

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 General Background

Since human beings are considered the most intellectual and civilized creatures in the world, communication is highly essential for them to get one another in almost every situation. For communication, language has been regarded as the most important medium. Different sorts of thoughts, ideas, emotions, feelings, opinions, etc. can be expressed through language. Human beings have a unique place in the universe due to the possession of language. Linguists have defined the term 'language' differently, but the ideas to be understood is the same. According to Sapir (1921, p.8)," Language is primarily human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols. Block and Trager (1942, p.5) define "A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates. " This very definition deals with the property of arbitrariness and explicitly restricts spoken language. Richards et al. (1995, p. 191) define language as, " ... the system of human communication which consists of the structural arrangement of sounds for their written representation into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances. " For philosopher, language is a means of interpreting human experience, for sociologists as an interaction between members of social groups, anthropologists as a form of cultural behaviour which reflects and affects one's world view, and for language teacher as a set of skills, and so on .

All those aforementioned definitions reflect conspicuous fact that language has some structures which are used for communication. Therefore, communication is the overall global function of language. The normal people who are in this universe, express their all sorts of feelings and emotions through language. Apart from language, there are other media for communication as well, but language is species specific.

1.1.1 The English Language and its Significance in Nepal

English is the world's most common lingua- Franca, followed by French, but other languages are also widely used. In East Africa, for example, Swahili is the lingua whereas in many parts of west Africa, Housa is used. The English language is one of the widely used west Germanic sub-branches of the Indo-European family. It has been estimated that English increases by about 20,000 words annually. As it is rich in all aspects, it has become a dominant language of books, international business, academic conference, science, medicine, diplomacy, newspapers, airports, advertising and so forth. Nowadays, it is taken as part and parcel of one's life to adjust any corner in the world. It is said that one in every seven human beings speaks it.

In Nepal, English came into existence with the foundation of the Durbar High School in 1854 A.D by a defacto ruler named, Jung Bahadur Rana. Then in 1919, it was included in the higher education with the establishment of Tri-Chandra College. In due course of time, S.L.C Examination Board (1933) and Tribhuvan University (1959) were established. After that it has occupied a vital position in the education field of Nepal. Realizing the importance of the English language, the government of Nepal commissioned the curriculum designers from primary to graduate level. Especially, the Nepal Education National System Plan (NESP) (1971) has brought revolution and changes by planning curricula and textbooks with the provision of compulsory English of 100 marks for each grade, i.e. grade four to bachelor level including optional English at secondary level as well as higher education. Now, keeping into account the desire of mass the government re-introduced English from grade one to bachelor level.

The purpose of teaching English is to make the students able to adjust every where in the world by expressing their ideas, emotions, feelings and so on, The students can also develop the four different skills such as listening, speaking, reading and

writing in the language if they are given exposure. According to the census of 2001, 19037 people speak English as their native language or mother tongue in Nepal. Therefore, it has obtained sixty-fourth position in Nepal on the basis of native speakers of it.

1.2.1 Language Functions

A function in language refers to the purpose for which utterances or a units of language are used. Such functions are often described as categories of behaviors e.g asking, requesting, apologizing, etc. Broadly, language functions can be categorized into two types: grammatical function and communicative function. Grammatical function would mean the relationship of constituents in a sentence. For example, 'Ram walks slowly' is a sentence in which 'Ram' has the function of subject, 'walks' predicate and 'slowly' adverbial. By communicative function of language we mean the expression of ideas, emotions, feelings, information, etc. Communicative function also refers to the ways in which a language is used in a community. In a community, people use a language for the various purposes such as greeting, apologizing, advising, suggesting and so on. Language has several terms which are used in proper context to serve language functions.

Of course, language serves communicative functions but we can hardly limit the types of functions. Different linguists and scholars have classified the language functions in different ways. Willkins (1976, p.44) classifies language functions in six types, e.g. judgment and evaluation, suassion, argument rational inquiry and exposition, personal emotions and emotional relations. Van EK (1975, p.63) has classified language functions in the following ways:

1. Imparting and seeking factual information (identifying, reporting, correcting, asking etc).

2. Expressing and finding out intellectual attitude (expressing agreement and disagreement, denying something, accepting/ declining an offer or invitation, offering to do something, giving and seeking permission, etc.)
3. Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes (expressing pleasure/ displeasure, surprise satisfaction/ dissatisfaction, fear, worry, k gratitude sympathy, etc.)
4. Expressing and finding out moral attitudes (apologizing, granting forgiveness, expressing approval, appreciation, regret, indifferences, etc.)
5. Getting things done (suasion) (requesting others to do something, advising, warning, offering assistance, requesting assistance, etc.)
6. Socializing (greeting, introducing, taking leave, congratulating, attracting attention, proposing a toast etc.)

Afore- mentioned classifications are the communicative functions of language because they are used to communicate ideas. Their implications may vary from one situation to another. That is to say, context determines the use of language function. Interlocutors must be familiar with the context for the communication to take place in a proper way.

1.3.1 Introduction to the Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave

The language functions have been categorized differently by different linguists and scholars. The language functions 'Greeting' and 'Taking Leave' come under the broad classification of language called 'Socializing'. Language has certain forms which are used for greeting and taking leave. These forms have their special importance because they have their contextual use. When people meet, they greet each other. They tell each other that they are happy to see each other. The linguistic forms like Hi, Hey, Hello, Good morning, etc are used while greeting people. In addition, non-linguistic signs such as smiling, nodding head, hand shaking, etc. are used when people leave each other. The linguistic forms used for

taking leave are: Good bye, See you, Cheerio, See you again, Good night, etc. These pieces of information reveal the fact that what language does, is its function.

Society plays an important role in selecting the linguistic forms to serve the language functions. The language users must be familiar with age and relationship of participants, social norms and values, context and so on to use linguistic forms properly. The way in which people do greeting and take leave of each other usually depends on their age, sex, social class and personal relationship. These are also the crucial factors which determine the appropriate forms of language maintaining the context.

1.4.1 Linguistic Scenario in Nepal

The configuration of Nepal's ethnic, cultural and above all, linguistic diversity is a unique national asset. According to Kansakar (1999), "Due to multilingual situation in Nepal, it is not natural to find cases of language dominance, positive or negative attitudes towards one language or the other, the decline in language loyalty resulting in language shift, and efforts to maintain language under pressure of multilingual area." (as cited in Rai, 2000, p. 167). One remarkable aspect of the multilingual situation of Nepal is that every person is at least bilingual. Another important fact is people are shifting from their mother tongue to Nepali. It is because Nepali is a national language. According to population census (2001), there are more than 93 languages used in this small country. Among these languages, some exist only in spoken form. There are some languages which are still left to be discovered. Most minority languages are declining because of the lack of language loyalty among native speakers. Only a very few languages (e.g. Newari, Maithili) in Nepal enjoy language loyalty.

The languages used in Nepal can be divided into the following families.

(A) Indo-Aryan Group

This group includes following languages

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| - Nepali | - Magahi |
| -Maithili | - Marawadi |
| - Bhojprui | - Kumal |
| - Awadi | - Darai |
| - Tharu | - Majhi |
| -Rajbanshi | - Bote |
| -Danuwar | - Hindu-Urdu |
| - Bengali | - Chureti Language |

This group of language consists of sixteen languages. Among these languages, 'Nepali' is the most developed one in Nepal. It is the language of administration, education, information and media. The Census Report of 2001 records 11053255 people speak this language. Likewise, the language called 'Kumal' is the least developed one and it is in the verge of extinction. According to the Census Report of 2001, it is spoken by only 13 people. In comparison with other languages, it has lesser number of speakers.

