INVERSION

This chapter deals with the word orders reflective of Inversion in both English and Oriya, and their discourse functions. By Inversion, we mean, the change of the Basic Word Order in a sentence, especially change in the order of the subject and the verb. We are primarily concerned with such structures in which the auxiliary verb precedes the subject. Of course, there can also be straight inversion between the subject and the verb.

The discourse functions of the Inversion can be interrogative, tag questions and exclamative.

3.1 INVERSION IN ENGLISH WORD ORDER AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

The different types of word orders in English Inversion can be as follows:

1. Aux + S + V
2. V + S + C
3. Here/ There + V + S
4. Do + S + have + C
5. Aux + S + V + O
6. Aux + S + V + A
7. Aux + S + V + O + O
8. Aux + S + V + O + A
9. Aux + S + V + C + A
10. Aux + there + S + A
11. Wh-Word (C) + Aux + S + V

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14. Wh-Word (A)+Aux +S+V
15. Wh-Word (C)+Aux +S+V+O
16. Wh-Word (A)+Aux +S+V+O
17. Wh-Word (A)+Aux +S+V+C
18. Wh-phrase (DO)+Aux/M +S+V+ IO +to-inf
19. Wh-Ph (DO)+Aux +S+V+ "-ing ")
20. Wh-Word(O)+be+S+Adj+C
21. Inversions beginning with " Why don't you"
22. Inversions having more than one wh-element
23. Inversion in the Tag of a Tag question

3.1.1 Aux+S+V:

"Aux+S+V" constitutes the Basic Inversion in the word order in English. However, this inversion may further be categorised into 14 patterns depending upon the form of the verbal element. They have been discussed below:

(a) Do+S+V-o:

Do we sing ?

Do they play ?

(i) This word order is expressive of interrogative function in the context of habitual action in present time.

(ii) In the absence of any other auxiliary verb, the operator "do" is used initially which agrees with the first person singular and plural subjects, the second person singular and plural subjects, and the third person plural subject.

(b) Does +S+V-o:

Does she read ?

Does the bus go ?
This word order is also expressive of the following discourse functions.

(i) It denotes a yes-no type question.

(ii) It indicates the question inquiring about the present time. The auxiliary verb "does" agrees with only the subject of the third person singular numbers.

(c) \textbf{Did+S+V-o:}

Did the teams play ? \hspace{1cm} (366)

Did you sing ? \hspace{1cm} (367)

The order denotes a question inquiring about past action. The operator "did" agrees with all subjects irrespective of the person and number.

(d) \textbf{Be+S+V-ing :}

Is he going ? \hspace{1cm} (368)

Were they playing ? \hspace{1cm} (369)

This inversion has the discourse functions as follows:

(i) It denotes a question inquiring about a fact denoting continuity of action.

(ii) The operator is used according to the person and number of the subject.

(e) (i) \textbf{Have+S+V-en:}

The structure might be said to have two functions, one being a yes-no question and the other being an exclamation. For example,

Have they written ? \hspace{1cm} (370)

Has he eaten ? \hspace{1cm} (371)

Had she watched ? \hspace{1cm} (372)

Here we have the yes-no questions in the perfective aspect.
The operator "have"/"has" is placed to indicate present action whereas "had" is used initially to express past action.

Has she grown ! (373)

Here the function is an exclamatory assertion which expresses strong positive conviction.

(ii) Have +not +S + V-en:

Haven't you grown ! (374)

This order can have also the function of having the illocutionary force of an exclamatory assertion. It invites the hearer's agreement to something which the speaker has strong feelings. Though the word order is negative inverison, the meaning is strongly positive.

(f) Have+ S +been+V-ing:

Have you been reading ? (375)

Has she been reading ? (376)

Had the bus been running ? (377)

This word order is expressive of a question which expects the hearer's response whether the work is/was being done. Thus it denotes the action being done in the present or past time.

(g) Be+S+V-en:

Is the game played ? (378)

Was the book read ? (379)

The inversion is expressive of the following discourse functions:

(i) It makes an interrogative which wishes to know if the work is done.

(ii) It is the passive voice form of the present or past simple tense where the operator agrees with the number and person of subject.
(h) **Be+S+being+V-en:**

Are the chairs being repaired?  
(380)

Was the lesson being taught?  
(381)

This order is indicative of the following discourse functions:

(i) It makes a question making an enquiry.

(ii) It denotes the passive voice form of present or past progressive time.

(i) **Have+S+been+V-en:**

Has the National Anthem been sung?  
(382)

Had the school been closed?  
(383)

The discourse function of this inversion is an interrogative which expresses a passive perfective construction.

(j) **Will/shall + S + V:**

Will Sahoo babu play?  
(384)

Shall we move?  
(385)

The inversion having 'will' or 'shall' initially has the following discourse functions:

(i) It is expressive of an interrogative denoting future action. In case of the second person and third person subjects, the operator 'will' is used where as with the first person subjects, 'shall' is used.

(ii) It is also expressive of an enquiry as in sentence (384), and

(iii) Proposal as in sentence (385).

(k) **Will/shall +S +be + V-ing:**

Will the players be playing?  
(386)

Shall I be working?  
(387)

This inversion expresses the following functions:
(i) A question denoting future progressive action. Here also the concord between the operator and the subject is similar to the inversion (J).

