Likes – Its declensions

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For a review of the basic use of like – and its common mistakes.

Now we examine its declensions.

First, as a noun. There six forms, a "liking", a "likeness", "like", "likes", "dislikes" and "likelihood". Let´s review them by example:

- There is a strong *likelihood* (probabilidad) of a third general election in Spain in 2016.
- I have taken a *liking to* (afición a) expensive champagne.
- Alejandro´s *likes and dislikes* (lo que le gusta y no le gusta) are a long story.
- Mr. Podemos does not mix with the *likes of* us (no se codea con gente como nosotros).
- Judges and lawyers and *the like* (y otra gente por el estilo) attended the reception.
- You can see the *likeness* (semejanza) between ZP and Mr. Bean.

Second, as adjectives, negative and positive:

- Mr. Bean is a *likeable* fellow (un tipo agradable).
- Mrs May is the most *likely* candidate (la candidata con más posibilidades) for the PM´s job.
- Rain is *likely* (probable) tomorrow.
- It is *unlikely* (menos probable) that Mr. Corbyn will win a general election.

- Mr. Smith and his wife are an *unlikely* couple (una extraña pareja).

Third, as a verb, "liken" meaning "comparar", to compare.

- I *liken* Mr. Gove´s behaviour to treachery.

Now as an adverb, likewise (asimismo o igualmente).

- *Likewise*, it is true that the lower value of the pound will boost exports.

Finally, there is the compound (compuesto) adjective "like-minded", meaning "con ideas afines" or "de igual parecer". Here is an example:

- Mr. Rivera and Mr. Sanchez are *like-minded* in their rejection of Podemos.