(B) Dravidian

According to population census 2001 only one language, i.e. Jhagad comes under this group which is spoken on the province of Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal. It is spoken by 531910 people.

(C) Tibeto-Burman Group

This group includes following languages.

Limbu	Kaike
Thakali	Gurung
Ghale	Tamang (Mumo)
Hayu (Bayu)	Bahing (Ramdali)
Chamling	Sangpang
Chepang	Sunwar
Newari	

This group includes 13 languages, and the most developed one among them, is 'Tamang'. According to the Census Report of 2001, it is spoken by 1179145 people. It obtains the first position in this group. The language called 'Newari' obtains the second position as it is spoken by 825458 people. Both the languages have their written script. The language called 'Hayu' has only 1743 speakers. So, it is the least developed one in comparison with other languages.

(D) Astro-Asiatic Group

According to Population Census (2001), two languages come under this group, i.e. Satar and Santhali. The Census Report of 2001 shows that the language 'Satar' has no speaker. The next language 'Santhali' is spoken by 40260 people.

1.5.1 An Introduction to the Maithili Language

The language called 'Maithili' belongs to Indo-Aryan language family. It is spoken mainly in the eastern part of Nepal and some parts of India as well. Specially, Maithili language is the language of Mithila which has been divided into different parts due to political influences. That is why, Maithili is spoken in different parts of divided Mithila.

More than 90 languages are spoken here in Nepal. Among them, Maithili is the second most widely used language as it is spoken by 2797582 people living in 9 Terai districts namely, Siraha, Saptari, Udaypur, Morang, Sunsari, Sarlahi, Dhanusha, Mahotari and Rauthat. Maithili was regarded as dialect of a spurious language called 'Bihari'. Today, it is taken as a distinct language and taught in Indian Universities such as Kolkotta, Bujar, Patna, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Vanaras and Tribhuvan University in Nepal. Serious interest in Maithili linguistics began in the early 1880s when Sir George Abraham Grierson and A.F Rudolf, Hoerule published a series of scholarly books and papers on Maithili.

The Maithili language is very rich in its literature as well. A lot of books, journals, newspapers, and so on are published from both the countries India and Nepal. The most famous Maithili writer was Vidayapati Thakur, popularly known as Mahakavi Vidyapati. He has composed several heart touching poems in Maithili. Among them, 'Vidayapati Pandaralli' is one which deals with love between Radha and Krishna. At present, literary writing has been developed in all literary genres such as poems, stories, dramas and essays. In addition, Maithili writers have also engrossed in other fields such as linguistics, journalism history, culture, etc.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

A number of comparative researches have been carried out in the department of English education. Among them, only a few are related to language functions. But not a single research has been carried out to find out the comparative forms of greeting and taking leave between English and Maithili.

Panday (1991) made a comparative study on "The apologies Between English and Nepali Language" In his study, he had concluded that the native English speakers were more apologetic compared to native Nepali speakers.

Chapagain (2002) carried out a comparative research on "Request Forms in the English and Nepali language." Her findings were: Nepali native speakers use

indirect forms of request, so they were more polite than English speakers; females were found more polite than males among Nepali speakers and speakers of both English and Nepali were found less polite in the situation asking for permissions.

Karn (2004) carried out a Research on "Comparative study of cases in Maithili and English language." His findings were: The Maithili language has seven cases, and the common cases identified in both the languages were nominative, instrumental, oblique, locative and dative.

Khanal (2004) carried out a research entitled " a Comparative Study on the Forms of Address Used in Tharu and English Language" His findings were: Tharu has several forms of address but English language lacks such concepts. Most of the Kinship terms can be used in addressing people in Tharu but only few Kinship terms can be used as address forms in English.

Rai (2005) has conducted a research on "Pronominals of English and Chirtang Rai Language: A Linguistic Comparative Study." His findings were: Chhirtang has more number of pronouns in comparison to English and they are more complex than those of English, personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three number whereas those of English are categorized under only two numbers.

Basnet (2006) also carried out a research work on "Terms of Greeting and Taking Leave Used in Nepali and English: A Comparative Study." His findings make it clear that English native speakers use the greeting terms 'good morning/evening' while they are greeting in a very formal situation whereas Nepali native speakers use '*namaste*' '*abhibadan*' etc. His research also reveals English people are habituated to say first name and Kinship terms to greet the family members whether they are seniors or juniors, whereas Nepali people use more formal terms to greet their seniors.

The present research, which has been carried out, is different from others because it has included data regarding language functions from the Maithili language. The researcher being the native speaker of the Maithili language, has carried out the research in this area. In order to gather some ideas, the researcher has gone through some of the related previous researches. The study could also be similar with some of the researches on language functions because it included English data regarding the forms of greeting and taking leave from those researches.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- i. To find out the terms of greeting and taking leave used in the Maithili language in terms of respected people, family members, relatives, an academic institute, friends, strangers and telephone conversation.
- ii. To compare different forms of greetings and taking leave used in English and Maithili language.
- iii. To point out some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Language functions are the fundamental things which must be taken into account by the language users while dealing with language. The language functions make the human communication possible from the ancient time to the present.

As the research has been carried out on the language functions, its significance will be invaluable for human beings in general. To be specific, teachers, scholars, curriculum designers, linguists, grammarians and other common people will be highly benefited from it. It is because the research will help them to deal with the works in their actual life. In addition, the research will be equally fruitful for other researchers who keep their interest in this area.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sources of Data

The study was based on both primary and secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary sources of data were the native speakers of the Maithili language from Saptari district.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The researcher consulted various books, articles, journals, reports, previous theses, etc. related to the topic for secondary sources of data. More specifically, he consulted Crystal (1944), Sapir (1921), Journal of NELTA, V5, Wardhaugh (1986), Yadava (1999), Block and Rager (1942), theses carried out by Basnet, Chapagain, Karna, Panday, Rai, Khanal, and so forth.

2.2 Sample Population and Sampling Procedure

The total sample size of the study included 60 native speakers of Maithili. The researcher selected these people from Saptari district using simple random sampling. Out of 60 native speakers of Maithili, 30 were males and 30 females. Out of 30 males, 10 were laymen and 20 were the educated people who had passed intermediate level. Likewise, out of 30 females, 10 were laywomen and 20 were educated women who had passed intermediate level. The researcher selected these people from 'Pathargada' and 'Malekpur' VDC.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

Mainly, the researcher used questionnaire as a research tool. The questionnaire included different types of situations requiring respondents to respond in greeting and taking leave.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The researcher consulted various theses completed on the language functions 'Greeting and Taking Leave', books such as 'A Communicative Grammar of English' (Leech, G. and Jan Svartvik, 1989), 'The Threshold Level' (Van Ek, J.A., 1995), 'Communicating English' (Matreyek, W., 1983) and so on especially to extract the data regarding the forms which were used for greeting and taking leave in English language. To collect the data from Maithili language, the researcher visited 'Malekpur' and 'Pathargada' VDC which are in Saptari district. After establishing rapport with the informants the researcher distributed the questionnaire to them to collect the data. Likewise, the researcher consulted the lay persons from the specified VDC to collect the authentic data. The researcher helped the lay persons to fill out the questionnaire.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study were as follows:

- i. The study was limited to comparison between English and Maithili forms of greeting and taking leave.
- ii. The study included 60 native speakers of the Maithili language from Malekpur and 'Pathargada' VDC.
- iii. The study included English data from previous theses.
- iv. The questionnaire included only one type of question, i.e. situational.
- v. The researcher consulted native speakers only for Maithili data.
- vi. The study included the Maithili data collected from only two places, i.e. 'Malekpur' and 'Pathargada' VDC.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The collected data are analyzed and interpreted descriptively and comparatively in this chapter. The figures given in the table indicate the number of informants who used the terms of greeting and taking leave. The forms of greeting and taking leave used by the majority of people indicate the more common usage, and the forms of greeting and taking leave used by the minority of people indicate less common usage.

