



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



పదాల మధ్య hyphen..?

- Vijaykumar Thokala.

Q: I refuse to accept the idea that the "isness" of man's present nature makes him morally incapable of reaching up for the eternal "oughtness" that forever confronts him.



M. SURESAN

పై పేరాను తెలుగులో వివరిస్తూ, "isness", "oughtness" పదాల అర్థాలను తెలుపగలరు.

A: No such words as 'isness' and 'oughtness'. The writer has used, 1) 'isness' to refer to what people are doing now / what the present practice is, and 2) 'Oughtness' to refer to what people, morally must be doing. 'Isness' here means what a person is actually doing, and 'oughtness' to what a person should do morally.

★ The writer means that he does not agree with the idea, that people by nature do what is not moral because they are not capable of doing what is morally right. (నీతివంతమైన పనులు చేయగల శక్తి మనుషులకు లేకపోవడం వల్ల, వాళ్లు సహజంగా అవినీతి పనులే చేస్తారు అనే భావాన్ని నేను ఆమోదించను, అని రచయిత భావం).

- R. Narasaiah, Puducherry.

Q: Sir, కింది పదాల మధ్య తేడాలను వివరించండి.

1. Result Vs Result in
2. Further Vs Furthermore
3. Compliment Vs Complement

A: 1. Result = Consequence of something (ఫలితం). The result of hard work is success (కృషికి ఫలితం విజయం).

★ Result in = ఫలితాన్ని కలిగించడం. His haste resulted in his death = అతని తొందరపాటు అతని మరణాన్ని కలిగించింది (మామూలు తెలుగులో అతని తొందరపాటు అతనికి మరణాన్ని తెచ్చిపెట్టింది).

2. Further = furthermore = yet / besides / in addition to / also.

3. Compliment = 1) praise 2) gift (when used in the plural).

★ Complement = 1) Something when added to something else makes it more attractive (అకర్షణీయంగా తయారయ్యే విధంగా, ఒకదానితో కలిపే ఇంకొకటి).

2) Complete a number / quantity. He has taken the full complement of the money allotted to him (అతనికి కేటాయించిన డబ్బును పూర్తిగా తీసుకున్నాడు).

Q: కింది పదాల usage ను వివరించగలరు.

- 1) Complementary
- 2) Argue

A: 1) Complementary = completing something else or adding to it.

- N.L. Varun kumar Goud.

Q: Hello sir, I have some doubts among, different meanings for Singular and Plural words
 Fruit = able to eat;
 Fruits = results
 How they are used? In which manner they used?

A: Fruit is always used as singular if we refer to the fruit of the same variety or of the same tree. Fruits, used in the plural means, 1) different kinds of fruits, and 2) the result of or the reward for a person's hard work. This is as simple as this. No room for confusion, is there?

- K. Satyanarayana, Tirupati.

Q: Sir, income-tax, commercial-tax మొదలైన పదాల మధ్య hyphen (-) తప్పనిసరిగా వాడాలా? వివరించగలరు.

A: Income tax, commercial tax, etc., are each a phrase, with two words in each: Income and tax, and commercial and tax. There is no need of a hyphen between such pairs of words.

For example:

- a) 60 and 40 are complementary to each other, because together they add up to 100.
- b) The roles of a wife and of a husband are complementary in a family = They together are important for the family to run well.
- 2) Argue = speak strongly and sometimes loudly in support of or against something (వాదించడం).

Eg: They often argue that they are right and I am wrong.

Q: How to use the following in different contexts?

- 1) Over the years
- 2) In due course

A: 1) Over the years = with the passage of time (గడిచిన సంవత్సరాల్లో).



Eg: Over the years he grew into a fine cricketer.

2) In due course = in normal time (సకాలంలో).

Eg: In due course she grew into a charming girl.

- Venkata Prasad Reddy Indireddy.

Q: Sir, can you please publish some contradicting, supporting and cause and effect indicators with examples.

CONTRADICTING	SUPPORTING	CAUSE AND EFFECT
On the contrary, On the other hand, In contrast, Of course, But, In spite of / Despite, Still, Unlike, Conversely, However, While, However, etc.	For example, By all means, Further, Certainly, Surely, Definitely, Obviously, Evidently, In any case, To put it in another way, So, It only shows, etc.	In the event of, Because, Because of, As / so long as, So, Therefore, For instance, In view of / with a view to, When, Since, As, etc.

- Veerendhar, Hyderabad.

Q: Dear Sir, "said to have been, deemed to have been, ought to have been and appears to have been + PP forms" గురించి వివరించగలరు.

