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## **Unit-7: Understanding Sentence Structures in English and Odia**

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### **1.0 Objectives**

After studying this unit you should be able:

- Identify the similarities and differences in sentence structure in English and Odia
- Understand the similarities and differences in the structure of simple, compound and complex sentences English and Odia
- Understand the similarities and differences in the structure of affirmative, negative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences in English and Odia
- Apply your understanding of the differences in both the languages and translate from English to Odia with more ease;

### **1.1 Introduction**

With the increase in the importance of English at the global level, the need to translate documents in English to Odia has become an imperative. In a bilingual situation, we often come across information or communication gaps, which we can overcome through translation from English to the vernacular or the regional language of the state concerned. While translating from English to Odia, a good understanding of the sentence structure of both the languages is highly essential. As discussed in a previous unit, the basic sentence structures in both the languages are different. In English we follow the SVO (Subject+ Verb+ Object) pattern whereas in Odia and most of the other Indian languages we find the SOV (Subject+ Object+ Verb) pattern. Besides, the sentence patterns keep on expanding in response to the need of different communication situations. In this lesson we shall deal with the structures of

sentences in English and Odia in terms of their forms and functions. As there is less scope for the discussion of all the sentence structures in both the languages, some of the basic sentence patterns have been discussed.

### 1.7 1.2. Types of Sentences in English and Odia (On the basis of structure)

Sentences in English can be classified into mainly three types on the basis of their forms. They can be simple, compound or complex in terms of the finite verbs, the number of dependent and independent clauses.

#### 1.2.1. Simple Sentences

Study the following sentences in English and their equivalents in Odia.

English	Odia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rhaul is a smart boy.</li> <li>• The boy standing near the gate is my friend.</li> <li>• I want to have a snap with you.</li> <li>• Smoking is bad for health.</li> <li>• All the boys of this school are very good players.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ରାହୁଲ ଜଣେ ସ୍ମାର୍ଟ ପିଲା ।</li> <li>• ଗେଟ୍ ପାଖରେ ଠିଆ ହୋଇଥିବା ପିଲାଟି ମୋର ସାଙ୍ଗ ।</li> <li>• ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସହ ଗୋଟିଏ ଫଟୋ ଉଠାଇବାକୁ ଚାହେଁ ।</li> <li>• ଧୂମପାନ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପକ୍ଷେ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ।</li> <li>• ଏ ସ୍କୁଲର ସବୁ ପିଲା ଭଲ ଖେଳାଳୀ ।</li> </ul>

All these sentences contain a single subject and single finite verb. Sentences which have one finite verb and convey a complete sense are called simple sentences.

#### Self-Check Exercise-1

Translate the following simple sentences into Odia.

1. I cannot stay here for such a long time.
2. The murmur of the river is very soothing.
3. Swimming is my favourite hobby.
4. I don't like talking to strangers during my travel in trains.
5. Saurav wants to catch butterflies in the garden..
6. Walking down the road, I met an old friend of mine.
7. I don't think it wise to do this work now.
8. I have never seen a tiger more ferocious than this.
9. People should obey the rules of the road.
10. My neighbours have asked us to take care of their pet dog.

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#### 1.2.2. Compound Sentences

Look at the following examples to understand the nature and function of the compound sentences in English and Odia:

English	Odia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have no money in my pocket <b>but</b> I can borrow some money for you.</li> <li>Students want to go for a picnic, <b>so</b> they have gathered in the garden.</li> <li>You have to choose <b>either</b> mathematics <b>or</b> physics as an optional.</li> <li>I am <b>not only</b> a teacher <b>but also</b> a good player.</li> <li><b>Either</b> you finish your job in time <b>or</b> face punishment.</li> <li><b>Neither</b> the master <b>nor</b> his servant could solve my problem.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ମୋ ପକେଟ୍‌ରେ କିଛି ଟଙ୍କା ନାହିଁ ମୁଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ତୁମ ପାଇଁ ଧାର କରି ପାରିବି ।</li> <li>ପିଲାମାନେ ପିକ୍‌ନିକ୍ ଯିବାପାଇଁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି; ତେଣୁ ସେମାନେ ବଗିଚାରେ ଏକତ୍ରିତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ।</li> <li>ତୁମକୁ ଗଣିତ କିମ୍ବା ପଦାର୍ଥ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବାଛିବାକୁ ହେବ / ପଢ଼ିବ ।</li> <li>ମୁଁ କେବଳ ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ନୁହେଁ, ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଜଣେ ଭଲ ଗାୟକ ।</li> <li>ତୁମେ କାମଟିକୁ ଠିକ୍ ସମୟରେ ସାର ନହେଲେ ଦଣ୍ଡ ପାଇବ ।</li> <li>ମୁନିବ କି ଚାକର କେହି ହେଲେ ମୋ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ କରିପାରିଲେ ନାହିଁ ।</li> </ul>

In all the above sentences we see the presence of two independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions like and, or, but, either...or, neither. .nor, so, still etc. Sentences which have two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction are called compound sentences. The independent clauses can be used independently as separate sentences. In place of the coordinating conjunctions of English, we use the Odia equivalents like 'o ଓ' for 'and', 'ba ବା'/'kimba କିମ୍ବା' for 'or', 'kintu କିନ୍ତୁ' for 'but', 'tenu ତେଣୁ' for 'so', 'tathapi ତଥାପି' for 'still' etc,

### Self-Check Exercise-2

**Translate the following compound sentences into English.**

- Meera sang a song and Meena danced.
- I want to help you but not at the cost of my safety.
- I don't have any assistant but I can do all my works on my own.
- The youth love freedom, so they think it a bondage to stay at home.
- Neither the Minister nor his ministers knew the secret route.
- You should either take an umbrella or walk in the shadow.
- I have learnt both cycling and horse riding.
- My mother is not keeping well, still she never stops cooking.
- You do this again and I will kill you.
- The police will not only arrest the thief but will also seize the property stolen by him.

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### 1.2.3 Complex Sentences

Look at the following complex sentences in English and Odia:

English	Odia
1. <b>If</b> you cannot do this work alone, seek help of your friends.	1. ତୁମେ ଯଦି ଏ କାମଟିକୁ ଏକା କରି ନପାର ତେବେ ତୁମର କୌଣସି ସାଙ୍ଗର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ନିଅ ।
2. <b>Unless</b> you come in time, you will miss the first row.	2. ତୁମେ ଠିକ୍ ସମୟରେ ନ ଆସିଲେ ତୁମେ ଆଗ ଧାଡ଼ିରେ ବସିପାରିବନି ।
3. <b>Since</b> you are a regular customer, I shall allow you 10% rebate.	3. ଆପଣ ଯେହେତୁ ଆମ ରେଗୁଲାର କଷ୍ଟମର, ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ୧୦% ରିହାତି ଦେବି ।
4. <b>As soon as</b> it started raining, we all started running..	4. ବର୍ଷା ହେବା ମାତ୍ରେ ଆମେ ଦଉଡ଼ିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଦେଲୁ ।
5. <b>If</b> you throw a stone into water, it sinks.	5. ପାଣି ଭିତରକୁ ଢେଲାଟିଏ ଫୋପାଡ଼ିଲେ ତାହା ବୁଡ଼ି ଯାଏ ।
6. The hungry women ate the food <b>as if</b> she had not eaten for ages.	6. ଭୋକିଲା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଲୋକଟି ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଏମିତି ଖାଇଲା ସତେ ଯେମିତି ସେ ଯୁଗ ଯୁଗ ଧରି ଖାଇ ନଥିଲା ।
7. I will leave this place <b>only when</b> my friend arrives.	7. ମୋ ସାଙ୍ଗ ଆସିଲେ ହିଁ ମୁଁ ଏ ସ୍ଥାନ ଛାଡ଼ି ଯିବି ।
8. You can take <b>whatever</b> book you like.	8. ତୁମେ ଯେଉଁ ବହି ଚାହୁଁ ନେଇପାର ।
9. No one knows <b>why</b> Gandhiji was killed.	9. ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କୁ କାହିଁକି ହତ୍ୟା କରାଗଲା କେହି ଜାଣିନାହାଁନ୍ତି ।
10. <b>Whatever</b> you choose is acceptable to me.	10. ତୁମେ ଯାହା ପସନ୍ଦ କରିବ ତାହା ମୋପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରହଣୀୟ ।