3.1 Respected People

Respected people are those who are different in the society in terms of property, status, position, value and so on. They use informal language while talking to common people, whereas the common people use more formal language while they are speaking to them. That is why, there are different forms of greeting and taking leave which are used in the society. This phenomenon varies from one language to another. It is because all the languages have their own features which are maintained by the speakers of those languages.

3.1.1 King or Queen, President, Ambassador, Prime Minister, Minister

The person like 'king', 'queen', 'president', 'ambassador', 'prime-minister', and 'minister' are the respected people in the country. They are the most valuable persons who are responsible to lead the country. In conversation, they are addressed by using the formal terms of language. In some languages, there may be some special terms which are used specially for them. Non-linguistic symbols, such as bowing head, hand shaking, hand joining etc. are also used with them according to the cultures of the country.

Table 1
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		King/queen	President	Judge	Ambassador	Prime Minister	Minister
TOG	parnām	34	34	34	34	34	34
	namaskār	14	14	14	14	14	14
	namaste	12	12	12	12	12	12
TOTL	parnām/namskār ka le āgān del jāu hamrā jelā kal lel āgān del jāu	15	15	15	15	15	15
	parnām/namskār ham jāici	8	6	8	8	8	8
	parnām/namskār hamrā bidādel jāu	27	27	27	27	27	27
	parnām/namaskār hamrā bidā dia	10	12	12	12	12	

Maithili native speakers were formal than English native speakers while greeting the respected people. It is because in most of the cases they used greeting terms joining their hands while greeting senior people such as king, queen, judge, etc. The most common term was *parnām* because majority of informants, 34 out of 60 used it. The other terms of greeting were *namaskār* and *namaste*. These were less common because only few informants used them. The term *namaskār* was used by 14 informants and the term '*namaste*' was used by 12 informants. All these terms were used to greet the respected people like king, queen, judge, ambassador, prime minister, minister and so forth.

They were more polite, formal and serious while taking leave. The terms of taking leave were *parnām*, *namaskār*, *hamrā jebākalel āgān del jāu*, *ham jāici*, *hamrā bidā del jāu*, *parnām hamrā bidā dia* etc. Among them *parnām hamrā bidā del jāu* was more common because most of the informants used it while taking leave from those respected people. The term *paranām ham jāi ci* was less common because only few informants used it.

Table 2
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		King/queen	President	Judge	Ambassador	Prime Minister	Minister
TOG	good morning/afternoon	24					
	hello	4	15	15	15	15	15
	your majesty	5					
	your president		15				
	your honour			15			
	your excellency				15		
	your prime minister					15	
your minister						15	
TOTL	Good -bye	25	20	20	20	20	20
	bye-bye	5	5	5	5	5	5
	see you later		5	5	5	5	5

In the English language, respected persons were greeted formally. The common terms of greeting were 'Good morning', 'Good evening' and 'Good afternoon'. These terms were more common because majority of informants, i.e. 21 out of 30, used these terms to greet the king or queen. Addressing terms were also used for the purpose of greeting. 'Your majesty', 'your president', 'your honour', 'your excellency', 'your prime minister' and 'your minister' were used to greet king, president, judge, ambassador, prime minister and minister respectively. Non-linguistic symbols, i.e. hand asking and bowing head were also used while the informants were greeting them.

So far as terms of taking leave are concerned, '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. Out of 30, 20 informants used it to take leave.

3.1.2 Officer, Doctor, Nurse, Priest, Manager, Pilot

Above mentioned persons are those who work in different sectors of the country. Officer is the person who works in an office, doctor and nurse are the persons who work in a hospital, priest works in a temple, manager is the person who leads other staff in an institute, and pilot is the person who flies an aeroplane. These people have their own works. They are different from one another in terms of their works. People in the society respect them using formal forms of language. Different persons use different types of terms while greeting and taking leave from them.

Table 3
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Officer	Doctor	Nurse	Priest	Manager	Pilot
TOG	parnām	32	32	20	32	32	32
	namaskār	14	9	15	16	16	16
	doktar sāheb		10				
	namaste	14	9	10	12	12	12
	narsa			15			
TOTL	namskār/ parnām hamrā jebā ka lel āgāṇ del jāu	15	15	15	15	15	15
	namaskār/parnām ham jāi ci	8	6	8	8	8	8
	parnām/namaskār hamrā bidā del jāu	27	27	27	27	27	27
	parnām/namaskār hamrā bidā dia	10	12	12	12	12	12

Maithili native speakers were more formal in comparison with English native speakers while greeting each other. Maithili native speakers used a lot of greeting terms while greeting the respected people like officer, doctor, nurse, priest, manager and pilot. The most common term was *parnām* because majority of informants used it. The term *namaskār* gives the same meaning as *parnām* but it was not as common as *parnām*. Some of the informants also used T.N. while greeting doctor and nurse.

They were more polite while taking leave from those respected people. *namaskār /parnām hamrā jebā ka le āgāṇ del jāu*, *namaskār/parnām ham jaici*, *parnām*

/namaskār hamrā bidā del jāu, parnām/namaskār hakmrā bidā dia were the terms of taking leave used by Maithili native speakers. Among them the term *parnām /namaskār hamrā bidā del jāu* was the most common as most of the informants used it. The less common term was *namaskār/parnām ham jaici* as only few informants used it while taking leave from those respected people.

Table 4
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Officer	Doctor	Nurse	Priest	Manager	Pilot
TOG	good morning/afternoon	17	17	17	17	17	17
	hello	10	10	10		10	10
	sir	5					
	your father				20		
	doctor		5				
	nurse			5			
TOTL	Good -bye	20	20	20	20	20	20
	bye+ sir	8	8	8	8	8	8
	nice meeting your	2	2	2	2	2	2

In English most of the informants used the term 'good morning/afternoon/ evening' to greet respected people such as officer, doctor, nurse, priest, manager and pilot. Some of the informants also used the term 'hello' as greeting. Twenty informants used the term 'your father' (T.N) which was the common usage term of greeting to the priest. T.N. was also used in English while greeting doctor', 'nurse' and so on.

'Good bye', 'bye+sir' and 'nice to meet you' were the terms of taking leave used by English informants. Among these terms, the term 'good bye' was the most common because 20 out of 30 informants used it while taking leave from those respected people. 'Bye+sir' was used by 8 informants. The less frequent term was 'nice meeting you' as only 2 informants used it.

