to take leave on telephone conversation, 15 informants did so. 'Love you' was the term of taking leave used by English informants.

'See you later' and 'talk to you soon' were the terms of taking leave. In the case of the Maithili language, English term 'bye' took place at the end of the telephone conversation. The informants called le to *rakhu to, lia to dharu*, 20 informants used it and 10 informants used *lia to dharu baba/dae*. In the same way, 20 informants used *lia to dharu dada, didi namaskar* with their elder brother and elder sister as well as with their aunt and uncle too. *lia to dharu bye* was used by 10 informants to take leave from their elder brother, elder sister and with younger brother and younger sister too.

3.7.3 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers in the Telephone to the Following Junior Family Members

3.7.3.1 Husband, wife, son, daughter, Nephew, Niece. Friend

Table No. 25

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by English Speakers

		husband	wife	son	daughter	Nephew	Niece	Friend
T	hi/hello + F.N.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
O	hi	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
G	hello	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	F.N.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
T	bye	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
O	catch you later	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
T	kiss you, bye	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
L	good bye	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	love you	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	talk to you soon	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source : Walter Matreyek, 1983.

3.7.4 Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants in the Telephone to the Following Junior Family Members

Table No. 26

Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used by Maithili Informants

		husband	wife	son	daughter	Nephew	Niece	Friend
T	hello ki bate hai	20						
	hello ki bate hai		20					
O	hello ki bate bhaiya			30				
	hello ki bate babu/chhai				30			
G	hello ki bate chhai					30	30	
	hello ki bate chhai apneke							10
	hello ram-ram	2	2					
	hello kena chhee	8	8					
T	lia to dharu	25						
	lia to dharu ho		25					
O	lia to dharu bhaiya			30				
	lia to dharu babu				30			
T	lia to dharu bahini/ didi					30	30	
	lia to dharu patnar							20
L	lia to Namaste							10
	lia to Namaste	5	5					

The above tables indicate that English informants used less number of greeting terms. They used only 'hello', *hi or hi + first name* to greet husband, wife, son, daughter, nephew and friends when they talked in the telephone conversation. Maithili native speakers used more number of greeting terms while they were talking in telephone conversation. Both husband and wife did not select the same term to greet each other. 'ye' is the formal term to show the respect formally with her husband.

Twenty informants used hello and *kehan bate hai* to their husband and 20 informants used *hello and kehan bate hai* their wives. Two informants used *hello ram-ram* to greet their husband to greet their husband and wife equally if they were very frank of modern couple they could use the same term to greet each other. Eight informants used *hello, kena chhee* with their husband and wife. Most of the Maithili native speakers used *hello, kehan bate + to KT* to greet juniors such as son and daughter. But to greet nephew and niece a speaker used *hello ki bate chhai bahini* to both nephew and niece (male and female), respectful term. It was due to the culture specific. Maithili speakers give respect to their *bhanja and banjee* much, so they used respectful term to greet, though nephew and niece and niece were junior than the speaker.

'Hello' was used by all informants at the beginning of the conversation having no special meaning. The use of 'hello' was only to make that the phone receiver has picked up the receiver. Bye', 'catch you', 'talk to you soon', 'love you', 'kiss you' and 'bye' were the common terms taking leave used by the English informants. They could be used interchangeably. Maithili wives used more formal terms of taking leave. Twenty-five informants used *lia to dharu hoi*, 5 informants used *lia to dharu* to take leave with their husband. Maithili speakers used *bhagyamane, ashirbad, khushirahu and lia to dharu* with the juniors. But the case was different with nephew and niece.

