



**Pragathi, Bhadrachalam**

**Q.** Sir, Clarify the following doubts.

The boy wants something. In a certain Grammar book I have seen the above sentence. It is said that the above underlined word is noun, then the boy in the above sentence is also noun. How can we identify that it is Noun Phrase. Similarly the boy wants to go Home: in this sentence also the underlined group of words are said to be Noun. In this sentence the boy is noun. please explain.

**A.** A noun is a name - name of a person - place, thing, feeling, quality or animal. 'Boy' is the name of a person - So it is a noun. Just as man, girl, or woman are nouns, as they are also the names we give

'something' is used as the object of the verb 'wants'. So 'something' is also a noun phrase.

In the sentence, "The boy wants to go". 'To go' is a phrase (a group of words without a verb). It is the object of the verb 'wants'; that is, the phrase 'to go' is the object of the verb 'wants'. So 'to go' is also a noun phrase.

- Q.** I saw her go  
I saw her going  
Which one of the above sentences is correct
- A.** I saw her go, I saw her going - Both the sentences are CORRECT, with slightly different meanings.  
I saw her go - Here 'go' expresses a completed action. The sentence means, 'She went away, and I saw it'  
(ఆమె వెళ్లిపోయింది. నేను చూశాను)/ నేను చూస్తున్నప్పుడు ఆమె వెళ్లిపోయింది)

er hopes to be a doctor soon (Is now doing a doctor's course)  
A would-be actor is here now = A person who is hoping to be an actor is here now.

- Q.** The Chemistry is not working between the groups- what is the meaning of the underlined word?  
**A.** The Chemistry between the two groups = The relationship between the two groups.  
**Q.** Verb Complement - means what?  
**A.** Verb complement - This has been explained a number of times earlier.  
**D. Srinivas Reddy, Narasapur**  
**Q.** Clarify these doubts.



- A.** He is appeared beautiful,  
He is seen beautiful,  
He is looked beautiful.  
ఈ మాడు వాక్యాలూ సరికాదు.  
1) Grammar ప్రకారం తప్పు  
2) వాడిన మాట- beautiful- ఇక్కడ సరికాదు 'Beautiful ఆడవాళ్ళకు మాత్రమే వాడతాం. మగవాళ్ళ అందంగా ఉంటే, handsome అంటాం. The correct form of the sentences above:  
He appeared/ He looked handsome.  
He is seen handsome - WRONG

- Q.** I will get it known/ I will get to know/ I will know. ఈ వాక్యాలకు అర్థమేమిటి?  
**A.** I will get to know = నేను (ఏదో ఒక విధంగా) తెలుసుకుంటాను.

- I will get it known - WRONG  
I will make it known = అందరికీ తెలియపరుస్తాను  
I will know = నేను తెలుసుకుంటాను
- Q.** Please translate the following into English.  
★ నేను ఆయన దగ్గర పని చేస్తున్నాను.  
★ మనుషులను ఆవహించిన దయ్యాలను వదిలించడం ఆయనకు బాగా తెలుసు.
- A.** ★ I am working under him  
★ He knows very well how to exorcise evil spirits from people possessed by them (To be possessed = దయ్యం పట్టడం).  
Exorcise = దయ్యాలంటివాటిని, అవి పట్టిన వాళ్ళనుంచి వదిలించడం.

- Bhuvan Panday, Tekulapalli**  
**Q.** Have you been to Chennai?/ Have you been Chennai- which one of the above two is correct?  
**A.** Have you been to Chennai? (మీరు చెన్నై వెళ్లారా?) - correct  
Have you been Chennai? మీరు చెన్నైయ్యారా? (మనిషి చెన్నై కాదు కదా?) - WRONG

- Q.** Once you said that "A group of words with a verb" - is called a Clause. But in a grammar book I have read the definition of a clause- i.e. "A group of words which has a subject and a predicate and is a part of a sentence is called a Clause"- Please explain. It is meant that subject must be there then only it is called a Clause.  
**A.** A group of words which has a subject and a predicate and is a part of a sentence is a clause- True.  
This is the proper and correct definition of the clause. However, this definition is difficult to understand. With the help of it you cannot easily point out a clause in a sentence. So if you want to pick up a clause in a sentence, you can easily do it, if you understand the clause as a group of words with a verb. This definition makes it easy for you to point out a clause in a sentence.  
**I read the book which he had written.**  
There are two clauses here because there are two verbs: Read, had written. Isn't this easy? Why talk of subject, predicate, etc? That's why I defined clause as a group of words with a verb.