A: a) Said to have been = People / they / some say / somebody says that she / he / it / they have been + PP. (అలా జరిగిందని అంటున్నారు).

Eg: He is said to have been good = People say he was a good. (అతను మంచివాడని అందరూ అంటారు).

b) Deemed to have been = They / people / some deem (పరిగణిస్తారు).



Eg: He is deemed to have been the greatest player of his times = People consider him the greatest player of his time. (అతని కాలంలోని క్రీడాకారులందరిలో అతను గొప్పవాడుగా పరిగణించబడుతున్నాడు - మామూలు తెలుగులో పరిగణిస్తారు).

c) Ought to have been = Must / should have been; He ought to have been more polite to his guests.

d) Appears to have been = We / people see him to have been. He appears to have been happy with them. (వాళ్లతో అతను సంతోషంగా ఉన్నట్లు - గతంలో - కనిపిస్తాడు/ అనిపిస్తాడు).

'With' ఇలా కూడా వాడొచ్చు!

- K. Srinivas Reddy, Siddipet.

Q: "If you tried you would learn that. If you had tried you would have learned that." పై రెండు వాక్యాల మధ్య తేడాను వివరించండి.

A: If you tried you would learn that = You don't try at all - there is no chance of your doing it - but if at all you do it, you will learn. (నువ్వు ఇప్పుడు ప్రయత్నించే అవకాశమే లేదు - ఉండటం అంటూ జరిగితే, నువ్వు నేర్చుకుంటావు - నీకు అవకాశమూ రాదు, నువ్వు నేర్చుకోనూ నేర్చుకోవు).

★ If you had tried you would have learned that - refers to a past situation that did not happen. It means, you did not try at all, so you did not learn it. The situation is past and cannot be changed.

Q: Prepositions confuse me often. Actually 'with' means as in 'she writes with pen'. "With honey bees in the hive it is more striking". How the usage of 'with' is apt here?

A: 'With' is quite apt in such sentences. 'With' in such sentences means, 'because such a thing happening'. With honey bees in the hive = Because honey bees are in the hive, it is more noticeable.

★ With the coming of summer (because of the coming of summer) the water in the wells has dried up.

- Kocherla Raju, Pithapuram.

Q: Hai sir, కొన్ని హిందూ ఎడిటోరియల్స్ లో 'have had', 'have has' ఒకదాని వెనుక మరొకటి వచ్చే వాక్యాలను చదివాను. దాని అర్థం ఏమిటి?

Is it based on parts of speech or tenses..? Is it any other possibilities of helping verbs one after the other like this. Please explain.

A: 'Have has' is wrong English, and the Hindu, I don't think, has ever used the expression.

★ Have had / has had is the present perfect tense of 'have' like, 'have taken / has taken, etc. - have + past participle of 'have, which is 'had'. Have had - this refers to 1) a past action time not stated, 2) action starting in the past and continuing till now and 3) action just completed if you use the word, just / just now, etc.

Eg: 1) I have had the chance of meeting the actor. (Past action, time not stated) .

2) I have had three cups of coffee so far (= Till now I have taken three cups of coffee - action starting in the past and going on till now).

3) The boys have just had (have taken) their breakfast. (Action just completed).



Q: He has been unwell since yesterday. How this is correct?

A: What is wrong with the sentence? Has been is the present perfect tense, which talks of an action / being, starting sometime in the past and continuing till now / even now. The sentence means that he started being unwell yesterday and is still unwell.

Q: "We went for a picnic after the rain stopped" An expert said this's a correct sentence! As far as I know there past perfect tense should be used. How it's correct?

A: Correctly speaking, this is wrong. The sentence should be: We went for the picnic after the rain had stopped.

Q: Sir, please translate the below sentences into English.

- 1) ఆమె emotional అయ్యింది.
- 2) ఓటు వెయ్యండి.
- 3) తుడుచుకో (face etc).
- 4) Damage అవుతుంది.
- 5) పడెయ్యి (not through)

A: 1) She became emotional. 2) Please vote / cast your vote. 3) Wipe your face, etc. 4) It will be damaged. 5) Throw it away.

'స్కికెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్' పాఠ సంచికల కోసం చూడండి..



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- Divya, Anakapalli.

Q: Please give detailed explanation about noun phrases with underlines: where is noun and where is noun phrase in different sentences?

A: A phrase is a group of words without a verb. A noun phrase is a phrase doing the work of a noun, that is, the subject of a sentence, the object of a verb, the object of a preposition, etc.

