



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్కీకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
 Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



- C. Charankumar.

Q: What is the difference in use of 'had' and 'was'. - Please explain with examples.

A: 'Had' means possessed / owned in the past. గతంలో కలిగి ఉన్నాడు/ ఉంది/ ఉన్నారు.



★ Was = Being in the past and no more / గతంలో ఉండటం, ఇప్పుడు లేకపోవడం. Hyderabad was the capital of the combined AP = సంయుక్త ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కు హైదరాబాద్ రాజధానిగా ఉండేది.

- Akashrayni.

Q: Sir, please explain the following doubts.

1. According to present perfect continuous tense - let us take a sentence - subject + have / has + been + ing form of the verb.

★ Then, the sentence should be - the number you have dialled have been switching off, but I heard it as 'switched off', what is the reason?

A: 'Has been switched off,' is correct here, because the switching off of the phone has been done some time ago - when? The time is not mentioned here. When you refer to a past action, the time of which is not stated, we use the present perfect tense.

★ మీరు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్న సంఖ్య switch off చేయబడినది. ఇది గతంలో జరిగిన పని, ఏ సమయంలో

- Ramaswamy Chigurupati.

Q: Sir, what is the difference between the following sentences, and please explain in Telugu.

1) Exact cause of the fire was yet to be ascertained

2) Exact cause of the fire was to ascertain.

★ If the meanings of the above sentences are same, why passive is used in 1st sentence.

A: 1) The exact cause (not exact cause) of the fire was yet to be ascertained = అగ్నిప్రమాదానికి కచ్చితమైన కారణం ఇంకా తెలుసుకోవాల్సి ఉంది. (ఇది passive voice - ఆ ప్రకారం అర్థం: కారణం తెలుసుకోబడాల్సి ఉంది - అధికారుల చేత - తెలుగులో ఇలా చెప్తే అసహ్యంగా ఉంటుంది కదా).

2) ఇది తప్పు. వాక్యం కాదు. విపరీతార్థం వస్తుంది. అర్థం: 'కారణం దేన్నో తెలుసుకోవాలి' అని వస్తుంది. కారణం తెలుసుకోదు కదా? అది తెలుసుకోబడుతుంది/ మనం కారణం తెలుసుకుంటాం/ అధికారులు కారణం తెలుసుకుంటారు.

★ In English when we do not know the doer of an action, we use passive voice. ఏదైనా ఎవరు చేశారు అని చెప్పటం కష్టమైనప్పుడు / తెలియవచ్చు, passive వాడతాం. తెలుగులో షాపు మూసేశారు అంటారు. అదే ఇంగ్లీష్ లో చెప్పాలంటే, passive లోనే చెప్పారు. - The shop has been closed.

Q: What is the difference between the following sentences

1) She asked in a choked voice (Why "in" is used here).

2) She asked with a choked voice.

నంబరు 'switched off'

కచ్చితంగా జరిగిందో చెప్పడం లేదు కాబట్టి, present perfect tense వాడాలి. Present perfect continuous tense (have / has been + ing) ను గతంలో ప్రారంభమై ఇంకా జరుగుతూ ఉన్న పనికి వాడతాం. Switch off చేసిన తర్వాత, ఆగిపోతుంది కదా? అందుకనే present perfect tense వాడతాం.



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problems for the ruling party = BJP అతివాదులు పాలకపక్షానికి సమస్యలు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. My meaning was, 'not just a few' extremists, but all extremists are creating problems for the ruling party.

- Sai Kiran, Yellandu.

- Sridhar.

Q: Sir, while reading Eenadu daily on this Sunday, I have come across a statement in your article "Spoken English", which I felt wrong, and want to bring to your notice for correction.

The example you mention for phrase "Fringe elements":

"The **Fringe elements** of BJP are creating problems for the ruling party."

★ The above example gives an impression that BJP itself is causing the problem for the ruling party. But, upon reading your translation in Telugu, I understand you would like to say "(Few) Fringe elements in BJP are causing the problem".

I may be wrong, please revisit the example, and correct me if I am wrong.

A: Please check the meaning of fringe elements. Fringe elements = the people on the outermost point of an organization = extremists in any organization = విపరీత వాదులు/ విపరీత ధోరణి కలవాళ్ళు/ అతివాదులు. The fringe elements in the BJP are creating

Q: Sir, please clarify my following doubts.

I have objection about phrase 'Spoken English' as we know a phrase is a group of words that sounds certain meaning. In the above phrase the word 'spoken' is third form of verb and is always passive. As the phrase should be English speaking, car driving etc.

A: 'Spoken English' is a correct expression. It means English that is spoken. (అంటే మాట్లాడబడే ఆంగ్లం = మాట్లాడే ఆంగ్లం, అని).

★ A phrase is any group of words without a verb. 'Spoken' which you say is the third form of the verb, is not strictly a verb, but is a past participle, which is a non-finite verb. A non-finite verb by itself cannot form a sentence, unlike a finite verb.

★ Calling the past participle the third form of the verb or V3 is not correct. It is past participle, the '-ing' form (going, coming, singing, etc.) are present participles. Expressions like to go, to come, etc. are infinitives. These three look like verbs but strictly speaking are not verbs, and they cannot form sentences.

ఎవరో తెలియకపోతే... passive

A: The correct usage is, 'in a voice', and not with a voice. She asked in a choked voice is correct. అంటే వాడుక ప్రకారం, in a voice కరెక్ట్, with a voice - correct కాదు.

Q: The girl choked to death after breathing in smoke

1) Why "in" is used before smoke?
 2) What is the meaning of "in" here?

A: Breathe = శ్వాసించడం. అంటే లోపలికి గాలి పీల్చటం కావచ్చు, బయటటి వదలడం కావచ్చు కదా. లోపలికి పీల్చటం కాబట్టి, breathe in అదే, శ్వాసని నిశ్వాసం, అంటే బయటటి వదలడం అయితే, breathe out.

Q: Why definite article (the), indefinite article (a, an) are not used before some nouns?

A: The omission of articles before certain nouns depends on usage - (వాడుక) వాడుకగా మాట్లాడే వాక్యాలకు వ్యాకరణ సూత్రాలు వర్తించకపోవచ్చు.