# I will make it known

to human beings.  
'Home', being the name of a place is a noun. A noun is used as  
i) the subject of a sentence,  
ii) The object of a verb,  
iii) the object of a preposition and  
iv) put in apposition to another noun.  
If a word is used as any of the above, it is a NOUN. If a phrase (a group of words without a verb) acts as a noun, that is, if a phrase acts as..  
i) The subject of a sentence, it is a noun phrase  
ii) The object of a verb, it is a noun phrase  
iii) The object of a preposition, it is a noun phrase  
'The boy' is a phrase because it is a group of words without a verb. 'The boy' is a phrase, which is used as the subject of the sentence. The boy wants something.  
So 'The boy' is a NOUN PHRASE. Similarly,

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I saw her going - This sentence 'going' expresses an action continuing at the time of 'my seeing'. The sentence means, she was going, and I saw it (ఆమె వెళుతూ ఉండగా నేను చూశాను)

**Q.** She is my would be what is the meaning of the underlined words  
**A.** Would-be - used before words like actor/ engineer/ parents/ brides, etc.  
Meaning: a person/ persons hoping to become, actor/ engineer/ parent(s)/ bride/ bridegroom, etc.  
My would be wife/ husband - Wrong (నా కాబోయే భార్య/ భర్త అనే అర్థంతో వాడు తుంటాం) ఇది సరికాదు.  
My brother is a would-be-doctor = My broth-

9<sup>th</sup> class కు చెందిన ఒక టెక్స్ట్ పుస్తకంలో "My Dog Marcus" అనే పాఠంలో ఒకచోట Marcus, like a perfect actor, simply started ate me as though he would have given his last bone to have heard what I said అని ఉంది. పైన underline చేసిన వాక్యం అర్థం కావడంలేదు వివరించండి.  
**A.** (మా కుక్క) Marcus పరిపూర్ణ నటుడి (గొప్ప నటుడి) లాగ, తన చివరి ఎముకను కూడా వదులుకున్నా, నేను చెప్పింది వినడానికి ఏదో చాలా తీవ్ర ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నట్లు అలాగే నావైపు చూస్తూ ఉండిపోయింది.  
(నేను చెప్పింది వినేందుకు ఏ త్యాగానికైనా సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నట్లు అలా నావైపే చూస్తూ ఉండిపోయింది).

- Ashok Singhal, Warangal**  
**Q.** He is appeared beautiful/ He is seen beautiful/ He is looked beautiful - Please explain the difference among the above mentioned sentences in Telugu.

# Would you care for some coffee?

A) Dharmendra: Would you like/ Would you have/ would you like to have/ would you mind some coffee? (మీరేమన్నా కాస్త coffee తీసుకుంటారా? = కాస్త coffee తీసికోండి)  
Devendra: Oh, that'd be fine. Thank you. నాకిష్టమే. తీసుకుంటాను. Thank you (That'd = That would)  
Would you like/ would you have/ would you like to have/ would you mind ..... ?  
ఇవన్నీ కూడా మనం ఎవరికైనా, ముఖ్యంగా చాలా గౌరవించే, చనువు తీసుకోలేనివాళ్ళకు మర్యాదపూర్వకంగా ఏదైనా offer చేసేటప్పుడు (ఇవ్వాలనుకున్నప్పుడు వాడే expressions). అయితే గమనించాల్సిన విషయం మనం (Indians) పాటించే గౌరవ మర్యాదల ప్రకారం, ఇంటికొచ్చిన guestకు ఏదయినా coffee లాంటిది ఇవ్వాలనుకున్నప్పుడు మీరు కాస్త coffee తీసుంటారా? అని అడగం కదా? coffee వాళ్ళ దగ్గర పెట్టి 'తీసికోండి' అంటాం. కానీ పై విధంగా (Would you like...) అడగటం English etiquette ప్రకారం తప్పు కాదు. అమెరికా కూడా కాదు. అలాగే, వచ్చిన guest కూడా That'd be fine (తప్పకుండా) అనడం కూడా అసహ్యం కాదు. ఇంకా మర్యాద కూడా.

That would) (తప్పకుండా Thank you).  
గమనించండి: Would you care for some coffee? (ఇక్కడ care for = like = ఇష్టపడటం) 'Do have some coffee' = కాస్త coffee తీసుకోండి.

## FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

ఇలా కూడా offer చేయవచ్చు ఇంకొన్ని formal expressions చూద్దాం. ముఖ్యంగా



offersకు స్పందనగా.  
C) Dhanush: Shall I get you some coffee? (కాస్త coffee ఇవ్వమంటారా?)  
Ramesh: Oh, thank you. I could certainly do with some good coffee. (Thank you, coffee నాకిప్పుడు అవసరమే)  
Response లో could do with ఉంది కదా? ఇదొక రకమైన positive response.  
Offerకు ఇంకో రకమైన response.  
Ramana: (Would you like to have) some coffee please?  
Sajjan: Oh Yes, I could certainly use some hot coffee. (తప్పకుండా. మంచి coffee నాకిప్పుడు అవసరమే)  
అయితే మన దేశ సంప్రదాయం ప్రకారం పై expressions కొంత వింతగా అనిపించవచ్చు కానీ Western (పాశ్చాత్య) etiquette (ఎటికెట్ = గౌరవ మర్యాదలు) ప్రకారం ఇదసలు తప్పు కాదు. చాలా సహజం.



**Sonia Sargam, Khammam**

**Q.** కింది వాక్యాల్లో ఏది సరైనదో తెలుపగలరు.  
 ★ I have to get a favour done by you.  
 ★ I have to get a favour done from you.

