

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is the universal medium for conveying facts including complex thoughts emotion and feelings of everyday life. Language has enabled man to established great utilization. Man differ from the other species on this earth only because we posses a unique faculty of speech. Man expresses his personality through language (Bhattarai, 1991:1). Language is a social phenomenon, which we use in the whole community to express our ideas by means of which we establish the relation in the society. It is the distinctive property of making because of which human being seems to be extraordinary and superior in any respect. Oxford advanced learners dictionary of current English (seventh edition 2005, 862) defines language as the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area. According to Sapir (1971:8), "language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols".

1.2 Linguistic Scenario in Nepal

Nepal is multilingual, multicultural and multiethnic nation. It is the home of numerous language and dialects. Though small in size, Nepal is not a culturally and linguistically homogenous country; it is very fertile land for language in some remote parts of the country and probably many more language are still waiting to be discovered. According to population census, (2001) there are more than 93 language used in this small country. Among these language most of them do not have written scripts but they exists only in spoken from.

The language and their innumerable dialects spoken in Nepal have genetic affiliation to at least four language families namely Indo Aryan (14 language), Tibeto-Burman (about 56 languages) Austro-Asiatic (only one language), and Dravidian (One language only) together with one controversial language isolate-Kusunda. Among these different language, Nepali is designated in the constitution 1990 as the official language of Nepal, claims 50.3% native speakers and has dominant role in the life of the country including its extensive uses for purpose as medium of instruction at various levels of education, commerce, loyal practices and in public communication.

Besides these languages, English has also played very important role so far as the context of Nepal is concerned. English is termed as "West Germanic" which is a sub-branches of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family. It is an international language which functions as a lingua franca world widely. English is learned and taught as a second or foreign language in many countries including Nepal. Although efforts made to ameliorate condition of English in Nepal, the standard of the English is not developed as expected because of multilingual situation of Nepalese speech community. It is international languages in the world are published and more communication is done. The importance of English in Nepal is growing rapidly. It has occupied an importance place even in the educational system of Nepal. In Nepal, it is taught as a compulsory subject upto bachelor level.

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

1.2.1 Indo-Aryan Group

This group includes following languages: Gurung, 2003.

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

1.2.2 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.

1.2.3 Tibeto-Burman group

This group includes following languages:

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

1.2.4 Astro-Asiatic Group

According to population census 2001 only one language comes under this group i.e. Satar which is spoken in Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal. This family has two other bracers namely non khemer and mundu.

On the basis of prominent linguistic features Tibeto-Burman language in Nepal can further be categorized in two subgroups.

i) **Pronominalized group:**

It includes Rai, Limbu languages. They are also called Kiranti languages. Because of thier complexity in pronominal system the Kiranti languages are also called complex-pronomilized language.

ii) **Non-pronominalized group:**

It includes Tamange, Gurung, Manage-Thakali etc.

1.3 An Introduction to Maithili Language

Maithili is a New Indo-Aryan (NIA) language spoken in the two adjoining South Asian countries Nepal and India. As its name implies, Maithili is the language of residents of Mithila the pre-historic ancient kingdom ruled by then King Janak. However, modern Maithila is politically spilt into adjacent parts of two different nations- Nepal and India and yet it exists as an inalienable cultural entity mainly owing to the proximity regular interaction between the Maithili speaking community of the two nations.

The Maithili language is spoken by about 30 million people mainly residing in the eastern part of Nepalese Terai region and in the northern

part of Indian State of Bihar. In Nepal, Maithili is the mother tongue of 12.4% of the total population and figure second in terms of the number of speakers next only to Nepali, the language of the nation, spoken by a little over 50% of the population. Maithili has a long rich tradition of written literature in both and India. Vidayapati Thakur is the most celebrated poet of Maithili. He is an immortal singer of beauty, youth and vigour.

Nepal is a multi-lingual country. It is very in terms of the number of languages spoken here. More than 90 languages are spoken here in Nepal. Among them, Maithili is the second most widely used language as it is spoken by 27,97,582 people sheltering in the south eastern plains known as the Terai-Tharu are about 9 Terai districts namely, Siraha, Saptari, Udaypur, Morang, Sunsari, Saralahi, Dhanusha, Muhottari and Rauthat where Maithili is in Vogue. Comparative philology maintains the languages are related to one another. Two languages are linked with one another would mean they are sister languages bearing from same mother language.

Maithili was regarded either as dialects of a spurious language called 'Bihari' (Grierson, 1833-1887). Today, however it is recognized as a distinct language and taught as such in the Indian Universities in Kolkotta, Bihar, Patna, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Varansi and Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur. Serious interest in Maithili linguistics began in the early 1880's when Sir George Abrahan Grierson and A.F. Rudolf, Hoernle published a series of scholarly books and papers on Maithili.

The earliest grammar of Maithili by a native grammarian has been written by D. Jha (1946) in Maithili language. In this study the grammatical rules presented in the form of Sutras in paninian style of Sanskrit grammar.

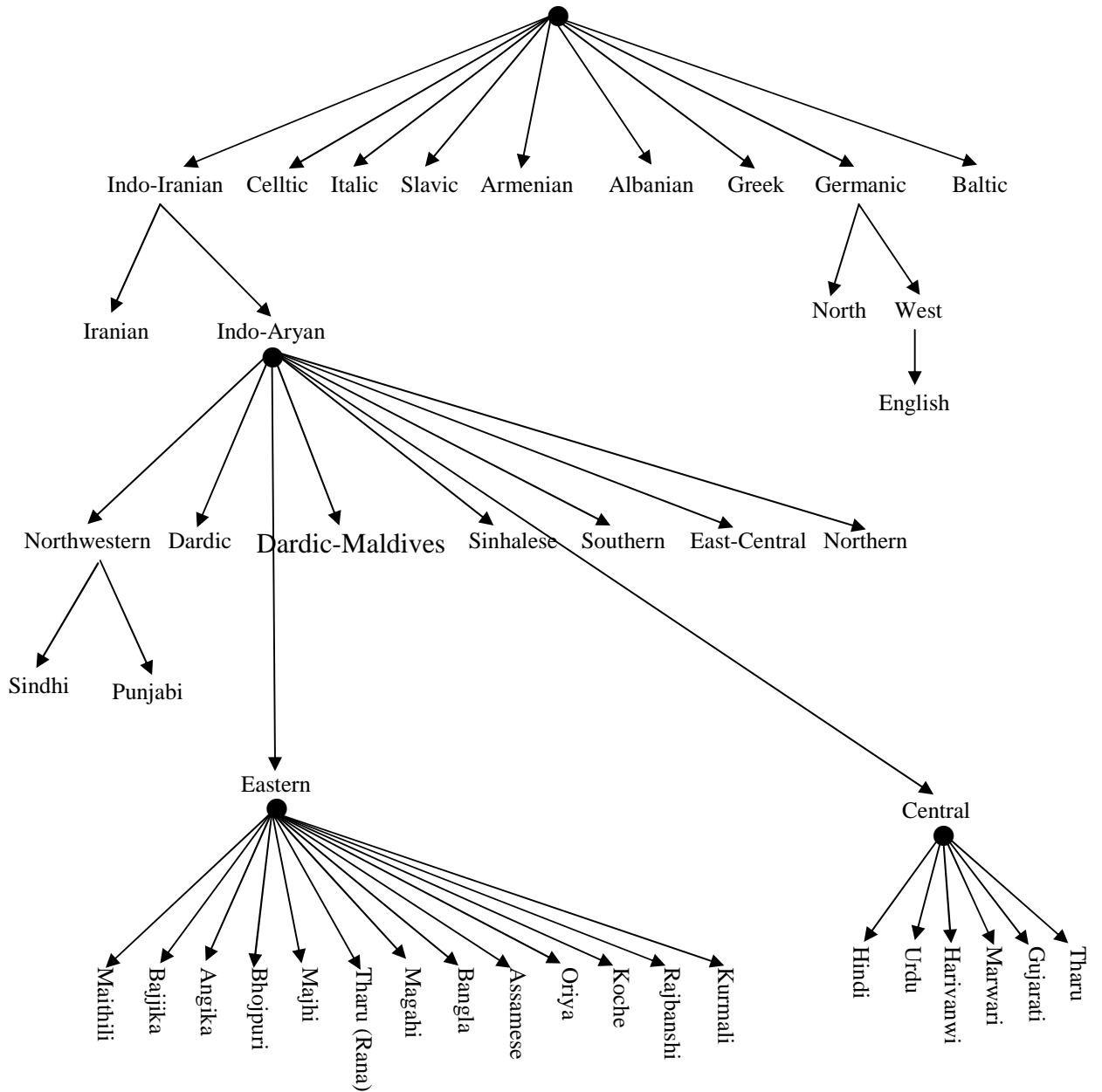
S. Jha (1941) was the first scholar to study Maithili sound system along with its historical development lexicography or dictionary making in Maithili has a very long tradition.