In each of the above sentences, we notice that there are two clauses: one main (independent) clause and one dependent clause. The dependent clauses are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like if, unless, since, as soon as, as if, why, when and whatever. There are many more such conjunctions. But what we should note is that in most of the cases the subordinate clause comes first in the Odia sentences whereas in English it is possible to put them either at the beginning or end of the sentences. In place of the conjunctions, we use the Odia equivalents like 'jadi ଯଦି' for if, 'jehetu ଯେହେତୁ' for since, 'jaha ଯାହା' for 'what', 'sate jemiti ଯେମିତି' for 'as if', 'jaha ଯାହା' for 'whatever', 'kahinki କାହିଁକି' for 'why', 'jeun ଯେଉଁ' for 'whatever' etc. We must take care to ensure that the translated sentence conveys the sense that the original sentence carries.

#### Self-Check Exercise-3

Translate the following idioms, phrasal verbs and collocations into Odia.





<p>though he was in real trouble.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simran had to resign from the job as she couldn't travel 60 kilometers daily.</li> <li>• The headmaster should not announce the names of the best students in the prayer hall.</li> <li>• We have not yet received payment for the work that we did last year.</li> <li>• A small child cannot understand the difference between a piece of gold and a piece of glass.</li> <li>• People don't accept anything as truth as long as it is not proved.</li> <li>• We are not very comfortable in this new environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ୬୦ କିଲୋମିଟର ଯାତ୍ରା ନକରିପାରିବାରୁ ସିମ୍ରନ୍ ଚାକିରିରୁ ଇସ୍ତଫା ଦେବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହେଲା ।</li> <li>• ପ୍ରଧାନ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନାଗୃହରେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ନାମ ଘୋଷଣା ନକରିବା ଉଚିତ / କରିବା ଅନୁଚିତ ।</li> <li>• ଆମେ ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗତବର୍ଷ କରିଥିବା କାମର ପାଉଣା ପାଇନୁ ।</li> <li>• ଜଣେ ଛୋଟ ଶିଶୁ ଏକ କାଚ ଓ ଏକ କାଞ୍ଚନ ଖଣ୍ଡ ଭିତରେ ଫରକ ଜାଣିପାରିବନି ।</li> <li>• ସତ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ନହେବା ଯାଏଁ ଲୋକେ କୌଣସି କଥାକୁ ସତ୍ୟ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତିନି ।</li> <li>• Ei nua paribeshare ame aswasta anubhaba karunahun</li> <li>• ଏହି ନୂଆ ପରିବେଶରେ ଆମେ ଆଶ୍ଚସ୍ତ ଅନୁଭବ କରୁନାହିଁ ।</li> </ul>
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We see that while translating the negative sentences, we use the negative markers in Odia like 'na' before the verbs or ni/nu/nahin/nahun with the verbs.

### Self-Check Exercise-5

Translate the following idioms, phrasal verbs and collocations into Odia.

1. I don't know what you want from me.
2. I have never seen a fool like you.
3. No one can tell where the hermit lives.
4. You can't drive me out like this.
5. People living in glass houses shouldn't throw stones at others.
6. Children don't enjoy such cruel jokes.
7. I haven't ever heard of such unrealistic stories.
8. Nowhere in the world will you see such beautiful mountains.
9. Smriti does not visit her uncles at weekends.
10. People don't like a person who speaks ill of others.

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## 1.8.2 Interrogative Sentences

Look at the following sentences in English and Odia.