Eg: His going there caused all this trouble. The subject of this sentence is the phrase, his going there. So it is a noun class.

★ I did not like his going there. Here 'His going there' is a phrase and object of the verb 'like' - so it is a noun clause too.

★ They laughed at his words - 'His words' is a phrase acting as the object of the preposition, at. So it is a noun phrase.

★ The book, belonging to him, was lying on the table - 'belonging to him' is a phrase put in apposition to the noun, the book - so it is also a noun phrase.

These are the examples of noun phrases.

- A reader from Nandyal.

Q: Sir, please explain in which occasion we will use the following words:

- i) Was to be
- ii) Has to be
- iii) Have to be

A: i) Was to be = expected to be. He was to be there = Somebody expected that he would be there surely. (Past) (అతనక్కడ ఉండాల్సింది గతంలో).

ii) He has to be = he must be (అతనక్కడ ఉండాలి - ఆజ్ఞ / అవసరం / విధి).

iii) I / We / You / They have to be = I / We / You / They must be.

ఒకే ఒక్క...

Nothing like anything

- Madhu, Kurnool.

Q: కింది వాక్యాలను తెలుగులో translate చేసి, ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలరు.

- 1) All this time where were you ? / All that time where were you ?
- 2) Meanwhile what happened to you?

A: 1) Where have you been all this time? - This is the correct sentence, if you are asking someone now about your being till now. (ఇంతవరకూ నువ్వెక్కడ ఉన్నావు?)



2) What happened to you meanwhile? - This is correct if you are referring to a past event at a definite time. (ఆ మధ్యలో / ఆ సమయంలో ఏం జరిగింది?)

Eg: He went out and his brother came an hour later. What happened in the meantime? = అతను బయటకి వెళ్ళాడు. అతని తమ్ముడు గంట తర్వాత వచ్చాడు. ఈ మధ్యలో ఏమైంది?

Article లేకుండా Fire..?

- Prabhulingam, Tandur.

- K. Bharath, Tirupati.

Q: What is the difference between assertive sentence and imperative sentence? Please explain.

A: An assertive sentence is just a statement - a sentence which says something (ఒక విషయాన్ని చెప్పే వాక్యం).

- Eg:** a) The Eenadu is a Telugu daily.
- b) Delhi is the capital of India.

★ An imperative sentence is usually an order, asking something, request, blessing, etc. (ఆజ్ఞలు, విన్నపాలు, అభ్యర్థనలు, ఆశీస్సులు తెలిపే వాక్యాలు).

- Eg:** a) Shut the door.
- b) Please come in.
- c) May God bless you. etc....

★ Most often the subject of an imperative sentence is 'you'. Shut the door = You shut the door. Please come in = You please come in.

- D.V. Ramana, Ainaivilli.

Q: Which sentence is correct? Please explain both sentences.

- 1) When did they play yesterday?
- 2) When did they play?

A: 1) When did they play yesterday? = At what time did they play yesterday? (నిన్న ఎప్పుడు ఆడారు?)

2) When did they play? = At what time did they play (no day mentioned) (వాళ్ళ ఎప్పుడు ఆడారు? - ఇక్కడ సమయం (ఎప్పుడు) అనే ప్రసక్తి లేదు).



M. SURESAN

Q: When we change any sentence (active voice) into passive voice (or) vice versa... Is there any change in the meaning of the sentence... (mainly sentence containing to & to be) - Please clarify.

A: When you change the voice, the meaning should not change.

- Ramakrishna Bommali.

Q: Sir, కింది వాక్యాలను తెలుగులో వివరించి, వాటి మధ్య తేడాలను తెలుపగలరు.

- a) Shall go to movie.
- b) Will go to movie.

A: These groups of words are not sentences because... 1) They are meaningless. They don't have subjects. 2) There must be 'a' before movie.

Eg: I / We shall go to a movie - a future action (not definite) (నేను / మేము సినిమాకు వెళ్తాం - అంత కచ్చితం కాదు).

★ He / She / The class (it) / They will go to a movie - a future action (not definite) (అతడు / ఆమె / ఆ క్లాస్ మొత్తం సినిమాకు వెళ్తుంది - ఇవి కూడా కచ్చితం కాదు).

- Moses.

Q: The boy used to sit in the shade of the tree. The tree loved him very / so much. Which adverb is correct? Give reasons.

A: The tree loved him very much (British) = The tree loved him so much (American) - both are correct.



- D.V.S. Rao, Lalesh Putnala.