Maithili has had a long tradition of written literatures in both India and Nepal. the most famous Maithili writer is Vidayapati Thakur, popularly known as Mahakavi Vidyapatti . Apart from being a great sanskrit writer he composed melodious poems in Maithili, entitled Vidaypati Padavalli which mainly deals with love between Radha and Krishna.

Maithili also flourished a court language in the Kathmandu valley during Malla period. Several literary works (especially dramas and songs) and inscriptions in Maithili are still preserved at the national Archives in Kathmandu. In the recent context there have been literary writing in all literary genres, especially poetry plays and fiction from both Indian and Nepalese country. A part from Maithili literature, Maithili writers have also been contribution to other to fields like culture, history, Journalism linguistics etc.

Comparative philology maintains that languages relate to one another. Two languages are linked with one another would mean they are sister languages derived from same other language. This view can be expressed by the following diagram.

Indo-European Language



(Yadava, 2003: 145)

1.4 Pronominal System in Maithili

Pronominal is a term used in classical T.g. to refer a rule which replaces lexical N.P with pronoun. In more recent approaches within generative grammar, pronouns are base generated. In government binding theory, a term pronominal is used for a type of NP of particular

importance as a part of a theory of Binding. The common term of a pronominal is pronoun which can be used to substitute noun phrase. In other words, it is one of the parts of speech, a word used instead of a noun substantive to designate an object without naming it. There are many types of pronoun which are as follows:

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronoun stands for the person speaking. Spoken to spoken of personal pronouns replace the name of person and object. The personal pronouns are marked for person (1st, 2nd and 3rd) for case (subjective and objective cases) and for number (Singular and Plural)

English		Maithili	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I,	We (1st person)	<i>ham</i>	<i>ham sab/lokain</i>
	You (2nd person)	(H.N.) <i>apne,</i>	<i>apne sab/lokain</i>
		(H) <i>ah</i>	<i>ah sab/lokain</i>
		(M.H.) <i>tõ</i>	<i>tõ sab/lokain</i>
		(N.H.) <i>tõ</i>	<i>tõ sab</i>
		(H)	
He/She/It	They (3rd)	(P) <i>i</i>	<i>i sab/lokain</i>
		(R) <i>o</i>	<i>o sab/lokain</i>
		(N.H.)	
		(P) <i>i</i>	<i>i sab</i>
		(R) <i>u/o</i>	<i>usab</i>
			<i>o sab</i>

b) Reflexive Pronouns

It is called self pronoun. The reflexive pronoun is one in which the action is done by the subject turn back or reflects upon the subject.

For example

English	Maithili
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Myself	<i>apne</i>
--------	-------------

Himself	<i>apnah</i>
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The Singular and plural form of Maithili Reflective pronoun:

Singular	Plural
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<i>apne</i>	<i>apne sab</i>
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<i>apne k</i>	<i>apne sab k</i>
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<i>apne s</i>	<i>apne sab s</i>
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<i>apan</i>	<i>apna sabh ak</i>
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<i>apna me</i>	<i>apna sab me</i>
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c) Demonstrative Pronoun

The demonstrative pronoun is one that is used to point out the object to which it refers. Demonstrative pronouns point our specific persons or objects. There are found demonstrative pronouns in English: this and that (Singular) and these and those (plural) according to flor arts and jan Aarts and Aarts in English syntactic structure (1986). This/These refers to what is near and that/those to what is remote.

In English			In Maithili	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Proximate	This	These	(P) <i>i</i>	<i>i sab/lokain</i>
Remote	That	Those	(R) <i>O</i>	<i>O sab/lokain</i>

Maithili has Honorific and as well as non-honorific pronouns:

Honorific	Singular	Plural
Proximate	<i>i</i>	<i>i sab/lokain</i>
Remote	<i>o</i>	<i>o sab/lokain</i>
Non-honorific	Singular	Plural
Proximate	<i>i</i>	<i>i sab</i>
Remote	<i>u</i>	<i>u sab</i>
	<i>o</i>	<i>o sab</i>

d) Indefinite pronoun

The indefinite pronoun is one that refers to persons or things in general way, but doesn't refer to any person or thing in particular.

For example

English	Maithili
Someone, anyone	<i>kichu</i>
Something, anything	<i>keo</i>

e) Reciprocal Pronoun

The reciprocal pronoun is one which expresses a mutual action on relation. There are two reciprocal pronouns in English syntactic structure

(1986). They are used independently in sentences with plural or coordinated subject.

For example

English

Maithili

Each other

ek do sarke

one another

f) **Relative pronouns**

The relative pronoun is one that refers to its antecedent. The relation pronouns of English are who, whose, which and that according to Flora Aarts and Jan Aarts in English Syntactic Structure (1986). They are used to introduce relative clauses. Those are clauses normally functioning as post modifiers in the structure of the noun phrase. The relative pronouns which may have a noun phrases as well a sentences as their antecedents.

For example

English

Maithili

Who

je

What

Je

Maithili has singular as well as plural Relative pronoun

For example

Singular

Plural

je

je sab

g) Possessive pronoun

A possessive pronoun is one that is used for showing ownership. The possessive pronouns work two functions: they can work as possessive determiner before a noun phrase and they can replace and NP inflected for possession (Larsen-Freeman and Celce Murcia, 1983)

For example

	English		Maithili	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	My	Our	<i>ham-ar</i>	<i>ham-ar sabh-ak</i>
			<i>ham-r</i>	<i>ham-r sabh-ak</i>
Second Person	Your	Your	<i>apne-k</i>	<i>apne sabh-ak</i>
			<i>ah -k</i>	<i>ah sabh - ak</i>
			<i>toh-ar</i>	<i>toh-ar sabh-ak</i>
				<i>toh-r sabh-ak</i>
Third Person	His	Their	<i>hun-k-ar</i>	<i>hun-k-ar sabh-ak</i>
	Her	Their	<i>hun-ak</i>	<i>hun-k-sabh-ak</i>
	It	Their	<i>ok-ar</i>	<i>ok-ar sabh-ak</i>
				<i>ok -r -sabh-ak</i>

h) Interrogative pronoun

An interrogative pronoun is one that is used for asking questions, The interrogative pronoun are who, whose, whom, what and which according to Flor Aarts and Jan Aarts in English syntactic Structure (1986) . In other words, the words who, whom, whose, what and which are interrogative pronouns when they are used for asking questions about the subject, the object or the preposition of an object.

For example

English	Maithili
Who	<i>Ke</i>
What	<i>ki/kathi</i>

i) Correlative pronouns

The Correlative pronoun in Maithili is *se*. The various j-forms of the relative pronoun, when followed in the main clauses by their corresponding. Correlative pronoun form (s/t base) of '*se*', serve as relative clause markers. Like *je*, *se* has distinct forms depending on whether it is human or non human in reference.

For example: In Maithili

Singular	Plural
<i>Se</i>	<i>se sab</i>

1.5 Importance of Grammar

"It is necessary to know grammar, and it is better to write grammatically than not, but it is well to remember that grammar is common speech formulated. Usage is the only test." -Somerset Maugham

This quotation vividly presents that grammar is essential to product correct forms of utterances. Grammar is the foundation of language. I would be heard to believe that there can be a language without its grammar. Knowledge of grammar is necessary to convey ideas correctly whether it is for the nature speakers or learners of that language. This knowledge is more essential for the second language learner than the

native speaker because a native speaker have innately internalized the grammar whereas the second language learner has to make conscious effort to learn and master it . Knowledge of language as well as grammar helps a person to master it. Therefore the importance of grammar in the correct use of language can hardly be exaggerated.