(ii) Asking suggestion or permission as in sentence (387).

(I) Will +S +have +V-en:

Will the wise man have answered?  
Shall we have eaten?

This order is expressive of question denoting future perfect action which is completed.

(m) Will/shall +S +have + been +V-ing:

Will Mohan have been staying (at Cuttack)?  
Shall I have been continuing (my study)?

This order is expressive of an interrogative denoting future perfect progressive action.

(n) Modal + S+V:

Can you do me a favour?  
Could you lend me your car please?  
Would you lend me your car please?

The discourse function of sentence (392) is to denote request whereas that of sentences (393) and (394) is to express polite request.

Can I come in, Sir?  
May I come in, Sir?  
Could I come in, Sir?

Might I come in, Sir? (Will you permit me to come in?)

The sentence (395) denotes asking for permission whereas sentence (396) expresses asking for permission with politeness and sentences (397) and (398) express extra-politeness in asking for permission.
Must I leave now? (399)

Do I have to leave now? (400)

(Are you telling me to leave now?)

Here the sentences express obligation.

Thus in the above interrogations, the modals of permission (may, can, might, could) and of obligation (must, have to) involve the hearer's authority.

Shall I switch off the television? (401)

(Do you want me to switch off the television?)

Shall we eat now? (402)

The sentence (401) expresses the hearer's will whereas the sentence (402) expresses invitation or requesting agreement.

May we be doing injustice? (Possibility) (403)

Need they leave now? (404)

Must it always happen this way? (405)

'Need' is nonassertive modal auxiliary whereas 'must' is assertive if 'always' is used. Both the sentences mean necessity.

May God bless you! (406)

May he be hanged! (407)

This inversion has also the function of exclamative denoting benediction (good wishes) as in sentence (406) and malediction (bad wishes) as in sentence (407).

3 1 2 V+S+C:

The inversion 'V+S+C' can also be further categorised into 3 patterns depending upon the verbs.

(a) (i) Be +S+C:
Is she a nurse?  
Be S  C  
Are you angry?  
C  
Was he at School?  
C  

In this sentence structure the function is an interrogative where the question focuses on the complement. The complement may be a noun or NP, an adjective or prepositional object.

This order can be used to denote a question on present action or past action and ‘be’ agrees with the person and number of the subject.

Am I hungry?  
C  

Here, the operator and the subject receive emphatic stress. It expresses strong positive conviction and would not normally need the listener’s agreement.

(ii) Be + not + S+C:

Isn’t the answer obvious?  
(Surely the answer is obvious)  
The function is to denote a negative the rhetorical yes-no question which is like a strong negative assertion.

Isn’t it a marvellous dance!  

Its function is an exclamatory assertion. It invites the hearer’s agreement. Though the word order is negative, the meaning is vigorously positive.

(b) Have+S(+got)+C:

Have you (got) an expensive car?  
C  
Has he (got) a servant?  
C  

Had the professor (got) this book?  
C  

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This type of inversion has discourse function of denoting an interrogative meaning enquiry about the possession of the subject. Here ‘have’ has stative sense.

The question here may refer to present or past action where the different forms of ‘have’ agree with the subjects of different person and number.

(c) Has+S+been+C:

Have you been a teacher?  

C  

The function is a question denoting seeking information.

3 1 3 Here/There +V+S:

Here comes the train.  

V  S 

There goes the queen.  

V  S 

This structure is an inversion of normal word order without having an interrogative meaning.

The meaning, in this order, is positive. It gives emphasis on ‘here’ or ‘there’.

3 1 4 Do+S+L V +C:

This inversion consists of an operator ‘Do’ in the initial position. The verbs such as seem, appear, look, etc can be placed in between the subject and the complement. For example,

Does he look happy?  

Aux  S  V  C 

Did Shalini appear arrogant?  

C
In this inversion, the role of the complement is characterization attribute. The discourse function of the inversion is a question inquiring about somebody's characteristic or mood at a particular time.

Further, the following example can be discussed in another sense.

Do I look annoyed! (422)

Here, the function is positive exclamatory question where the positive response is self-evident and doesn't need the listener's agreement.

3 1 5 Aux+S+V+O:

This word order consists of an Auxiliary verb in the initial position and an object in the final position. For example,

Did the teacher read the lesson? (423)

Aux S V O

Had Robin led a hand life? (424)

O

Were the two brothers winning the match? (425)

O

The inversion "Aux+S+V+O" has the following discourse functions.

(i) It refers to a question seeking information about a fact.

(ii) It has got an auxiliary verb that agrees with the person and number of the subject.

Apart from these functions, the following sentence refers to another function of denoting a positive rhetorical yes-no question which is like a strong negative assertion.

Can you doubt the wisdom of this action? (426)

(Surely you don't doubt the wisdom of this action.)

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316 Aux+S+V+A:

The inversion "Aux+S+V+A" can further be categorised into 6 types depending upon the types of Adjuncts used. They have been discussed below:

(a) Aux+S+V+Adverb:

Does he run fast?  
A

Are you writing slowly?  
A

The function of this inversion is seeking information about the manner of action.

(b) Aux+S+V+Adj:

Has he become weak?  

Aux S V Adj

Did the light turn pale?  
A

This inversion has the discourse function denoting enquiry about the characteristic of the subject.