Q: Sir, will you please explain the meaning of the expression?

Nothing Like Anything

A: Nothing like anything = there is nothing like what we are talking about - it is unique.

Eg: The movie was superb - nothing like anything = nothing can be compared to the movie, it was so great. (దానిలా ఏదీ లేదు - అది ఏకైకం).

Q: Sir, please explain the meaning of " Never Say Never Again" with example.

A: Never say never again: The saying means, nobody can be sure that something never happens, and that whatever it might be, it will happen again. So it would be wrong to say, 'Never say never again'.

★ That is, nothing is impossible, anything can happen. (ఎప్పుడూ ఉండదు / లేదు అని ఎప్పుడూ అనొద్దు. అంటే ఈ ప్రపంచంలో జరగనిది అంటూ ఏదీ ఉండదు).



- B. Srinivas.

Q: Sir, please explain the meanings of the sentences with "has had to" structure. Eg: The BJP has had to tie up with the TDP for political reasons. And also the meaning of "That said, we have to respect the sacrifices of the freedom fighters " with a few more examples.

A: 'Has had' is the present perfect tense of 'have', just as 'Have taken' is the present perfect tense of 'take'.

★ Has had = (Somebody) has possessed something till now / has possessed it some-time in the past.

Eg: He has had three cups of coffee so far. (He has taken three cups of coffee so far / till now)

★ She has had a diamond necklace (at some-time in the past - ఆమెకు వజ్రాల నెకైస్ ఉండేది - గతంలో, ఎప్పుడో కచ్చితంగా చెప్పడం లేదు).

★ She has had coffee just now and doesn't want any more (ఆమె ఇప్పుడే కాఫీ తాగింది, ఆమెకు అవసరం లేదు).

- Ch. Rama Rao.

Q: Sir please explain Telugu meaning for below sentences. Here what is the meaning of prepositions (by,to). And how do we have to understand prepositions in sentences explain with some more examples.

- i) Richard is his son by his third wife.
- ii) He was about to sing.
- iii) He was left to die.
- iv) You dead to me.
- v) I let him my watch for his camera.

A: i) By = through; (వల్ల / ద్వారా).

ii) To be about to = immediately going to sing (చేయబోతూ).

iii) He was left to die = Helpless, he was going to die (నిస్సహాయ స్థితిలో చావుకు దగ్గరపడం).

iv) You (are) dead to me = I don't think of you as being alive (నా దృష్టిలో నువ్వు చనిపోయినట్లే).

v) In this sentence something is missing or wrong. This group of words has no meaning.

- Sailaja Kasse.

Q: There was a fire. - ఇక్కడ fire కి ముందు article ఉపయోగించారు. Fire కి plural form ఉండదు అయినా article ఎందుకు ఉపయోగించాలో వివరించగలరు.

A: Fire in the general sense is uncountable. (మామూలుగా నిప్పు / మంటలు).

Eg: Fire burns. However, when you talk of the flames that destroy houses, etc. it is countable, and the article 'a' is used before it. (ఏదైనా తగలబడుతున్నప్పుడు, అక్కడి మంటలను a fire అంటారు).

A fire destroyed the house - Correct.

Q: The Hindi and Marathi are different forms of the Sanskrit. - Here Hindi, Marathi different languages అయినా వాటిముందు the Hindi and the Marathi అని రావాలి కదా.. వివరించగలరు.

A: We don't use 'the' before the names of languages. It is wrong. Correct sentence: Hindi and Marathi are different forms of Sanskrit.

Q: I am sure about it nobody has lived in that house for a hundred years. - Here hundred years is plural. Plural ముందు article వాడం కదా...వివరించగలరు. ఈ sentence లో nobody has lived. - Wrong అని చదివాను ఏది కరెక్ట్?

A: Hundred, thousand, lakh, and crore are countable singulars (plurals - hundreds, thousands, lakhs, crores), so they must have 'a' before them if we talk about one hundred, one thousand, one lakh, and one crore.

Eg: 152 = hundred and fifty two - Wrong. A hundred and fifty two - Correct.

- Kurra Sravan Kumar, Waranagal.

Q: Sir, please clarify the difference between the below sentences.

- i) We had scarcely reached the school when the bell rang.
- ii) As soon as we reached the school, the bell rang.

A: No difference in meaning between the two sentences. Their meanings are the same.