3.2 Family Members

There are different members in a family such as father, mother, wife, husband, wife son, daughter, brother, sister, step son, step daughter and so on. Among them

some are seniors and some juniors. Those members must maintain the code and conduct of the society while speaking. The junior members become too much formal while speaking with seniors. In some of the cases, they use informal language in a family as well.

3.2.1 Father, Mother, Elder Sister, Elder Brother, Younger Sister and Younger Brother.

Father, mother, elder sister, elder brother, younger sister, and younger brother are the members of the family. Among them, father and mother are the respected members. Other members of the family use formal forms of language while talking to them. The forms of language are also determined in terms of the age of the speakers. The junior members are supposed to use formal terms of language while talking to senior members of the family. A language has different terms for different members of the family. While greeting and taking leave, those members select the terms which are appropriate according to the relationship among those members. There might be some common terms which are used for all members.

Table 5
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Father	Mother	E. Brother	E. Sister	Y. Brother	Y. Sister
TOG	gor lagaici	30	30	30	30		
	gor lagaici, ki chai hāl khabar	10	10	10	10		
	parnām	20	20	20	20		
	kichau hāl khabar + F.N.					35	35
	ki achi					25	25
TOTL	lia ta ham jāi ci	15	15	15	15		
	lia ham jāi ci	10	10	10	10		
	jāyaka lel āgāṇ del jāu	20	20	20	20		
	parnām ham jāi ci	15	15	15	15		
	ham jāi ci yau					30	30
	lia ta hām ca lai ci					20	20
	ki achi ? ham jāi ci					10	10

In Maithili language, there are a lot of terms of greeting which are used in a family. They maintain formality level while speaking or talking to each other. 30 out of 60 informants used the term *gor lagai ci* while greeting senior members in the family. The formal term *parnām* was used by 20 informants. The terms to greet junior members were: *ki chau hāi khabar* + F.N. and *ki achai*. Among 60 informants, the term *ki achai* was used by 25 informants.

Regarding the terms of taking leave, most common one was *jai kalel āgan del jāu* as majority of informants used it. The less common one was *lia ham - jāi ci* as only 10 informants used it. The other terms which were used to senior members were *lia ta ham jāi ci* and *parnām ham jāi ci*. Likewise, the terms used for junior members were: *ham jai ci yau*, *lia ta ham calai ci* and *ki achi ? ham jai ci*. The term *ham jāi ci yau* was used by 30 informants out of 60. The next term of taking leave, i.e. *ki achi ? ham jaici* was used by only 10 informants, so it was the less frequent one.

Table 6
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Father	Mother	E. Brother	E. Sister	Y. Brother	Y. Sister
TOG	hello	20	20	20	20	20	20
	F.N.	4	4	4	4	4	4
	K.T.	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Hi.	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTL	good bye/bye-bye	15	15	15	15	15	15
	see you late	10	10	10	10	10	10
	cheerio	2	2	2	2	2	2
	love you	3	3	3	3	3	3

English native speakers were found to be less formal than Maithili native speakers while they were greeting their family members. Most of the informants, i.e. 20 out of 30 used the term 'hello' to greet the family members. Kinship terms like daddy, 'mummy' and sister were also used very frequently.

In English, 'good bye', 'bye - bye', 'see you later', 'cheerio', and 'love you' were the terms of taking leave from family members. Among these terms 'good bye' was the most common one as 18 out of 30 informants used it. The remaining terms can also be used to all family members.

3.2.2 Son, Daughter, Wife, Husband, Step Son, Step Daughter

The persons like son, daughter, wife, husband, step son, and step daughter are members of the family. They use different terms of the language considering the relationship and age of the persons with whom they use such terms. That is to say, the forms of the language are determined on the basis of the relationship and age of the speakers. Senior members of the family demand formal forms of language from junior members. But senior members use informal terms while talking to junior members.

Table 7
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		husband	wife	son	daughter	step son	step daughter
TOG	ki chai hāl khabar	35	35	25	25	25	25
	ki achi	25	15	15	15	15	15
	ki achi + F.N.			10	10	10	10
	ki chai khabar + F.N.			10	10	10	10
TOTL	lia ham jāi ci	25	25	20	20	20	20
	le ham jāi ciau			15	15	15	15
	le ham jāi ciau + F.N			10	10	10	10
	lia ta ham cha lai ci	25	25	5	5	5	5
	ki achi ? ham jāi ci	10	10	10	10	10	10

In case of the Maithili language, the native speakers of it maintained formality level while greeting each other. The terms *ki chai hāl khabar* and *ki achi* were used to greet husband and wife. Thirty five native speakers used *ki chai hāl khabar* and 25 *ki āchi*. The first name was not used between wife and husband.

Other terms *ki achi + F.N.* and *ki chai khabar + F.N.* were used to greet other members except wife and husband. But the terms *ki chai hal khabar* and *ki achi* were common for all members, and the majority of informants used them.

Regarding the terms of taking leave, the native speakers of it used the terms like *lia ham jai ci*, *le ham jai ciau*, *le ham jai ciau + F.N.*, *lia ta ham cha lai ci* and *ki achi ?*, *ham jai ci*. Among these terms, *le ham jāi ciau* and *le ham jai ciau + F.N.* were not used for husband and wife. Rest of the terms were common for all members. The term *lia ham jāi ci* had the highest frequency and the term *ki achi? ham jāi ci* had the lowest frequency.

Table 8
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		husband	wife	son	daughter	step son	step daughter
TOG	gidday	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
TOTL	love you	15	15	15	15	15	15
	see you	8	8	8	8	8	8
	cheerio	3	3	3	3	3	3
	good-bye	18	18	18	18	18	18

The term 'hello' was the most frequent one in the English language. It was used to greeting husband, wife, son, daughter, step son and step daughter. English native speakers also used the first name while greeting. The language between wife and husband was also informal. The informal term 'hi' was also used as greeting term.

The term 'love you' was the most common one as majority of informants used it as the term of taking leave. While taking leave from these members, the terms 'see

you', 'cheerio' and 'good - bye', were also used. The less common one was 'cherrio' as only 3 informants used it.

3.3 Relatives

Relatives are the persons who are very close in relation, no matter whether they live near or far or together. They may be different persons like paternal uncle, paternal aunt, maternal uncle, maternal aunt and so forth.

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

Among above mentioned person, paternal uncle, paternal aunt, grand father and grand mother are the members of the speakers' family. But, maternal uncle and maternal aunt are not the members of the speakers' family. These all members are respected in the family and society. People use different forms of language while talking to them like other members of the family. A language has several terms of greeting and talking leave which are used with them. Some terms may have high frequency and some other terms may have less frequency.

Table 9

Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		P.U.	P.A.	M.U	M.A.	G.F.	G.M.
TOG	parnām	20	20	20	20	20	20
	namaskār	15	15	15	15	15	15
	gor lagai ci + K.T.	10	10	10	10	10	10
	gor lagai ci, Ki chai hāl khabar	15	15	15	15	15	15
TOTL	lia ta ham jāi ci	25	25	25	25	25	25
	parnām hamrā jāya ka lel āgāṇ del jāu	15	15	15	15	15	15
	jāi ci	20	20	20	20	20	20

In case of the Maithili language, Maithili speakers were formal to greet them as they used formal terms such as *parnām*, *namaskār*, *gor lagai ci + K.T.*, *gor lagar*

ci and *ki chai hāl khabar*. The term *parnām* was used by 20 informants out of 60, and it was the most common one. The least common one was *gor lagai ci + K.T.* because only 10 informants used it.