Q: What is the difference between the following two sentences?

1) The government accorded him the rank of colonel.
 2) The government accorded him with the rank of colonel.

Why preposition "With" is not used in the first sentence. - Please explain all doubts in Telugu.

A: మొదటి వాక్యం సరైంది, రెండోది తప్పు. Accord కు,

accord with కు తేడా ఉంది అర్థంలో. Accord కు అర్థం ఒక అధికారం / హోదా/ స్థితి కల్పించడం/ ఇవ్వడం, ఎవరికైనా. ఆ ప్రకారం, మీ మొదటి వాక్యానికి అర్థం, ప్రభుత్వం ఆయనకు colonel హోదా ఇచ్చింది అని. Accord with కు అర్థం, రెండు విషయాలు సరిపోవడం - match అవడం.



Eg: His words accord with my thoughts = అతని మాటలు నా ఆలోచనలకు సరిపోయింది.

Q: We can leave school, leave hospital, be released from prison... what is the meaning of "be released" here?

A: If we refer to these places for their purpose, అంటే, ఇలాంటి స్థలాల ఉపయోగం గురించి మాట్లాడితే, we omit 'the' before them. A student goes to school / college / university. The school, the college, the university are places where students go, so no 'the' before them. So is the case with hospital, temple, prison, etc. - a patient / doctor / nurse goes

- J. Srinivas, Anakapalli.

Q: How to write "have been" at the end of sentence? and How to write "would have been" at the end of the sentence? and also "should have been", "could have been" - Explain in Telugu.

A: Have been / has been talks about being (ఉండటం) from sometime in the past till now or even now. (కొంతకాలం క్రితం నుంచి ఇప్పటివరకు/ ఇంకా ఉండటం).

Eg: 1a) Why do you want to know where I have been? (ఇండాకటి నుంచి నేనెక్కడున్నానో నువ్వెందుకు తెలుసుకోవాలనుకుంటున్నావు?)

b) I don't wish to tell you where I have been. (ఇండాకటి నుంచి నేనెక్కడున్నానో నీకు చెప్పాలనిపించడం లేదు).



c) I am not worried where he has been. (వాడిండాకటి నుంచి ఎక్కడున్నాడో నాకనవసరం).

2 a) If he had not been a teacher, we do not know what he would have been (అతను టీచర్ గా ఉండకపోతే ఎలా ఉండేవాడో మనకు తెలీదు).

b) If he had not been there, we do not know where he should have been / could have been (అతనక్కడ లేకపోయింటే, ఇంకెక్కడ ఉండాల్సి వచ్చేదో/ ఉండగల్గి ఉండే వాడో మనకు తెలీదు).

★ You can include 'Please' when you ask a question.

to hospital, not a / the hospital. A devotee goes to temple, not the / a temple, and so on. Be released = విడుదల చేయబడటం.

Q: U.N. weapons embargo would be in place for five years.

What is the meaning of "would" here?

A: That depends on the previous sentence. Somebody perhaps said, 'The weapons embargo would be in for five years.' You know, don't you, that when you change direct into indirect speech, 'will' becomes 'would'. ఎవరైనా చెప్పింది ఇతరులకు చెప్పున్నప్పుడు, that is, in indirect speech, will, would అవుతుంది. ఎవరో చెప్పారు, ఆయన నిషేధం అయి దేళ్ళ అమల్లో ఉంటుంది అని. అది ఆంగ్లంలో చెప్పేటప్పుడు, will బదులు, would వస్తుంది. Somebody said that UN weapons embargo would be in place.

- Satya & Nitya, Rajajinagar.

Q: వచ్చే సోమవారం మేము మధుర వెళ్తున్నాం. -Please say in Telugu.

A: Next / Coming Monday we are going to / leaving for Madhura / We will go to / We will leave for Madhura.

Q: Please see the children note down the exam time table. - Say in Telugu.

A: Exam time table ను పిల్లలు రాసుకునేట్టు చూడండి.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
 స్క్వికెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
 హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
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R. Balu, Miryalaguda.

Q: As a teacher in a high school, I find it very difficult to teach relative clauses. So, I request you to explain the following items:

- 1) Relative pronoun
- 2) Relative clause
- 3) Let me know types of relative clauses and what are defining, and non-defining relative clauses?
- 4) What is a connective relative clause?

A: 1) A relative pronoun is a pronoun like who, which, whom, where, when, etc. which tells us about the noun before it.

Eg: He is a boy who is very active.

Here, 'who' tells us about the boy. So 'who' is the relative pronoun.

★ This is the book which I bought yesterday - 'Which' here is a relative pronoun, because it tells us about the noun, 'book' - So 'which' here is a relative pronoun. So is it with the other relative pronouns.

★ Sometimes 'that' is also used as a relative pronoun.



Eg: This is the book that I wanted. 'That' (meaning which) here is a relative pronoun, talking about the book.

2) A relative clause tells us something about the noun before it. Usually relative clauses begin with who, whom, whose, which, that, where and when. Relative clause దాని ముందున్న noun గురించి చెబుతుంది.

★ He is the teacher who teaches English - in this sentence, who teaches English is a relative clause, because it tells us about the teacher. What kind of teacher? The answer to this question is, a teacher that teaches English. ఆయన అంగ్లం బోధించే టీచర్. ఇక్కడ, టీచర్ అనే noun గురించి, అంగ్లం బోధించే, అనే clause చెబుతోంది. కాబట్టి, అది relative clause.

Some more examples of relative clauses:

- a) These are the books which I bought yesterday.
- b) He is the person whom I met yesterday.
- c) This is the book which I bought yesterday.
- d) This is the place where the function took place last week.
- e) He is the leader that everybody likes.
- f) Four o'clock is the time when students return home.

All the clauses underlined above are relative clauses. A relative clause usually gives information about the noun after which they are used. In sentence a) which I bought yesterday refers to the noun book, in (b), whom I met yesterday refers to the noun person, in (c), which I bought yesterday refers to the noun book, and so on.

3) There are two types of relative clauses:

- 1) The defining relative clause, and
- 2) The non-defining relative clause. Usually the defining relative clause is an important part of the sentence.

Eg: Ram who helped me in my difficulties is now the manger of the company.