The role of grammar in language cannot be devalued. The appropriate evidence can be observed in the syllabus as while grammatical items are given along with their functions out of thirty seven units, seventeen are dealt with pure grammatical topic i.e. tense, relative clauses, causative verbs, voice, preposition, transformation, narration, conditional sentence and so on. And others are dealt with grammatical structures or a set of vocabulary to fulfill the language functions the things that can be done through language are functions i.e the things that can be done through language are described as functions such as expressing likes and dislikes, good wishes etc.

1.6 Need and Importance of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is a branch of applied linguistics. It compares viz. their mother tongue and target language find out their similarities and differences and then predicts the area of easy and difficulty.

C.A. became extremely popular in 1950s and 1960s when pattern practice teaching method based on structural linguistics, was commonly used in teaching a foreign language. In CA description of the learner's native language is put side by side with the description of the foreign language. Such a comparison would help course designers, teachers and learners in planning their learning and teaching through the similarities and differences between L_1 and L_2 .

Assumption of C.A.

- a. The main difficulties in learning a new language are caused by interference from the first language.
- b. These difficulties can be predicted by C.A.
- c. Teaching materials can make use of C.A. to reduce the efforts of interference.

According to S. Pit Corder, "difficulty is a psycho-linguistic matter, whereas difference is linguistic; so any features of the target language which differs from that of the mother tongue is not difficult to learn. A totally new sound may be easier for the learners than one that apparently seems to be similar but is used indifferent environment."

The results obtained from C.A. may be used for various purposes. Some scholars think the results of comparison should directly be applied to the learners. It can be suggested that the results of CA may be useful if explained directly to the grown up learners. The teacher is highly benefited from this because he will know those points that pos unusual degree of learning difficulties. Secondly, it will be helpful for those teachers who are receiving training. Thirdly, the analysis may use effective way of overcoming difficulties. The teachers may use techniques suggested by the analysis. Fourthly, this has a direct effect upon teaching methods.

1.7 Review of the Related Literature

There are some research works on linguistic comparative study among different languages spoken in Nepal e.g. Rai, Tharu, Gurung etc in the Department of English Education. There are some dissertations

available in the field of pronominals such as: pronominals in English and Chhintang, pronominals in Limbu and English. The related literatures to the present studies are as follows:

Tharu (2001) has compared S.V. agreement of English and Tharu language in his study 'A Comparative Study of the SV Agreement in English and Tharu. The study shows that second and third person pronouns do not change for honorific forms in English whereas they do in Tharu. Tharu verbs for formal and informal but no in English verbs.'

Rai (2000) has carried out a research entitled "A Comparative Linguistic Study of English, Nepali and Limbu Kinship Terms." The aim of this study was to study of the linguistic systems used to refer to kinship relations of both consanguineal and affineal types across five generations from the perspectives of both male ego and female ego in English, Nepali and Limbu languages. The study indicates that English has less number of kinship terms in comparison to both Nepali and Limbu.

Giri (1982) has carried out a research entitled "English and Nepali Kinship Term: A Comparative Linguistic Study." This is the first master's level thesis on kinship terms. The main purpose of this study was to determine the English and Nepali Kinship relations and to find out their corresponding addressive forms and then to compare and contrast the terms.

Karn (2004) has carried out a research on " Comparative study of cases in Maithili and English language." This study aimed at identifying and analyzing cases in Maithili, finding the points of similarities and difference between English and Maithili cases systems. He found that seven cases all in Maithili and common cases identified in both the languages are nominative, instrumental, ablative, locative and dative.

Shah (2004) has carried out a research entitled "A Comparative study on the simple present tense and the simple past tense of English and Maithili". The main purpose of the study was to compare between simple present tense and simple past tense in English and Maithili. His study shows that English tense system differs from Maithili one in various aspects. However there are similarities as well.

Khanal (2004) has carried out a research entitled "A Comparative Study on the Forms of Address of Tharu and English Languages". The study aimed to find out forms of address used in Tharu and English languages. His findings are: Tharu has several forms of address but an 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 form in English

Phyak (2004) has carried out a research entitled "English and Limbu Pronominals: A Linguistic Comparative Study." The main objectives of his study were to determine pronominals in relation to English and find out similarities and differences between Limbu and English pronominals. His study shows that Limbu and English pronominals systems are different Limbu language has more complex pronominals system than in English. Similarly, he found that Limbu personal and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers: Singular, dual and plural but the English has only two numbers. Singular and Plural.

I have studied the pronominals system of Maithili which is different than the pronominals system of other languages. I have collected the data from four different districts: Siraha, Saptari, Dhanusha and Mahotari. So, that to find out larger numbers of pronouns used by native

speakers of Maithili. Another thing I have included in my study is equivalent gloss system. No any researchers till now have used this system. It makes not only native speaker of Maithili to understand it easily but also other native speakers understand it very easily. I have written Maithili languages sentence at first then after English language, but other researcher who study comparative study of language can not put the sentences like these. These things I have made changed than other.

1.8 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- a. To determine pronominals in Maithili.
- b. To compare and contrast Maithili pronominals with those of English.
- c. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.9 Significance of the Study

- a. Not any research has yet been carried out on Pronominals of Maithili language in the Department of English Language Education, T.U., so this research will be valuable for the Department itself.
- b. This study will be significant for the prospective researchers on the Maithili language, linguists, teachers, students, course designers, textbook and writers.
- c. The study will be fruitful for those who teach English to the Maithili children as a foreign language.
- d. The findings of this study will be useful to solve the problem arose intending and learning activities so it will have pragmatic value.

Definition of the Specific Terms

- Honorific** : Politeness formulas in a particular language which may be specific affixes, words or sentences structures". (Richard. et al. 1985)
- Maithili** : A New Indo-Aryan language spoken in the two adjoining South Asian Countries-Nepal and India (Yadava, 1955).
- Thematic Role** : A particular role that argument in a sentence plays, e.g. Agent, patient. (Arts, 1997)
- Terai** : South Eastern plains of Nepal also known as Maithili, the pre-historic kingdom ruled by the then king Janak.
- Determiner** : A term used in some models of grammatical description, referring to a class of items whose main role is to co-occur with nouns o express a wide range of semantic contrasts, such as quality or number.
- Multilingual** : A term used in sociolinguistic to refer to a speech community, which makes use of two or more language.
- Reference** : In grammatical analysis, a term often used to state a relationship of identity which exists between grammatical units e.g. a pronoun refers to a noun or noun pronouns.

CHAPTER-TWO

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out adopting following methodology

2.1 Source of Data

2.1.1 Primary Source of the Data

The native speakers of the Maithili language of four different districts: Siraha, Saptari, Dhanusha and Mahotari are the primary sources of the data from whom the researcher elicited the required data for the research.

2.1.2 Secondary Source of the Data

The different books, Journal, magazines were the secondary sources of the data. Some of them are; Kumar (1996), Rosayara, Holmes, Aarts and Aarts (1982) Phyak, Larsen-Freeman (1983).

2.2 Population of the Study

This research was based on 45 infortants. All the informants for the study were from four different districts: Siraha, Saptari, Dhanusha and Mahottari all are S.L.C. passed.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

The total sample population was 45. Maithili native speakers all are S.L.C. passed who were taken from four different districts. The researcher used the stratified random sampling procedure to sample the population.

Population Studies

Districts	Siraha	Dhanusha	Saptari	Mahottari
People	20	10	10	5

2.4 Research Tools

The interview was used as a research tool for data collection. A set of interview questions were developed in order to elicit information on Maithili pronominal from Maithili native speakers.

2.5 Process of Data Collection

- i. The researcher prepared interview schedule, visited Siraha, Saptari, Dhanusha and Mahotari districts and established a good relationship with Maithili native speakers.
- ii. He told the Maithili native speakers about the objectives of his research and its significance and he interviewed the Maithili native speakers. On the basis of prepared interview schedule and note down the data following paper and pen technique.
- iii. The researcher also collected the data by giving the questionnaire to the Maithili speakers and said to fill it up.
- iv. Maithili pronominals were elicited on the basis of English Pronominals.