Maithili native speakers used the familiar terms such as *lia ta hamjā ci, parnām hamrā jāya ka lel āgān del jāu* and *parnām ham jāici* while taking leave from those persons. Among them, *lia ta ham jāi ci* was used by majority of informants.

Table 10
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		P.U.	P.A.	M.U	M.A.	G.F.	G.M.
TOG	hello	12	12	12	12	12	12
	K.T	11	11	11	11	11	11
	F.N.	7	7	7	7	7	7
	love you	14	14	14	14	14	14
TOTL	good bye	12	12	12	12	12	12
	see you latter	4	4	4	4	4	4

The terms of taking leave and greeting which were used for the family members, were also similar to that of relatives. English native speakers were informal while greeting relatives because they used informal terms such as hello, K.T. and F.N.

English native speakers used the very familiar terms such as good bye and see you later while taking leave from those relatives. Most of the informants used the term 'good bye', so it was the most common one.

3.3.2 Father-in Law, Mother - in - Law, Brother - in Law, Grand son, Grand daughter

Father-in law and Mother-in-law are the respected people in the society. People respect them using the formal terms of language. The colloquial or informal terms are not used with them. Brother -in-law, grand son and grand daughter are those with whom informal language can be used. While greeting and taking leave from

those members, different sorts of terms can be used. Among these terms some may be common for all and some different.

Table 11
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		F.in L.	M. in L.	B. in L.	S.in L.	G.S.	G.D.
TOG	gor la gai ci	20	20				
	gor lagai ci, ki achi hāl khabar	15	15				
	parnām	25	25				
	ki chau hāl khabar + F.N.			35	35	35	35
TOTL	ki achi			25	25	25	25
	lia ta ham jāici	8	8	20	20		
	lia ham jāi ci	7	7	15	15		
	parnām hamrā jāya ka lel āgān del jāu	20	20				
	parnām ham jāi ci	15	15				
	ham jāi ci yau					35	35
	lia ta ham ca lai ci	10	10	15	15		
	ki achi ? ham jāi ci			10	10	25	25

Maithili native speakers were found to be using formal terms of greeting. For example, the terms *gor la gaici*, *gor lagai ci*, *ki achi hāl khabar* and *parnām* were used to greet father in law and mother in law. Likewise, the terms '*ki chau hāl khabar + F.N.* and *ki achi* were used for other members or relatives.

There were different terms which were used to take leave from those relatives. These terms had their own usage in terms of the relation. 20 informants used the term *parnām hamrā jāya ka lel agṇ del jāu*, 15 informants used the term *parnām ham jāi ci*, 7 informants used the term *lia ham jāi ci* and 8 informants used the term *lia ta ham jāi ci* to take leave from father in law and mother in law. There were different terms for different people or relatives.

Table 12
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		F.in L.	M. in L.	B. in L.	S.in L.	G.S.	G.D.
TOG	hello	12	12	12	12	12	12
	hi	1	11	11	11	11	11
	F.N.	7	7	7	7	7	7
	love you	12	13	13	13	13	13
TOT	good bye	12	12	12	12	12	12
	see you	5	5	5	5	5	5

The above table shows the terms of greeting in the English language for father in law, mother in law, brother in law, grand son and grand daughter. These terms were not different from that which were used to greet other relatives. English native speakers used informal terms while greeting those relatives. 13 informants used the term 'love you', 7 used F.N., 11 used 'hi' and 12 used 'hello'.

The terms of taking leave in English were similar for these relatives as well. English native speakers used 'good bye' see you' to take leave from father in law, mother in law, brother in law and so on.

3.3.3 Male Cousin Elder than you, male cousin younger than you, female cousin elder than you, female cousin younger than you, Neplew Niece

Above mentioned persons are also the members of the family. Among them, some are seniors and some juniors in terms of the relationship. The senior members are: male cousin elder than you and female cousin elder than you. There are a number of terms which are used to greet and take leave from them. Male cousin younger than you, female cousin younger than you, nephew and niece are considered the junior members of the family. Various forms of greeting and taking leave are also used with them. Some of the forms also may be common to all those members.

Table 13

Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		E.M.C.	Y.M.C.	E.E.C.	Y.F.C.	Nephew	Niece
TOG	parnām	25		25			
	namaskār	20		20			
	gor lagai ci	15		15			
	ki chau hāi khabar + F.N.		35		35	35	35
	ki achi		25		25	25	25
TOTL	lia ta ham jāi ci	20		20			
	parnām ham jāi ci	25		25			
	ham jāi ci yau	15	35	15	35	35	35
	ki achi ? ham jāi ci	25		25	25	25	25

Maithili informants were formal in terms of selecting the terms of greeting to greet senior people. They selected the germs like *parnām*, *namaskār*, *gor lagaici* to greet their seniors. In the same way, they selected the terms like *ki chau hāl khabar + F.N.* and *ki achi* to greet other relatives.

Those informants were found to be formal while taking leave from seniors and informal while taking leave from juniors. They used the terms *lia ta ham jāici*, *parnām ham jāi ci* and *ham jāi ci yau* to take leave from their seniors. The formality of term was also determined in terms of the closeness of the speakers. Other terms like *ham jāi ci yau* and *ki achi ? ham jāi ci* were also used to take leave from juniors.

Table 14

English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		E.M.C.	Y.M.C.	E.E.C.	Y.F.C.	Nephew	Niece
TOG	giddy	2	2	2	2	2	2
	how is it	3	3	3	3	3	3
	hi	5	5	5	5	5	5
	hello	18	18	18	18	18	18
	hye	4	4	4	4	4	4
TOTL	bye	15	15	15	15	15	15
	see you later	3	3	3	3	3	3
	catch you later	3	3	3	3	3	3
	love you	9	9	9	9	9	9

English native speakers were informal to select the terms of greeting. They selected the terms like 'hello', 'hi', giddy, and 'how is it' to greet the male cousin elder than them, male cousin younger than them, female cousin elder than them, female cousin younger than them, nephew and niece. They were also seemed to choose the colloquial term 'giddy' to greet those people.

'Bye', 'see you later', 'catch you later' and 'love you' were the terms of taking leave chosen by English informants to take leave from those relatives. Among these terms, most of the informants used the term 'bye'.

3.4 An Academic Institute

An academic institute is such institute where teaching learning activities take place. The institute consists of different members like head teacher, teachers, non-teaching staff and students. These members are supposed to maintain the rule and regulations of the institute while taking to each other. The juniors always use formal language while they are talking to seniors and the seniors always use informal language while they are taking to their juniors.

3.4.1 Male Teacher by Students, Female Teacher by Students, Students by the Male Teacher, Students by Female Teacher

Teachers and students are the members of an academic institute. Teachers are the respected people, so the students and other persons respect them. The forms of the language used by the teachers may vary from the forms used by the students. There are several forms which are used to greet and take leave from teachers and students.