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Here, the relative clause is a defining relative clause because it is an important part of the sentence and cannot be omitted. We are talking about a particular person - a person who helped me - so it is an important part of the sentence. That

is why it is a defining relative clause. (నా కష్టాల్లో నాకు సాయం చేసిన రామ్ ఈ కంపెనీకి మేనేజర్ - ఇక్కడ ఫలానా రామ్ అనడం చాలా ముఖ్యం - రామ్లు చాలామంది ఉండవచ్చు కానీ ఇక్కడ మనం మాట్లాడుతున్నది నాకు సాయం చేసిన రామ్ గురించి - అందుకే, నాకు సాయం చేసిన రామ్ అనేది చాలా ముఖ్యం. ఇలాంటివి defining. That is, ఫలానా రామ్ అని స్పష్టంగా తెలుపుతోంది. కాబట్టి ఇది defining relative clause.

The other type of relative clause is a non-defining relative clause - that is, a relative clause which gives extra information about the noun, but is not an important part of the sentence.

Eg: Kiran, who joined our company last week, is the brother of my classmate.

Here the clause, who joined our company last week, is not important for the sentence. Even without it, the important part of the sentence stands - Kiran is the brother of my classmate. (ఇక్కడ who joined our company last week ముందూ, వెనుకా కామాలున్నాయి, అంటే, కిందటి వారం కంపెనీలో చేరిన వాళ్లు చాలా మందే, వాళ్లలో ఒకడైన కిరణ్ నా classmate తమ్ముడు - ఇది, అంటే కామాల మధ్య ఉన్న సమాచారం వాక్యం అర్థానికి అంత ముఖ్యం కాదు.)

Helter-skelter అంటే ఏమిటి..?

- Gopal Rao

Q: Sir, please say the meaning and usage of these words:

- 1) Helter-skelter
- 2) Hanky-panky
- 3) Hither and thither
- 4) Hustle-bustle

A: 1) **Helter-skelter** = a) disorderly haste / carelessly hurried and confused / in different directions = హడావుడిలో కలిగే గందరగోళం.

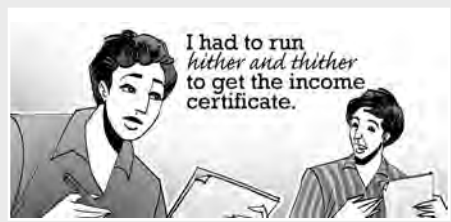
★ The children ran helter-skelter on seeing their teacher. (వాళ్ల టీచర్ను చూడగానే, వాళ్లందరూ కంగారుగా/ హడావుడిగా తలోదిక్కు పరిగెత్తారు.)

b) In disorder = గజిబిజిగా పడి ఉండటం.

★ Books were thrown helter-skelter on the table = టేబుల్ మీద పుస్తకాలన్నీ గజిబిజిగా పడి ఉన్నాయి.

2) **Hanky-panky** = Illegal activity, especially involving sexual activity or money matters. (శృంగారం, డబ్బు విషయాల్లో అక్రమం/ కుంభకోణం)

★ There was some hanky-panky going on at the party that day = There was some undesirable sexual activity going on at the party. (ఆ రోజు ఆ పార్టీలో ఏదో అక్రమ శృంగార వ్యవహారాలు నడిచాయి.)



★ I suspect some hanky-panky about the finances of the company. (ఈ కంపెనీ వ్యవహారాల్లో డబ్బు విషయంలో ఏదో జరుగుతున్నట్లు నా అనుమానం.)

3) **Hither and thither** = in many different directions (అటూ ఇటూ తిరుగుతూ ఉండటం).

★ I had to run hither and thither to get the income certificate. (అదాయ డ్రువపత్రం కోసం చాలా చోట్లకి వెళ్లాల్సి వచ్చింది)

4) **Hustle and Bustle** = Noise and confusion caused by a huge crowd. (జన సందోహం వల్ల కలిగే గందరగోళం)

★ I cannot bear the hustle and bustle of the city (నగరాల జన సందోహం గందరగోళం నేను భరించలేను).

The defining relative clause has no comma before and after it, but the non defining relative clause is placed between commas.

S.No.	Defining Relative Clauses	Non Defining Relative Clauses
1.	a) The boy <u>who was here yesterday</u> is my brother's son.	b) Dinakar, <u>who knows Hindi</u> , has been transferred to UP
2.	a) The book <u>which I bought yesterday</u> is interesting.	b) The book, <u>which he does not have</u> , is useful.
3.	a) He came at a time <u>when everybody was asleep</u> .	b) The function, <u>which took place yesterday</u> , was grand.
4.	a) The actor <u>who (modern) / whom (old usage) everyone praises</u> is the hero of this movie.	b) Pratap, <u>who won the best actor prize this year</u> , is the hero of this movie.
5.	a) At this time <u>when all are asleep</u> he is awake.	b) At this time, <u>when all are asleep</u> , he is awake.

పై వాక్యాల్లో మొదటి కాలమ్లో అండర్లైన్ చేసినవన్నీ వాటి ముందున్న మనుషుల గురించి, వస్తువుల గురించి చెబుతున్నాయి. అవి లేకపోతే, which boy (1), which book (2), when/ at what time (3), which actor (4), what time / when (5), అనేవాటికి జవాబులు ఉండవు. కాబట్టి అవి వాక్యానికి చాలా ముఖ్యం, రెండో కాలమ్లో కామాల మధ్య ఉన్నవి non defining relative clauses, అవి లేకపోయినా వాక్యం అర్థానికి భంగం కలగదు.

Another example: Ram who is an IAS officer is my brother.

Here, 'who is an IAS officer' is a defining relative clause - This means I have only one brother, and he is an IAS officer.

★ Ram, who is an IAS officer, is my brother. This means Ram is one of my brothers, and he is an IAS officer.

★ The boys who attended (defining relative clause) the class yesterday are clever = All the boys that attended the class yesterday are clever. (నిన్న క్లాసుకి వచ్చిన విద్యార్థులందరూ తెలివినవారే.)

★ The boys, who attended the class yesterday, are clever = only those who attended the class yesterday are clever. There are others in the class too, they did not attend the

class, and they are not clever. (నిన్న క్లాసుకు వచ్చిన వాళ్లు తెలివినవారే. అంటే, నిన్న రానివాళ్లు ఉన్నారు, వాళ్లు తెలివి గలవాళ్లు కారు.)