2.6 Limitation of the Study

- i. This study was limited to the comparison between following Maithili and English pronominals.
 - Personal Pronouns

- Demonstrative Pronouns
 - Indefinite Pronouns
 - Reflexive Pronouns
 - Relative Pronouns
 - Possessive Pronouns
 - Reciprocal Pronouns
 - Interrogative pronouns
-
- i) This study was limited within only 45 native speakers of Maithili and of four different districts only.
 - ii) This study focused on the pronominal system of Maithili language with those of English.

CHAPTER-THREE

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The collected data has been presented analyzed and interpreted descriptively with the help of simple tools like, tables and illustration. The data has been tabulated. The similarities and differences between English and Maithili pronouns have been shown with the help of illustrations. The data has been analyzed on the basis of the following points:

Personal pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns

Reciprocal Pronouns

Interrogative Pronouns

Possessive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

Relative Pronouns

3.1 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of the Personal Pronouns

3.1.1 First Person

First person pronominal forms in Maithili are displayed in the table below:

Table No: 1: First Person Maithili Pronouns

Number	Singular	Plural
Subjective	<i>ham</i>	<i>hamsab/lokain</i>
Objective	<i>ham-r</i>	<i>ham-r sab k 1</i>

- a. This table shows that Maithili personal pronouns are marked for first person. They are marked for case (subjective and objective) 'ra' and 'k ' are suffixes that make objective case.

For example:

ham f tbal Khelaichi

I football play.

I play football. (Subjective)

O ham-r bolaulak

He me called.

He called me. (Objective)

- b. Maithili personal pronouns are marked for number (singular and plural)

Ham f tbal khelaichi.

I football play.

I play football. (Singular)

ham sab f lbal khelai chhi.

We football play.

We play football. (Plural)

3.1.2 Similarities and Differences between English and Maithili First Personal Pronouns

Table No. 2: First Person (English Personal Pronouns)

Number	Singular		Plural	
	English	Maithili	English	Maithili
Subjective	I	<i>ham</i>	We	<i>ham sab/lokain</i>
Objective	Me	<i>ham-r</i>	Us	<i>ham-r -sabke</i>

1. When we compare Maithili First person personal pronouns and English first person personal pronouns (table no.2) we find that English and Maithili have two kinds of numbers: singular and plural.

For example

ham kis n chi.

I farmer am.

I am a farmer. (Subjective)

hamsab kis n chi

We farmers are.

we are farmers. (Plural)

2. Maithili and English first person personal pronouns are marked for case (Subjective and objective). In both the language there is a separate pronominals for subjective and objective case.

For example:

ham sab khet ja rahal chi.

We field going to am.

We are going to field. (Subjective)

i dauwa hamr sabhak aich.

This money us belongs to.

This money belongs to us.

Thus, we can say that the Maithili and English first person personal pronoun system is similar.

Table No.3: Maithili Second Person Pronouns

Number Case	Singular				Plural			
	High honorific	honorific	Mid ho	NoH	Hi-h,	ho,	M.Ho	No. H.
Subjective	<i>apne</i>	<i>ah</i>	<i>tō</i>	<i>tō</i>	<i>apne sab,</i>	<i>ah sab,</i>	<i>tō sab</i>	<i>tō sab</i>
Objective	<i>apne k</i>	<i>ah ke</i>	<i>tō - r</i>	<i>tō r</i>	<i>apne sab k</i>	<i>ahā sabke</i>	<i>tōsab</i>	<i>to-r sabke</i>

- i. The above table shows that Maithili personal pronouns are marked for second person. They are marked for case (subjective and objective). In Maithili *k* 'sab' and 'r' are suffixed to make it objective case.

For example:

apne siksak chiain.

You teacher are.

You are a teacher. (Subjective case)

ham ah ke man prabaichi.

I You like.

I like you. (Objective case)

- ii. Maithili second person personal pronouns are marked for number (singular and plural). Maithili has separate pronouns for singular and plural.

For example:

apne siksak chiain.

You teacher are.

you are a teacher. (Singular)

apne sab siksak chiain.

You teacher are

you are a teacher. (Plural)

3. Maithili second person personal pronouns have the existence of high honorific, honorific, mid honorific and non-honorific pronouns.

For example;

apne kis n chiai.

You a farmers are.

you are a farmer. (High honorific)

ah kis n chiai.

You a farmers are.

you are a farmer (Honorific)

tō kis n chiai.

You a farmer are.

you are a farmer. (Mid honorific)

tō kis n chiai.

You a farmer are.

you are a farmer. (Non- honorific)

3.1.3 Similarities and Differences between Maithili and English Second Person Personal Pronouns

Table No. 4: English Second Person Pronouns

Number	Singular					Plural				
	English	Maithili				English				
subjective	You	H.H. apne	H. ah	M.H. tō	N.H. tō	you	(H.H.) apne sab	H. ah sab	M.H. tō sab	N.H. tō sab
Objective	you	apne k	ah k	to (h) r	to-r	you	apne sab k	ahā sab k	to (h)- ra sab k	to-r sab k

- i. Table No. 3: Maithili second person personal pronouns and table No. 4: English second person personal pronouns are marked for second person. But in English same form of second person personal pronouns is used as subjective and objective.

For example:

ah hama-r man prabaichi

tō hamr man prabaichi.

apne hamr man prabaichi.

You me like.

you like me. (Subjective)

ham apnek man prabaichi.

I you like.

tõ-r ham man prabaichi.

You I like.

I like you. (Objective)

- iii. Maithili and English second person personal pronouns are marked for numbers. Both have singular and plural pronouns. In English same word used for singular and plural but in Maithili separate words are used.

For example:

apne siksak chiain.

You a teacher are.

you are a teacher. (Singular)

apne sab siksak chiain

You teacher are.

you are teacher. (Plural)

- iii. There is the significant difference between Maithili and English second person personal pronouns system in the existence of high honorific which are not found in English. High honorific are found in singular and plural number of Maithili second person pronouns.
- iv. Maithili second person personal pronouns are more in number than English.

Table No. 5: Second Person Maithili and English Pronouns are tabulated According to their features

Features	English	Maithili
High Honorific	X	√
Honorific	X	√
Mid-Honorific	X	√
Non-Honorific	X	√

3.1.4 Third Person Pronominal System in Maithili Displayed in the Table Below

Table No. 6: Third Person Maithili Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
Honorific		
Proximate	<i>i</i>	<i>i sab/lokain</i>
remote	<i>o</i>	<i>o sab/lokain</i>
Non-honorific		
Proximate	<i>i</i>	<i>i sab</i>
remote	<i>u/o</i>	<i>u sab</i>
		<i>o sab</i>

- i. This table no. 6 shows that Maithili personal pronouns are marked for third person pronominals. They are marked for honorific and non-honorific.

For example:

i khetme k m karaichai.

He the field in works.

He works in the field. (Honorific)

o khetme k m karaichai.

He the field in works.

He works in the field. (Non-honorific)

- ii. Maithili third person personal pronouns also divided according to proximate and remote.

For example:

i khetme k m karaichai.

He the field in works.

He works in the field. (Proximate)

o khetme k m karaichai.

He the field in works.

He works in the field. (Remote)

- iii. Maithili third person personal pronouns have also singular and plural marked.

i khetme k m karaichai.

He the field in works.

He works in the field. (Singular)

i sablokain kh me k m kraichai.

They the field in work.

They work in the field. (Plural)

Table No. 7: Maithili third person pronouns

Human

Proximate

Number	Honorific		Non-honorific	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Case				
Subjective	<i>i</i>	<i>i sab</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i sab</i>
Objective	<i>hin-k</i>	<i>hink sab k</i>	<i>ek-r</i>	<i>ek-r sab k</i>
Remote				
	Honorific		Non-honorific	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Subjective	<i>o</i>	<i>o sab</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u sab</i>
Objective	<i>hun-k</i>	<i>hun-k sab k</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	<i>ok-r sab k</i>

The above table shows that Maithili personal pronouns are marked for third person pronominals. They are marked for subject and objective case also.