Table 15
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		M.T.by S.	F.T. by S.	S. by M.T.	S.by F.T
TOG	parnām guru ji	60			
	parnām guru mā		60		
	ki achi + F.N.			30	30
	ki achi hāl khabar + F.N.			30	30
TOTL	parnām guru ji ham jāi ci	35			
	parnām guru mā ham jāi ci		35		
	parnām guru ji/ guru mā hamrā bidā del jāu	25	25		
	lia ham jāi ci			30	30
	le ham jāi ci yau			30	30

Maithili native speakers used the terms like *parnām guru ji* and *parnām guru mā* while greeting male and female teachers, respectively. Male and female teachers used the terms *ki achi + F.N.* and *ki achi hāl khabar + F.N* while greeting the students.

In Maithili culture, the terms of taking leave were different for the teacher and student. The terms *parnām guru ji ham jāi ci* and *parnām guru ji hamrā bidā del jāu* were used by the students to take leave from male teacher. Likewise, they used the terms *parnām gurumā ham jāi ci* and *parnām guru mā ham rā bidā del jāu* to take leave from female teacher. Male and female teacher used the terms like *lia ham jāi ci* and *le ham jāi ci yau* to take leave from students.

Table 16

English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		M.T.by S.	F.T. by S.	S. by M.T.	S.by F.T
TOG	Mr. + L.N.	18			
	Sir	8			
	Mrs. + L.N.		12		
	F.N.			30	30
	Professor	10	10		
	Madam		8		
TOTL	good bye sir/madam	30	30		
	see you tomorrow			20	20
	love you			10	10

The majority of English informants used 'Mr. + L.N.' and 'Mrs. + L.N' to greet male and female teacher, respectively. The terms like sir, professor and madam were very common. Male and female teachers used 'F.N' while greeting the students.

The terms of taking leave in English were 'good bye sir/madam', 'see you tomorrow' and love you. Students were too much conscious while selecting these terms to take leave from teachers. Most of the students used the term 'good bye sir/madam' to take leave from male and female teacher. Likewise, male and female teachers used the terms 'see you tomorrow /later and 'love you' to take leave from the students.

3.5 Friends

We may have different kinds of friends in our life. Some of them may be very close, some may be familiar and others may be unfamiliar. The forms of language are also determined while talking to them. The forms of language that we use while talking to our close friends may not be appropriate while talking to unfamiliar friends. That is why, our society determines the language that we use while talking to the members of that society.

3.5.1 Familiar Friend, Unfamiliar Friend and Love

There are different persons in the world. Some may be familiar, some may be unfamiliar and some may be very close to us. The use of language is determined by such relationship. We use informal and colloquial terms while talking to the persons who are very close to us. And the formal forms of language are used while talking to the persons who are not very close to us. The forms of greeting and taking leave are also selected considering such closeness among the speakers.

Table 17

Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		F.F.	Love	U.F.
TOG	ki achi + F.N.	20	20	
	ahāke kabar ki achi + F.N.	20	20	
	ki achi	5	10	
	ahāke khabar ki achi	5	5	
	namaste ahāke paricaya ki bhel ?			30
	namaste ahake hāl khabar ki achi	5		30
	F.N.	5	5	
TOTL	lia ham jāi ci	25	25	
	ham jāi ci + F.N.	20	20	
	lia ham jāi ci pher bhetab dosar din	15	15	15
	namaste ham jāi ci			20
	namaste akhan ham jāi ci pher bhetab			25

Maithili informants were a little bit formal in selecting the terms to greet unfamiliar friends. They used the terms *namaste ahake paricaya ki bhel ?* and *namaste ahāke hāl khabar ki achi ?* to greet unfamiliar friends. In the same way, most of the informants used the familiar terms like *ki achi + F.N.* and *ahake khabar ki achi + F.N.* to greet familiar friend and lover.

In Maithili culture, *lia ham jāi ci* was the term of more common usage to take leave from familiar friends, and lovers. The terms *ham jāi ci + F.N.* and *lia ham*

jāi ci dosar din bhetab were also used to take leave from familiar friends and lovers. While taking leave from unfamiliar friends, most of the informants used the term *namaste akhan ham jāi chi pher bhetab*.

Table 18
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		F.F.	Love	U.F.
TOG	hello + F.N.	12		
	F.N	3	8	
	my love	3	7	
	surname			12
	hi	7	5	5
	how is it ?	5	2	8
	how are you ?		8	
TOTL	good bye	2		2
	see you later	5	2	5
	bye	8	5	8
	catch you later	3	3	3
	love you	2	20	2
	nice meeting you	8		

Most of the English informants used 'hello + F.N' to greet familiar friends. The greeting terms like 'F.N.', 'hi, my love', 'how is it?' and 'how are you?' were used to greet lover. Likewise, the terms 'hello + F.N.' surname', 'hi and how is it?' were used to greet unfamiliar friends. Above mentioned terms are informal, which were used to greet friends.

Those informants used the familiar terms of taking leave such as 'good -bye' , 'see you later, 'bye', 'catch you later', 'love you' and nice meeting you. Most of the informants used the terms 'bye' and 'nice meeting you' while taking leave from familiar and unfamiliar friends. Likewise, the term 'love you' was too common to be used at the time of separating from lover. Non-linguistic signs such as kissing, hugging and nodding head were also used while taking leave from very close friends.

3.6 Strangers

Strangers are those who are unfamiliar to the speakers. One should be very careful while talking to those strangers. They are addressed formally, so formal language is used with them. The age of the strangers is also considered while talking to them. They are dealt differently in different situations.

3.6.1 Stranger - Older than you, Stranger as Old as you, Stranger younger than you

Strangers are the persons who are unknown to the speakers. They are of different types according to their age, for example, stranger -older than you, stranger as old as you and the stranger younger than you. The age of the strangers also determines the forms of the language that we use with them. Generally, the speakers become too much polite while speaking to the strangers. It is not obligatory to be polite while speaking to the strangers who are younger than them.

Table 19
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Older Stranger	Stranger of the Same age	Younger Stranger
TOG	namaste ahāka paricaya ki bhel ?	25		
	parnām ahāka paricaya ki bhel ?	25		
	ahāka paricaya ki bhel ?		30	25
	tohar paricaya ki achi			35
	apan sab paricaya kayru na	10	30	
TOT	namaste ham jāi ci	20		
	parnām ham jāi ci	20		
	ham jāi ci	5	25	15
	ham jāi ci yau		5	30
	parnām akhan hamrā bidā del jāu	10		
	akhan ham jāi ci pher phetab	5	30	15

Maithili informants used the terms *namaste ahāka paricaya ki bhel?* and *parnām ahāka paricaya ki bhel* to greet older strangers. Ten informants used the term *apan sab paricay karuna* to greet those older strangers. Sixty informants greeted the

strangers of the same age using the terms *ahā ka paricaya ki bhel* and *apana sab paricaya karuna*. The term *tohar paricaya ki achi* was used by 35 informants to greet younger strangers. The next term *ahka paricaya ki bhel* was used by 25 informants to greet the same younger strangers.

Most of the informants used the terms *namaste ham jāi ci* and *parnām ham jāi ci* to take leave from older strangers. Likewise, the term *akhan ham jāi ci pher bhetab* was used by majority of informants to take leave from the strangers of the same age. To take leave from younger strangers, most of the informants used the term *ham jāi ci yau*. In addition to this term, other terms such as *ham jāi ci* and *akhan ham jai ci pher bhetab* were also used to greet them.