This is the difference between a defining and a non defining relative clauses.

4) **The connective relative clause:** A relative clause which tells us about not just the noun before it, but about the whole clause before it. ముందున్న noun గురించి మాత్రమే కాకుండా, అంతటా ముందున్న main clause మొత్తం గురించి చెప్పే clause ను connective relative clause అంటారు.

Eg: He wastes time which I don't like.

Here, the clause 'which I don't like' refers to the whole main clause - He wastes time (the meaning is, I don't like his wasting time).

- Ashwini

Q: Sir, how to use the word "Rather than". Also please explain how to use the word "As such". Please explain the difference between "left for" and "have been to" and when to use these words with examples.

A: 1) When we compare two things of different kinds, we use rather than in the comparative degree.

Eg: a) I would rather walk than go by bus.
 b) He is rather industrious than intelligent.

2) **As such** = as things are

3) **Left for** - The past tense of leave for = to start for a place. / to go to a place.

★ He left for Delhi yesterday = He started for Delhi and is perhaps there now.

4) **Have been to** = visit / go to a place and stay there for some time.

★ I have been to Delhi a number of times.

- Swetha Priya

Q: The thief is said to have been caught. Is this correct sentence? Can you explain this?

A: The thief is said to have been caught = people say / somebody says that the thief has been caught.



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్క్వికెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

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- Veerababu, Tuni.

Q: i) As to ii) As to what
iii) As to why iv) As to how
v) As to who మొదలైన పదాలు వాక్యాల్లో వచ్చినప్పుడు ఏ విధంగా అర్థం చేసుకోవాలి? ఉదాహరణతో వివరించగలరు.

A: i) As to = regarding = about / regarding.
Eg: He got married and settled down, but as to (= referring to / about / regarding) his brother, nobody knows what happened to him. He disappeared.

ii, iii, iv and v: As to what / why / how / who - this is not proper English. In all these expressions, we can omit 'as to' and use what, why, how and who directly.

a) We do not know as to why he is complaining
b) I have no idea as to what he wants.
c) It is a wonder as to how he passed
d) They do not say as to who stole the book.

Wrong/ unnecessary use of 'as to'. 'As to' can be omitted in all these sentences.



Corrections for the above:

a) We do not know why he is complaining.
b) I have no idea what he wants.
c) It is a wonder how he passed.
d) They do not say who stole the book.

- Varsha Vedanti, Warangal.

Q: a) Art director b) Choreographer
c) Playback singer d) Director - Please explain.

A: a) **Art director** - One who designs settings and other matters connected with art in a movie.

b) **Choreographer** - dance director - one who tells the actors how to dance.

c) **Playback singer** - Usually actors do not sing. Singers like SP, Chitra sing the songs, and the actors just move their lips. Such singers are playback singers.

d) **Director** - One who is in-charge of shooting and photographing the actions of the actors.

Q: I will have the work done/ I will have done the work/ I will have got/ had the work done - Please let me know the difference.

A: a) I will have the work done = I will get the work done = ఆ పని నేను చేయిస్తాను/ అయ్యేలా చూస్తాను.

b) I will have done the work = భవిష్యత్తులో ఒక సమయానికి ఆ పని పూర్తి చేసి ఉంటాను (ఆ పని అయిపోయి ఉంటుంది.)

c) I will have got / had the work done = భవిష్యత్తులో అనుకున్న సమయానికి, ఆ పని పూర్తి చేయించి ఉంటాను.

Q: He is busy reading/ He is busy with reading - Which is correct?

A: He is busy reading -Correct.

'స్క్వికెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంఘాల కోసం చూడండి..
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తిరుపతి 'వెళ్లి వస్తేనే..' have been to..

- Ajay Malhotra, Nizampeta.

Q: Sir please clarify the following doubts.
This forest swarms with elephants - Can we write the above sentence in the indirect speech as in the following manner?
That forest swarmed with elephants.

A: The forest swarms with elephants- దీనికి, reporting verb, అంటే, inverted commas బయట ఉండే verb, past tense అయితే అప్పుడు Indirect speech: The forest swarmed with elephants - correct. (Reporting Verb, said అయితే పైది correct.)

★ He said (past tense), 'The forest swarms with elephants.' దీనికి Indirect speech, He said that the forest swarmed with... - Correct.

అలాకాకుండా He says, (present tense)/ He will say (future tense) అని ఉంటే అప్పుడు Indirect speech, He says/ will say that the forest swarms with elephants, correct.

Q: ఆ certificates చెల్లవు/ చట్టప్రకారం చెల్లవు - Please translate into English.

A: Those certificates are invalid.

Q: Neither/ Either he or I am/ I are here - Which one is correct? Please explain.

Can we say the following ones?

a) Neither he nor they are going.
b) Neither of the things shouldn't take - Neither/ Either - ఏవైనా రెండు వస్తువుల/ మనుషుల గురించి మాత్రమే వాడాలా?
c) He or I am going/ He or I are going.

d) You are not supposed to wear those clothes/ You shouldn't wear those clothes.

A: Neither/ Either he or I am here - Correct. When we use, Neither nor/ either... or, the verb agrees with the second subject- here the second subject is I, so the verb must be 'am'. But remember always - When other subjects like you, he, she, and they and I are separated by, either... or, neither...nor,

not only.. but also, I is placed last, and the verb agrees with I. It should be:

Neither/ either a) You or I/We
either b) You, he/ she/ they or I/We
either c) You or he/ she/ they.

★ This rule applies to 'and' too:
You and I; You, he/ she/ they and I; You and he/ she/ they; He/ she/ they and I.



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b) Neither... nor, either.. or ఎప్పుడూ two things/ persons, or two groups of things/ persons కు మాత్రమే వాడతాం.

c) పైన చెప్పాకదా, or వస్తే రెండో subject ను బట్టి verb ఉంటుంది. పైన వివరణ చూడండి.

d) You are not supposed to = You should not.

- Arun Kumar, Bhanu Battina, Karimnagar.

Q: I have been to Tirupati/ I have gone to Tirupati - What is the difference between been to and gone to?