For example:

o v t khelak.

She rice ate.

she ate rice. (Subjective)

ham ok-r vetali.

I her met.

I met her. (Objective)

3.1.5 Similarities and differences between Maithili and English third person pronouns

Table No. 8: English third person pronouns

Number Case	Singular					Plural				
	Eng.	Honorific		Non-honorific		Eng.	Honorific		Non-honorific	
		Proximate	Remote	Proximate	Remote		Proximate	Remote	Proximate	Remote
Subjective	He	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	they	<i>i sab</i>	<i>o sab</i>	<i>i sab</i>	<i>u sab</i>
	She	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	they	<i>i sab</i>	<i>o sab</i>	<i>i sab</i>	<i>u sab</i>
	It	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	they	<i>i sab</i>	<i>o sab</i>	<i>i sab</i>	<i>u sab</i>
Objective	him	<i>hin-k</i>	<i>hun-k</i>	<i>ek-r</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	them	<i>hin-k</i>	<i>hun-k</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	<i>oka-sab</i> <i>sab k</i>
	her	<i>hin-k</i>	<i>hun-k</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	them	<i>sab k</i>	<i>sab k</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	<i>ok-r -sab</i> <i>sab k</i>
	it	<i>ok-r</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	them	<i>sab k</i>	<i>ok-r -</i> <i>sabke</i>	<i>ok-r</i>	<i>ok-r -sab</i> <i>sab k</i>

- i. Table No. 7 and 8: Maithili third person personal pronouns and table No. 7, English third person personal pronouns are marked for third person they are marked for subjective and objective case.

For example:

o v t khaichai.

She rice ate.

she ate rice. (Subjective)

ham ok-r bolauli.

I him called.

I called him. (Objective)

- ii. Maithili and English third person pronouns have singular and plural forms:

For example:

o v t khaichai.

He rice eats.

He eats rice. (Singular)

o sab v t khaichai.

They rice eat.

They eat rice. (Plural)

Table No. 9: Maithili and English 3rd Person according to their features

Features	English	Maithili
Honorific	X	√
Non- Honorific	X	√
Proximate	X	√
Remote	X	√

- i. Maithili has honorific as well as non-honorific pronouns but English does not.

For example:

i v t khaichai.

He rice eats.

He eats rice. (Honorific)

u v t khaichai.

He rice eats.

He eats rice. (Non-honorific)

- ii. Maithili has proximate as well as remote third person personal pronoun but English does not have remote and proximate third person pronouns.

For example:

i oija jaichai.

He there goes.

She goes there. (Proximate)

o oija jaichai

She there goes.

She goes there. (Remote)

- iii. In conclusion, we can say that Maithili has complex third person personal pronouns than English.

3.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

The following table shows the Maithili demonstrative pronouns.

Table No. 10: Maithili Demonstrative pronouns

Number	Singular		Plural	
	Honorific	Non-honorific	honorific	non-honorific
Distance				
Proximate	i	i	i sab/lokain	i sab
remote	o	u/o	o sab/lokain	u sab/o sab

- i. The above table presents, that Maithili demonstrative pronouns. They are marked for proximate and remote.

For example:

i ke chaith ?

He/this person who is ?

Who is he/this person? (Proximate)

o kit b ch-ai.

That a book is ?

That is a book. (Remote)

- ii. Maithili has demonstrative pronouns to refer to near and far relationship. Maithili has also two types of numbers (singular and plural).

For example:

i kit b chai.

This a book is.

This is a book. (Singular near)

i sab kit b chai.

These books are.

These are books. (Plural near)

o kit b chai.

That a book is.

That is a book. (Singular remote)

o sab kit b chai.

Those books are.

Those are books. (Plural remote)

3.2.1 Similarities and difference between Maithili and English demonstrative pronouns

Table No. 11: English Demonstrative Pronouns

	Number	Singular	Plural
Distance			
Near		this	these
Far		that	those

- i. Maithili Demonstrative Pronouns (Table No. 10) and English demonstrative pronouns (Table No. 11) can be seen from two perspectives distance and numbers. Maithili and English have demonstrative pronouns to refer to near and far-relationship.

Maithili has two demonstrative pronouns to refer to what is near and three demonstrative to refer what is far but English has only two.

For example:

i kit b chai.

this a book is.

This is a book. (near)

o kit b chai.

u kit b chai.

That a book is.

That is a book. (far)

i sab kit b chiai.

Those books are.

Those are books. (for plural)

O sab kit b chai

These books are.

These are books. (near plural)

Table No. 12: Maithili and English Demonstrative pronouns according to their features

Features	English	Maithili
Honorific	X	√
Non- Honorific	X	√
Proximate	√	√
Remote	√	√

- i. Maithili demonstrative pronouns are marked for honorific and non-honorific.

For example:

i ke chaith?

He/she person who is ?

Who is he/this person? (Honorific)

i ke chiai?

He/she person who is?

who is he/this person ? (Non-honorific)

i hamar b bu ji chathinh?

This my father is.

This is my father. (Honorific)

- ii. In conclusion, we can say that both English and Maithili are in some respect similar but English doesn't have Honorific and Non Honorific features whereas Maithili has

3.3 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation Indefinite pronouns

The following table shows the Maithili indefinite pronouns.

Table No. 13

Keo, kiuch, kichu, sabkeo, sabkeo, sabkiuch, kono, sab, konone, Keonai, kiuch, nai, kin-ko, kek-ro, kek-ra, , kichuk , kid nke, adhik

keonai naicarahal aich?

Nobody dancing is.

Nobody is dancing.

sabkeo oith m naichrahal aich?

Everybody there dancing is.

Everybody is there.

oith m vitar kiuch nai chai.

These inside nothing is.

Nothing is there inside.

kiuch m ral g lchai.

Some killed are.

Some are killed.

kiuch m ral gailchai.

Few killed are.

Few are killed.

3.3.1 Similarities and differences between Maithili and English indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns in English can be classified into two categories; the indefinite pronouns with regular pattern and with no pattern at all. They are shown in the table.

Table No. 14: English Indefinite Pronouns

	Every	Some	Any	No
one	everyone	someone	anyone	no one
thing	everything	something	anything	nothing
body	everybody	somebody	anybody	nobody

Table no. 15: English Indefinite Pronouns with no Pattern at all

Other	few	many	some
all	one	Ones	

English has more indefinite pronouns than Maithili. English indefinite pronouns are compared with those of Maithili as follows:

something	-	<i>/kiuch/</i>
somebody	-	<i>/keo/kedan/</i>
someone	-	<i>keo</i>
anybody/anyone	-	<i>keo</i>
anything	-	<i>kiuch</i>
anything	-	<i>keonai</i>
no one	-	<i>keonai</i>
nothing	-	<i>kiuch nai</i>
everyone/everybody	-	<i>sab keo</i>
everything	-	<i>sab kiuch</i>
few	-	<i>kuch</i>
many	-	<i>adhik, bahut</i>
one	-	<i>ekta</i>

- i. Maithili has the indefinite pronouns '*keo*' -someone, anyone, and '*kichu*' for something, anything. *Keo* is used for human nouns alone

and has honorificity distinctions, while '*kichu*' is used for inanimate objects and consequently does not have honorific- non-honorific distinctions.

For example:

keo oija chai.

Some there is.

Some is there.

keo oija chai.

Anyone there is.

Anyone is there.

ii. In Maithili 'someone' is used for unknown thing.

For example:

oith m kedan chai.

There someone is.

Someone is there.

iii. In Maithili, there are some indefinite pronouns which are used for objective case also but English has not.

For example:

keo dauw letai

Someone money take.

Someone take money (Subjective)

Kinko dauw leiliaha.

Someone is money do you take.

Do you take someone's money. (Objective)

- iv. Maithili has honorific as well as non-honorific indefinite pronouns but English has not.

Table no. 16: Maithili and English Pronouns According to Features

Features	English	Maithili
Honorific	X	√
Non- Honorific	X	√
Human	√	√
Non-human	√	√

Honorific: *keu, kin-ku, kidan, kek-r dans kathidan.*

Honorific: *keo, kek-ro.*

For example:

keo a brahal aich.