(c) Aux+S+V+N/Pron:

Did he die a millionaire?  

Aux S V A

Does she look herself?  
A

Here too, the discourse function pertains to an enquiry about something or somebody.

(d) Aux+S+V+Adverbal Adj:

Does the bag weigh ten killos?  

Aux S V Adv Adj

Did you walk five kilometres?  
A

The discourse function of this structure is a question inviting a positive answer. So this question has positive orientation.
(e) Aux + S + V + Present Participle:

Did you come running? (435)

Aux S V Pr Part

Does your daughter sleep watching TV? (436)

This word order has the discourse function of denoting a question which enquires about another action while doing one action.

(f) Aux + S+V+Preposition + N/Pron (PO):

Will he lie on the bed? (437)

Aux S V Prep PO

Did she get into the train? (438)

Do you agree to my proposal? (439)

This word order has the following discourse function.

It is an interrogative. The interrogative emphasises on the prepositional object which may be locative, affected or temporal.

317 Aux+ S+V+O +O:

This is an inversion consisting of two objects DO and IO. For example,

Did you give your friends a party? (440)

Aux S V IO DO

This inversion (i) is expressive of an interrogative and (ii) enquires about the DO and IO. Here the IO is placed just after the verb and before the DO.

318 Aux+S+V+O+A:

This inversion can be sub-divided into 3 types of inverted word orders in accordance with the object and the Adjunct.

(a) Aux+S+V+DO+P P:

Did the boy keep the book in the box? (441)

Aux S V DO PP

Has the storm driven the ship ashore? (442)
(e) Aux + S + V + Present Participle:

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Does your daughter sleep watching TV? (436)

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Aux S V IO DO

This inversion (i) is expressive of an interrogative and (ii) enquires about the DO and IO. Here the IO is placed just after the verb and before the DO.

3 1 8 Aux+ S+ V+ O+ A:

This inversion can be sub-divided into 3 types of inverted word orders in accordance with the object and the Adjunct.

(a) Aux+ S+ V+ DO+ P P:

Did the boy keep the book in the box? (441)

Aux S V DO PP

Has the storm driven the ship ashore? (442)
3110 V+there+S+A:

This word order has 'there' used after the verb in the second position. For example,

Is there a post office near the station? (449)  
V there S A  
Were there flowers in the trees? (450)  
Was there a long period of political struggle? (451)

The inversion having 'There' has the discourse function of making a question which asks to enquire about the existence of a thing. Here the verb is only be-verb.

3111 Wh-word (C) +Aux+S+V:

This type of inversion can be categorised into 4 patterns depending upon the type of complement and the verb.

(a) Wh-word (C) +be+S:

What is your father? (452)  
What time will be it? (453)  
How strange is his appearance? (454)

The sentences (452) and (453) are expressive of enquiry while the sentence (454) is indicative of surprise or wonder.

(b) Wh-word (C) +Aux+S+V:

What did the light become? (455)  
How does she feel? (456)  
What difference does it make? (457)  
(It makes no difference.)
3.110 V*there+S+A:

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This type of inversion can be categorised into 4 patterns depending upon the type of complement and the verb.

(a) Wh-word (C) +be+S:

What is your father? (452)
What time will be it? (453)
How strange is his appearance²! (454)

The sentences (452) and (453) are expressive of enquiry while the sentence (454) is indicative of surprise or wonder.

(b) Wh-word (C) +Aux+S+V:

What did the light become? (455)
How does she feel? (456)
What difference does it make? (457)
(It makes no difference.)
The function of the sentences (455) and (456) is expression of enquiry whereas (457) is expression of a positive rhetorical wh-question which is equivalent to a statement in which the wh-element can be replaced by a negative element.

(c) Wh-word (C) +M+S+V :

How can I know? \(\text{(458)}\)

(d) Wh-word (C) +Aux+S+have :

What do I have? \(\text{(459)}\)

What did he have? \(\text{(460)}\)

What will she have? \(\text{(461)}\)

Here, the basic word order 'S+V+C' can be altered into the inverted order 'Wh-word (C) +Aux+S+V' by placing the wh-element at the initial position. 'Wh-word' here substitutes the complement of the basic word order. In this case, there is inversion of subject and operator (Aux) Thus the discourse function of this type of inversion is an 'enquiry about the complement'

In case of the inversion (a), the wh-word enquires about the position or job of the subject that may be a Noun or NP. In the case of (b) and (c), the wh-word denotes the complement which may be an adjective or adverb that refers to quality, characteristic, manner, etc and in case of (d), the wh-word indicates the possession of the subject which may also be a Noun or NP.

3 1 12 Wh-word (O)+Aux+S+V :

This structure can further be divided into 3 patterns depending upon the types of object and Auxiliary.

(a) Wh-word (DO) +Aux+S+V :

What is Rajesh reading? \(\text{(462)}\)
What did he eat? (463)

In this word order, the wh-word refers to the DO. The function of this structure is to denote 'enquiry about the object'.

(b) Wh-word (IO) +Aux/M+S+V:

Who do you want? (464)
Who are you speaking to? (465)

The Word Order here is expressive of an enquiry about the object, which is an Indirect one.

(c) Wh-word (DO) +M+S+V:

What should I say? (466)

(There is nothing that I should say.)