Table 20
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Older Stranger	Stranger of the Same age	Younger Stranger
TOG	L.N.	7	7	7
	hi	5	5	5
	hello	15	15	25
	giddy	3	3	3
TOT	good bye	3	25	25
	see you	25	5	5

The term 'hello' was used by majority of informants to greet strangers, no matter whether they were older than them, younger than them or of the same age. The colloquial term 'giddy' was used by 3 informants to greet them. In the same way, 'hi' and 'hello' were also used to greet them. English informants made no difference in selecting the terms of greeting in terms of the age of the strangers. But the ways of selecting the terms of greeting for those people were different.

Regarding the terms of taking leave, English informants used the very familiar terms such as 'good bye', 'see you' and so on. The term 'good - bye' was used by 25 informants to take leave from those all types of strangers. So, the term 'good -bye' was very common.

3.7 Telephone Conversation

The use of language varies from one context to another. There is no doubt in saying that context determines the language that we use. The language that we use while talking face to face may vary from the language that we use in telephone conversation. Telephone conversation is also determined by the relationship between participants. One must be careful in selecting the forms of language in telephone conversation.

3.7.1 Father, Mother, Elder Brother, Younger Brother, Younger Sister, Uncle, Aunt

Father, mother, elder brother, younger brother, younger sister, uncle and aunt are the members of the family. Some of them are seniors and some are juniors. Father, mothers, uncle and aunt are the respected people in the society. Regarding the terms of greeting and taking leave in telephone conversation with those members, speakers select those terms which can be used in face to face conversation as well.

Table 21
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Father	Mother	E.B.	E.S.	Y.B.	Y.S.	Uncle	Aunt
TOG	parnām/namaskār + k.T., ki achi hāl khabar	20	20	20	20			20	20
	parnām ahāka hāl khabar ki achi	15	15	15	15			15	15
	ki achi hāl khabar + K.T.	15	15	15	15			15	15
	ki chāu tohar hāl khābar					35	35		
	ki achi + F.N.					25	25		
	gor lagai ci + K.T.	10	10	10	10			10	10
TOTL	parnām/namaskār + K.T., lia akhan rākhu	20	20	20	20			20	20
	lia rākhu	10	10	10	10			10	10
	lee rakh	5	5	5	5	10	10	5	5
	lerakh dosar din bāta karab					15	15		
	le rākhai ci yau	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	10
	le āba dosar din bāta karab	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

In Maithili language, most of the informants used the term '*parnām/ namaskār + K.T. ki achi hāl khabar* to greet senior members of the family in telephone conversation. The term *gor lagai ci + K.T.* was used by least of the informants.

Regarding the terms of taking leave, the majority of informants used the term *parnām/namaskār + K.T.* and *lia akhan rākh*' to take leave from senior members of the family in telephone conversation. The term *le rākh* was used by least of the informants to take leave from those senior members. While getting separation from junior members of the family, most of the informants used the term *le rākhai ci yau*. In the same way, only few informants used the term *le rākh* in telephone conversation while taking leave from junior members like younger brother and younger sister.

Table 22
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Father	Mother	E.B.	E.S.	Y.B.	Y.S.	Uncle	Aunt
TOG	hallo + F.N.	10	10	10	10	12	12	10	10
	hi					5	5		
	yes					5	5		
	giddy					5	5		
	K.F.	20	20	20	20			20	20
	F.N.					3	3		
TOTL	good bye	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	see you later	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	lover you	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	take to you soon	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

The terms 'hello + F.N', 'hi', 'yes' giddy', 'K.T', and 'F..N.' were used by English native speakers to greet their family members in telephone conversation. Twenty out of 30 informants used the term 'K.T.' to greet father, mother, uncle and aunt. To greet the junior members like younger brother and younger sister, they selected the terms such as 'giddy', 'hi' 'F.N.', 'yes' and 'hello + F.N.'. The majority of informants used the term 'hello + F.N.' to greet those junior members.

English informants were habituated to use the terms 'good bye' 'see you later', 'love you', 'talk to you soon' while taking leave. Most of the informants used the term 'good bye' to take leave from family members in telephone conversation. The term 'talk to you soon' was used by least of the informants.

3.7.2 Husband, Wife, Son, Daughter, Nephew, Niece, Friend

Above mentioned persons are the members of the family except friend. Age and relationship are the determining factors which determine the forms of language, which are used with them. Generally, the speakers use informal terms of language while speaking to son, daughter, nephew, niece and friend. In male dominated society, husband uses informal terms to wife, but this does not happen in the society where male and female enjoy equal status. So far as the forms of greeting and taking leave are concerned, they are selected maintaining the relationship among those members. There may be some common terms for all those members as well.

Table 23
Maithili Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Nephew	Niece	Friend
TOG	parnām/namaskār ki achi ahāka hāl khabar	15						
	ki achi ahāke hāl khabar	25	35					
	ki achi + F.N.	5	5	15	15	15	15	15
	ki ahi ahake hāl khabar + F.N.	10	10					
	ki achi ?	5	10	15	15	15	15	15
	ki achi tohar hāl khabar			30	30	30	30	5
TOTL	parnām/namaskār phon rakhai ci	15						
	phon rākhai ci	10	20					25
	lia phon rākh	20	25					20
	le phon rākh			20	20	20	20	
	le phon rākhai ciau			25	25	25	25	
	le dosar din bāta karab			15	15	15	15	
	lia āb dosar din bāta karab	15	15					15

Maithili native speakers used the term *ki achi ahāke hāl khabar* to greet husband. Likewise, to greet wife, most of the informants, i.e. 35 out of 60 used the same term *ki achi ahāke hāl khabar*. The term *ki achi + F.N.*' was used by least of the informants for the same purpose, to greet junior members such as son, daughter, nephew and niece. The term *ki achi tohar hāl khabar* was the most familiar one as 30 informants used it.

So far as the terms of taking leave are concerned, most of the wives used the term *lia phon rākhū* while taking leave from husband. And most of the husbands also used the same term for the same purpose. The term *le phon rākhai ciau* was used most frequently while taking leave from junior members. The majority of informants used the term *phon rākhai ci* while separating from friends.

Table 24
English Terms for Greeting and Taking Leave

		Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Nephew	Nice	Friend
TOG	hi/hello+F.N.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	hi	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	hello	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	F.N.	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTL	bye	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	catch you latter	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	kiss you, bye	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	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

The common terms 'hi/hello + F.N.', 'hi' and 'F.N.' were used by English informants to greet husband, wife, son, daughter, nephew, niece and friend. The majority of informants, i.e. 18 out of 30, used the term 'hi/hello + F.N.' to greet those people. The term 'hi' was used by only 3 informants.

Regarding the terms of taking leave in telephone conversation, English informants used the terms 'bye', 'catch you later', 'kiss you', 'hi', 'good bye', 'love you' and 'talk to you soon'. These terms could be used interchangeably.