Someone coming is.

Someone is coming. (Honorific)

ke-kro jhor .

somebody's bag.

Somebody's bag.

In conclusion, we can say that Maithili has complex indefinite pronominals system. It has subjective and objectives case system where

as English has not. English has systematic indefinite pronouns systems but Maithili hasn't.

3.4 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation Reciprocal Pronouns

According to Yadava, there is only one reciprocal pronoun in Maithili semantically.

Maithili Reciprocal Pronoun

ek-dosarke

For example:

U sab ek-dosark sahjog kelak.

They each other helped.

They helped each other.

U sab ek-dosark sahjog kelak.

They each other helped.

They helped each other.

3.4.1 Similarities and Differences between Maithili and English Reciprocal pronouns

English

Maithali

Each other

ek do sark

One another

ek do sar k

- i) When we compare Maithali and English reciprocal we find that there are two reciprocal pronoun whereas there is only one pronouns in English.

for e.g. *U sab ek-do sark sahjog kelak*

They each other helped.

They helped each other.

- ii) The above list of English and Maithili reciprocal pronouns show that there is only one reciprocal pronoun in Maithili i.e. '*ekdosarke*' for English pronouns each other and one another.

3.5 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Correlative Pronouns

3.5.1 There is a correlative pronoun in Maithili is *se*

The various J-forms of the relative pronoun, when followed in the main clause by their corresponding correlative pronoun forms of *se*. Like *je*, *se* has distinct form depending upon whether it is human or non-human in references.

Table No. 17: Maithili Corrective Pronouns

Human				
Number	Honorific		Non-Honorific	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Subjective	<i>Se</i>	<i>Sesab</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>sesab</i>
Objective	<i>tin-k</i>	<i>tin k sabk</i>	<i>tek-r</i>	<i>tek-r -sabk</i>
Non-Human				
	Singular		Plural	
Subjective	<i>Se</i>		<i>Sesab</i>	
Objective	<i>tahi k</i>		<i>tahi sabk</i>	

- i) The above table shows that Maithili correlative Pronouns are marked for correlative pronouns. They are marked for case. (Subjective and Objective).

For example

je prat se p s kart

He reads who pass can.

He who reads can pass. (Subjective)

jek-ra sab k man chauk tinka sabk bolah

People wish whom those call.

Call those people whom you wish (Objective)

- ii) This table shows that correlative pronouns are also marked for Singular and Plural:

For example

- i) *je bidyarthi kailh e-llaei rahaith se bim r pair gel- h*

The student yesterday come who sick got.

The student who came yesterday got sick. (Singular)

- ii) *je bidyarthi sab kailh ellaehi rahaith se sab bim r pari gel h*

The students yesterday come who sick got.

The students come yesterday got sick. (Plural)

- iii) Correlative pronouns are also marked for honorific and non honorific pronouns: for eg.

ah ke jin-ka sab k man ch-auk tin k sab ke bajau..

You those people wish whom call.

Call those people whom you wish. (Honorific)

ah ke jak-r sab k man ch-auk tek-r sab ke bajau.

You those people wish whom call.

Call those people whom you wish (Non-honorific)

Table No.: 18: English Correlative Pronouns

	Human	Non-human
Subject	Who	What, which
Object	Whom, who	What, which

In English, relative pronouns are used for correlative pronouns:

For example:

je bidyarthi sab aij el h se sab hamar s thi chaith.

The students here come who my friends.

The students who come here are my friends. (Human)

je gai sab ham kinliai se sab nikchai.

The cows I bought which good.

The cows which I bought is good. (Non-human)

je cij sab ham khojaicheli se cij sab oith m chai.

The things I wanted which there are.

The things which I wanted are there.

The features of Correlative pronouns of Maithili and English Pronouns presented in the table.

Table No. 19: Features of Correlatives pronouns of Maithili and English Pronouns

Features	English	Maithili
Honorific	X	√
Non-Honorific	X	√
Human	√	√
Non-human	√	√
Singular	X	√
Plural	X	√

So far features of both correlative pronouns are concerned; Maithili correlative pronouns have more features than English.

- i) In conclusion we say that Maithili has different correlative pronouns whereas English has same correlative pronouns related to Relative pronouns. It doesn't have separate as Maithili has.

3.6 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Possessive Pronouns

Table No. 20: Maithili Possessive Pronouns

Number	Determiner function		Pronominal Function		
Person	Singular		Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	ham-ar		hamr sabh-ak		
2nd	H.H. H. N.H./ M.H.	apne-k ahā-k toh-ar	apne-sabh-ak ahā-sabh-ak tohar sabh-ak	apne-k ahā-k toh-ar	apnesabh- ak ahā-sabh-ak tohar sabh- ak
Remote 3rd	Honorific	hun-k- ar hun- ak	hun-k-ar sabh-ak hun-kasabh- ak	hun-k-ar hun-ak	hun-k-ar sabh-ak hun-ka sabh-ak
	Non- Honorific	ok-ar	ok-ar sabh- ak ok-ar sabh	ok-ar	ok-ar sabh- ak
Proximate	Honorific	hin-k- ar	hin-k-ar hin-k -sabh- ak	hin-k-ar	hin-k-ar sabh-ak hin k sabh- ak
	Non- Honorific	ek-ar	ek-ar sabh-ak ek-r sabk-ak	ek-ar	ek-ar sabh- ak ek-r -sabh- ak

- i) Maithili has many indefinite pronouns. ar, ak etc are suffixed to the personal pronouns to make them possessive pronouns in Maithili. Maithili has same form determiner and pronominal function.

For example:

i ok-ar kit b chai.

This his book is.

This is his book. (Possessive determiner)

i kit b o-kar chai.

This book his is.

This book is his. (Pronominal)

- ii) Maithili possessive pronouns are marked for number (singular and plural)

for example:

i hamar kit b chai

This mine book is.

This book is mine. (Singular)

i hamar sabhak kit b chai.

This ours book is.

This book is ours. (Plural)

- iii) Maithili possessive pronouns are also marked for person. (1st, 2nd, 3rd persons.)

e.g *i hamar chai.*

This mine is.

This is mine. (1st person)

i to-har kit b chau.

This yours book is.

This book is yours. (2nd person)

- iv) Maithili second person and third person possessive pronouns are high honorific, honorific, non honorific and Honorific and non honorific respectively.

e.g. *i apnek kit b chai.*

This your book is.

This book is your. (High honorific)

i ah -k kit b chai

This years book is.

This book is yours. (Honorific)

i toh-ar kit b chau.

This yours book is.

This book is yours. (Non-honorific)

i hin-k-ar kit b chai

This his book is.

This is his book. (Honorific)

i ek-ar kit b chai

This his book is.

This is his book. (Non-honorific)

3.6.1 Similarities and Differences between English and Maithili Pronouns

Table No. 21: English Possessive Pronouns

Number Person	Determiner Function		Pronominal Function	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	my	our	Mine	Ours
2nd	Your	Your	Yours	Yours
3rd	His, her, its	Their	Theirs	Theirs

- i) When we compare English Possessive pronouns (table no. 21) and Maithili possessive pronouns (table no. 20), we find that possessive pronouns of both languages function as determiners and pronominal. English has separate forms for possessive determiners and possessive pronouns but Maithili possessive determiners and possessive pronoun but Maithili has the same forms for both.

For example:

i hun-kar kit b chai.

This his book is.

This is his book. (Possessive deter.)

i apne-k kit b chai.

This your book is.

This is your book. (Possessive deter)

i apne sabh-ak kit b chai.

This your book is.

This is your book.

- ii) Maithili and English possessive pronouns are marked for number. Both English and Maithili have singular and plural possessive pronouns.

For example:

i hamar kit b aich.

This mine book is.

This book is mine. (Singular)

i ok-ra sabhak kit b chai.

This ours book is.

This book is ours. (Plural)

- iii) Maithili and English possessive pronouns are marked for person (1st, 2nd and 3rd person)

i hamar kit b chai.

this mine book is.

This book is mine. (1st person)

I toh-ar kit b chau.

This your book is.

This book is yours. (2nd person)

i kit b ok-ar chai.

This book his is.