**A.** I Have to get a favour done by you - Correct.  
 I have to get favour from you - Correct too. I have to get a favour done from you - Wrong.  
 The simplest form: I want a favour from you/ could you do me a favour?

**Q.** కింది వాక్యాలు కరెక్ట్ నా?  
 ★ I have to get the treatment from the doctor.  
 ★ I have to get the treatment done.  
**A.** I have to get treatment from the doctor / I have to get the treatment done - Both are correct.

the earlier ones = పాత విధానాలకూ, ఈ విధానానికి చెప్పుకోదగ్గ తేడా ఏం లేదు.  
 Remark = Comment (expressing an opinion)  
 Remarkable = Surprising/ Noticeable  
 There is a remarkable change in him = అతడిలో ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన మార్పుంది/ గుర్తించదగ్గ మార్పుంది.  
 By dint of = Because of / by means of (by that method) - used mostly with 'hard work'.  
 He succeeded by dint of his hard work = He got success because of his hard work.  
 Pile = (of a number of things)  
 Keeping one thing upon another.  
 A Pile of books = books arranged one upon another.  
 He piled the bricks = He kept one brick on another.

(Believe in God = Believe that there is God.)  
 ★ I believe you.  
**A.** I believe you = I do not doubt what you say/ I trust what you say.  
 ★ I believe his words.  
**A.** I believe his words = I have no doubt his words are true.  
 ★ I believe in his words.  
**A.** I believe in his words = I believe/ have no doubt his words are correct.  
 ★ Let him goes/ go.  
**A.** Let him go = allow him to go.  
 Let him goes - Wrong.  
 Let him/ her / it - always followed by the 1st Doing Word ( go, come, do etc..) and not by



For greater force, we use, did + 1st Doing Word form.  
 b) Teacher: Did you pay the fees before the last date?  
 Student: I did (= I did pay = paid the fees) / of course, I did (సందేహమేంలేదు. కట్టేశా.)  
 Did think/ did meet, etc., - ముఖ్యంగా సమాధానాల్లో వాడినప్పుడు కొంచెం గట్టిగా చెప్పడం. అలాగే వీటిని కూడా చూడండి.  
 a) Subhakar= Do you like fruits?  
 Tarun: I do / I do like fruits (yes, I like fruits కంటే I do/ I do like అని అంటే కొంచెం గట్టిగా చెప్పి నట్టు. (నాకు కచ్చితంగా ఇష్టమే)  
 b) Arun = Does Sachin play well? (సచిన్ బాగా ఆడతాడా?)

Amar: (of course), he does (కచ్చితంగా. అందుకు సందేహమా?) ఇది, yes, he plays well కంటే కూడా more forceful.  
**Q.** If we have to write two questions, then will we have to write two question marks. For example.  
 ★ They want the rule to have come into force. Please explain in the meaning.  
**A.** They want the rule to have come into force = ఈ నిబంధన గతంలోనే అమల్లోకి వచ్చుండాలని వాళ్లు కోరుకున్నారు. (గతంలోనే అమల్లోకి వచ్చుంటే బాగుంటుంది అనుకుంటున్నారు).  
 అయితే, They want the rule to have come into force కంటే They wanted the rule to have come into force = ఈ నిబంధన ఇప్పటికే అమల్లోకి వచ్చుండాలని వాళ్లు కోరుకున్నారు.

**Surabhi, Tanikella**

**Q.** Please clarify the following doubts.  
 I would know - ఈ Sentence ను సమాధానంలో తీవ్రతను తెలియజేయడానికి ఉపయోగించవచ్చా? How would I know?  
**A.** I would know = I wish to know - నేను తెలుసుకో గోరుతున్నాను/ తెలుసుకోవాలనుకుంటున్నాను - 'would' expresses here a wish. Would = wish to. దీన్ని force గా చెప్పడానికి వాడకూడదు.  
 I would know what my duties are = I wish to know what my duties are/ my duties (నా విధులేవో తెలుసుకోవాలనుకుంటున్నాను.)  
 How would I know? = How do I know? = నాకెలా తెలుస్తుంది?  
 ★ I do know  
**A.** I do know = I certainly know = నాకు కచ్చితంగా తెలుసు.  
 ★ She does her copy writing written - మీరు ఒక సారి చెప్పినట్లు - ఆమె కాపీరైటింగ్ రాయించకపోవడం టమేంటి? ప్రతి రోజు రాయించుకుంటుంది. is this correct?  
**A.** She does her copy writing written - This sentence is wrong because it has no meaning. ఈ విధంగా చెప్పవచ్చు.  
 She has her copy writing done = ఆమె తన copy writing ను చేయించింది (ఇంకెవరితోనో)  
 ★ I did my copywriting written - నేను నా copy-writing రాయించక పోవడమేంటి? రాయించుకున్నాను. is this correct?  
**A.** I did my copy writing written - wrong - not a sentence - the group of words has no meaning.  
 I did my copy writing = నేను copy writing చేశాను.  
 I had my copy writing written = నా కాపీ writing రాయించాను (ఇంకెవరితోనో).