Table 27

Terms of Greeting and taking leave with Maithili Language

Terms of greeting Maithili	Terms of taking leave of Maithili
maharaj ke jay ho	maharaj ke jay ho
raja /rane pranam	maharaj/maharani ram-ram
maharaj/ maharani ram-ram	lia to hajur ab bida lee
namaste raja sahib/ rani maa	namaste hajur ab bida dia
namaste +T.N. (hajur)	ram-ram hajur bida hue
namaskar + T.N.	namaskar bida pau
namaste + T.N/sir	lia to hajur pranam
pranam	pranam purhit maharaj
guru je dandbat	achchha to hajur bida hue
Namaste hajur	akhan hum chalai chhee
pranam	achha to hum chalai chhee
pau lagu	aab hum jai chhee
ram-ram	le tu baith
thik chhe babu/bhaiya	lia aha baithu babu
bhagya-mani rahu	lia to babu baith
kona chhee babu	leu to dhog /sew
kehan bate+ K.T.	lia hum jaichhee
arame aichh nai	aahan jau
nik aichh nai	jug-jug jiyo
dhog ba	khub gyane bano
ki chhai khabar	bye-bye
F.N.	lia to jai chhee
Ki chhai + K.T.	liato jai chhee namaste
jug-jug jiyo	lia jaichhee+ KT
khub gyane banu	akhan hum jaichhee
ram-ram + K.T.	lia to + KT + namaste
ki chhai budu /nate	le to baith budu
kena chhe budu/natiniya	hum jai chhee
K.T.	bye

<p>Ki chhai bhaiya/babu/bhahin bhagyamane ashirbad namaste+madam/miss pranam+gurujee / pranam ki chhai ladko (ram-ram only in response) kiya hai yar hello niman chhee nai</p>	<p>lia hum jai chhee ta-ta K.T. + sew bye+sir/miss/madam lia to sir / miss/ madam namaskar lia to namaskar + miss/ madam lia to guruje pranam / namaskar akhan jau babu/bhaiya bye+ladko lia bade main bhetab pheno milab achchha to namaste</p>
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CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

The findings of the study based on the analysis and interpretation of the data are presented below.

1. The Maithili language is spoken in the two adjoining South Asian countries, Nepal and India. It has many terms for greeting and taking leave such as: *ram-ram, pau lagu, namaste, namaskar, dandot, chhai hal khabar, thik chhai nai ki* etc for greeting seniors and *jug-jug jiyo, bhagyamane rahu, ki bate, khushi rahu* for greeting juniors. Likewise, *liu to ram-ram, lia to namaskar, lia to hajur bid hue achchha to namaskar, bida pau,* etc for taking leave with seniors and *leu to ram-ram, le to baith, bye+ladko,* to leave with juniors.
2. The English and Maithili languages, both use various terms of greeting and taking leave. In comparison to Maithili, English is many more broad and advanced language though it has not as much terms of greeting and taking leave as the Maithili language. Maithili language is much rich in this aspect because it is directly associated to Sanskrit. The oldest and most broad language is Sanskrit. The Maithili language has borrowed a lot of terms of greeting and taking leave from Sanskrit, Hindi, Nepali and English.
 - (i) Maithili native speakers use most common term *chha kona i+sir* in formal as well as in informal setting and another borrowed Nepali term *namaskar* too in the office and other institutions where they have to speak the Nepali language instead of their native language.
 - (ii) Maithili native speakers use various terms to greet their family members and relatives. They do not use common terms as English speakers do.

Maithili speakers greet their seniors with different terms than the juniors. While taking leave also they use different terms according the relation, position and intimacy.

- (iii) English speakers use a very few terms of greeting and taking leave though this language is much broad and developed. But the Maithili language is not full- fledged language, though it has many more terms of greeting and taking leave.
3. Regarding greeting to King/Queen, Maithili native speakers seem to be more formal. They use *pranam maharaj/maharani*, *namaste raja sahib and ranima* , *maharaja/maharani ki jai ho*. They greet the King and Queen by bowing their heads. But most of the informants responded that they have never met or greeted the King and Queen. Maithili people are out of reach with the king and queen. A very few people/personnel are near the palace or king and queen who are political leaders. But English native speakers greet the king by shaking hand. However, both of them use formal terms of greeting.
4. Native speakers of English are accustomed to saying F.N. (first name) K.T. (Kinship term) to greet the family member; whether they are seniors or juniors. But Maithili native speakers are more formal to greet seniors and less formal to greet juniors.
5. English native speakers use more common non-linguistic signs of taking leave and greeting for the family members such as kissing and hugging which is not found in Maithili culture. Maithili native speakers use *s* to their seniors which are not found in English.
6. English native speakers seem to be less formal while they are talking with their family members; father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister etc.