This book is his. (3rd person)

Possessive Pronouns of English and Maithili According to their features:

Table No. 22: Possessive Pronouns of English and Maithili

Features	English	Maithili
High Honorific	X	√
Honorific	X	√
Non-honorific	X	√
Remote	X	√
Proximate	X	√

- i) Maithili has the existence of honorific, high honorific and non honorific, remote and proximate possessive pronouns, which are not found in English.

For example:

i kit b apne-k aich..

This book yours is.

This book is yours. (High honorific)

i ah -k kit b aich.

This yours book is.

This book is yours. (Honorific)

i toh-ar kit b ch u.

This yours book is.

This book is yours. (Non-honorific)

- ii) Third person possessive pronouns in English are used distinctively for male and female but there are no separate pronouns for male and female in Maithili third person possessive pronouns.
- iii) Maithili has also Remote and proximate pronouns in third person possessive.

For example:

i ok-ar kit b chai.

i-ek-ar kit b chai (Proximate)

This book is.

This is his book. (Remote)

- vii) Maithili has more possessive pronouns than English.

3.7 Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns of Maithili

je. *je sab*

Jin-k *je sab*

Jek-r *jek-r sab k*

Jek-r *jek-r sab k*

jahi k *Jahi sab k*

These pronouns have the following silent semantic and syntactic features.

<i>Je -</i>	+ Subject Np	± Human
	+Singular	± honorific
<i>je sab-</i>	+ Subject NP	± Human
	+ Plural	± honorific
<i>Jink</i>	+object NP	+human
	+honorific	+Singular
<i>Jek-ra -</i>	+object NP	+human
	+honorific	+Singular
<i>Jahi k -</i>	+object NP	-Human
	+Singular	
<i>Jin-ka sabk -</i>	+object	+plural
	- human	
<i>Jek-r sab k -</i>	+objective	+Plural
	-honorific	+Human
<i>Jahi sab k</i>	- Human	+Plural
	+ objective	

/Je/ - is used for both human and non-human subject NP. It is used of singular only. for eg.

je larak topi lagunechai se hamar bhai chai.

who cap wearing the boy my brother is.

The boy who wearing cap is my brother. (Human)

je gai ham kail kinaliai u hamarchai.

Which the cow I yesterday bought mine is.

The cow which I bought yesterday is mine. (Non human)

ham je cij khojai cheli se oth m chai.

I what search the things there is.

The thing what I search is there.

/Je-sab/ - is used for both human and non human subject NP. It is used for plural only. For eg.

je sab topi lagonechai se sab hamar bhai chai.

Which cape wearing the boys my brother.

The boys who wear cap is my brother. (Plural)

Je cij sab ham khojai chelilai se sab oth m chai.

What I search the things there is.

The things what I search for is there.

Jin-k - is used for human object NP. It is honorific. It is used for singular only. For eg.

jin-k ham vetliai se hamar bhai chai.

Whom I met the boy my brother is.

The boy whom i met is my brother.

Jin-k -sab- k - is used for human object NP. It is also used for honorific and is plural only. For eg.

O kis n jin-k sab ke ham vetliai se sab nik chaith.

The farmer whom I met the farmer good are.

The farmers whom I met are good. (Plural Object)

Je-k-r is used for human, non-honorific and singular subject. For eg.

O kis n sab jek-r -sab k ham vetaliai se sab nik chaith.

The farmers whom I met the farmers good are.

The farmers whom I met are good. (Plural, Non-honorific)

Jek-r sab k is used for human, non honorific and plural subject.

3.7.1 Similarities and Difference between Maithili and English

Relative pronoun

English has following relative pronouns.

Who -	+ subject NP	+ Human
Whom -	+human	+ object NP
Which -	+subject	- human
That	+ human	+ subject
Whose	+ human + possessive	+ determiner

1. When we compare relative pronoun of both language, we find that Maithili has 8 relative pronouns but English has only five relative pronouns.
2. Maithili relative pronouns '*Je*' and English pronoun 'Who' and 'What' seem same but something '*je*' means human is used for 'who' and same '*je*' means non-human used for non-human.

e.g. *je dami gaibarahal chai se ham r vai chai.*

Who singing is the man my brother is.

The man who is singing is my brother. (Human)

3. In Maithili '*Sab*' is suffixed to mark, plural.

e.g. *je cij ham khojaichelias se cij oija chai*

Which search the thing there is.

The thing which I search is there. (Non-human)

4. Maithili relative pronouns are marked for number. Maithili relative pronoun '*Je*' is used for Singular and '*Jesab*' is used for plural.

for eg. *ham je kit b preliaise kit b nikchai.*

I which read the book good is.

I read the book, which is good (Singular)

ham je kit b sab praliaise kit b nikchai.

I which read the books good are.

I read the books, which are good. (Plural)

Here *Je ... sab* doesn't come exactly at same position but '*sab*' precedes NP.

There is one thing which seem to come is '*Je*' in Maithili. It helps '*Se*' pronoun to give clear meaning.

5. Thus Maithili has complex type of Relative pronoun system than English.

Table No. 23: Relative Pronouns of English and Maithili According to their Features

Feature	English	Maithili
Human	√	√
Non-human	√	√
Singular	X	√
Plural	X	√
Honorific	X	√
Non-Honorific	X	√

Maithili relative pronouns have more features than English relative pronouns

3.7.2 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Interrogative Pronouns

Table No. 24: Maithili Interrogative Pronouns

Human				
Number Case	Honorific		Non-honorific	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Subjective	ke	ke sab	ke	ke sab
Objective	kin-k	kin-k sab k	kek-r	kek-r sabh k

Non Human				
Subjective	ki/kath	ki-sab/kathi sab		
Objective	ki/kathi k	ki-sab/kathi sab k		

- i) The table above shows that Maithili has many interrogative pronouns. It has different pronouns for singular and plural forms.

for example:

i ke chaith ?

He who is?

Who is he ? (Singular)

i ke sab chaith?

They who are?

Who are they ? (Plural)

- ii) Maithili relative pronouns are also marked for subjective and objective case. For example

i ke chaith ?

He who is ?

Who is he? (Subjective)

u sab kek-r sab ke maralkai ?

They whom killed ?

Whom they killed? (Objective)

- iii) 'ke', 'ke sab', 'kin-ka' kin-ka sab k , kek r , kek-r -sab k are used for human. For example:

i ke chaith?

He who is ?

Who is he? (Human)

i kesab chai?

They who are?

Who are they?

i ke chai?

He who is?

Who is he?

iv) '*ki/kathi*' Maithili interrogative pronouns are used with non-human.

For example:

i ki chai?

This is this?

What is this?

v) '*kek-r*' is used for possession. For example;

i kek-r kit b aich?

This whose book is ?

Whose is this book?

3.7.3 Similarities and Difference between Maithili and English Interrogative Pronouns

Table No. 25: English Interrogative pronouns.

	Persons	Things	Possession
Subject	Who	What, Which	Whose
Object	Whom, Who	What, Which	Whose

- i) When we compare English Interrogative pronouns (table No. 25) and Maithili interrogative pronouns (table no. 24), we find that Maithili has more interrogative pronouns than English. Maithili has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural whereas in English, the same forms are used for both singular and plural.

For example:

i ke chaith?

He who is?

Who is he?

O sab ke chai?

They who are?

Who are they?

i ki chiai?

This what is?

What is this?

i ki sab chiai ?

There what are?

What are these?

- ii) Different Maithili and English pronouns are used with human things, non human possession. For example:

ke chiai ?

She who is?

Who is she? (Human)

ke chiai ?

This what is?

What is this? (Non-human)

- iii) In Maithili interrogative pronouns there is not equivalent word of 'which'. It is difficult to ask question about which.

**Table No. 26: Interrogative Pronouns of English and Maithili
According to their Features.**

Features	English	Maithili
Human	√	√
Non-human	√	√
Honorific	X	√
Non-honorific	X	√

Maithili Interrogative Pronouns have more features than English Interrogative Pronouns.

3.8 Reflexive Pronouns

Table No. 27: Maithili Reflexive Pronouns.

