



Pooja Samyuktha, Yellandu

- కింది వాక్యాలు కరెక్టు కాదా వివరించండి.
- i) She is cooking and watching the T.V. at the same time / at six this evening.
 - ii) She was cooking and watching the T.V. at the same time / at six this evening.

- iii) She is cooking and watching the T.V.
- iv) She is going to meet her father next year.
- v) She will be going to meet her father.
- vi) I will be cooking when my father comes to me.



Ans: All sentences are correct.

G. Ramdas, Metpalli

Q: I am from Metpalli, I came from Metpalli, I hail from Metpalli, I belong to Metpalli.

పై వాక్యాల మధ్య తేడాను, వాటిని ఏయే సందర్భాల్లో ఉపయోగించవచ్చో తెలపండి.

A: అన్నింటికీ అర్థం ఒకటే - 'మాది మెట్పల్లి' అని. అయితే ఈ అర్థం వచ్చేందుకు, I **come** from Metpalli అనాలి. I **came** from Metpalli అంటే (గతంలో ఎప్పుడైనా) నేను మెట్పల్లి నుంచి వచ్చానని (ప్రయాణం చేసి).

I **hail** from Metpalli - (మాది మెట్పల్లి) - ఇది పాండిత్యం. తెలుగులో 'మాది మెట్పల్లి' అనే బదులు, 'నేను మెట్పల్లికి చెందినవాడిని' అన్నట్టు.

Abhijeeth Grover, Nirmal

Q: ఆయనను (రజనీకాంత్) మీరు ప్రత్యక్షంగా చూశారా? (అంటే సినిమాలో, పుస్తకాల్లో, న్యూస్ పేపర్స్ లో కాకుండా) - Say in English.

A: Did you see him in person?

Q: Stare / gaze

A: Stare = gaze.

Q: Starring Rajini Kanth - తెలుగులో వివరించండి.

A: రజనీకాంత్ తారగా = రజనీకాంత్ నటిస్తున్న / నటించిన.

Q: Harish, a scout promptly took out his knife and ripped on the burning shamiyana / tent **saving** the lives of hundreds of people.

My doubt is 'saved' should have been there instead of the above underlined word. Please clarify.

A: 1. The sentence, '..... **saving** the lives of hundreds of people'. Correct. **OR**

'Harish, a scout promptly took out his knife, ripped (ripped on - wrong) **and** saved the lives of hundreds of people - Correct.

Q: Two meanings will be given out of the seven meanings. - Say whether the above sentence is correct or not.

A: The group of words has a sentence structure, but it is meaningless. Unless the context is clear, it is difficult to say whether it is a sentence or not.

Q: Can you please / will you please / may you please / might you please / would you please / could you please/ shall you please bring the book?

- Say who are the persons can be made these requests?

A: 'Can you please.....?' - Least formal form of request.

'Will you please.....?' - Formal request.

'Would you please.....?' - Very formal request.

'Could you please.....?' - **Politest** form of request.

'May / Might/ Shall you please.....?' - Wrong.

Did you see him in person



Vinay Chopra, Secunderabad

Q: When I look at you / turn towards you you will be pretending as if you had been studying / you were studying. రెండింటిలో ఏ వాక్యం కరెక్టు?

A: When I look at you / turn towards you, you pretend to be studying - correct.

Q: When I turn towards you, you pay attention towards me i.e., towards my teaching.

A: **Only** when I turn towards you, you pay attention to me.

Q: No sooner "had" the peon rung the bell than the students went away - Is the underlined word used after the words "No sooner"?

A: Correct.

Q: What are you going to do next year / What will you be doing next year? - Say the difference.

A: They are nearly the same. (Two different ways of saying the same thing).

Q: Please write all the Be - forms.

A: Refer to lessons from 10 to 20 on 'Spoken English'.

Q: They are playing and singing / They were playing and singing - Please clarify.

A: They **are** playing and singing - Now
They **were** playing and singing - in the past.



Rekha Chopra, Rajahmundry

Q: Which of the following sentences are correct? Please explain.

- i) He wished me a good morning / good morning.
- ii) They wished me a happy Diwali / happy Diwali
- iii) Let's go to party shall we? / don't we?