Here the function is a positive rhetorical wh-question which is equivalent to a statement in which the wh-element can be replaced by a negative element.

3 1 13 Wh-word (O) +Aux+S+V+O:

The word order 'S+V+O+O' can be converted into an inversion by placing wh-element (referring to any one of the objects) initially.

This inversion can further be categorised into four types according to the types of objects.

(a) Wh-word (DO) +Aux+S+V+IO:

What do you teach the students? (467)
What did the father give his son? (468)
What has the boy asked the teacher? (469)

This inversion is expressive of a wh-question denoting an enquiry about the DO.
(b) Wh-word (IO) +Aux+S+V+DO :

Who(m) did you give the gift? \hspace{1cm} (470)

It may however be noted that IO as wh-element is not acceptable by many speakers of English. The native speakers rather use the prepositional complement construction as the following.

Who did you give the gift to? \hspace{1cm} (471)

OR

To whom did you give the gift? (Formal)

The discourse function of this inversion is to denote an interrogative referring to enquiry about the IO.

(c) Wh-word (DO) +Aux+S+V+Wh-word(IO) :

Which gift did you give to whom? \hspace{1cm} (472)

(You gave some gift to somebody.)

(d) Wh-word (IO) +Aux+S+V+Wh-word (DO) :

Who (m) did you give which gift? \hspace{1cm} (473)

OR

To whom did you give which gift? (Formal)

(You gave somebody some gift.)

From the inversions (c) and (d), it can be observed that if no wh-element between the two is a subject (that means both are objects), there is a choice as to wh-element is placed initially so that the same orders may be expressed in different ways\(^3\). The above questions can be taken as examples.

The discourse functions of the above orders are to focus on the type of object used initially.

3 1 14 Wh-word (A) +Aux+S+V :

In this type of inversion, the focus is on the wh-element which refers to the Adjunct. Depending upon the various types of adjuncts as exemplified below, this inversion can be sub-divided into 5 types of patterns.

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(a) Wh-word (A) +Aux+S+V :

How long has he been waiting?

How much do you care?

Why are they (always) complaining?

Here, the discourse function is to express a wh-question which enquires about the adverbs of time, manner, reason, place etc. as referred to from the examples above. But the following sentence, which is indicative of an exclamative, has a rhetorical function.

How rarely do I meet you !

(b) Wh-word(A)+M+S+V+DO+Prep :

What shall I mend it with ?

This inversion has the discourse function of denoting a question which focuses on the Adjunct of instrument.

(c) Wh-word(A)+Aux+S+V+DO+Prep :

What did you do that for ?

Here also the function is an interrogative focusing on the Adjunct of reason.

(d) Wh-word(A)+Aux+S+V+to-inf :

Why do you bother to reply ?

(You are replying but shouldn't bother to reply. )

Why did you bother to reply ?

The sentence (482) has a negative connotation though its discourse function is directive. But the sentence (483) inspite of its negative connotation has no directive function. Rather, it is an enquiry in which the wh-element refers to the adjunct of reason.
(e) Wh-phrase(A)+Aux+S+V :

Here, wh-element is used as a prepositional complement within an NP. The prepositional phrase is thus used as an adjunct. For example,

*What side of the road were you driving on?* (Informal) (484)

Wh-ph

*On what side of the road were you driving?* (Formal) (485)

Wh-ph

The discourse function of this word order is an interrogative making an enquiry.

3 1 15 Wh-word(C)+Aux+S+V+O :

This wh-inversion can further be divided into 4 types of patterns depending upon the complement and the object.

(a) Wh-word(C)+Aux+S+V+DO :

*How did the boy push the door?* (486)

*Why does she write poems?* (487)

(b) Wh-word(C) +M+S+DO :

*How can I know the thing?* (488)

*Why should I do it?* (489)

(c) Wh-word(C)+M+S+V+IO :

*How can I know him?* (490)

*Why should he ask me?* (491)

(d) Wh-word(C)+Adj+Aux+S+V+DO :

*How wide did they make the book case?* (492)

Each of the above patterns of the inversion denotes an interrogative, which asks about the reason or manner and focuses on the complement.
3116 Wh-word(A)+Aux+S+V+O:

This word order can be divided into four patterns of inversion depending upon the variation in adjunct and type of object.

(a) Wh-word(A)+Aux+S+V+DO:

How did he mend his shoes? (493)
How often have you visited Puri? (494)
How often have you visited Puri! (495)

Here, ‘How’ is placed in substitute of an adjunct. In the sentence (493) it means the adverb of manner whereas in (494) it means the adverb of time. In these sentences the function of the inversion is to make a question whereas the function of the inversion in the sentence (495) is an exclamation indicating a positive orientation.

(b) Wh-word(A)+M+S+V+DO:

Where shall I keep the glass? (496)
Where should I keep the glass? (497)

Here ‘Where’ refers to the Adjunct which is a prepositional phrase. The discourse functions of the inversion can be as follows:

(i) It may be a question in futurity meaning asking for permission as in sentence (496).

(ii) It can also refer to duty or obligation as in sentence (497).

(c) Wh-word(A)+Aux+S+V+IO:

Why do you congratulate me? (498)

The discourse function of this inversion may be as following:

(i) It may be an interrogative asking for reason.