	Number	Singular	Plural
Case			
Subject		<i>apne/apnahi/apne se</i>	<i>apne sab/apne se</i>
Object		<i>apna k</i>	<i>apna sab k</i>

- i) As the above table shows that, Maithili reflexive pronoun has subjective and objective case. It has singular as well as plural form.

For example:

O apne e-l-ah.

He himself came.

He came himself. (Singular)

apne sab apne se kar .

You yourselves do.

You do yourselves (plural)

O apnahi e-l-ah.

The himself came.

He came himself. (Subjective)

apne k pricya ?

Your self introduce?

Introduce yourself. (Objective)

3.8.1 Similarities and differences between English and Maithili Reflexive Pronouns

Table No. 28: English Reflexive Pronouns

Number Person	Singular		Plural	
	English	Maithili	English	Maithili
1 st	myself	<i>apne se</i>	Ourselves	<i>apne se</i>
2 nd	yourself	<i>apnehi</i>	Yourselves	<i>apne hi</i>
3 rd	herself, himself	<i>apne se</i>	Themselves	<i>apne se</i>

- i) When we compare Msaithili reflexive pronouns and English reflexive pronouns, we find that Maithili has very few reflexive pronouns. Maithili reflexive pronouns don't show number but English has.

For eg.

ham apne katl u.

I myself cut.

I cut myself.

O apne katla.

He himself cuts.

He cuts himself.

ii) Maithili reflexive pronouns have subjective and objective markers.

e.g *ah apne ge-l-au..*

You yourself went.

you went yourself. (Subjective)

jon apna ke kait le-l-ainh

John himself cut.

John cut himself. (Objective)

iii) English as well as Maithili haven't got honorific and non-honorific.

iv) Thus, in comparison to English Maithili has few numbers of reflexive pronouns.

CHAPTER -FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

The major findings of this research are as follows:

1. Maithili has more number of pronouns than English which are as follows;
 - a. Maithili personal pronouns: *ham, ham sab/lokain hamar, ham-ra sab k , apne, ah , t , t sab, apne, apne sab, apne lokain, apnek , ah ke, to-r -sabke, o, u, o sab, usab, hunka, okar , okara sabke, i, i sab*
 - b. Maithili demonstrative pronouns: *i, u, o, o sab/lokain, i sab/lokain.*
 - c. Maithili indefinite pronouns: *Keo, kiuch, kichu, kono, ko none, keonai, sabkicch, kinka, kek-ro, kadan,. kek r dan, d*
 - d. Maithili reciprocal pronouns: *ek - do sarke*
 - e. Maithili Interrogative pronoun: *ke, kesab, kink , kin-k sab k , kek-r sabk , ki, kathi, kisab, kathi sab ki ke kathi k .*
 - f. Maithili possessive pronoun: *ham-ar, ham-ar sabhak, apne-k, apne sabh-ak, toh-ar, ah -k, ah sabh-ak, tohar sabh-ak, hun-k-ar sabhak, ok-ar, ok-arsabhak, ek-ar, ek-arsabhak, ek-ar, ek-arsbhak.*
 - g. Maithili Relative Pronouns: *Je, Jin-k , Jek-r , Jesab, Jin-k , Jahi k , Jek-r sab k , Jahi sab k .*

h. Reflexive pronoun: *apne, apnah, apne sab, apna k, apna sab k*

i. Correlative Pronouns: *Je, Se, se sab, tek-r, tek-r sab k, tin-k sab k, tin-ka sab k, se sab.*

2. Personal reflexive possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons, 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Maithili so as in English.
3. A significant point to note is that the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns for the second and third person personal, possessive pronouns, Demonstrative interrogative, correlative pronouns in Maithili, which is not found in English.
4. In English, there is separated third person singular pronoun for male and female but this distinction is not available in the Maithili i/o/u are used for both male and female.
5. English second person personal pronouns have the same form in both subjective and objectives case but Maithili second person personal pronouns have the different forms in subjective and objective case.
6. Maithili has more number of second person personal pronouns than those of English. Maithili has distinct second person pronouns for singular and plural, honorific and non-honorific and subjective and objective cases but English has only one second person personal pronoun i.e. you, which is used for all numbers and cases.
7. Maithili and English demonstrative pronouns are similar in the sense that both of them have the equal number of pronouns for far, near and singular and plural.

8. English has more indefinite pronouns than Maithili/English indefinite pronouns can be grouped into two categories: the indefinite pronouns with regular pattern and indefinite pronouns with no pattern at all.
9. English has more interrogative pronouns but Maithili has no pronouns like 'which' in English.
10. There is only one reciprocal pronoun in Maithili but English has two reciprocal pronouns. e.g. ekdosarke for each other and one another.
11. There is one more pronoun in Maithili that is correlative which is similar to relatives pronoun.
12. In Maithili second person pronoun 'k ' is suffixed to make it objective.
13. In Maithili 'Je' is used for human and non-human whereas in English relative pronoun 'who' is used for human and 'what' is used for non-human.
14. English third person singular possessive pronouns are used distinctively for male and female but there is no separate pronoun for male and female in Maithili third person singular possessive pronouns.

4.2 Recommendation and Pedagogical Implications

Recommendations and pedagogical implications teaching English pronominal system to Maithili native speakers:

- i. The finding of the present study shows that Maithili has more number of pronouns in comparison to English, which can confuse the students. so this should be considered while teaching.
- ii. This research is a comparative study between Maithili and English language. It helps the language teachers who are teaching English as a second or foreign.
- iii. Personal reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons; 1st, 2nd and 3rd person in both languages. Therefore, this similarity should be taken into consideration while teaching English to Maithili native speakers.
- iv. Maithili has existence of high honorific, honorific, mid-honorific and non-honorific second person pronouns and divide honorific and non-honorific third person personal pronouns which don't exist in the English language. So Maithili native speakers should be made clear that English has no honorific and non-honorific pronouns while teaching.
- v. English has only one second person personal pronoun viz you which is used for all numbers cases, honorific, non-honorific high honorific and mid-honorific form whereas Maithili has distinct second person personal pronouns for subjective, objective, singular, plural and high honorific, honorific, mid honorific form. The teachers should teach that English has

only one second person pronouns where as Maithili had different personal pronouns for subjective, objective singular and honorific and non-honorific uses.

- vi. Maithili has separate third person personal singular reflexive and possessive pronouns for male and female whereas Maithili has the same third person singular personal reflexive and possessive pronouns for male and female, Therefore, this difference should be made clear to the Maithili native speakers while teaching English pronominal system to them.
- vii. Maithili has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural whereas in English the same forms are used for both singular and plural. So this difference should be taken into consideration while teaching English pronominal system to Maithili native speakers.
- viii. Maithili has different relative pronouns for singular and plural whereas in English the same forms are used for both singular and plural. So this difference should be taken into consideration while teaching English pronominal system to Maithili native speakers.
- ix. Maithili has different relative pronouns for honorific and non-honorific whereas in English no honorific use to words is given.
- x. English relative pronoun 'who' is used only with human subject but Maithili /Je/ can be used equivalent of English can be used for both human and non-human.

- xi. English has the same form for relative and interrogative pronouns but Maithili has different form for interrogative and relative pronouns. The teacher should teach this fact while teaching English pronominal system to Maithili native speakers.
- xii. There is one new type of pronouns i.e. correlative pronoun in Maithili which is not exactly formed in English.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I

Devanagari Symbols and Their Transliterations

अ	a	ण	ṇa
आ		त	ta
इ	i	थ	tha
ई		द	da
उ	u	ध	dha
ऊ		न	na
ए	e	प	pa
ऐ	ai	फ	pha
ओ	o	ब	ba
औ	au	भ	bha
अं	am	म	ma
अः	ah	य	ya
क	Ka	र	ra
ख	kha	ल	la
ग	ga	व	va
घ	gha	श	ṣa
ङ	ṅa	ष	sa
च	ca	स	sa
छ	cha	ह	ha
ज	ja	क्ष	kṣa
झ	jha	त्र	ṭra
ञ	a	ज्ञ	J a
ट	ṭa		
ठ	ṭha		
ड	ḍa		
ढ	ḍha		

(Based on Yadav, R.A. (1984) Reference

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