English	Odia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who is calling me at this hour in the morning?</li> <li>How long are you going to stay in this hotel?</li> <li>Should you behave so rudely before your elders in a social function?</li> <li>Can you drop me at the next station on your way to the college?</li> <li>Where on the earth have you been since the morning?</li> <li>Who will tolerate such childish nonsense of yours?</li> <li>What can you do for a person who has no desire to improve?</li> <li>Who else other than you will understand my problem better?</li> <li>Are you going to accompany on my journey to Delhi?</li> <li>Have you seen the toy that I bought for my friend's child day before yesterday?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ଏତେ ସକାଳୁ ମତେ କିଏ ଡାକୁଛି ?</li> <li>ଏ ହୋଟେଲରେ ତୁମେ ଆଉ କେତେଦିନ ରହିବ ?</li> <li>ଏକ ସାମାଜିକ ଉତ୍ସବରେ ତୁମେ ଗୁରୁଜନଙ୍କ ଆଗରେ ଏମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ କି ?</li> <li>ତୁମେ କଲେଜ୍ ଗଲାବେଳେ ମତେ ଆର ଷ୍ଟେସନ୍‌ରେ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ଦେବକି ?</li> <li>ତୁମେ ଆଜି ସକାଳଠାରୁ କେଉଁଠି ଥିଲ ?</li> <li>ତୁମର ଏଭଳି ପିଲାଳିଆ ବଦମାସୀ କିଏ ବରଦାସ୍ତ କରିବ ?</li> <li>ଯେଉଁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ନିଜ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ଆଗ୍ରହ ନାହିଁ ତା ପାଇଁ ତୁମେ କ'ଣ କରିପାରିବ ?</li> <li>ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଛଡ଼ା ମୋ ସମସ୍ୟା ଆଉ କିଏ ଅଧିକ ବୁଝିପାରିବ ?</li> <li>ମୋ' ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ଯାତ୍ରାରେ ତୁମେ ମୋ' ସାଙ୍ଗେ ଯିବକି ?</li> <li>ମୋ ବନ୍ଧୁର ପିଲା ପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ଯେଉଁ ଖେଳଣାଟି କିଣିଥିଲି ତାହା କେଉଁଠି ଅଛି ତୁମେ ଦେଖିଛକି ?</li> </ul>

We see that while translating the interrogative sentences, we try to retain the sense of interrogation by using the Odia equivalents of the words which make them interrogative. For example, while translating the Wh-type questions, we use the words like 'kie କିଏ' for 'who', 'kete dina କେତେଦିନ' for 'how long', 'keunthi କେଉଁଠି' for 'where', etc. On the other hand, while translating the Yes/No type questions, we use the interrogative marker 'ki କି' to the affirmative sentences. The syntax of these sentences in Odia is similar to that of the sentence structure of the affirmative sentences. Only an exclamation mark is added to them to give a sense of interrogation.

### Self-Check Exercise-6

Translate the following idioms, phrasal verbs and collocations into Odia.

- Who knows the ways of God?
- Should you behave in this absurd manner?.
- Are you going to meet the Father at the church tomorrow?.
- Would you mind lending me your bike for a day?
- Where does the florist live?
- Do you have any pets at home?
- How can a snail walk such a long distance?
- Have you seen the thief going away in the night?
- Were you comfortable in the company of foreign tourists?
- When are you going to pay back the money you took from me last year?





### Self-Check Exercise-7

Translate the following exclamatory sentences into Odia.

1. How well the cook prepared the food!
2. Ouch! I have hurt my right leg!
3. You have been asking the same question time and again!
4. How nice of you to speak for me!
5. Bravo! You have hit the target in one attempt!
6. How many times have I told you not to repeat it!
7. What a splendid way of telling it!
8. Hurrah! We have won the match.
9. Wow! What a beautiful sculpture
10. What a wonderful painting!

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### 1.4. Summing Up

In this lesson, we briefly discussed the various difficulties that we face while translating different types of sentences from English to Odia. At first we discussed the sentences on the basis of their structures. While doing this, we discussed the simple, compound and complex sentences with examples in English and the corresponding translations in Odia. During our discussion of the compound sentences we discussed the coordinating conjunctions and their equivalents in Odia. Similarly, while discussing the complex sentences, we explained the subordinating conjunctions in both English and Odia to help you understand the use of these conjunctions in appropriate contexts. Then in the next section, we discussed the sentences in terms of their functions. In this category, we discussed the affirmative, negative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences, along with their translations in Odia. While discussing all these types of sentences, we tried to explain the techniques used for translating the English sentences into Odia in order to retain the sense contained in the original sentences.