'Hello', 'hi', 'gidday' are common terms of greeting for the purpose. Maithili native speakers seem to be more formal to greet their seniors, father, mother, uncle and aunt. They use *pranam*, *pau lagu*, *gor lagai chhee* which are regarded as more formal terms of greeting.

7. English native speakers use L.N. (last name) to greet strangers but it is not used in Maithili culture. Maithili native speakers never use last name to greet.
8. Maithili native speakers are habituated to use many words of second and third language Nepali and English respectively to greet and to take leave such as 'hello', 'namaskar', *bhagyamane rhu*, bye.
9. Colloquial language is found to be used in both society and culture while they are chatting/talking, gossiping with their family members, especially with juniors.
10. In telephone conversation, Maithili native speakers use 'hello' to mean that they have received the phone call but not to mean that they are greeting them. They use another term such as 'hello', 'ram-ram', 'hello ki chhai', *hello bhaiya*, *hello babu* etc.
11. Hand shaking, nodding head and bowing head are the non-linguistic signs for both greeting and taking leave. These signs are equally used by the native speakers of English as well as Maithili.
12. 'Good bye' is the common term of taking leave in English specially in formal setting, 'love you', 'see you later', are other terms of taking leave, specially take place in family conversation. Maithili native speakers mostly use *lia hajur ram-ram*, *hajur namaskar*, while they are taking leave in formal situation, offices and academic institutes. *lia to hum jaichhee*, *lia to ram-ram*, *bye*, 'ta-ta' are the terms of taking leave in Maithili society. The

Maithili language has been victimized by other dominant languages such as English, Nepali and Hindi; 'bye', 'ta-ta', 'achchha phir milab', *pranam*, *jai-ram jee*, *sita-ram*, *namaskar* are borrowed terms of greeting from other dominant languages, which have become a part of the Maithili language. It is fully accepted by Maithili culture.

4.2 Recommendations

The researcher, on the basis of the findings has attempted to list out some suggestions for teaching greeting and taking leave which would be fruitful for teachers, students, the learners of English and Maithili as a second language.

1. Maithili language speakers use different terms of greeting and taking leave. They do not use same term to seniors and juniors while greeting and taking leave. So, while teaching the Maithili as a second language, the focus should be given to the use of proper terms of greeting and taking leave for seniors and juniors. There is different use of terms according to gender, level and intimacy.
2. There are so many terms which could be used in both situations, while greeting and taking leave eg. *ram-ram* and *namaskar*. They use these terms in both situations, while greeting and taking leave. So, while teaching the Maithili as a second language, the importance should be given to the selection of most frequently and commonly used terms for greeting and taking leave.
3. The teacher must be careful while teaching Maithili as a second language to the students that the non-linguistic signs also play an important role in conversation of English, Maithili as well as other languages.
4. There are some of the borrowed words from Nepali and Hindi which can be used interchangeably with namaste. The term namaste is the most common

terms in the Maithili language; it is equivalent with Nepali word '*pranam*' and 'good morning' with English.

5. The language learner must be clear while using the Maithili language that there is a situation where the speaker is senior however he has to use honorific terms to his/her juniors eg. *Bhaigni/Bhagin* (sister's children).

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APPENDIX I

Questionnaire for native speakers of Maithili

Name: Academic Qualification:

Address: Occupation:

Sex: Martial Status:

Please make response indicating what terms of greetings and taking leave are used for the following.