A: i) He wished me good morning - correct.

ii) a happy Deepavali - Correct.
iii) Not necessary.

Q: He is a lawyer / Lawyer - Once you said that the First letter of the professional word should be capital. But they are common nouns. Aren't they?

A: He is a lawyer, not a Lawyer.

The first letter of the word indicating profession should be in capital, only if it is a designation.

Mr. Prabhas, **Government Lawyer**, was present / The **Government Lawyer**, Mr. Prabhas was present. In the sentences above, **Government Lawyer** is a designation, so first letter capitals.

పాండిత్యానికి ... I hail from

Rana Sangram Singh, Sirpur Kagaz Nagar

Q: i) Which country do you live in?

ii) Which direction did he travelling?

Are both the above questions correct?

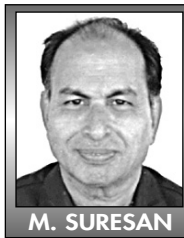
A: i) and ii) Correct.

Q: Collocation / idioms / proverbs - Please explain the difference among the above mentioned.

A: Collocations are word combinations. Certain words are used in combination with certain other words mostly - Such a combination is called a collocation.

e.g.: Commit a murder.
Usually we use 'commit' before 'murder', and **not** any other word like, **do** a murder. So 'commit a murder' / 'commit a crime' is an example of collocation.

Seriously ill, **severely** injured, are some more examples of collocation.



M. SURESAN

Idioms are expressions/ combinations of words the meaning of which has no connection with the meaning of the words, in the group.

e.g.: go to any length -

This group of words has the meaning, 'ready to anything'.

The meaning has no connection with the words, 'go' or 'any length', so this is an idiom.

A proverb is a wise saying - a sentence which contains a lot of wisdom.

'Time and tide waits for none' is an idiom which means, 'Time waits for nobody.'

Q: Let us know a good books on proverbs / idioms and phrasal verbs.

A: Cambridge Book of Idioms, Cambridge Book of Phrasal verbs, Cambridge Book of Idioms are very good books.

Q: Rear / behind / at the back of / back.

Please clarify.

Q: rear = at the back = behind = at the back of.

He was sitting at the rear of the bus / at the back of the bus / at the back.



'Behind' means, at the back of something, but some distance from it.

The car was **behind** the bus.

Q: i) Either you or he has to go / have to go.

ii) Neither of you has / have to go.

- Are these correct?

A: i), ii) Either you or he **has** to go.

(In the case of 'either or', 'neither nor' and 'not only.... but also', the verb agrees with the second subject.

Could you lend me a hundred rupees, please?

Prasanth: Hi Sumanth, could you take the trouble of bringing me your computer? (కాస్త నీ computer నా కోసం తీసుకొస్తావా?)

Sumanth: No problem. When do you want it and for how long? (అదేం సమస్య కాదు. ఎప్పుడు, ఎంతసేపు కావాలి?)

Prasanth: Could I have it for a couple of days? Mine takes two or three days to be set right. (ఓ రెండ్రోజులపాటు ఉంచుకోనా? రెండుమూడు రోజులు పడుతుంది నా కంప్యూటర్ బాగవడానికి.)

Sumanth: Who knows? It could take even longer. But don't worry. I am out of town the coming two days. It could be even three days. So have it. (ఎవరికీ తెలుసు? అది ఇంకా ఎక్కువరోజులు కావచ్చు. అయినా ఏం బాధపడకు. వచ్చే రెండ్రోజులూ నేనూ ఊర్లో ఉండటంలేదు. అది మూడ్రోజులైనా అవచ్చు కాబట్టి ఉంచుకో.)

Prasanth: Could you leave it at home? I'll come and pick it up. (ఇంట్లో వదిలిపెట్టి వెళ్తావా? నేను వచ్చి తీసుకెస్తాను.)

Look at the following expressions from the conversation above:

1) **Could you take** the trouble of bringing me your computer?

2) **Could I have** it for a couple of days?

3) It **could take** even longer.

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

ఇంతకుముందు lessons లో 'could' కున్న మొదటి ఉపయోగం తెలుసుకున్నాం:

గతంలో సామర్థ్యం - Past ability.