A: I have been to Tirupati - Correct. I have gone to Tirupati - wrong. I have gone to Tirupati means either you are on your way to Tirupati, or that you are there. Being on your way (travelling) how can you say to, I have gone to Tirupati? So it is wrong. I have been to Tirupati means that you have gone to Tirupati and returned.

Q: Sir, could you please derive the difference between i) I did ii) I have done?

A: i) **I did** = I finished doing it sometime ago. 'Did' is the past simple, means somebody did something at a definite time in the past.

ii) **I have done** = I finished doing it but at what time, is not clear - action over, time not stated.

Q: Suppressed, Integrity, Precede means?

A: Suppress = crush / refrain / stifle

★ **Integrity** = honesty

★ **Precede** (not preceed) = go / happen before something else.

- Ch. Narayana.

Q: Sir, could you please clarify my doubts given below. Can/ could/ must/ should/ may/ have to/ need to/ might/ would + be + V3 - Explain where we use, how to use them with one or two examples in Telugu as well as in English.

A: Can/ could/ must/ should/ may/ have to/ need to/ might/ would + be + V3 - these are all passive voice verbs. Let us take the V3 of do, that is, done. (ఇవన్నీ passive voice verbs - 'బడు' అని అర్థం వచ్చేలా.)

★ **Can be done** = somebody can do it in the present or in the future. (= అది చేయబడగలదు, అంటే మామూలు తెలుగులో, దాన్ని ఎవరైనా చేయగలరు - ఇప్పుడుగానీ, భవిష్యత్తులో గానీ)

★ **Could be done** = Somebody had the ability to do it, but it is doubtful whether they did it or not = చేయబడగలిగింది = దాన్ని చేయగలిగారు, కానీ చేశారో లేదో కచ్చితంగా చెప్పలేం.

★ **Must be done** = Should be done = have to be done / has to be done = Somebody is ordered to do something / somebody has the duty / necessity to do it = అది చేయబడాలి (ఆజ్ఞ, విధి, అవసరం).



★ The work must / should/has to be done = ఆ పని చేయబడాలి - ఆజ్ఞ/ విధి/ అవసరం.

★ **Might be done** = There is some probability of somebody doing it (చేయబడవచ్చు).

★ **Would be done** = (Past form of It will be done) = Future from the past = somebody would do it.

Eg: We thought he would do it. (గతంలో చేయబడి ఉండొచ్చు).

సమయం తెలియకపోతే.. has been

- T Purnachandar, Avunoor.

Q: Third person లో కింది Question Tags లో ఏది ఏ సందర్భంలో వాడాలి? ఏది కరెక్ట్?

a) Is she...?
b) Does she....?

A: a) Is she . . . ? 'is' can be used as a main verb, and as a helping verb too. For example, in the question, 'Is he your friend?' 'is' is a main verb which means being at present.

In the sentence, 'Is he coming?', 'is' is only a part of the verb, 'is coming' - 'is' here is a helping verb. It is used as a part of the verb in the present continuous tense.

b) Does she . . . ? Here 'does' refers to a regular action - Does she meet you? = Are her meetings with you regular? Does she meet you always /often/ once a week / month, etc.



Q: a) Did you complete the assignment?

b) Have you completed the assignment? ఈ రెండింటి మధ్య తేడా ఉందా? వివరించండి.

A: a) Did you complete the assignment? - This refers to a past action the time of which is known to the questioner and the person questioned.

b) Have you completed the assignment? - This is asking a person if the completion of the assignment is over or not (till now).

Q: Have/ has been + V3 ని ఏ సందర్భంలో వాడతాం? ఇది ఏ వాక్యం కిందికి వస్తుంది? ఇది

దేన్ని సూచిస్తుంది? అంటే ఆ పని కొనసాగుతున్నట్లా లేక పూర్తయినట్లా?

A: Have been (with I, we, you and they/ has been with he/ she/ it passive voice. ఇవి past action, time not known (గతంలో ఏ సమయంలో జరిగిందో చెప్పని పనికి గానీ, action starting in the past and continuing till /even now - గతంలో ప్రారంభమై ఇప్పటివరకు/ ఇంకా కొనసాగుతున్న పనులను గానీ) చెప్పడానికి వాడతాం.

a) The shop has been closed - past action, time not stated. (పని జరిగిపోయింది. సమయం చెప్పలేదు - దుకాణం మూయబడింది).

b) They have been given help for the past two months. - Action starting in the past and continuing till now / even now. (గతంలో ప్రారంభమై ఇంతవరకు / ఇంకా జరుగుతున్నపని, వాళ్లు గత రెండు నెలలుగా సాయం చేయబడుతున్నారు).

ఇంకో ఉపయోగం కూడా ఉంది. ఇప్పుడిప్పుడే జరిగి పోయిన పని.

c) He has been checked by the doctor just now. (ఇప్పుడిప్పుడే డాక్టర్ అతడిని పరీక్షించడం అయ్యింది.)

SPOKEN ENGLISH
ఆంగ్లభాషణ 851

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హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.
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- B. Mallikarjuna, Kurnool.

- Q:** i) Children has been break/ broken/ breaking the window
ii) Children have been break/ broken/ breaking the window.
iii) Children had been break/ broken/ breaking the window. వీటిలో ఏది కరెక్ట్? ఇవి ఏ Tense లో ఉన్నాయి? వాటి అర్థాలు తెలపండి.
- A:** మీరు రాసిన group of words ఏవీ sentences (వాక్యాలు) కావు. ఒకటి, వాటిలో మీరు underline చేసినవి ఏవీ verbs కావు, ఈ కింది మూడు తప్పు అందులో మొదటిది ఆ group కి సరిపోని verb.
- ★ Children has been breaking the window - children కు బదులు వాడే మాట 'they' (plural) కాబట్టి, children have been breaking the window అంటారు = పిల్లలు కిటికీని కొంతసేపటి నుంచి బద్దలు కొడుతున్నారు.



మిగతా రెండింటిలో, children have been breaking the window, పైన చెప్పినట్లు - Correct - ఇది Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

★ Children had been breaking the window = గతంలో ఇంకేదో జరగకముందు కొద్దిసేపుగా పిల్లలు కిటికీ బద్దలు కొడుతున్నారు. - Past Perfect Continuous Tense. మిగతా groups of words ఏవీ సరికావు.