You are in the following situations what terms of greetings do you use?

1. You visit the following respected people:

- i. An officer
- ii. A professor
- iii. A doctor
- iv. A nurse
- v. A priest
- vi. A counsellor
- vii. The king and queen.....
- viii. A Judge.....
- ix. The president.....
- x. An ambassador.....
- xi. The prime minister.....
- xii. A minister.....

2. You visit the following your family members:

- i. Father.....
- ii. Mother.....
- iii. Elder sister.....
- iv. Elder brother.....
- v. Son.....
- vi. Wife.....
- vii. Grand father/grand mother.....
- viii. Husband.....

3. You visit the following other relatives:

- i. Paternal uncle.....
- ii. Paternal aunt.....
- iii. Maternal uncle.....
- iv. Maternal aunt.....
- v. Nephew.....
- vi. Niece.....
- vii. Grand daughter.....
- viii. Father-in-law.....
- ix. Mother-in-law.....
- x. Sister-in-law.....
- xi. Grand son.....

4. You are in an academic institute:

- i. A student greets a male teacher
- ii. A student greets a female teacher
- iii. A male teacher greets a student
- iv. A female teacher greets a students
- v. A student greets the principle
- vi. The principal greets a student

- vii. A teacher greets a headmaster
 - viii. A headmaster greets to his/her staff
5. You are in a telephone conversation
- i. Father
 - ii. Mother
 - iii. Elder brother
 - iv. Younger brother
 - v. Uncle
 - vi. Aunt
 - viii. Wife
6. You visit the stranger:
- i. The stranger is older than you
 - ii. The stranger is as old as you
 - iii. The stranger is younger than you
7. You visit your following friends:
- i. A familiar friend.....
 - ii. A lover/beloved.....
 - iii. An unfamiliar friend.....

You are taking leave in the following situation. What terms do you use to take leave at the moment.

1. You are going to take leave with the following respected persons.
- i. An officer
 - ii. A professor
 - iii. A doctor
 - iv. A nurse

- v. A priest
- vi. A counsellor
- vii. The king and queen.....
- viii. A Judge.....
- ix. The president.....
- x. An ambassador.....
- xi. The prime minister.....
- xii. A minister.....

2. You are going to take leave with the following members:

- i. Father
- ii. Mother
- iii. Elder sister
- iv. Elder brother
- v. Son
- vi. Wife
- vii. Grand father/grand mother
- viii. Husband

3. You are going to leave with the following other relatives:

- i. Paternal uncle
- ii. Maternal uncle
- iii. Grand daughter
- iv. Father-in-law
- v. Mother-in-law
- vi. Paternal aunt.....
- vii. Maternal aunt.....
- viii. Nephew.....
- ix. Niece.....

- x. Sister-in-law.....
- xi. Grand son

4. You are in an academic institute:

- i. A student calls a male teacher
- ii. A student calls a female teacher
- iii. A male teacher calls a student
- iv. A female teacher calls a students
- v. A student calls the principle
- vi. The principal calls a student
- vii. A teacher calls a headmaster
- viii. A headmaster greets to his/her staff

5. You leave your following friends:

- i. A familiar friend
- ii. A lover/loved
- iii. An unfamiliar friend

6. You leave the strangers

- i. The stranger is older than you
- ii. The stranger is as old as you
- iii. The stranger is younger than you

Thank you for kind help

APPENDIX II

मैथिली भाषा-भाषिक सबहक लेल प्रश्नावली

नाउ: शैक्षिक योग्यता
ठेगाना : पेशा :
लिङ्ग: वैवाहिक अवस्था :

निचा लिखल प्रश्न सवके अभिवादन या विदाइक शब्दावली लिखक सहयोगक विन्ति करै अछि ।

एहन अवथामे केहन केहन अभिवादन शब्दसभक प्रयोग करवे ?