### 1.5. Unit End Exercises

1. How are simple sentences different from the complex and compound sentences?
2. How are the negative sentences in English and Odia are similar and different in their structures?
3. What precautions should we take while translating interrogative sentences in English to Odia? Discuss with examples.

## 1.6 Model Answers to Self-Check Exercises

### Self-Check Exercise-01

1. ଏତେ ସମୟ ଯାଏଁ ମୁଁ ଏଠାରେ ରହି ପାରିବି ନାହିଁ
2. ନଦୀର କୁଳକୁଳୁ ନାଦ ଭା'ରି ଆନନ୍ଦଦାୟକ
3. ସନ୍ତରଣ ମୋର ପ୍ରିୟ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ
4. ଟ୍ରେନରେ ଯାତ୍ରା କଲାବେଳେ ମୁଁ ଅପରିଚିତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସହିତ କଥା ହେବାକୁ ଭଲ ପାଏନି
5. ସୌରଭ ବଗିଚାରେ ପ୍ରଜାପତି ଧରିବାକୁ ଚାହେଁ
6. ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଗଲାବେଳେ ଜଣେ ପୁରୁଣା ବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ସହିତ ମୋର ଦେଖା ହେଲା
7. ଏ କାମ ଏବେ କରିବା ଉଚିତ / ବିଜ୍ଞତା ହେବନି
8. ଏହାଠାରୁ ବଳି ଭୟଙ୍କର ବାଘ ମୁଁ କେବେ ଦେଖିନି
9. ଲୋକ ରାସ୍ତାର ନିୟମ ମାନିବା ଉଚିତ୍
10. ଆମ ପଡ଼ୋଶୀ ଆମକୁ ତାଙ୍କ ପୋଷା କୁକୁରର ଯତ୍ନ ନେବାକୁ କହିଛନ୍ତି

### Self-Check Exercise-2

1. ମୀରା ଗିତଟିଏ ଗାଇଲା ଓ ମୀନା ନାଚିଲା
2. ମୁଁ ତୁମକୁ ସହାୟ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହେଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ମୋ ନିରାପତ୍ତା ବଦଳରେ ନୁହେଁ । (*at the cost of my safety*)
3. ମୋର କେହି ସହାୟକ ନାହାନ୍ତି କିନ୍ତୁ ମୋ' କାମ ସବୁ ମୁଁ ନିଜେ କରିପାରେ ।
4. ଯୁବ ସମାଜ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଭଲପା'ନ୍ତି, ତେଣୁ ସେମାନେ ଘରେ ରହିବା ଏକ ବନ୍ଧନ ଭାବନ୍ତି
5. ନା ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ନା ତାଙ୍କ ଅନୁପସ୍ଥାପନା ଗୁପ୍ତ ରାସ୍ତା ଜାଣିଥିଲେ
6. ତୁମେ ଛତାଟିଏ ନେବା ଉଚିତ୍ କିମ୍ବା ଛାଇରେ ଚାଲିବା ଉଚିତ୍
7. ମୁଁ ଉଭୟ ସାଇକେଲ୍ ଚଢ଼ିବା ଓ ଘୋଡ଼ା ଚଢ଼ିବା ଶିଖିଛି
8. ମାଆଙ୍କର ଦେହ ଭଲ ନାହିଁ, ତଥାପି ସେ କେବେ ରୋଷେଇ ବନ୍ଦ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ
9. ତୁମେ ଏ କାମଟି ଆଉ ଥରେ କର ଆଉ ମୁଁ ତୁମକୁ ଜୀବନରେ ମାରିଦେବି
10. ପୋଲିସ୍ ଖାଲି ଚୋରକୁ ଆରେଷ୍ଟ କରିବେ ନାହିଁ, ସେ ଚୋରି କରିଥିବା ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ବି ଜବତ କରିବେ