- Mayuri, Nellore.

- Q:** They seem to have been to Rajasthan/ They seem to have been to the collector - Are these two sentences correct?
- A:** It is correct - The meaning is, They have gone to Rajasthan/ the collector and come back.
- Q:** Because - బికాజ్ / బికజ్ - Which is correct?
- A:** బికజ్ - Correct.
- Q:** If he is there, I will talk to him - Is this correct?
- A:** Correct.
- Q:** Creature - క్రీచర్ / కేచర్ - కేచర్ - Once you said that if r is there in between vowels, it is pronounced. You gave one example for um - ఫోర్మ్ - Please clarify.
- A:** Care - కేఆ (not కేయ). This has been explained times without number. Refer previous lessons.

- Roshini, Ananthpur.

- Q:** A lesser man than he would have gone mad. It means we can write/ say, He is gone mad - Please explain.
- A:** He did not go mad because he is strong in mind. (People less strong in mind would have gone mad).
- Q:** A lesser player than he couldn't have scored so many runs - Means what?
- A:** He is greater than others, so he scored so many runs.

Chicken soup బదులు hen soup..?

- Magi, Narsampet.

- Q:** Can we say: He returned home yesterday?
- A:** If it is a question, it should be Did he return home yesterday? (అయితే informal conversation లో, అంటే మామూలు సంభాషణలో అయితే He returned home yesterday? అని అప్పుడప్పుడు అంటుంటారు.)



M. SURESAN

- Q:** Line లో వెళ్లండి - Please say in English.
- A:** Go in a line/ move in a line.
- Q:** Adverb clause/ Adverbial clause, Adjective/ Adjectival clause - Say difference.
- A:** Adverb clause = Adverbial clause
Adjective clause = Adjectival clause
- Q:** i) కిందికి దిగండి - అంటే వారు ఫస్ట్ ఫ్లోర్ లో ఉన్నారు.
- ii) కిందికి దిగండి. అంటే వారు కుర్చీలో కూర్చుని ఉన్నారు - ఈ వాక్యాలను ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఎలా చెప్పాలి?
- A:** i) Go down (to the ground floor)
ii) Get off the chair

- Q:** Have you been to the class? Is this correct?
- A:** Correct.
- Q:** It is used instead of a noun or a pronoun/ pronoun - Which is correct?
- A:** It is used instead of a noun/ a pronoun.
- Q:** వాళ్లు చాలాసేపట్టుంచి ఎదురుచూస్తూ ఉన్నారు - They have been waiting for a long/ the long time - Can the above be correct?
- A:** The have been waiting for long/ for a long time - Correct.

- Bhargavi, Gopalapur.

- Q:** Sir, please clarify the following doubts.
- i) Completed - కంప్లీటిడ్, created - క్రీయేటిడ్, motivated, etc - ఇలా 'ed' ఉన్న ప్రతి పదాన్ని చివర 'టిడ్' అని చదవాలా?
- ii) Complement, agreement - ఇలా 'ment' - ఉన్న పదాలను 'మంట్' అని చదవాలా?
- A:** i) Completed, created - The pronunciation you have shown for 'ed' as 'Id' is correct. But I (as in fit, kid, etc) is slightly different from Telugu 'ఇ' as in పిల్లి, కిటికీ, etc. మనం తెలుగులో 'ఇ' పలికేటప్పుడు నాలుక చివర వస్తుంది. English లో I (ఇ) నాలుక చివరి నుంచి కొంత వెనుక వస్తుంది. అది 'ఎ'కి, 'ఇ'కి మధ్య శబ్దం. కాబట్టి completed - పూర్తిగా కంప్లీటిడ్ కాదు. కొంచెం 'ఎ' కూడా కలుస్తుంది.
- ii) Complement, agreement లో కూడా 'ment' pronunciation: 'mamt'. 'ఎ'కి 'e'కి తేడా ఉంది కదా? 'e', bet లో బై (ఎ)లా పలుకుతారు. 'ఎ'ను above - అకు, ఎ కు మధ్య శబ్దం - పూర్తిగా 'మెంట్' కాదు, 'మంట్' కూడా కాదు. మధ్యగా పలకాలి.

- K. Rahul, John Lee.

- Q:** What is defining clauses and what is non defining clauses?
- A:** Refer to the Spoken English page of 9 August 2015.
- Q:** What is the English word for అప్పజెప్పించుకోవడం? (After reading something student would tell the same without seeing.)
- A:** Have something recited.
- ★ I have the poem recited by the students.

- Sohel, Rashmi, Warangal.

- Q:** Palaces - ప్యాలెస్ / ప్యాలసెస్, messages - మెసిజెస్, villages - విలిజెస్ - Are these right?
- A:** Correct.
- Q:** You had better/ you better not have it/ not to have it - Which is correct?
- A:** You'd (you had) better not have it - Correct.
- Q:** Why do we call chicken soup instead of/ rather than/ rather calling 'hen soup'?
- A:** Chicken - Cock/ hen (పుంజు/ పెట్టు)
Hen - కోడిపెట్టు. కోడిపుంజు/ పెట్టు - దేని soup అయినా కావచ్చు అందుకని chicken soup అంటారు.
- Q:** i) నా వల్ల ఎవరికీ అన్యాయం జరగకూడదు.
ii) నా వల్ల ఎవరూ బాధపడకూడదు. Please translate into English.
- A:** i) No one should have injustice from me.
ii) No one should suffer because of me.
- Q:** The train passed over/ through a long tunnel - Which is correct?



- A:** The train passed through a long tunnel.
- Q:** ఆ పదాలు దిద్దండి - ఈ వాక్యాన్ని ఇంగ్లీష్ లో ఏమని చెప్పాలి?
- A:** Trace/ write over those words.
- Q:** If you are interested to write/ to writing you can write - Which is correct?
- A:** interested in writing... - Correct.
- Q:** If any student is seen sitting lazily (in the class) they will be punished - Can we say this?
- A:** Yes.
- Q:** They have got dressed - Please say in Telugu.
- A:** వాళ్లు దుస్తులు వేసుకుని ఉన్నారు/ దుస్తులైసుకున్నారు.