(ii) It may have also a negative orientation meaning ‘You needn’t congratulate me on ............’.
(d) Wh-word(A)+M+S+V+IO :

Where will you meet him ?

The function of this inversion is a question referring to a place or any other prepositional object.

3 1 17 Wh-word(A)+Aux+S+V+C :

(a) Wh-word(A)+Aux+S+V+C :

Why do you make so much fuss ?  
(You are making a lot of fuss, but should not make so much fuss. )
This word order has a negative orientation. Though it is a question, its discourse function is 'directive'.

3 1 18 Wh-Phrase(DO)+Aux/M+S+V+IO+to-inf :

What thing would you like me to ?

Wh-ph

Here, wh-element is used as an element in the to-infinitive clause and it functions as the DO in the word order. The function of this inversion is an interrogative.

3 1 19 Wh-Phrase(DO)+Aux+S+V+ ' -ing ' :

What kind of books do you enjoy reading ?

Wh-ph

Here, wh-element is used as an element, in the ' -ing ' clause and it functions as the DO in the inversion.

The function of this inversion is to make an inquiry about the DO.

3 1 20 Wh-word(O)+be+S+Adj+C :

What is he ready to confess to ? (Informal)

To what is he ready to confess ? (Formal)
How much is she ready to pay? (505)

In this type of word order, wh-element is used as an element in a clause (to-inf) that is complementation to an adjective.

The function of the inversion is to denote an enquiry about the complement.

3.1.21 Inversions beginning with 'why don't you':

There are some inversions beginning with 'why don't you' and the abbreviated form 'why not' which are used as directives. They resemble imperative sentences in meanings and these have the illocutionary force of directives.

(a) Why +do+not+S+V:

Why don't you shave? (506)
Why don't they eat? (507)

(b) Why +do+not+S+V+O:

Why don't you wash your clothes? (508)
Why don't you do the homework? (509)
Why don't you see a doctor? (510)

(c) Why +do+not+S+V(be)+C:

Why don't you be silent? (511)
Why don't you be sincere? (512)

(d) Why +do+not+S+V+A:

Why don't you come for a meal next Sunday? (513)

The above inversions perform the discourse functions such as giving advice, invitation, suggestion, instruction, etc. But sometimes they have critical and irritable tone since they are used at the time when the hearer has not performed or is not performing the given activity as in the examples of (b).
On the other hand, if we use ‘Why don’t I/we’ instead of ‘Why don’t you’ in the above structures. It refers to giving an offer or a suggestion as in the following examples.

Why don’t I give you a hand? \(514\)

Why don’t we give you a hand? \(515\)

3.1.22 Inversions having more than one Wh-element:

Some of the inversions can have more than one Wh-element.

(a) \text{Wh-word(S)+V+Wh(O)+Wh-word (C)}:

Who accused whom of what? \(516\)

(b) \text{Wh-word(S)+V+Wh(DO)+Wh-word (IO)}:

Who said what to whom? \(517\)

In the structures (a) and (b), since one of the wh-elements is the subject, it has been placed initially.

The discourse function of these inversions is seeking information about the subject, the objects and the complement or the Adjunct.

(c) \text{Wh-word(O)+Aux+S+V+Wh-word (A)}:

What have you kept where? \(518\)

(d) \text{Wh-word(S)+Aux+S+V+Wh-word (O)}:

Where have you kept what? \(519\)

In the structures (c) and (d), as name of the wh-element is the subject, there is a choice to which wh-element is placed initially so that the same question may be put in various ways.

The discourse function of both these inversions is to enquire about the object and the Adjunct. Here, the wh-element placed initially is focused.
(e) \text{Wh-word(Do)+Aux+S+V+Wh-word (IO) :}

\begin{align*}
\text{Which book did you give to whom?} & \quad (520) \\
\text{DO} & \quad \text{IO}
\end{align*}

(f) \text{Wh-word(IO)+Aux+S+V+Wh-word (DO) :}

\begin{align*}
\text{Who(m) did you give which book?} & \quad (521) \\
\text{IO} & \quad \text{DO}
\end{align*}

In the inversions (e) and (f) also, there is a choice to which wh-element (object) is placed initially. Here too, as in (c) and (d), the choice depends upon the type of object which is focussed.

The discourse function of these inversions is enquiry about the DO and the IO.

3.1.23 Inversion in the Tag of a Tag question:

"A Tag or question tag is a short structure that is added to the end of a statement to turn into a question. This is usually done when the speaker expects his addressee to agree with him or confirm his statement. The whole sentence, consisting of the statement and the tag, is called a Tag question. The tag is an inverted structure in that it consists of an auxiliary or form of "be" or "do", followed by a personal pronoun referring to the subject"\textsuperscript{4}. We may analyse the following variations in the structures of tag questions.

3.1.23 1 \ +(S+V+..........),\underline{Aux+not+S} ?

The meaning of tag question depends upon the tone. The tone of the statement is always falling, but it may vary in case of the tag question i.e. It may be rising or falling.

(i) \ +(S+V+..........),\underline{+Aux+not+S} ?

\begin{align*}
\text{He likes his profession, doesn't he?} & \quad (522) \\
\text{I assume he likes his profession, am I right?} & \quad (523)
\end{align*}
Here, the tag question has the rising tone. So when the assumption is positive, the expectation is neutral.