I thought he **could win** the match = అతడు పోటీ గెలవగలడని అనుకున్నా.

ఇప్పుడు మరి కొన్ని ఉపయోగాలు తెలుసుకుందాం.

'could' ను ప్రస్తుతం (Presentలో) అతి

మర్యాదపూర్వకమైన అభ్యర్థన (Very polite request) కు వాడతాం.

Mohan: **Could you lend** me your bike for an hour? (ఓ గంటపాటు నీ / మీ bike ఇవ్వగలవా /

I thought he **could win** the match



రా?) - ఇది English లో అత్యంత మర్యాదకరమైన request.

Subhash: Have it by all means, but check the fuel. (తప్పకుండా, కానీ పెట్రోల్ చూసుకో.)

Madhu: Well, what a pleasure seeing you after such a long time. (ఎంతోకాలం తర్వాత నిన్ను చూడటం ఎంత సంతోషంగా ఉందో.)

Vishnu: So is it with me. There's something you can do for me. **Could you put in** a word for my son with your neighbour? He happens to be the MD of my son's company. (నాకూ అంతే సంతోషంగా ఉంది. నువ్వు నాకు చేయగల పని ఒకటి ఉంది. మా అబ్బాయి గురించి మీ పొరుగుంటాయనతో ఓ మాట చెప్పవా? ఆయన మావాడు పనిచేసే Company MD.)

అయితే గుర్తుంచుకోవాల్సిన ముఖ్యమైన విషయం - **Could** కు ఈ ఉపయోగం question form లోనే ఉంటుంది.

Could you lend me a hundred rupees, please? = నాకో వందరూపాయలు అప్పివ్వరా?)

Could I have some information from you about my job application please? (నా ఉద్యోగం దరఖాస్తు విషయం గురించి నేనేమైనా సమాచారం పొందగలనా? - Very polite request.



Pooja Pallavi, Dharmavaram

Q: She must have been able to persuade him to get his doubts clarified by his teacher - Is this correct?

A: Correct.
Q: Model / Add verbs - Explain in Telugu.
A: Refer to earlier lessons.
Q: **Figurative / Figuratively** used - Explain the meaning of the above underlined words.
A: 'Figurative' (applied to language, words etc) used in a way different from the usual meaning.

ఒక మాటను / మాటలను / భాషనూ వాటి మామూలు అర్థంలో కాకుండా వేరే

అర్థంలో వాడటం, మనక్కావలసిన అర్థం ధ్వనించేట్టు.
e.g.: He blasted me. ఇక్కడ 'blast' కు అర్థం తీవ్రంగా విమర్శించడం అని. అయితే దాని మామూలు అర్థం, పేలడం, పేల్చడం, ధ్వంసం చేయడం. So when you use the word, 'blast' with the meaning of 'crit-



icising' instead of its usual meaning, అంటే దాని మామూలు అర్థంతో కాకుండా విమర్శించడం, అని వాడితే, We use the word, 'blast' figuratively. తెలుగులో కూడా, వాళ్లు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని 'కడిగేశారు' అంటారు. ఇక్కడ 'కడగటం' అంటే విమర్శించడం అని అర్థం కదా. ఇది దాని **figurative use / used figuratively**.

Q: Have you three members taken the exam - is this correct?
A: Have you three ('three members' - wrong) taken the exam?
Q: They were affected - Say in Telugu.
A: వాళ్లు దాని ఫలితం అనుభవించారు. ఏదైనా జరిగినప్పుడు, దాని ప్రభావానికి గురవడం, 'affect'.
 They were affected by the new rule.
 కొత్త నిబంధన వాళ్లకు వర్తిస్తుంది. దాని వల్ల వాళ్ల పరిస్థితిలోనూ మార్పుంటుంది.



Ajay Saxena, Warangal

Q: I informed him / to him - which one is correct?
A: I informed him of / that... correct.
Q: Can the word "tell" be used without an object?
eg: "It tells that".
A: No. I told that... Wrong
 I told **somebody** of something

or

I told somebody **that** ...
 Correct

Q: Can the word 'bad' be applied to Positive Degree?
A: "Bad" is positive degree. 'Worse' is the comparative and 'Worst' is the superlative of 'bad'.
Q: నీ మెడలో ఉన్న దండ తీసి మా తమ్ముడి మెడలో వెయ్యి- Translate into English.
A: Take the chain off your neck and put it around my brother's.
Q: He spoke / said - Please clarify.
A: He spoke = He talked about something
 He said = He **told somebody something**
 speak = మాట్లాడటం,
 say = చెప్పడం
Q: 'Of' is used for things not having life then how can we say - He is the son of Ajay?
A: 'Of' is used for both living and non-living things.