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 స్కాకెన్ ఇంగ్లీష్, ప్రతిభ విభాగం,
 ఈనాడు కార్యాలయం, రామోజీ ఫిల్మ్ సిటీ,
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 Email your questions to: pratibhadesk@eenadu.net



- Swathi, Guntur

Q: Sir, in English grammar we have verb + object, verb + direct object + indirect object, so can we use Present Participle in verb place or only we use Simple Present in verb place? Please explain them with some examples.

A: The Present Participle is not a verb. How can we use a Present Participle in the place of a verb? You can use only Simple Present or any other tense.

Eg: He comes here every Sunday.
 Here 'comes' (Present Simple) is the verb. He coming (Present Participle) here every day - this is not a sentence because this group of words does not give complete meaning, because there is no verb here. ('Ing' form is not a verb. Be form + ing form is a verb).

Eg: Am going / is talking / has been working, etc.

Q: What is the use of silent letters and how can we identify them?

A: Some letters in English words are silent because of their origin. Strictly speaking there is no way of knowing which letter is silent in a word. Usually, in British English,



See, watch మధ్య తేడా..?

'r' after a vowel sound is silent, and so is, in certain cases, 'k' followed by 'n', as in know. Similarly 'p' is silent, if it is followed by 's', as in psychology.

- Murali Neyyila, Srikakulam

Q: Sir, please explain different types of subordinate clauses with examples.

A: Three types of clauses: 1) the noun clause 2) the adjective clause and 3) the adverb clause.

1) The **Noun Clause** does the work of a noun - that is, a) as the subject of a sentence, b) as the object of a verb and c) as the object of a preposition.

Noun లాగా ఒక వాక్యానికి subject గా, ఒక verb కు object గా, ఒక preposition కు object గా వాడితే, అది Noun clause.

Eg: a) As the subject of a sentence - 'What he has done helps everybody.'



M. SURESAN

Here the subject of the sentence is, 'what he has done', so it is a noun clause.

b) **As the object of a verb:** He knows that he has done wrong. In this sentence, 'that he has done wrong' is a noun clause, acting as the object of the verb, 'knows'.

c) They all laughed at what he was saying. Here, 'What he was saying' is a clause acting as the object of the preposition, 'at'.

2) The **Adjective Clause** does the work of an adjective - that is, it qualifies a noun. (Noun ఎలా ఉంటుందో తెలిపే clause ను, adjective clause అంటారు.)

Put the question 'what kind of' to the noun and the answer you get is an adjective / adjective clause.

Eg: The man who came here yesterday is my cousin.

In this sentence, the clause, 'who came here yesterday,' describes the 'man' - so it is an

adjective clause. (Who came here yesterday, ఇక్కడికి వచ్చిన అతన్ని గురించి తెలుపుతుంది - కాబట్టి ఇది Adjective clause.)

3) The **Adverb Clause** does the work of an adverb - that is, it modifies a verb, or another adverb (ఇంకో Verb / adverb గురించి అదనపు సమాచారం ఇచ్చే clause).

Eg: a) She came while I was watching the TV. Here, the clause 'She came', is an adverb clause because it modifies (adds to the meaning of) the verb, 'was watching'. - So it is an adverb clause.

b) She teaches so well that even a dull student can understand her.

Here, 'so well that even a dull student can understand her' modifies the adverb, 'well'. So it is an adverb clause.

- Sree Deepya, Anakapalli

Q: Sir, please explain how to find out adjectives and adjective phrases in different sentences? And also adverb phrases.

A: By checking whether a clause acts as a noun / adjective / adverb, we can find out what kind of clause it is. Study the explanations above.



- Purnachandar Gandla

Q: Sir, please explain the following.

- i) Rip off ii) Come across
- iii) Ran out iv) Intact v) Annoyance

A: i) A Rip off = Something not worth the money you pay for / a low quality thing, costing too much.

Eg: Rs. 3000/- for the shirt? That is a rip off. (Too much for that shirt. The price is more than the value of the shirt.)

ii) Come across = See / Meet / experience etc.

Eg: This is a great movie. I have not come across this kind movie.

☛ I have not come across another great man like Mahatma Gandhi.

iii) Run out of = to be finished / not to have any more.

Eg: I have run out of money (I don't have any more money, I have spent all my money).

iv) Intact = undamaged / unbroken, etc.

Eg: All the other things were damaged in the floods, but my computer was intact.

v) Annoyance = anger.

Eg: He causes me a lot of annoyance by asking me often for money. (He makes me angry by asking me often for money).

- Y.N.Rajasekhar, Krishna Thulasi

Q: Sir, what is the meaning of "Who's who" and where it should be used?