(ii) \((S+V+),+\text{Aux}+\not+S\) ?

She likes her profession, doesn't she? (524)

(I assume she likes her profession, am I not right?)

Here, the tag question has the falling tone. So when there is positive assumption, there is positive expectation.

The structure "Sentence + Aux + not + S" can further be categorised into seven types depending upon the form of the operator 'do'.

(a) \((S+V+...........),+\text{do}+\not+S\) ?

You want to speak, don't you? (525)

(b) \((S+V+...........)+\text{does}+\not+S:\)

He goes to play, doesn't he? (526)

(c) \((S+V+...........)+\text{did}+\not+S:\)

The bus reached the bus stand, didn't it? (527)

(d) \((S+V+...........)+\text{be}+\not+S:\)

We are meeting for the first time, aren't we? (528)

He is an engineer, isn't he? (529)

What a beautiful dress it is, isn't it? (530)

How handsome he is, isn't he? (531)

This structure is expressive of inviting the speaker's agreement

(e) \((S+V+...........),+\text{have}+\not+S:\)

You have a car, haven't you? (532)

(f) \((S+V+...........),+\text{M}+\not+S:\)

Joseph will see the picture 'won't he? (533)
She should respect her husband, shouldn't she? (534)
You can do this work, can't you? (535)
I may inspect the notebooks, mightn't I? (536)
I may inspect the notebooks, can't I? (537)
I may inspect the notebooks, may I not? (538)
We ought to read now, oughtn't we? (539)
We ought to read now, shouldn't we? (540)

Each of the above structures consists of a positive sentence and a tag question appended to it. The discourse function of the tag question is that of a yes-no question.

(i) The operator of the tag question is generally same as the operator of the preceding statement. (ii) When the statement has no operator as in (a), (b) and (c), the dummy operator 'do' has been used. (iii) The subject of the tag is the corresponding pronoun of the subject of the statement and agrees with it in number, person and gender.

The following examples of the structure (f) can be cited which has a different function

Clean the blackboard, won't you? (541)
Clean the blackboard, won't somebody? (542)
Clean the blackboard, can't you? (543)

The tag question in the sentences (541) and (542) is less insistent while in the sentence (543), it is more insistence.

(g) + (S+V+............), + why + Aux+not + S:

Have another cup of tea, why don't you? (544)

This tag question is expressive of insistence on the part of the speaker.
3.1.23.2 – (S+V+.........), +Aux+S:

In this structure also, the meaning of the tag question is dependant upon the intention. Depending upon the tone, it may be divided into two types as the following :

(i) – (S+V+.........), +Aux+S:

She doesn't like her profession, does she? \( (545) \)

(I assume she doesn't like her profession, am I right?)

Here, the tag question has the rising tone. So where there is negative assumption, there is neutral expectation. The tag, here, invites verification, expecting the listener to decide the truth of the proposition in the statement.

(ii) – (S+V+.........), +Aux+S:

He doesn't like his job, does he? \( (546) \)

(I assume he doesn't like his job, am I not right?)

In this case, the tag question has the falling tone. So when there is negative assumption of the statement, there is negative expectation from the tag question. Here, the tag question invites confirmation of the statement and thus the force of an exclamation.

The structure “– (S+V+.........), +Aux+S” can further be categorised into the following types depending upon the forms of the operator ‘do’ or other auxiliary verbs.

(a) – (S+V+.........), +do+S :

You don’t want to eat, do you? \( (547) \)

(b) – (S+V+.........), +does+S :

He doesn’t sing well, does he? \( (548) \)

(c) – (S+V+.........), +did+S :

The Ticket Collector didn’t check the traveller’s ticket, did he? \( (549) \)

(d) – (S+V+.........), +Aux(be)+S :
It was not a machine, was it? (550)
They were not writing, were they? (551)

(e) – (S+V+..........), +have+S:
He doesn’t have a book, has he? (552)
You haven’t seen her before, have you? (553)

(f) – (S+V+..........), +M+S:
We shouldn’t do this kind of act, should we? (554)
He couldn’t say anything on this topic, could he? (555)

In all the above patterns, there is a negative sentence and a positive tag question appended to it. The discourse function of this type of tag question is a yes-no question having positive orientation. Contrasted to this, the following example can be examined.

Don’t be undisciplined, will you? (557)

This type of word order is very rare in the English language. This tag question is a persuasive softener of the imperative

Let’s not think of it now, shall we? (558)

The function of this tag question is expression of a suggestion.

3.1.23.3 + (S+V+..........), +Aux+S:

(a) The tag question in this word order is less common type because here both the statement and the question are positive. For example,

Your motorcycle is outside, isn’t it? (559)
He has had an injury, hasn’t he? (560)

The discourse function of this type of inversion is to express surprise.
(b) If the statement is characteristically preceded by 'oh' or 'so' the tag has a rising tone. This tag has no nucleus, but is part of the preceding tone unit. The structure is as follows:

\[+(S+V+...........), +Aux+S\]

So that's your trick, is it? \(\text{(561)}\)

The discourse function is to indicate sarcastic suspicion.

Oh, you have had another injury, have you? \(\text{(562)}\)

It expresses scolding.