Rana and his brothers are / is

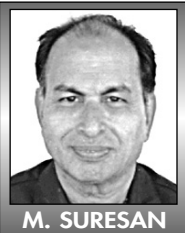
Ashuthosh Rana, Vijayawada

Q: ఎవరి బాధ వాళ్లది = One's pain is one's - Is this correct?
A: Everyone has their own problems / troubles.
Q: ఆయన బాధ ఆయనది = His pain is his అనడం కరెక్టేనా?
A: He has his own problems / troubles.
Q: Vijay is better than any other / than all other boys in the class - are the two used and correct?
A: Both are correct
Q: Rana as well as his brothers is / are here - Which one is correct?
A: ... is here - Correct. When two subjects are joined by 'As well as', 'with / together with / along with the verb is according to the first subject.
Q: Rana and his brothers are / is here.
A: ... are here. When two subjects are joined by 'and' the verb is plural.
Q: His brothers and Rana is / are here as well.
A: Refer above answer.
Q: Neither Rana nor his brothers are / is here.
A: Neither Rana nor his brothers - here the second subject, 'brothers' is plural, so the verb should also be plural. In the case of 'Either... or', 'Neither ... nor,' and 'not only... but also', the verb agrees with the second subject.

Deepak Tijori, Baasara

Q: i) He is looking at his watch to know whether the time of his going home has come or not.
 ii) I have had all the students studied all the answers.
 iii) He suggests to me / me to buy the bike
 Are the above sentences are correct?
A: i) Correct. However, 'He is looking at his watch to see if it is time for him to go home' is better.
 ii) I have had all the students **study** the answers - Correct.
 iii) He suggests that I should buy / that I buy the bike - Correct.
 Suggest, demand and recommend are not followed by the infinitive (to go, to see, to come, etc). They are always followed by a 'that' clause - that is, a clause beginning with 'that'.

SPOKEN ENGLISH



M. SURESAN

Q: He is **here** - is the underlined word adverb?
A: Yes.
Q: The fan is **above** our head - Is the underlined word adverb?
A: 'above' here is a **preposition**.
Q: He is the point home - Say in Telugu.
A: 'He is the point home' - No meaning. Not correct.
Q: You have been able to take the exam as the teacher was there by you - is this correct?
A: You **had been / were** able to take the exam as the teacher was there by you - Correct.
 Or
 You have been/ are able to take the exam, as the teacher **has been there** by you - Correct.
Q: They would have none of it.
 - Say in Telugu.
A: They do not agree to any of these points = They don't accept any of these = వాళ్లు ఏట్లో దేనికీ ఒప్పుకోవట్లేదు.

మర్యాదపూర్వకంగా... could

Pravallika: Note it down in a book. We could forget (పుస్తకంలో రాసుకో. మనం మర్చిపోగలం).
Vennela: I will, of course.
Pravallika: Who is that there? Chandrika, isn't it? What could be wrong? She is bandaged. (ఎవరది? చంద్రికా కదా? ఏమై ఉండగలదు? కట్టుతో ఉంది కదా?)
Vennela: **Could be** an accident. She drives rashly. The bandages could indicate a fracture (ప్రమాదమై ఉండొచ్చు వేగంగా నడుపుతుంది. ఆ కట్టు ఎముకేదో

విరిగిందని సూచిస్తున్నాయి.).
Pravallika: Shall we ask her? (అడుగు దామా?)
Vennela: She could get angry. She isn't the one to take friendly advice. (ఆమెకు కోపం రాగలదు. స్నేహపూర్వకమైన సలహా తీసుకునే మనిషి కాదు తను).