A: 'Who's (Who is) who' means important persons and their positions.

Eg: The who's who in the Government of India includes, Mr Modi - the Prime Minister, Mr Venkaiah Naidu - Minister for Urban Development, etc.

Q: What is the difference between measurements and tools?

A: They are in no way connected at all. Tools = instruments / implements; Measurements = the size, the length, the breadth, the area, the volume of things.

Something not worth..

A rip off



- Narsi Reddy, Khammam

Q: Sir, what is the difference between...

- i) In time ii) On time

A: 'In time' means without being too late, if there had been any delay, the consequences would have been bad.

Eg: 1) I reached the station in time to catch the train. (I reached the station in the last moment; if I had not reached the station at that time, I would have missed the train.)

2) They admitted the patient in the hospital in time. (If there had been any delay the patient would have died.)

3) I didn't get the admission, because I did not submit my application in time.

☛ 'On time' means exactly at the time mentioned.

Eg: The train was on time = The train arrived exactly at the expected time (without being late) - punctually.

- Prasad Ganganapalli

Q: Sir is 'two minutes ago' is an indication for Simple Past?

A: Yes, once you mention the time (two minutes ago), however short it might be, you have to use the Simple Past.

K.Satyanarayana, Tirupati

Q: Sir, which of the following sentences is correct? Please explain.

- 1. I came here one hour ago. 2. I came here one hour back.

A: I came here an hour ago - Correct ('One hour ago' is correct too, but an hour ago, is conversational, and is more used).

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- Heera

Q: Sir please translate the following sentences into Telugu.

- 1. I'm imagining what it would be like to win a million dollars.
- 2. He appears to understand us.
- 3. I'm having a bad time right now.
- 4. The price of Rs.300 includes tax.

A: 1) 'Imagine' is an action of the mind, and is not used in the am/ is/ are + ing form. The correct sentence is, I imagine what it would be like to win a million dollars = మిలియన్ డాలర్లు గెలుచుకుంటే ఎలా ఉంటుందని ఆలోచిస్తున్నా.

2) మనల్ని అర్థం చేసుకుంటున్నట్లే కనిపిస్తున్నాడతను.

3) నా సమయం బాగాలేదిప్పుడు.

4) దాని ధర 300 రూపాయల్లో పన్నులు కూడా చేర్చి ఉన్నాయి.

Q: Sir, please let me know the difference between i) see and watch ii) hear and listen. Please clarify.

A: i) See = What appears to us (మనం కళ్లు తెరిచి ఉంచితే, మనకు కనిపించడం).

☛ **Watch** = Look at / observe attentively over a period of time (దేన్నైనా పరీక్షగా చూడటం - మనం ప్రయత్నం చేసి).

ii) Hear = What reaches our ears (మనకు వినిపించేది)

Listen = Try to hear (మనం ప్రయత్నం చేసి వినేది).

- Purna Teja

Q: Sir please explain about i) 'indeed' and 'merely' and ii) Question tags, Open the door, will you? Question Tag negative ఉండాలి కదా?

A: i) Indeed = really.

★ **Look at the following:** 'Did you say he was not here? You are wrong, indeed (really), he came to me yesterday and demanded money.'

★ **Merely** = just / only. a) I said it merely (only) as a joke. b) He came merely to enquire about my health.

ii) Sometimes, question tags can be positive too, as in your sentence, Open the door, will you? This, however, is another form of, 'Will you open the door?'



మీ ప్రశ్నలు పంపాల్సిన చిరునామా...
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Past simple.. ఎప్పుడంటే?

- K. Kiran Kumar

Q: Sir, what is the difference between past simple and past participle?
A: Past simple, for example, saw, went, sang, etc., talk about a past action at a definite time. (గతంలో మనకు తెలిసిన సమయంలో జరిగిన చర్య).



Eg: a) I saw the movie last night.
 b) He met me last night.
 ★ Seen, gone, sung, etc. are past participles. They are not verbs, and are called V3. (seen = చూడబడిన / చూసిన, gone = వెళ్లిన, sung = పాడబడిన / పాడిన, etc.)

Q: Sir, I heard these sentences but I can't understand them, please translate in Telugu "thank you for coming here" and "saying few things about me"
A: Thank you for coming here = My thanks to you for coming here and Saying few things = Saying almost nothing. The correct sentence perhaps is, saying a few things = Saying a small number of things. Thank you for coming here and saying a few things = (ఇక్కడికొచ్చి కొన్ని మాటలు మాట్లాడినందుకు ధన్యవాదాలు).