# I trust what you say

★ He married with/ to her - what is the difference between with and to. And which preposition is suitable in this sentence.  
**A.** He married with/ to her - Both are wrong. The correct form is: He is married to her/ He married her - correct.  
**Q.** Please explain the following words.  
 Literally, Materially, Remark, remarkable, By dint of, Pile  
**A.** Literally = Exactly  
 There were literally a hundred people = There were exactly one hundred people. He literally threw me out = He took me in his hands and threw me out. (నన్ను నిజంగానే బయటికి విసిరేశాడు.)  
 Materially = Noticeably/ importantly చెప్పుకోతగినంత/ బాగా ఎక్కువగా/ చాలామటుకు.  
 All political parties are materially the same = అన్ని రాజకీయ పక్షాలు, చాలామటుకు ఒకటే (అవినీతి విషయంలో)  
 This policy is not materially different from

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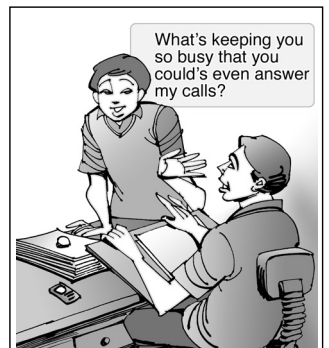


**Usha Mayuri, SirpurKagaznagar**  
**Q.** What is the difference between the below mentioned sentences? Please clarify.  
 ★ He was appointed as the SI/ as an SI.  
 ★ Krishna to be appointed as the SI/ as an SI.  
**A.** He was appointed SI is correct.  
 Verbs like appoint, call, consider, and elect are not followed by 'as'.  
 They elected him President. (Correct)  
 They elected him as president. (Wrong)  
 ★ I believe in you.  
**A.** I believe in you = I believe that you have the ability to do something/ that you can succeed in doing something.

the 1st Doing Word (goes, comes, does, etc.)  
 ★ Let him has it/ Let him have it.  
**A.** Similarly 'let' is not followed by 'has' but always by 'have'.  
**Suresh Singhal, Warangal**  
**Q.** Once you wrote a sentence... 'Sanjana did think of buying a car, but had second thoughts about it - here my doubt is 'Sanjana thought of buying' - should have been written, but you have written 'Did think' - What is the meaning of these words/ verbs - Please explain.  
**A.** 'Did think' in response is more emphatic than thought. (Did think = కచ్చితంగా అనుకున్నా/ అనుకోకపోవడం ఏమిటి?)  
 a) Prabha = Did you meet him yesterday? (నువ్వు అతడిని నిన్న కలుసుకున్నావా?)  
 Prasad: I did meet him (= Yes, I met him)  
 Here 'did meet' has more force than 'met'.

## How good of you!

**Surendra:** What's keeping you so busy that you couldn't even answer my calls?  
 (నా Phone కు కూడా స్పందించలేనంత తీరిక లేకుండా ఏం చేస్తున్నావ్?)



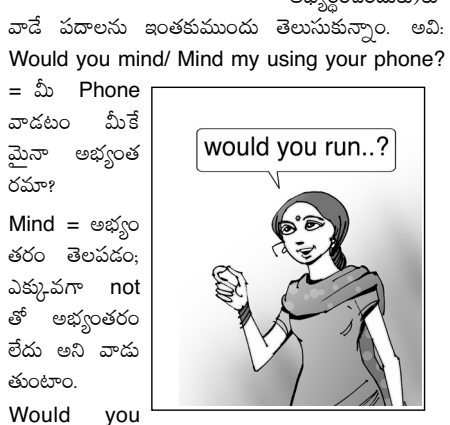
**Venkat:** I am really busy. Would you run to the shop and get me some tags?  
 (నిజంగా తీరికలేకుండా ఉన్నా. తొందరగా Shop కెళ్లి tags తెచ్చిపెట్టవా?)

**Surendra:** Sure. Anything else?  
 (తప్పకుండా, ఇంకేమైనా కావాలా?)  
**Venkat:** How good of you! Can you order tea for both of us at the tea stall?  
 (ఎంత మంచివాడివి. వచ్చేటప్పుడు Tea stall లో రెండు టీలు తెచ్చుని చెప్పా మన ఇద్దరికీ)

**Surendra:** Hope that's (this is) all.  
 (ఇంకేమైనా కావాలా?)

**FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH**

**Venkat:** That's all, for the present.  
 (ప్రస్తుతానికంతే.)  
 ★ ★ ★  
 Formal requests (మనం చనువు తీసుకోలేని వారిని ఆభ్యర్థించేందుకు)కు  
 వాడే పదాలను ఇంతకుముందు తెలుసుకున్నాం. అవి:  
 Would you mind/ Mind my using your phone?  
 = మీ Phone వాడటం మీకేమైనా అభ్యంతరమా?  
 Mind = అభ్యంతరం తెలపడం; ఎక్కువగా not తో అభ్యంతరం లేదు అని వాడుతుంటారు.  
 Would you



mind?/ Mind? = అభ్యంతరమా?  
 I don't mind = నాకభ్యంతరం లేదు.