१. अपने यी सम्मनित आदमी सव स भेटली तव ।

- क. राजा या रानी
- ख. राष्ट्रपति
- ग. न्यायधिस
- घ. राजदूत
- ङ. प्रधानमन्त्री
- च. मन्त्री
- छ. प्रशासक
- ख. प्रध्यापक
- ग. डाक्टरसाहेव
- घ. नर्स/दिदी
- ङ. पण्डित/पुजारी

२. अपने अपन परिवारके भेटवै तव ।

- क. बाबु/बाऊ
- ख. माई
- ग. दिदी

- घ. भैया
- ड. वेटा
- च. घरवाली/पत्नी
- छ. घरवला
३. अपने अपन सासुर लोकैन स भेटव तव ।
- क. काका
- ख. काकी
- ग. पोता/पोती
- घ. ससुर
- ड. साउस
- च. साली
- छ. भैया/भौउजी
४. शैक्षिक संस्थामे ।
- क. विद्यार्थी स मास्टरसाहेब
- ख. विद्यार्थी स मास्टरनीसाहेब
- ग. मास्टरसाहेब स विद्यार्थी
- घ. मास्टरनीसाहेब स विद्यार्थी
- ड. विद्यार्थी स प्रिन्सिपल
- च. प्रिन्सिपल स विद्यार्थी
- छ. मास्टरसाहेब स हेडमास्टरसाहेब
- ज. हेडमास्टरसाहेब स हुनकर कर्मचारीसव
५. टेलीफोन स वातचीत कर के वेरमे ।
- क. बाबु
- ख. माई
- ग. भैया/भौउजी
- घ. काका

- ड. काकी
- च. घरवाला/घरवाली
६. आहाँ यी तरक पहुनास मेटली तव ।
- क. पहुना अपने स उमेरमे जेठ
- ख. पहुना अपनेके उमेर वरावर
- ग. पहुना अपने स उमेरमे छोट

अपने विदाई होवइ त कौन शब्दावली प्रयोग करवैइ

१. अपने यी भालादमी/समान्ति आदमी स विदाइ भेवई तव ।
- क. प्रशासक
- ख. प्रध्यापक
- ग. डाक्टरसाहेव
- घ. नर्स/दिदी
- ड. पण्डित/पुजारी
२. अपनेसभ अपन परिवार स विदाइ होवई/छुटवै तव ।
- क. बाबु/बाऊ
- ख. माई
- ग. दिदी
- घ. भैया
- ड. वेटा
- च. घरवाली/पत्नी
- छ. घरवला
३. अपने अपन ससुराल लौकैन स विदाई लेवई तव ।

- क. काका
- ख. काकी
- ग. पोता/पोती
- घ. ससुर
- ङ. साउस
- च. साली
- छ. भैया/भौउजी

४. शैक्षिक संस्थामे ।

- क. विद्यार्थी स मास्टरसाहेब
- ख. विद्यार्थी स मास्टरनीसाहेब
- ग. मास्टरसाहेब स विद्यार्थी
- घ. मास्टरनीसाहेब स विद्यार्थी
- ङ. विद्यार्थी स प्रिन्सिपल
- च. प्रिन्सिपल स विद्यार्थी
- छ. मास्टरसाहेब स हेडमास्टरसाहेब
- ज. हेडमास्टरसाहेब स हुनकर कर्मचारीसव

५. यी साथी सव स विदाई लेवई तव

- क. चिनलजानल संघतीया
- ख. प्रितम्/प्रितमा
- ग. नैचिनल संघतीय/साथी

६. अपने यी तरक पहुना स विदाई लेवई तव ।

- क. पहुना अपने स उमेरमे जेठ
- ख. पहुना अपनेके उमेर वरावर
- ग. पहुना अपने स उमेरमे छोट

APPENDIX III

Symbols for Maithii Words

Maithli (Debnagari)Alphabet

a		i		u	
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ
e	ai	o	au	ã	ah
ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः

Consonants

k	kh	g	gh	n
क्	ख्	ग्	घ्	ङ्
ch	chh	j	jh	n
च्	छ्	ज्	झ्	ञ्
t	th	d	dh	n
ट्	ठ्	ड्	ढ्	ण्
t	th	d	dh	n
त्	थ्	द्	ध्	न्
p	ph	b	bh	m
प्	फ्	ब्	भ्	म्
y	r	l	w	sh
य	र	ल	व	श
s	s	h	ksh	tr
ष	स्	ह्	क्ष्	त्र्
gya				
ज्ञ्				

Extrated from Maithili Nepali-English Dictionary,

APPENDIX IV

Symbols for Maithili words

Vowels

M.V	E.V.	EPS	E.W	M.W	R.P	E.M
अ	a	/a/	again	अजगर	/ajar/	python
आ		/a:/	father	आम	/ m/	mango
इ	i	/i/	pin	निउता	/niuta/	invitation
ई		/i:/	keep	बुसी	/buse/	chaff
उ	u	/u/	bull	उप्पर	/uppar/	upward
ऊ		/u:/	rude	ऊन	/ n/	wool
ए	e	/e/	pen	केचना	kechana	arthworm
ऐ	ai	/ai/	buy	गेलयय	/gailya/	gone
ओ	o	/o/	go	बोक्सा	/boksa/	wizard
औ	au	/au/	now	और	/aura/	other
अं	ã	/:/	all	पेंदी	/peade/	bottom

APPENDIX V

Consonantes

M.V	E.V	EPS	E.W	M.W	R.P	E.M
क	k	/k/	kiss	कोकनी	/kokane/	maize
ख	kh	/K+h/	khaki	खिरा	/khira/	cucumber
ग	g	/g/	good	गाभिन	/gabhin/	pregnant
घ	gh	/g+h/	ghee	घोरा	/ghora/	horse
ङ	n	/n/	king	रङ	/rang/	colour
च	ch	/t/or/ts/	chair	चिक्कन	/chikhan/	fine
छ	chh	/ch+h/	chop	छरा	/chhara/	son
ज	j	/j/or/d3/	pleasure	जोगीनी	/jogan /	butterfly
झ	jh	/j+h/	jaw	झठाठ	/jhuththa/	laier
ट	t	/t/	till	टुअर	/tuar/	orphan
ठ	th	/t+h/	taught	ठोक	/thok/	hit
ड	d	/d/	doll	डरपोक	/darapok/	coward
ढ	dh	/d+h/		ढप्कन	/shapkan/	lid
ण	n		very rarely uses			

त	t	/t/	tap	तरेगन	/Taregn/	star
थ	th	/ /	thin	थिहुनी	/thihune/	knee
द	d	/'/or/ò/	there	डगर	/dagar/	road
ध	dh	/d+h/	dhoti	धमला	/dhamala/	rat eating snake
न	n	/n/	name	नटुवा	/natuwa/	dancer
प	p	/p/	pen	पातिर	/patir/	thin
फ	ph	/f/	photo	फादिल	/phadil	extra
ब	b	/b/	bag	वतक	/bataka/	goose/duck
भ	bh	/v/	vapour	भूत	/bhuta/	ghost
म	m	/m/	make	मछरी	/machhare/	fish
य	y	/y/	yard	अहिठाम	/ahiotham/	here
र	r	/r/	rat	गाछ	/gachh/	tree
ल	l	/l/	love	लदि	/ladi/	river
व	w	/w/	water	वोकर	/wokar/	his
श	sh	/sh/or/S/	share	शीत्तल	/Shettal/	cool
ष	s		very	षतमी	/satmi/	6th days of
स	s	/s/	sum	सुग्घर	/sugghar/	beautiful
ह	h	/h/	hope	हर्दी	/harde/	turmeric
क्ष	ksa			क्षेत्री	/kshatre/	caste
ज्ञ	jn			ज्ञानी	/jnane/	talent