### Self-Check Exercise-3

1. ଆମ୍ଭୁଲାନୁ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ମାତ୍ରେ ସେମାନେ ରୋଗୀଟିକୁ ହସିଟାଲ୍ ନେଇଗଲେ
2. ମୋ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଯେହେତୁ କାଲି ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି, ମୁଁ ଛୁଟିରେ ଯାଇପାରିବି ନାହିଁ / ମୋ ବନ୍ଧୁ କାଲି ଆସୁଥିବା କାରଣରୁ ମୁଁ ଛୁଟିରେ ଯାଇ ପାରିବି ନାହିଁ ।
3. ଏ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାରେ ନଜିଶିଲେ ଏ ଝିଅର ବାପା ମାଆ ତାକୁ ଆଉଥରେ ଖେଳିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦେବେ ନାହିଁ
4. ସେ ଏମିତି କଥା କହେ ଯେମିତି ସବୁ ଜାଣିଛି
5. ଶିକ୍ଷକ ପାଠ ପଢ଼ାଇ ସାରିବା ପରେ ଆମେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଛାଡ଼ି ଚାଲିଗଲୁ ।
6. ଶର୍ମିଳା ଶ୍ରେୟା ଘୋଷାଳଙ୍କ ପରି ବହୁତ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଗାଏ ।
7. ଯେତେବେଳେ ବି ଅସୁବିଧା ହେବ ତୁମେ ମୋର ପରାମର୍ଶ ନେଇ ପାର ।

8. ନିତିନ୍ ଏମିତି ଦଉଡ଼ିଲା ଯେମିତି ତା ଗୋଡ଼ରେ ଚକା ଲାଗିଥିଲା ।
9. ଉପହାରଟିକୁ ମୁଁ ଠିକ୍ରେ ପ୍ୟାକ୍ କରିନଥିଲି ବୋଲି ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ଶର୍ମା ମୋର ଉପହାର ଗ୍ରହଣ କଲେ ନାହିଁ ।
10. ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ମାତ୍ରେ ସଭାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଗଲା ।

### Self-Check Exercise-4

1. ଏକ ଦିନିକିଆ ଖେଳପାଇଁ ଡାଉଡ଼୍ ଡିନୋଟି ଟିକେଟ୍ ବୁକ୍ କରିଛି
2. ଚାଲି ନିଜାଣି ବାଟର ଦୋଷ
3. ଖରାପ ସମୟରେ ଭଲ ଲୋକ ରୁପ / ଶାନ୍ତ ରହନ୍ତି
4. ବ୍ରିଟେନ୍ ଯିବା ପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ଏବେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗୋଟାଏ ପାସପୋର୍ଟ ଅପେକ୍ଷାରେ ଅଛି
5. ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅସ୍ତ ହୁଅନ୍ତେ ପକ୍ଷୀମାନେ ନିଜ ନିଜ ବସାକୁ ଫେରିଲେ ।
6. ନିଜ ନିଜ ଦେଶକୁ ଫେରିବା ଲାଗି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟକମାନେ ଜଙ୍ଗଲରେ ଏକ ସପ୍ତାହ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କଲେ ।
7. ଦୁଇ ଦିନ ପରେ ଶ୍ରମିକ ମାନେ ଧର୍ମଘଟ ବାତିଲ୍ କରିଦେଲେ ।
8. ଯେଉଁ ନେତା ତାଙ୍କୁ ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରଗତିଶୀଳ ଲାଗିଲା ତାଙ୍କୁ ଲୋକେ ଭୋଟ ଦେଲେ ।
9. ଆମ ଗାଁ ନିକଟରେ ଜଣେ ଧନୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଏକ ଅନାଥାଶ୍ରମ ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।
10. ନିଜ ବାପା ମାଆଙ୍କୁ ଖୁସିକରିବା ଲାଗି ଗୁରୁପ୍ରିତ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାରେ ଭାଗ ନେଲା ।