పై సంభాషణలో 'would' వాడకం గమనించండి:  
 Would you run...? కాస్త ... ఆ పని చేసిపెట్టవా?  
 - ఇది బతిమాలుకోవడానికి దగ్గరగా ఉంది కదా?  
 Can you lend me your book for a day? = ఒక రోజు కోసం నీ పుస్తకం

నాకివ్వగలవా? - ఇది Informal request. అంటే మనకు బాగా పరిచయం ఉన్నవాళ్లను request చేయడం.  
 ★ ★ ★

**Ram:** Can you give me a lift to the college? My bike is out of order = నన్ను College కు నీ Bike మీద తీసుకెళ్లవా? నా బైకు చెడిపోయింది?

**Syam:** No problem. Come along.  
 (ఏం ఫరవాలేదు. రా.)



**Vasundhara Chowdari, Warangal**

**Q.** Please clarify the following doubts.

• He is much better than his brother.

- He is very much better than his brother.
- He is better than his brother.

Which one of the above sentences is correct?

**A.** All the three sentences are correct, but with slightly different meanings.

He is better than his brother = His brother is not so good as he is.

He is much better than his brother = He is a lot better than his brother / to a great extent better than his brother.

He is very much better than his brother = He is a great lot better than his brother.

It is possible for them to get their car repaired.

They could have got their car repaired = They had the chance to get their car repaired, but did not.

They could get their car repaired - wrong.

**Q.** Had he got his car repaired before he went to Warangal. ఈ ప్రశ్న కరెక్ట్ నా?

**A.** This is a question - had he got his car repaired before he went to Warangal? = He went to Warangal before going there did he get his car repaired?

• నీకెందుకు?

**A.** What is that to you?/ Why do you want to know?/ How are you interested?

• నీకెందుకు నా ఇష్టం.

**A.** How are you interested. It's my will.

(కానీ ఇది అన్నిచోట్లా సరిపోకపోవచ్చు, సందర్భాన్ని

• Look/ appear e.g.:

The chair was appeared/ The chair was looked.

**A.** Look = appear;

The chair appeared (was appeared - wrong) = The chair looked (was looked - wrong) old/ new/ beautiful, etc., = I saw the chair to be old/ new/ beautiful, etc.,

• Pronunciation/ Pronunciation ఈ రెండు పదాల్లో ఏది సరైనది?

**A.** Pronunciation

• Each/ Every

**A.** Each - pronoun = everyone of two/ more than two.

every - Adjective/ determiner = all of a group



**V. Rajkumar, Hyderabad**

**Q.** Please explain the difference between these pairs of words.

Hence - So, State - Nation, Area - Locality

Homework - Housework, leisure - Rest

Wise - clever, Likely - Maybe/ may

True- Real, Mistake - False

Long - Tall, Family - Household

Material - Equipment, Boat - Yacht

Verbal - Oral, Total - Aggregate

Final - Finale

**A.** Hence = so; but 'Hence' is formal used only in books, and avoided in conversation.

• State = A country under the control of one government/ the government of a country (He is on a state tour = government tour. At state expense = At Govt. expense)/ ప్రభుత్వం; (state = part of a country = రాష్ట్రం)

Nation = A group of people belonging to a country, and with the same culture, history and language.

• Area = A part of a town, city, country or the world.

Locality = An area surrounding you or the place you are talking about/ Neighbourhood.

• Homework = 1) The work students do at home as part of their study; 2) Preparation for something.

House work = work done for the family at home, for example, cooking, washing, cleaning, etc.,

• Leisure is the free time when you have no work, and can take rest (you take rest when you have leisure)

• Wise = Having a lot of experience and knowledge, and able to give good advice and take good decisions.

Clever = Intelligent - quick at learning and understanding things.

• Likely = may be/ may

He is likely to come = He may come.

• True = real

• Mistake = error - Being wrong, పొరపాటు, పొరబడటం, తప్పు. False = not true/ lie (అబద్ధం)

• Long - measuring/ covering a great length - a long corridor/ a long road/ a long distance = పొడవైన. Tall = high = ఎత్తయిన.

• Family = Parents and children, as a group.

Household = Connected with a house.

• Material = Things/ substance out of which other things are made.

e.g.: Cloth is the material out of which a dress/ clothes are made.

Equipment = tools/ instruments = సాధనాలు.

• Yacht (pronounced 'yat') is a large pleasure boat.

• Verbal = connected with words

Oral = connected with the mouth.

(Verbal may be written or spoken; oral is always spoken)

• Aggregate = total

• Final = the last of a series of games/ Competitions in which the Winner is decided. Finale - pronounced 'Finali' - the last part of a show/ performance.

# He is likely to come

**Q.** He has told me that Padma has come and has been in Warangal - this indirect speech is correct or not? Please explain.