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

ఇంతకుముందు మనం తెలుసుకున్న 'could' ఉపయోగాలు.
 1) Past form of can, to express a past ability (గతంలో సామర్థ్యం, చేయగలిగిన అనే అర్థంతో).
 2) 'could' in the question form for requests. (couldను question form లో చాలా మర్యాదపూర్వకమైన అభ్యర్థనలకు వాడతారు.)
 ఇప్పుడు మరొక ఉపయోగం చూద్దాం.



Could సు possibility (ఏదైనా జరిగే అవకాశాన్ని) తెలిపేందుకు వాడతారు.
Look at the following expressions:
 1) We could forget. (మనం మరచిపోయే అవకాశం ఉంది / మరచిపోగలం).
 2) What could be wrong? (ఏమై ఉండొచ్చు?)
 3) (It) could be an accident (ప్రమాదమై ఉండొచ్చు - అయ్యే అవకాశం ఉంది).
 4) She could get angry = ఆమె కోప్పడగలదు.
Vineeth: Deal with them carefully. They **could be** dangerous. (వాళ్లతో జాగ్రత్తగా మసలుకో. వాళ్లు ప్రమాదకారులు కావచ్చు).
Suseel: In spite of it, **they could** offer me something in return for what I give them. (అయినప్పటికీ, నాకు వాళ్లేదైనా ఇవ్వజూపవచ్చు నేను వాళ్లకు ఇచ్చే దానికి ప్రతిగా - ఆ అవకాశం ఉంది.)
 ★ In spite of her lack of preparation, she could still pass, you know. She is good at the subject (ఆమె సిద్ధంగా లేకపోయినా pass అయ్యే అవకాశం ఉంది. సజ్జెక్ట్ ఆమెకు బాగా తెలుసు.)

Vishnu Pratap Singh, Adilabad

Q: i) ఇంటి సమస్యలన్నీ తీరిన తర్వాత నేనే ఈ ఇంట్లో నుంచి వెళ్లిపోతాను.
 ii) అందరు తొందరపడుతున్నారు.
 - Please translate the above sentences into English.
A: i) I myself will leave this place once till the problems are solved.
 ii) Everyone is in a hurry.
Q: Please clarify the following doubts.
Rohit: "Shall I go now"
 Rohit asks if he can go then - Rohit asked if he should go then - Is this right?
A: 'Rohit asked if he **should** go then' is correct.
Q: i) "I would go there", he said.
 ii) 'I would like to go there', he said
 - Please say the indirect speech of the above two sentences.
A: i) He said he would go there
 ii) He said he would like to go there.
Q: ఈ ఇంట్లో జరిగే విపరీతాలకు కారణం అందరు అనుకుంటున్నట్లు దుర్గో మరెవరోకాదు నీ తమ్ముడు రాజే. ఈ వాక్యాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?
A: As most of us think it is not Durga or someone else that is responsible for the bad happenings in this place - its your brother Raju.





Ranveer Singh Bahadur, Bhainsa

Q: He would use to go/ he would go - Once you said that the model verb 'would' is used to express past habits. Say the correct one of the above two mentioned sentences.

A: He used to go/ He would go.

Q: Ambassador/ diplomat- Please clarify.

A: All ambassadors are diplomats, but all diplomats need not be ambassadors. Diplomats are people who represent their country in another country and an ambassador is their head.

Q: He **would** be going to movies - can the underlined word be used to express past habit?

A: Yes

Q: I am going to Vijayawada by **the** train/ train.

A: By train

Q: I am going to Vijayawada/ for Vijayawada.

A: To Vijayawada

Q: They are watching **the** TV/ TV. Say the correct one.



A: Both are correct

Q: He got down the car/ He got down from the car. Say correct one.

A: got down from the car.

B. Ramu Naidu, Srikulam

Q: Gandhiji said, "I should be here at the stroke of five" - Gandhiji said that he had to be there at the stroke of five - Is this correct?

A: Gandhiji said that he had to be there at the stroke of twelve - correct.

Q: The father/ father reads a newspaper.

A: **The father** ... is correct, because we are referring to the father of a particular person.

Varsha Saxena, Dilsukh Nagar

Q: i) I have ordered for six cups of tea.

ii) Please help us to serve you better. Are these correct?

A: i) I have ordered for six cups - **wrong**.