- Maruthi Yadagiri, Chengal

Q: Sir, కింది వాక్యాలను తెలుగులో వివరిస్తూ, అవి ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలో తెలపండి.
 1) I supposed to take an umbrella.
 2) I wish, I had taken an umbrella.
 3) I should have taken an umbrella.
A: 1) This is a wrong sentence.
 2) I did not take the umbrella, but it would have been good, if I had taken the umbrella. (నేను గొడుగు తీసుకువెళ్లంటే ఎంత బాగుండేది).
 3) It would have been good if I had taken the umbrella, but I did not take the umbrella. (నేను గొడుగు తీసుకెళ్లి ఉండాలింది - కానీ తీసుకోలేదు).



M. SURESAN

- K. Lohith , G. Kothapalli

Q: Sir, please tell me the meaning and difference between these sentences and explain when to use them.
 a) I think I am wrong.
 b) I think I was wrong.
 c) I thought I am wrong.
 d) I thought I was wrong.
A: a) I think I am wrong (NOW) (నేను ఇప్పుడు తప్పు చేశానని ఇప్పుడనుకుంటున్నాను).
 b) I think (Now) I made a mistake (IN THE PAST) (గతంలో తప్పుచేశానని అనుకుంటున్నాను - ఇప్పుడు) - In the past I was wrong, but only now I think of it.
 c) This sentence is wrong.
 d) I made a mistake in the past, and then itself I thought I did something wrong. (నేనప్పుడే తప్పు చేశానని అనుకున్నాను).

Q: Please clarify the difference between below given sentences.
 a) He went on board ship.
 b) He went by board ship.

A: He went on board the ship - Correct = He went in / on the ship. He went by board ship - Wrong, no sentence like this.

- M.V. Raghavulu

Q: 'My purse and mobile phone has been stolen'. This passive voice is right or wrong? Why?

A: My purse and mobile phone - plural (they), isn't it? So, it should be, 'My purse and mobile' have been stolen.



- Nagaraju

Q: Sir, what is the difference between 'while' and 'when'? How to use these words? - Please explain with examples.

A: Very little difference between the two. However, when you refer to a continuous action, it is better to use while, and when you refer to a simple action, when is preferable.

Eg: 1) When he returned home, he found the door locked. (Both simple actions).

2) While others were playing, he was studying (Both continuous actions).

- Akshaya Selvi

Q: Which is correct one?
 a) No sooner I saw a snake than I ran away.
 b) No sooner did I see a snake than I ran away.

A: Sentence (b) is correct. When we begin a sentence with an adverb phrase like, no sooner . . . , the verb in the past tense verb takes the form, did + present tense.

Q: I have attended an interview where they gave BIO-DATA form, we should fill bio-data form in capitals (or) can we use small letters ?

A: No rule that the bio-data should be filled in with capitals. Only thing is it should be legible - cursive writing is OK.

- Vijaykumar Thokala

Q: Sir, please say the meanings in Telugu of the following "Proverbs" and explain with examples.

- 1) Every cloud has a silver lining.
- 2) All's fair in love and war.
- 3) Better late than never.
- 4) Actions speak louder than words.
- 5) When life gives you lemons, make lemonade.

A: 1) Every bad situation has something good to offer us. (ఇబ్బందికర పరిస్థితుల్లో కూడా, మంచి కలిగించేది ఏదోఒకటి ఉంటుంది).
 2) Winning a war or getting somebody's love by bad methods is not wrong. (యుద్ధాలు, ప్రేమలు గెలిచేందుకు ఏ మార్గమైనా మంచిది).
 3) It is better to do something late, rather than never do it at all. (ఏదైనా అసలు చేయకుండా ఉండటం కంటే ఆలస్యంగానైనా చేయడం మంచిది).
 4) Actions are more important than words. Our doing something shows our greatness and not our talking about doing something. (మన సత్తా మాటల ద్వారా కాదు చేతల ద్వారా తెలుస్తుంది).
 5) Make the best of a bad situation, that is, even in difficulties there is definitely something that can help you. (మనకున్న ప్రతికూల పరిస్థితులను కూడా అనుకూలంగా మార్చుకోవచ్చు - మన దగ్గర నిమ్మకాయలే ఉంటే, దాంతో మనం నిమ్మకాయ రసం - తీయని పానీయం చేసుకోవచ్చు).

అదే irony అంటే...!