- Siva, Kakinada.

- Q:** Sir, please clarify the following doubts. I have come through some letters in some Grammar Books. At the end of the letter (ie., at conclusion) - Yours faithfully/ Affectionately.. are written at the bottom of the letter on the left side. Is this correct correspondence?
- A:** The modern practice is to write the subscription (yours faithfully/ sincerely/ affectionately, etc) on the left hand side starting from left margin. Writing 'yours sincerely, etc' from the left side (left margin) is correct.
- Q:** The victory over the French at Waterloo was Wellington's greatest triumph. - May I know what 'over' refers to here?
- A:** వాటిల్లలో ఫ్రెంచ్ వారి మీద విజయం చెల్లింగ్టన్ కు అతి గొప్ప విజయం. ఇక్కడ 'over' = ఫ్రెంచ్ వారి మీద.

There was a time..

- Vijay, Ghanpur.

- Q:** He peered closely at the photo - Is the underlined word necessary to be written or said?
- A:** There is nothing wrong in saying, 'peer closely' = look very carefully from a short distance.
- Q:** We shall be going to Agra in the later part of October - Please let me know the meaning of the above underlined.
- A:** Later part of October = in the 2nd half of the month - any time between 16th October and 31st October.
- Q:** Is the 'time' followed by the articles? a time/ the time.
- A:** They are.
- a) There was a time when he had a lot of money.
- b) I don't have the time to do it now. (Time in the sentences above is not followed, but



- preceded by 'a' and 'the', that is, we use, 'a' and 'the' before time, depending on the situation).
- Q:** Why is your son not doing homework - Please change the above sentence into passive voice.
- A:** The teacher asked the parent why his son was not doing the homework.
- Q:** Mangoes are sold by the kilo - Is this correct?
- A:** Correct.
- Q:** Whose brother are you being helped by?
- A:** Whose brother is helping you?
- Q:** They named their son Raju (Av) - Can you please say the passive voice?
- A:** Their son was named Raju.
- Q:** Let it be not posted
- A:** Do not post it.
- Q:** The tourists said, 'Where is the Taj Mahal (DS). Please say IDS.
- A:** The tourists asked where the Taj Mahal was.
- Q:** He will do it surely/ Surely he will do it - Which is correct?
- A:** He will do it surely = His doing it is certain (అతడు చేస్తాడు తప్పక దాన్ని).
- ★ Surely he will do it = He is sure to do it (కచ్చితంగా అతడు దాన్ని చేస్తాడు).

SPOKEN ENGLISH
ఆంగ్లభాషణ 852

మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...

స్కికెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
హయత్ నగర్ (మండలం), రంగారెడ్డి జిల్లా.

Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



- K.Usha Priyanka.

Q: Sir, please clarify .."I am going home" and "I am going shopping". Are these sentences grammatically correct? Is there any wrong if we use a preposition after the gerund "going"...for example: Going to hometown and going for shopping?

A: We don't usually use 'to' before home. I am going to hometown, however, is correct. There is some difference in meaning between 'home' and 'hometown'. 'Home' includes hometown, but hometown does not include home. (Home అంటే ఇల్లా అవచ్చు సొంతూరు/ స్వస్థలం అవచ్చు Home town అంటే స్వస్థలం మాత్రమే).

- Sashank.

Q: Sir, what is the difference between said and told? When we use them?

A: Say (past tense, said) is not always followed by the person who something is said to. On the other hand, 'tell' (past tense, told) is always followed by the person who something is told to. (Say వాడినప్పుడు ఎవరితో చెప్పామని చెప్పనక్కరలేదు. Tell వాడినప్పుడు, వెంటనే ఎవరితో చెప్పింది చెప్పాలి).

Eg: a) He said that he was going home. (Not clear who he said it to.)
b) He told me/ him/ her/ somebody that he was going home. (Clear that he said it to me.)

- K.V. Ramana, Rajahmundry.

Q: Explain the difference between 'kindly spare us a day' and 'kindly spare a day for us'.

A: Both of them are correct and have the same meaning. (వీటి అర్థం - మా కోసం ఒక రోజు దయచేసి కేటాయించండి.)

- Mukesh Suram, Mouli Ganesh.

Q: Sir, can you please clarify which one of the following usages is correct?

- 1) He said that he will do it.
- 2) He said that he would do it.

A: Sentence 2 is right, and sentence 1 is wrong. The main clause verb here is, 'said' - past tense, so the verb in the subordinate clause should be in the past tense too. The past form of will is, would.

Q: Sir, can you explain me the basic difference between sleeping/ asleep and its usage in a phrase.

A: Sleeping = asleep (నిద్రిస్తున్న).

- Dimple, Vijayawada.

Q: Stative & dynamic verb "imagine" means in Telugu. Please explain with examples.

A: This is essentially a page on Spoken English. To be able to speak English correctly, you need not know stative and dynamic verbs. However, as you have asked about them, here is the explanation:

★ Imagine is a stative verb, because it indicates a state of mind. It does not refer to any action as such. Verbs which refer to states of mind are stative verbs. ఒక పనిని కాకుండా, మన మనస్థితిని/ భావాలను అంటే మన మెదడుకు/ మనస్సుకూ సంబంధించిన విషయాలను తెలిపేవి - చేసే పనులను కాకుండా - stative verbs. Imagine (ఊహించుకోవడం) మన మెదడుకు సంబంధించిన విషయం కనుక అది stative verb. అలా కాకుండా మనం చేసే పనులను తెలిపేవి - eat, jump, play, drink, లాంటివి dynamic verbs.

జాన్ నుంచి... till date...

Q: Sir, could you explain the following doubts in Telugu?

What is the difference between the following two sentences?

- 1) I sip on the herbal tea.
- 2) I sip the herbal tea. In the first sentence why preposition "on" is used?

A: Neither is correct. ఏదీ కరెక్ట్ కాదు. The correct sentence is: I sip herbal tea.



Q: I got to smile.
What is the meaning of the above sentence?

A: I got to smile = I had to smile. (నేను నవ్వాల్సి వచ్చింది).

Q: PM Narendra Modi led the Nation in paying homage to former president Kalam on Friday. In the above sentence why preposition "in" is used.