I have **ordered six cups** - correct.

ii) Correct

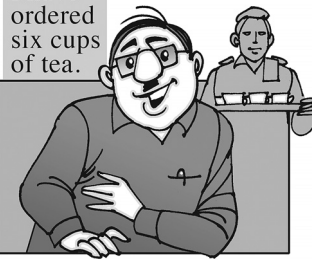
Q: I have been watching the TV for three hours now/ I have been watching the TV **during** the five hours - Is there any difference between the above two sentences?

A: I have been watching the TV for three hours now - correct.

I **have been watching during** the five hours - wrong.

I **was** watching the TV during the five hours - correct = In that period of five hours I was watch-

I have ordered six cups of tea.



ing the TV.

Q: He and I am mistaken/ He and I are mistaken. Which is correct?

A: He and I are mistaken - correct.

Q: Due to his carelessness, he fell down.

A: **Owing** to his carelessness he fell down - correct.

Q: No sooner did the peon ring the bell than the students left the class - Is this sentence right?

A: No sooner did the peon ring/ had the peon rung the bell **than** the students left the class - correct.

Q: He may leave before I am free to meet him. Translate into Telugu.

A: నేనతడిని కలుసుకునేందుకు వీలు పొందేటప్పటికి అతడు వెళ్లిపోవచ్చు



Sharanya Choupal, Vijayanagaram

Q: She must **needs** go there - Is the underlined word used after "must"?

A: 'She must needs go there' - is wrong. 'She needs must go there' is the correct form - This is a more emphatic form of saying, "she must go there" / "She needs to go there".

Q: My sister is dearer to me - Say the other degrees.

A: My sister is dearer to me - this is an incomplete comparison. This does not state, dearer to me than what? This is not clear. Unless we say '**dearer**' (comparative degree) than...

If the sentence is, 'My sister is dearer to me than **my life**', the positive is, my life is not as dear to me as my sister. Because the comparison is only between two things, there is no superlative degree.

Q: Don't look at other sides/ Don't look other sides- Which is correct?

A: ... **the** other side - correct.

Q: Sharanya isn't the cleverest of the girls in the class - Say the other degrees.

A: **Comparative:** Sharanya is **not** cleverer than some other girls in the class.

Positive: Some other girls are at least as clever as Sharanya.

She needs must go there...

Akash Agnihotri, Rajahmundry

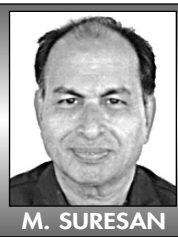
Q: **One student:** Shall I drink water, sir?

Another student: So, shall I, sir? - Is the another student asking correctly?

A: 1. Another student: Shall I too, sir? - correct

Q: I **have been searching for the book** (He has got the book) - Here I have searched for the book - should have been there instead of the above underlined - Please explain.

A: 'I have searched for the book' - This sentence need not necessarily mean that the search has gone on till the book is found. It doesn't state clearly either, that the book has been found.



M. SURESAN

I have been searching for the book - This is correct, even if the book has been found. (Even this sentence doesn't state clearly that the book has been found. We can still use it even if the book is found).

Q: To be going - Explain.

A: To be going = To be on the way.

Q: He kills the birds and hangs/ hang them. Which is right?

A: ... hangs them - correct.

Q: The sound is coming from the boys/ among boys - Say the right one.

A: From the boys - the boys are making it. From among the boys - from the group of boys, you do not know who among them are making the sound. The boys may not be making the

sound at all.

Q: If it is urgent/ urgency you can go.

A: 'If it is urgent' - correct.

Q: 'Certain' - Explain.

A: Certain = Sure/ definite, some.

Q: Prayer కి attend అయ్యావా?

A: Have you attended prayers?

Q: For how many days have you been present to school?

A: For how many days have you been present at school?

Q: least lesser lesset

less lesser lesset

- Are the above right?

A: Little (Positive), Less (Comparative); Least (Superlative).

Another comparative for 'little' is 'lesser' = not greater in importance or value.

Eswar: May I come in, please? (నేను లోపలికి రావచ్చాడీ?)

Ganesh: Do, by all means. You are welcome (రండి, తప్పకుండా. మీకెప్పుడూ స్వాగతమే ఇక్కడ).