**A.** Not exactly wrong. But a better way of putting it is: He has told me that Padma has come and is in Warangal - not, ... has been in Warangal. 'Has been in Warangal' would be correct, if the period of time (for the past two days/ three days, etc.,) or the point of time (since yesterday/ the day before yesterday) were stated.

**Q.** He did get his car repaired - is this sentence correct?

**A.** Correct. He did get his car repaired = He certainly got his car repaired.

**Q.** He does have/ get his clothes washed.

**A.** Correct. He surely has/ gets his clothes washed (no doubt about it).

**Q.** They could have/ got their car repaired.

**A.** They could have their car repaired - correct.

## SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంగ్లభాషణ 662



M.SURESAN

బట్టి మారుతూ ఉంటుంది.)  
**Karuna Mayuri Sri, Ongole**

**Q.** Please clarify the following doubts.

He hails from India.

He is from India.

He belongs to India.

Which one of the three sentences is correct. And also why is 'hail' used? What is the meaning of the underlined word.

**A.** All are correct, but 'He hails from India' is formal (used only in books/ writing, but not in ordinary conversation.)

Hail = to be born/ belonging to

• Jewellery/ Ornament

**A.** A set/ no. of ornaments/ jewels = jewellery

of usually more than two.

each - of people/ things separately.

every - of all people/ things together.

• They were on the train. Don't know where they are now.

**A.** They were on the train. Don't know where they are. / They were on the train; don't know where they are.

• In the previous Spoken English lesson A sentence has been written i.e. During the last few years.

My doubt is a few should be there in the underlined word. Shouldn't it be?

**A.** During the last few years - Here, the last few years = during the few years that are past - the reference is to a particular period of few years; so we use 'the' secondly, 'the' should always be used before 'last'.

# Can you sing?

**Brinda:** Can you help me solve the problem? I've (I hard) been trying hard for an hour now, but I haven't been able to get the car started. (ఈ కారును నడపడానికి గంట సేపటి నుంచి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నా. ఈ సమస్య తీరేందుకు కొంచెం సాయం సాధించేయవా?)

**Balaram:** Let me have a look at it. In the mean time, can you get me a glass of water? I am



rather thirsty.

(చూడనీ. దాహం కాస్త ఎక్కువగా ఉంది. ఈ లోపల కాస్త మంచినీళ్లు తెచ్చివ్వ.)

**Brinda:** Here you are. I can not understand

the problem at all, let alone solve it.

(ఇదిగో. తీర్చడం అటుంచి, ఆ సమస్యేంటో అర్థం చేసుకోలేకపోతున్నా.)

**Balaram:** I'm afraid you've been trying the wrong method. If you think in a different manner, it can be easy. See, here lies the fault. It's quite simple.

(నువ్వు సరైన విధంగా ప్రయత్నించలేదు అనుకుంటున్నా. ఇంకొకలా ఆలోచించు, అది సులువవుతుంది. ఇదిగో చూడు, చిన్న విషయమే. తప్పు ఇక్కడుంది.)

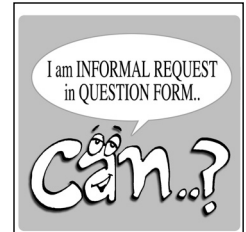
**Brinda:** I see now. There can always be some

aspects of the problem we overlook. The nut, I see, has given way.

## FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

(మనం సందేహించని విషయాలు కొన్ని ఎప్పుడూ ఉంటాయి. ఆ నట్ ఊడిపోయిందని అర్థమైంది.)

బృంద, బలరామ్ల సంభాషణలో 'can' వాడకాన్ని గురించి ఇప్పుడు తెలుసుకుందాం.



Can you help me ...? = నాకు సాయం చేయగలవా? (సాయం చేయవా?) - ఇది request (అభ్యర్థన). అయితే, can ను question form లో informal requests కు (మనకు బాగా తెలి

సినవాళ్లను, మనం చనువుగా ఉండే వాళ్లను request చేయడానికి) వాడతాం.

Can you tell me how to go to the Govt. College? = ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాలకు ఎలా వెళ్లాలో చెప్పవా?

అలాగే ... Can you get me a glass of water? (కాస్త మంచినీళ్లు ఇవ్వవా? (ఇవ్వు) ఇది కూడా informal request.

అయితే సాధారణంగా can ను 'గల' అనే అర్థంతో వాడతామని తెలుసుకుదా?

Can you sing? = నువ్వు/ మీరు పాడగలవా(రా)?



I can sing = నేను పాడగలను. He can understand English = అతడు ఇంగ్లీష్ అర్థం చేసుకోగలడు.

Can't you understand this simple thing? (can't = can not) = ఈ చిన్న విషయం అర్థం చేసుకోలేవా?