- Gongati Saveen Kumar

Q: Call for అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి? కొన్ని ఉదాహరణలతో వివరించగలరు.
A: 1) Demand = అధికారపూర్వకంగా అడగటం; The officer called for an explanation from the clerk for his absence the day before.
 2) Need = అవసరమవడం; Corruption in the country calls for immediate action. (దేశంలో అవినీతి నివారణకు తక్షణ చర్యలు అవసరం).

Q: Please explain the following words in Telugu with examples.
 1) Ironic 2) Contemplate 3) Backdrop 4) Means / means to
A: 1) If what happens is the opposite of what we expect, it is ironic (మనం అనుకున్నదానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా జరగడం).

Eg: a) If somebody who expects to become a police officer becomes a criminal, it is ironic. (పోలీస్ ఆఫీసర్ అవ్వాలనుకున్న వ్యక్తి, నేరస్థుడిగా మారడం).
 b) She has plenty of money to buy things, but they are not available in her place (కొనేందుకు ఆమె దగ్గర బాగా డబ్బులున్నాయి కానీ, కొనగల వస్తువులు లేవు).

2) Think seriously of doing something (దీర్ఘంగా ఆలోచించడం); She is contemplating spending this summer in Kashmir. (కశ్మీర్లో ఈ వేసవి గడపాలని ఆమె తీవ్రంగా ఆలోచిస్తోంది).

3) Backdrop (నేపథ్యం - ఉన్న పరిస్థితులు)
 4) Means = Having meaning of (అర్థం ఉండటం).

Eg: a) 'Contemplation' means (has the meaning of) serious thinking.
 b) Intends = have the intention of = చేసే ఉద్దేశం ఉండటం.
 c) Money (అవసరమైన డబ్బు) = They do not have the means to buy a car. (కారు కొనేందుకు కావలసిన డబ్బు వాళ్ల దగ్గర లేదు). (The word, mean = నీవమైన).

Means to = intends to (ఉద్దేశం కలిగి ఉండటం); She means to do a course in music = ఆమెకు సంగీతంలో శిక్షణ తీసుకోవాలని ఉంది).

Would ఉపయోగం ..

- Chaitanya Byri

Q: Sir, I am more confused about using "would". Would you please tell the different uses of would with Telugu explanation.

A: 'I am more confused' is wrong, because there is no comparison. The right thing to say is 'I am very confused'.

'Would' uses:

1) The past form of will / shall (గతంలో నుంచి భవిష్యత్తు తెలిపేందుకు).

★ **Compare:** He says that he will do it (says - present tense; will do - future from the present).

He said that he would do it. (said - past tense; would do - future from the past - used in indirect speech too). (అతను చేస్తానని చెప్పాడు - చెప్పడం గతంలో. చేయడం గతంలో నుంచి భవిష్యత్తులో - అప్పుడు 'would' వాడతాం).

2) 'Would' expresses a wish that can't be fulfilled (తీరే అవకాశం లేని కోరిక):

I would he were here (I wish he were here, but he is not here now, and it is not possible for him to be here NOW = అతనిక్కడ ఉంటే ఎంత బాగుండేది! - అతనిక్కడ ఇప్పుడు లేడు. ఆ అవకాశం లేదు).

3) 'Would' expresses what cannot happen now:

If he were here, his mother would be happy (He is not here now, so there is no question of his mother being happy = అతనిక్కడ ఇప్పుడు ఉంటే, వాళ్లమ్మ సంతోషించేది - అతనిక్కడ ఇప్పుడు లేడు, కాబట్టి వాళ్లమ్మ సంతోషించే అవకాశం లేదు).

4) 'Would' expresses a past habit (in the sense of 'used to' - గతంలోని అలవాట్లు, క్రమం తప్పని పనులు):

Those days (in the past) I would take (I used to take) long walks early in the morning (ఆ రోజుల్లో పొద్దున్నే చాలా దూరం నడిచేవాడిని).



☛ I would take too much coffee (కాఫీ మరి ఎక్కువగా తాగే వాడిని).

5) 'Would' in the question form expresses a polite request (మర్యాదకరంగా అభ్యర్థించేందుకు):

Would you help me / Mind helping me in this matter? (I request you to help me in this matter).

6) 'Would' in the question form expresses an offer (ఏదైనా ఇచ్చేందుకు):

Would you like some more coffee?

7) 'Would' with rather expresses a preference (మనం ఎక్కువ ఇష్టపడేదాన్ని చెప్పేందుకు):

I would rather die, than tell a lie. (అబద్ధం చెప్పడం కంటే, చావడానికే ఎక్కువ ఇష్టపడతాను).