3.8 Comparison between Educated and Lay Persons

Educated persons were those who had passed intermediate level in the present research. They were familiar with different sectors of the country. They knew the people who worked in those sectors as well. That is why, they used different forms of the language in different contexts while talking with them. They determined the forms of the language on the basis of the posts that they had. They could talk appropriately with the king, queen, ambassador, minister, prime-minister, doctor, processors, and so on. Regarding the terms of greeting and taking leave, they selected these terms keeping into account the persons with whom they were talking. In Maithili culture, for example, they used terms *parnām*, *namaskār*, *namaste*, and so on, to greet king, queen, president, ambassador, prime minister, minister and so on. Likewise, to take leave from these people, they used the terms *parnām*, *hamrā jebā ka lel āgān del jāu*, *parnām ham jāici*, *parnām ham akhan claiici* and so forth. They selected these formal terms of greeting to greet those respected people because they were familiar with the forms of language and the persons whom they were asked to address. They also used the informal terms such as, *ki achi+ F,N*, , *ki achi tohar hāl khabar'* etc. to greet junior members like son, daughter, niece nephew and so on. But, lay persons, were not familiar with different forms of the language used for the respected persons like prime-minister, ambassador, president and so on. That is why, some of them didn't use the proper forms of language while talking with those respected people. They can hardly identify the formal and informal terms of language. As a result, instead of using formal language, they used informal language. The collected data show that most of the lay persons did not know the correct forms of the language. They mixed formal and informal terms together. For example, the term *parnām ham jaiciau*

was used by some of the lay-persons while taking leave from respected people. Here, the word *parnām* is formal, whereas the verb *jaiciau* is informal. In some cases, they were found to be confusing in using the formal term *ahāka* and informal term *tohar*. They used *tohar* instead of using it. In this way, lay-persons were not found to be following the rules and regulations of the language.

CHAPTER-FOUR

FINDING AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Findings

The findings of the study on the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data are mentioned below.

1. In Maithili, the terms of greeting are: *parnām, namaskār, namaste, ki achi, ki achi + F.N., ahāke hāl khabar ki achi?*, and so forth. Likewise, the terms of taking leave are: *ham jai ciau, hamrā bidā dia, hamrā jaika lel āgān dia, ham akhan ca lai ci*, etc. These terms are used according to the contexts.
2. The most common term of greeting in the English language is 'good morning/afternoon/evening', whereas the terms *parnām* and *ahā ka hāl khabar ki achi* are the most common in the Maithili language. English native speakers use informal terms such as hi, hello, F.N. (first name) to greet their seniors as well. But this does not happen in the Maithili language. Maithili native speakers use formal terms such as *ahāka hāl khabar ki achi?, parnām, namaskār* and so on. Regarding the terms of taking leave, the formal terms in English are: good bye, bye-bye, see you later and so on. In Maithili, the formal terms of taking leave are: *lia ham jāi ci, hamrā bida dia, hamrā jai ka lel āgān dia* and so on.
3. Maithili native speakers use formal terms of greeting to greet their seniors. But English native speakers are habituated to say F.N. and K.T. to their seniors as well.
4. Non-linguistic symbols as 'kissing' and 'hugging' are very common in English society while greeting and taking leave from family members whereas, these signs are not common in Maithili culture. Maithili native speakers use appropriate terms of greeting and taking leave, while greeting and taking leave from family members.
5. Last name (L.N.) is very common to greet someone in English, but it is not done in Maithili culture.

6. English native speakers are found to be informal to their seniors in selecting the terms of greeting and taking leave. The terms of greeting and taking leave are used interchangeably in English. But the terms of greeting and taking leave are not used interchangeably in Maithili.
7. Both English and Maithili speakers use colloquial language while they are chatting/talking with family members, specially with juniors.
8. In telephone conversation, Maithili native speakers use 'hello' to mean that they have received the phone call, not to mean that they are greeting them. After using 'hello' they again use Maithili terms of greeting.
9. In English 'good bye' is the most common term of taking leave in formal context. Other terms of taking leave which are used interchangeably are: 'bye-bye', 'love you', 'see you again', 'catch you later' and so on.
10. Non-linguistic signs such as 'shaking hand', and 'bowing head' are used in both languages while greeting and taking leave.
11. The common terms of taking leave in Maithili are *parnām ham jāi ci*, *parnām hamrā bidā diā'*, *ham jāi ci*, *āb dosar din bhetāb* and so on. Likewise, the common terms of greeting are *parnām/namaskār*, *ki achi hāl khabar*, *ki achi* and so on.
12. English native speakers behave their seniors as they behave with their friends, but Maithili native speakers respect their seniors. This fact can be proved by looking at the terms of greeting and taking leave used by those native speakers.

4.2 Recommendations

Language reflects the real nature of any society and its speakers. The people of a society must be careful while selecting the forms of language. The forms of language are paramount to maintain social relationship. Terms of greeting and taking leave are highly essential to make communication appropriate. The speakers must have the knowledge to choose the appropriate forms of greeting and

taking leave while participating in a conversation. The participants must not be offensive while taking leave of each other.

On the basis of findings, the researcher has mentioned some recommendations which could be implemented in teaching field. The teachers, students, linguists and other interested persons could be highly benefited from such recommendations.

1. The teacher who teaches language functions in English, should teach the proper use of greeting terms like good morning/afternoon/evening, hello, hi, your majesty, your honor, your excellency and so on. He should also teach the proper use of the terms of taking leave like bye-bye, see you, good bye, love you, and so forth. Likewise, the teacher who teaches language functions in Maithili, should give emphasis on the proper use of greeting terms like *parnām, ki achi, ahāka hal khabar ki achi, ki achi +FN*, etc. Regarding the terms of taking leave, he should teach the proper use of the terms like *lia ham jai ci, hamrā bidā dia, hamrā jai ka lel āgān dia* and so on.
2. The teachers who teach the students of Maithili and English, should give focus on the formality level of the languages. English and Maithili students should be made to list out the forms of greeting and taking leave from English and Maithili context, respectively and then to compare them.
3. Make the students know non-linguistic signs which are used while using the terms of greeting and taking leave.
4. The students of Maithili, who know English, should be asked to find out the terms of greeting and taking leave from the Maithili language which are equivalent in the English.
5. Both English and Maithili students should be informed that the forms of language are selected maintaining the cultures of the language.

6. Students can listen to the telephone conversation to find out the terms of greeting and taking leave used by participants. From such conversation they could also learn the way of using such terms.
7. In Maithili culture, to find out the incorrect forms of greeting and taking leave used by the lay persons, the teacher should involve in conversation with those people.
8. The students can also make the list of the terms of greeting and taking leave from authentic books of both languages

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APPENDIX I
SYMBOLS FOR MAITHILI WORDS

c	a	akarā
cf	ā	āma
O	i	ināra
O{	ī	īnār
p	u	una
pm	ū	āū
P	e	dekh-ne
P]	ai	aich
cf]	o	ch□ rā
cf}	au	bujh-auth
s	ka	ka-kar
v	kha	kha-rāba
u	ga	gandha
3	gh	ghar
a	na	ranga
r	ca	camarā
5	cha	ch-al
h	ja	jakarā
em	jha	jhatahā
`	ña	byan ajana
6	ta	tamātar
7	tha	thama
8	d□a	d□amaphā
9	d□ha	d□hakanā
Of	n□a	nārāyan□a
t	ta	sutal
y	tha	thara
b	da	dama

w	dha	dhana
g	na	namaskār
k	pa	pahine
km	pha	phero
a	ba	banda
e	bha	bhandār
d	ma	mantra
o	ya	pyār
/	ra	lāra
n	la	gāla
j	va	siva
z	s̄a	nāsa
if	sa	bhesa
;	sa	santān
x	ha	hābā