Can ను not తో

ఒక్కోసారి నిషేధానికి (prohibition - చేయకూడని పనికి) వాడతాం, ముఖ్యంగా, 'you' తో.



a) You can not smoke here - మీరిక్కడ పొగ తాగ కూడదు. (ఇక్కడ సామర్థ్యానికి కాదు, నిషేధానికి can ఉపయోగించాం) అలాగే,

b) You can not build a house without proper permission = సరైన అనుమతి లేనిదే ఇల్లు కట్టకూడదు (Prohibition). Cannot, అసాధ్యమైన వాటిని తెలిపేందుకు కూడా వాడతాం. You cannot become a collector without passing the Civil Services Exam = సివిల్ సర్వీసెస్ పరీక్ష రాస్తేగానీ సువ్వు (ఎవరైనా) Collector అవడం అసాధ్యం/ అసంభవం.



**Patel, Yellandu**

**Q.** Please explain whether the bellow underlined words phrases or clauses and why they are called so?

★ The boy sat at the window.

- ★ He walked with great care.
- ★ The dog sat under the chair.
- ★ I do not know why he has not come.
- ★ He fought in a brave manner.
- ★ If you work hard, you will succeed.
- ★ The girl, who won the race, was given a bouquet of sunflowers.
- ★ I met a man, who was carrying a piano at the mall.
- ★ Monu, who was feeling tired wanted to take rest.
- ★ She worked with great enthusiasm.

- A.** Ravi is not taller than Raja = రవి రాజు కంటే పొడవు కాదు = రాజు కనీసం రవికి సమానమైన పొడవుంటాడు = Raja is atleast (కనీసం) as tall as Ravi.  
(Not more than Rs. 100 = less than Rs. 100, or Rs. 100 కంటే అలాగే రవి రాజు కంటే పొడవేం కాదు = రాజు రవికి సమానమైన పొడవైనా ఉంటాడు అని అర్థం.)
- Q.** I am sure, he would help you.  
What is the meaning of the underlined word here?  
**A.** Would help is wrong here.  
I am sure he will help you - Correct  
(Compare: I was sure he would help you)
- Q.** Please translate into English.  
★ నువ్వు నాకు అడ్డంగా నిలుచున్నావు కాస్త పక్కకు జరుగుతావా?  
**A.** You are in my way. Would you stand/ step

- kingly family.  
(Demeanour = appearance and behaviour, Blue blood = Royal family, wardrobe = 1) An almirah/ cupboard in a house for hanging clothes 2) all the clothes a person has)
- ★ He can't get himself to even be polite in his wife's company.
- A.** I think the correct form of the sentence is: 'He can't get himself to be polite even in his wife's company = He is impolite even in his wife's presence.
- ★ Most of his men have been bumped off by Singh, save eagle-eyed sharp shooter.  
**A.** Most of his men have been killed (bumped

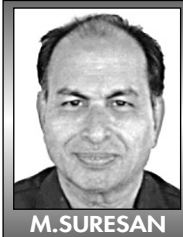


- guest. Saheb did not like it. He thought her behaviour was not decent/ dignified, because, Saheb was of a royal family. As a member of a royal family he did not mix freely with ordinary people. (Vulgar = low class - here. Aloof = reserved)
- ★ She wants to go on long drives with pills and has her friend out.
- A.** She wants to go long distance on her car. When she does so, she carries her pills and takes her friend with her.

# Much is not known about him

- ★ I shall reach as soon as possible.
- A.** A group of words without a verb is a phrase. From above sentences: at the window, with great care, under the chair, in a brave manner, a bouquet of sunflowers, at the mall, with great enthusiasm, as soon as possible  
These above all are phrases because each one of them is a group of words without a verb.  
A group of words with a verb is a CLAUSE. If you work (verb) hard, who won (verb) the race, who was carrying (verb) a/ the piano, who was feeling (verb) tired.  
These are all clauses, because each one of them is a group of words with a verb.

## SPOKEN ENGLISH ఆంగ్లభాషణ 663



- aside?  
★ నువ్వు scent పూసుకున్నావా?  
**A.** Have you used any perfume? (perfume = scent)
- Pankaj Gupta, Khazipet**  
**Q.** Please explain the following sentences.  
★ Mr. Azad is understood to have briefed Mrs. Gandhi the matter of Telangana issue.  
**A.** We understand (we know) that mr. Azad told Mrs Gandhi about the present situation in Telangana.  
★ He is a stylish wardrobe and demeanour that comes with blue blood.  
**A.** He has a number of fashionable cloths [He has (not 'is') a stylish wardrobe] and has the appearance and behaviour of a member of

- off) by Singh, except (save) sharp shooter (= one who can shoot well with a gun) = Singh killed most of his men except one of them who could shoot well.
- ★ Watching the lowly Singh rise in stature is too humiliating for Saheb, so when he gets a chance to settle scores, he coolly plots and commissions a couple of murders over breakfast.
- A.** The low class Sing's importance and position was growing. This was insulting to saheb. When Saheb got a chance to take revenge (settle scores), Saheb employed two murders. He told them to murder Singh during a breakfast.
- ★ Her eager informality with his breakfast acquaintance is almost vulgar in Saheb's world of aloof royalty.  
**A.** She has talking freely to Saheb's breakfast

**Sunil Agarwal, yellandu**

- Q.** కింది వాక్యాలకు అర్థాలను వివరించండి.  
★ Ravi is not taller than Raja.  
★ Raja is as tall as Ravi.