A: 'Lead' is always followed by the preposition 'in'. Japan leads the other Asian countries in technology.

Q: Sir, please clarify which one is correct?

- 1) How is your studies?
- 2) How are your studies?

A: The second sentence is correct. 'Studies' is plural, so 'are' is correct.

Q: He has been working here since June 2014 to till date. - Is this sentence correct?

A: He has been working here since June 2014 till date - Correct. 'To till date' - Wrong.



అలా జరిగి ఉంటే... ఎలా?

- Goutham Borra.

- Ch. Ramaswami.

Q: Whether following sentence is correct? "She talked as if she were a landlady."

A: Correct.

Q: "If I were you I would do it" is present unlikely .. then how to say past unlikely? "If I had been you I would have done it" is correct?

A: Both are correct, with different meanings.

★ 'If I were you, I would do it' talks of a situation that does not happen. But if at all it happens, the result would be my doing it. (నేను నువ్వంటూ అవడం జరిగితే - ఇది జరగదు. అంటే ఇది ఇప్పుడు (Present) జరగని విషయాన్ని తెలుపుతుంది - Improbable present. అలా జరిగిన పక్షంలో నేనది చేస్తాను = ఇప్పుడు నేను నువ్వు అవనూ అవను, నేనది చేయడమూ జరగదు).

★ 'If I had been you' talks of a past situation, which cannot be reversed. (గతంలో జరిగిపోయి, మనం తిరగడోడలేని విషయం - మనం 'అలా జరిగి ఉంటే/ జరగకపోయింటే' ఎంత బాగుండేది' అనుకునే విషయం. If I had been you, I would have done it = గతంలో నేను నువ్వూ ఉండిఉంటే నేనది చేసుండే వాడినే-అయిపోయిన విషయాన్ని గురించి అనుకోవడం.



M. SURESAN

- Kattamanchi Swapna.

Q: Sir, please clarify my doubt regarding the usage of question tag aren't I? & amn't I? with examples.

I am doctor, amn't I? Is this correct?

A: We never use the question tag 'Amn't I? So it is wrong. 'Aren't I?' is the correct question tag. Eg: I am an Indian, aren't I?

★ This is an exception to the general rule. Though the verb is, am, we use 'are' in the question tag. (Amn't I? అనే question tag లేదు.

★ I subject ఉన్నప్పుడు కూడా, question tag, aren't I? అవుతుంది. not లేనప్పుడు మాత్రం, question tag, am I?

Eg: a) I am an Indian, aren't I?
b) I am not a foreigner, am I?

Q: BJP accepts defeat on 'Land Acquisition Bill'. Why the preposition 'on' is used here. Please explain.

A: The correct sentence is: The BJP accepts the defeat of the Land Acquisition Bill. Defeat is always followed by the preposition, 'of'. Defeat తర్వాత ఎప్పుడూ of వస్తుంది. ఎందుకంటే అది వాడుక. మనం తెలుగులో వాడి మీద నాకు కోపంగా ఉంది అంటాం. ఇక్కడ మీద ఎందుకు వాడాలి అంటే సమాధానం లేదు కదా? అది మనం వాడుకగా అంటున్న మాట. ఆంగ్లంలో కూడా అంతే.

Q: What is the difference between the following two sentences.

- 1) It is of average quality but you think it should be better.
- 2) It is average quality but you think it should be better.

Why preposition "of" is used before average quality in the above sentence.

A: Sentence 1 is right and sentence 2 is wrong. 'Quality' is always preceded by the preposition, 'of'. 'Quality' ముందు ఎప్పుడూ 'of' వస్తుంది.

Q: Meet me down at the beach tomorrow at 6 am sharp. Why "down" is used here?

A: This is again is a point of usage. (Down అంటే ఇక్కడ అర్థం సముద్ర తీరంలో అని, తర్వాత, down అనే మాటకు ఇక్కడ కింద అని మాత్రమే కాదు, వెంబడి అనే అర్థం కూడా వస్తుంది. Meet me down there - ఇది ఆంగ్లంలో సర్వసాధారణం.)

Q: He have had to dig into their savings to pay for the legal fees. What is the meaning of the above sentence?

A: The sentence is wrong. The correct form of the sentence is: He has had to dig into their savings to pay for the legal fees = He had the need to spend the money they had saved. (అతను వాళ్లు పొదుపు చేస్తున్న డబ్బులోంచి కొంత తీయాల్సి వచ్చింది.)

ఎక్కువ మర్యాదను సూచించే 'Would'

- Y. Satish Kumar, B. Rajesh.

Q: Sir, please translate these sentences into Telugu.

1. The point is that she needs to be more responsible.
2. She is going to be scared after watching the movie.
3. I am not sure if I understand your question.
4. I am thinking of offering her the position.
5. You'd better invite your brother.
6. Let us say that you have to work.
7. What if I do not finish on time. ?
8. What are our chances of staying together?
9. Let us not worry too much.
10. There's nothing the police can identify.

A: 1. అసలు విషయం ఏంటంటే ఆమె కొంచెం బాధ్యతగా ఉండాల్సిన అవసరం ఉంది.
2. ఆ సినిమా చూసిన తర్వాత ఆమె భయపడుతుంది.

3. నీ ప్రశ్న నాకర్థమైందని గట్టిగా చెప్పలేకుండా ఉన్నా.
4. ఆమెకి పదవి ఇవ్వాలనే ఆలోచనలో ఉన్నా.
5. మీ అన్న/ తమ్ముడిని పిలవడం మంచిది.
6. నువ్వు పని చేయాలి అని అన్నామనుకో.
7. నేను సమయానికి పూర్తి చేయలేకపోతే?
8. మనిషి కలిసి ఉండే అవకాశాలేంటి?
9. మనం దాన్ని గురించి అతిగా మదనపడద్దు.
10. పోలీసులు గుర్తించగల్గింది ఏంలేదు అక్కడ.

Q: Sir, please translate the following into Telugu and tell me the difference.

1. Do you agree with it?
2. Would you agree with it?

A: 'Would you agree with it?' Is more polite (ఎక్కువ మర్యాదను సూచించే విధం) than 'Do you agree with it?'.