So your motorcycle is outside, is it? \(\text{(563)}\)

It expresses sarcastically contradiction

The discourse function of this type of inversion (tag question) is that it indicates the speaker's arrival at a conclusion by inference, or by recalling what has already been said.

(c) Keep me a seat, can anyone of you? \(\text{(564)}\)

This tag question is expressive of directive as it invites the speaker's consent.

(d) Let's arrange a picnic, shall we? \(\text{(565)}\)

This tag question is indicative of denoting a suggestion.

3.1-23.4 – \[(S+V+...........), +Aux\text{ not}+S:\]

This type of construction is very rare in actual use. Here both the statement and the tag question are negative. The tag has the rising tone.

So she doesn't like her profession, doesn't she? \(\text{(566)}\)
3.1.23.5 Imperative sentence, + M+S ?

(V-o +...........+M+S ? ) / (V-o +...........+M+not+S ? )

This structure consists of a tag question appended to an imperative sentence where the discourse function is to invite the listener’s consent.

**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Functions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pass me the newspaper, will you?</td>
<td>Simple request</td>
<td>(567)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t be late for dinner, will you?</td>
<td>Invitation</td>
<td>(568)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have another cup of tea, will you?</td>
<td>Suggestion</td>
<td>(569)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have another cup of tea, won’t you?</td>
<td>Urgency</td>
<td>(570)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be careful when you cross the road, won’t you?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request having the force of entreaties</td>
<td></td>
<td>(571)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop talking, can’t you?</td>
<td>Disgust or impatience</td>
<td>(572)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use your common sense, can’t you?</td>
<td>Rebuке</td>
<td>(573)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 INVERSION IN ORIYA ORDER AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

3.2.1 There is no inversion of word order in Oriya in the sense that English has. However, we may take of Inversion with reference to question-forming words, the equivalents of English wh-words. For forming Yes-No questions, there is the addition of ‘ki’ at the end of the sentence. But if we are interested in a real question demanding a specific answer, the question-forming word has to be placed before the verb. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tume khāucha ki ?</td>
<td>(574)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Are you eating ?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āpaṇa jañe ḍāktar ki ?</td>
<td>(575)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
se bajäruka jïithilä ki ?
(Had he gone to the market ?)

3.2.2 Q-Word+V:

This type of inversion does not have any explicit subject. However, the form of the verb implies the subject. The structure consists of only the question-word in the initial position and the verb in the next place. For example,

kana karu acha ?
What doing is [What are (you) doing ?]

kautä naba ?
which one take will [Which one will (you) take ?]

ketebile khäiba ?
when eat will [When will (you/he) eat ?]

kähäku kahu achi ?
whom telling is [Whom is (he) telling ?]

This inversion is expressive of an interrogative, which enquires about a fact.

3.2.3 Q-Word+S+V:

This type of word order can be taken as inversion in Oriya in the sense that the question-forming word is placed initially. For example,

kuäde tume gala ?
where you went.
(Where did you go ?)
kāhāku se khojuchi?
who he is searching.
(Who is he searching ?)

kāna tu khāibu?
what you will eat.
(What will you eat ?)

ketebeje āpāna āsibe?
when you(hon ) will come.
(When will you come ?)

kahīki mili khāila ni?
why Mili ate not.
(Why didn't Mili eat ?)

The structure gives emphasis on the question-forming word which
enquires about a thing. Sometimes, it may also suggest irritation on the part of
the speaker.

3 2 4 S+........+V,+ Neg.particle+ki:

Oriya has a structure similar to the tag question of English. It consists of
a sentence and a negative particle such as 'nuhē', 'nuhē+ki' or 'nuha+ki'
Sometimes 'ki' may be omitted and 'nā' may be added. For example,

kāli sarakāri chuti aṭe, nuhē ki?
(Tomorrow is a government holiday, isn't it ?)

kāli sarakāri chuti achi nā?

(tume jinra bhāi, nuha ki?
(You are Jean's brother, aren't you ?)

The tag-question order in Oriya invites confirmation of the statement
already told.
3.3. CONTRASTIVE STUDY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND ORIYA INVERSIONS AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

3.3.2. DISSIMILARITIES: Many dissimilarities have been observed in the Inversions of the two languages of our study and their discourse functions. Some of them might be illustrated as follows:

3.2.2.1. Aux+S+V:

English language has the inversion having ‘Aux’ as a constituent in the initial position whereas in Oriya language it does not exist as there is no Auxiliary verb in Oriya verbal pattern. The discourse function of this structure in English is to denote yes-no type question. The same function is expressed in Oriya by a structure where the term ‘ki’ or ‘kana’ is used in the final position.

Hence, the structure becomes ‘S+V+ki’ For example,

Do you dance? (E)  
Aux S V  

tume nāca ki? (O)  
S V ki  
tume kana naca? (O)  
S kana V  

Sometimes even the discourse function can be derived from the structure ‘S+V’, i.e. without inserting ‘ki’ or ‘kana’ to the Oriya structure. But here, the meaning depends upon the intonation of the sentence whether it is simply statement, imperative or question. So, the above example can be as follows:

tume (pratidina) nāca. (Statement)  
[ You dance (everyday).]  

tume nāca.(Impérative)  
( You dance.)
tume nāca ? (interrogative) (594)
(Do you dance ?)