**K. Srikrishna kumar, Bapatla**

- Q.** కింది వాక్యాన్ని సరిచేసి, వివరించండి.  
★ I am having two elder brothers and one elder sister.  
**A.** Am having / is having / are having = eating / drinking.  
'have' has two meanings: 1) eating or drinking, as in the sentence.  
I have coffee (take/ drink coffee) in the mornings.  
They have breakfast (eat breakfast) at 8.  
2nd meaning of 'have = own/ possess.  
She has a car = she owns/ possesses a car. When you say, 'am having/ is having/ are having ('have' in the present continuous form), it means only eating/ drinking, but not owning/ possessing.  
I am having two elder brothers and one elder sister = I am eating two elders..... so this is wrong.  
The correct form is: I have two elder brothers and one elder sister.

**S. Tulasiram, Nandikotkur.**

- Q.** Many a patient will tell how his seizures are brought on by emotional stress  
పై వాక్యంలో Many patients... will tell... అని ఉండాలి కదా? వివరించండి.  
**A.** Many a patient = Many patients  
Many a time = Many times.  
అంటే Many + plural = Many a + singular  
Many a + ..., always takes a singular verb.  
e.g: Many an innocent person = Many innocent persons.  
Many an innocent persons is cheated easily by him = Many innocent persons are cheated by him.  
Many, much ఎప్పుడూ ఎక్కువ సంఖ్యలో/ ఎక్కువ లేదు అనే అర్థంతో అనేనే వాడతాం.  
ఎక్కువ సంఖ్యలో అనేందుకు (not లేనప్పుడు) A number of/ A good number of/ A large number of/ several వాడతాం.  
Many students were absent - అనేకంటే, A number of students were absent అనడం correct.  
On a number of days he was without food - ఇది correct - on many days he was without food అనడం అంత సరికాదు.  
Many did not come - correct. అయితే ఇక్కడ కూడా Not many came - better. అలాగే Much కూడా. Much milk was wasted - wrong (not లేదు కాబట్టి) - A lot of milk was wasted - correct. Much is not known about him - Correct అయితే 'not' లేకపోయినా 'many', 'much' comparative degree తో వాడతాం. This is much better. Many more will come today.  
Proverbs లోనూ వాడతాం. Much water has flowed under the bridge = చాలా మారి పోయింది/ చాలా మార్పులు జరిగాయి.

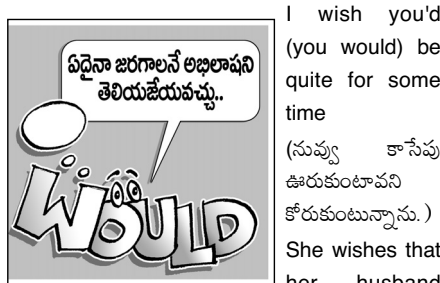
# Would my brother were here

**Nithin:** I think there'll (there will) be a good gathering for the match tomorrow.  
(రేపు జరగబోయే మ్యాచ్ కు జనం బాగా ఉంటారనుకుంటూ)  
**Vignan:** Not just a good gathering. I am sure that the stands will be full.  
(మామూలు జనం కాదు. మొత్తం సీట్లన్నీ నిండిపోతాయి)  
**Nithin:** The manager of the team was very sure that the match would draw huge crowds. (ఈ మ్యాచ్ ఎక్కువ మందిని ఆకర్షిస్తుందని టీమ్ మేనేజర్ చాలా గట్టి నమ్మకంతో చెప్పాడు.)

**Nithin:** Would my brother were here.  
(మా తమ్ముడిక్కడ ఉంటే బాగుంటుందను కుంటున్నా.)  
పై సంభాషణలోని 'would' ఉపయోగాన్ని ఇప్పుడు తెలుసుకుందాం.

## FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

1. The manager of the team was sure that the match would draw huge crowds.  
ఇక్కడ would ను గతం లోంచి భవిష్యత్తు తెలిపేందుకు ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాం.  
a) He promised to me that he would help me.  
(గతంలో మాటిచ్చాడు, (మాటివ్వడం past), నాకు సాయం చేస్తానని (ఇది past నుంచి future) కాబట్టి would help.)  
b) I knew he would score a century.  
(అతడు century చేస్తాడని నాకు ముందే తెలుసు.)
2. ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యమైన ఉపయోగం - కోరిక - ఏదైనా జరగాలనే కోరికను తెలియజేయడానికి 'would' వాడతాం.



- would be the captain of the team.
- 3. 'would' ను అలా అయ్యేందుకు, అలా అవకుండా ఉండేందుకు అనే అర్థంతో వాడతాం.  
a) They ran so that they would not miss the train:  
(వాళ్లు ట్రయిన్ మిస్సవకుండా ఉండేందుకు పరుగెత్తారు.)  
b) He stayed there so that he would meet Sachin.  
(సచిన్ ను కలుసుకు నేందుకు అతడక్కడే ఉండిపోయాడు.)