Eswar: Thank you. I've come about my new job. May I know what my duties are? (నా కొత్త ఉద్యోగం గురించి తెలుసుకునేందుకు వచ్చాను. నా విధులేంటో నేను తెలుసుకోవచ్చా)

Ganesh: Yes. That's important. You have to be here at 10 exactly. You may leave only after 6 in the evening. You may not have more than 45 minutes lunch break. (అవును అది ముఖ్యం. నువ్వుక్కడ సరిగ్గా పదింటికి ఉండాలి. 6 తర్వాతనే వెళ్లవచ్చు భోజన సమయం 45 నిమిషాల కంటే ఎక్కువ తీసుకోకూడదు).

Eswar: That's fine, sir. How many days of leave may I have? (జాగుంది. ఎన్నిరోజుల సెలవులు నేను తీసుకోవచ్చు?)

Ganesh: Why, the usual period of leave. The period of leave in a year may not be more than 12 days. You may lose pay if it exceeds that. (ఏం ఉంది మామూలే. సంవత్సరానికి 12 రోజులు మించకుండా ఉండాలి. అంతకంటే ఎక్కువైతే జీతంలో కోత ఉంటుంది.)

Eswar: That's fine, sir. When may I join duty? (జాగుందండి. విధుల్లో ఎప్పుడు చేరవచ్చు?)

May I speak to you for a few minutes?

Ganesh: Tomorrow.

Look at the following expressions from the dialogue above:

- 1) **May** I come in please?
- 2) **May** I know what my duties are?
- 3) You **may leave** only after 6 in the evening.

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

4) You **may not have** more than 45 minutes for lunch.

5) How many days of leave **may** I have?

6) The period of leave in a year **may not be more than** 12 days.

In all the sentences above, **may** is used. In the last lesson, we saw that 'May' expresses probability (జరగవచ్చు/ ఉండవచ్చు) అనే అర్థంతో.

Look at this sentence: 'May I come in please?'

In this sentence, '**May in the question form**' is used for asking for formal permission - మర్యాద పూర్వకంగా/ గౌరవంగా అనుమతి కోరేందుకు, అంటే

మన పై అధికారుల, మనకు అవచితులైన వ్యక్తుల, మనం చాలా గౌరవించే వాళ్ల అనుమతి కోరేందుకు, **question form** లో 'may' వాడతాం.

Hemanth: **May I come in** and sit for a while? (నేను లోపలికి వచ్చి కాసేపు కూర్చోవచ్చా) - formal permission.

Hridai: Of course. Do please come in. (తప్పకుండా. లోపలికి రండి).

Indira: May I have look at your new sari? I wish to buy one like that for myself. (మీ కొత్త చీర ఓసారి చూడొచ్చా నేనూ అలాంటిదే కొనుక్కోవా అనుకుంటున్నా).

Janani: Oh, sure, here you are (తప్పకుండా ఇదిగోండి).

May ను ఇలా question formలో formal permission కు వాడతాం.

Karunakar: May I speak to you for a few minutes? (రెండు నిమిషాలు మీతో మాట్లాడవచ్చా)

Lalitha: I am (I'm) afraid I don't have the time now. Why not in the evening? (సమయం లేదను కుంటున్నా. సాయంత్రం కుదరదా?)

ఇలా May ను, question form లో formal permission కు వాడినప్పుడు, అవతలి వాళ్ల స్పందన (ఎలా



సమాధానం చెప్పాలో) కూడా చూద్దాం.

Permission ఇచ్చేందుకు:

- a) of course
- b) certainly
- c) oh, sure
- d) why not?
- e) by all means (తప్పకుండా)

Permission ఇతరులు అడిగినప్పుడు, మనం మర్యాదగా తిరస్కరించేందుకు వాడే expressions:

- a) Oh, sorry, I can't
- b) I am sorry, no
- c) I'm afraid, no (ఇది కూడా sorry లాంటి మాట. ఇక్కడ "afraid" అంటే భయం కాదు, 'అలా అవదేమా' అని బాధతో అనడం)
- d) I'm afraid I can't (చేయలేనేమా). ఇది బాగా practise చేద్దాం.