### Self-Check Exercise-5

1. ତୁମେ ମୋଠୁଁ କଣ ଚାହଁ ମୁଁ ଜାଣିନି ।
2. ତୁମ ଭଳି ବୋକାଟେ ମୁଁ ଦେଖୁନି ।
3. ସାଧୁ କେଉଁଠି ରହନ୍ତି କେହି ଜାଣନ୍ତିନି ।
4. ଆପଣ ମୋତେ ଏମିତି ଡ଼ି ପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ ।
5. କାଚ ଘରେ ରହୁଥିବା ଲୋକ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରକୁ ତେଲା ନଫୋପାଡ଼ିବା ଉଚିତ ।
6. ଏଭଳି କୁର ହାସ୍ୟ କଥା ପିଲେ ଉପଭୋଗ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ।
7. ଏପରି ଅବାସ୍ତବ ଗପ ମୁଁ କେବେ ଶୁଣିନି ।
8. ପୃଥିବୀର କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଆପଣ ଏତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ପାହାଡ଼ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇବେନି ।
9. ସ୍ଵତି ସପ୍ତାହ ଶେଷରେ ତା ମାମୁ ଘରକୁ ଯାଏନି ।
10. ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ କୁସ୍ଵାରଟନା କରୁଥିବା ଲୋକକୁ କେହି ପସନ୍ଦ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ।

### Self-Check Exercise-6

1. ଭଗବାନଙ୍କ ମନ କଥା କିଏ ଜାଣେ ?
2. ଏଭଳି ଉଭଟ ଭାବେ ତୁମେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ଉଚିତ କି ?
3. କାଲି ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚରେ ତୁମେ ଫାଦରଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖା କରିବ ?
4. ତୁମେ ମୋତେ ଦିନକ ପାଇଁ ତୁମ ବାଇକଟି ଦେଇପାରିବ ?
5. ଫୁଲ ବିକାଳି କେଉଁଠି ରହେ ?

6. ତୁମ ଘରେ ପୋଷ୍ୟପ୍ରାଣୀ ଅଛନ୍ତି କି ?
7. ଗୋଟାଏ ଗେଣ୍ଡା ଏତେ ଦୂର କେମିତି ଚାଲି ପାରିବ ?
8. ଚୋରଟି ରାତିରେ ଚାଲିଯିବା ତୁମେ ଦେଖୁଛ କି ?
9. ବିଦେଶୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟକଙ୍କ ଗହଣରେ ଆପଣ ଆଶ୍ଚସ୍ତ ଅନୁଭବ କରୁଥିଲେ କି ?
10. ତୁମେ ମୋଠୁଁ ଗତବର୍ଷ ଧାର ନେଇଥିବା ଟଙ୍କା କେବେ ଫେରାଇବ ?

### **Self-Check Exercise-7**

1. ରୋଷେୟା କେତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଖାନ୍ନା ବନେଇଥିଲା !
2. ଓଃ ! ମୋ ଗୋଡ଼ ଜଖମ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି ।
3. ତୁମେ ଏ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ବାରମ୍ବାର ପଚାରୁଛ !
4. ମୋ ସପକ୍ଷରେ/ ପାଇଁ କହି ଆପଣ କେତେ ମହତ !
5. ସାବାସ ! ପ୍ରଥମ ଚେଷ୍ଟାରେ ତୁମେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟଭେଦ କରିଛ ।
6. ତୁମକୁ କେତେଥର କହିଛି ଏ କାମ ପୁଣି ଥରେ ନକରିବାକୁ !
7. ଏ କଥାଟିକୁ ବର୍ଷନା କରିବା ପାଇଁ କି ସୁନ୍ଦର ଉପାୟ !
8. ଆମେ ମ୍ୟାରଟି ଜିତିଛୁ !
9. ବାଃ ! କି ସୁନ୍ଦର ସ୍ଥାପତ୍ୟ / କାରୁକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ !
10. କି ଚମତ୍କାର ପେଣ୍ଟିଙ୍ଗ !