Did he go to college yesterday ? (E) (595)
Aux S V A

se kāli kalejku galā ki ? (O) (596)
S A V ki

se kāli kalejku galā ? (O) (597)
S A V

The function in the above examples is interrogative denoting enquiry. The sentence (597) in Oriya has the rising tone. But when the sentence has the falling tone, it is expressive of a statement giving information as in the following,

se kāli kalejku galā. (O) (598)
S A V

3 3 2 2 Inflections in English and Oriya Inversions:

In English inversion there is inflection in the Auxiliary in respect of third person singular number in simple present form and in respect of other persons and numbers in all other aspects of all the tenses. But in Oriya there is inflection in main verb in respect of all persons and numbers.

Examples in Past Tense :

1. Did you go ? (E) (599)
   tu galu ki ? (O) (600)
   You (Sg ) went.
   tume gala ki ? (O) (601)
   You (Sg ) went.
   āpana gale ki ? (O) (602)
   You (Hon sg ) went.
tumemane gala ki ? (O)
you (pl) went.

2. Did he go ? (E)
se gala ki ? (O)
he went.

3. Did they go ? (E)
semane gale ki ? (O)
they went.

4. Did I go ? (E)
mui gali ki ? (O)
I went.

5. Did we go ? (E)
ämene galu ki ? (O)
we went.

As observed in the above examples in past tense, the particles added to
the verb stem in Oriya are ‘-li’, ‘-lu’, ‘-la’, ‘-lā’ and ‘-le’

Examples in Present Tense :

Do I read ? (E) (612) Do we read ? (E) (613)
mui paḍhe ki ? (O) äme paḍhu ki ? (O)
I read we read

Do you read ? (E) (614) Do you read ? (E) (615)
tu paḍhu ki ? (O) tumemane paḍha ki ? (O)
you read. you read.

tume paḍha ki ? (O)
you read.

äpana paḍhanti ki ? (O)
you (hon sg) read.

äpanamane paḍhanti ki ?
you (hon pl) read.
Does he/she read? (E) (616)  Do they read? (E) (617)
se padhe ki? (O)          semâne padhanti ki? (O)
he/she reads.           they read.

Thus in present tense, the particles added to inflect the Oriya verb stem are ‘-e’, ‘-u’, ‘-a’ and ‘-anti’

Examples in Future Tense :
Shall I eat? (E) (618) Shall we eat? (E) (619)
mû khâibi ki? (O)       âme khâibu ki? (O)
I eat shall.           we eat shall.
Will you eat? (E) (620) Will you eat? (E) (621)
tu khâibu ki? (O)        tumemâne khâiba ki? (O)
you eat will.          You eat will.
tume khâiba ki?  
you
âpana khâibe ki? (O)    âpanamâne kahâibe ki? (O)
you (hon sing) eat will.
you (hon pl) eat will
Will he/she eat? (E) (622) Will they eat? (E) (623)
se khâiba ki? (O)          semâne khâibe ki? (O)
he/she eat will          they eat will

Thus in the context of Future Tense in Oriya, the particles ‘-ibi’, ‘-ibu’, ‘-iba’, ‘-ibe’ are added to the verb-stem.

3 3 2 3 Inversions with Modals:

In English, as we have observed, the modal is placed initially to make a question which has a number of functions like expressing futurity, denoting polite request, asking for permission, inviting agreement, referring to obligation or necessity and so on. After that the subject will take ‘Vo’ form or ‘be+V-ing’ or ‘have +Ven’ form. Thus the structure becomes ‘M+S+V’, ‘M+S+be+V-ing’ or
‘M+S+have+V-en’ On the other hand, as we have no modal in Oriya some of the main verbs like ‘par’ may be used to denote the senses expressed by Modals in English. But here, there is no inversion. The subject will take “the infinitive form of the MV+the inflected form of the verb ‘par’, etc” For example:

**Can you do this work ?** (E) (624)

M  S  V-o  O

tume  e  kāma kari  pāriba ki ? (O)

S  O  V-kari can

These sentences express ability

**May I take your book ?** (E) (625)

M  S  V-o  O

mū tuma bahi nei  pāre ki ? (O)

S  O  V-Inf  can

The function of these sentences is to denote request for permission.

**Will he be writing a poem ?** (E) (626)

M  S  be  V-ing  O

se eka kabitā lekhu  thiba ki ?(O)

S  O  V-ing  will be

The discourse function of these structures is to express future continuous tense.

**May God make him happy !** (E) (627)

M  S  V-o  O  C

bhagabān tāku sukhi rakhantu ! (O)

S  O  C  V-antu

These sentences are different in their word orders, but they have the same function, i.e. denoting good wish.

Thus, though there are dissimilarities in this type of structure in English and Oriya, there are similarities of functions.

-127-
3324 V+S+C Vs S+C+V+ki:

The English structure "V+S+C" does not have the corresponding structure (inversion) in Oriya. But the same function can be expressed through the structure 'S+C+ki' or 'S+C+V(be)+ki'. For example,

Is he a reporter? (E)  \hspace{1cm} (628)
V \quad S \quad C

\{ se jane patrakāra ki? (O)
\}
S \quad C \quad ki

\{ se jane patrakāra ate ki? (O)
\}
S \quad C \quad V \quad ki

Here, the discourse function is an enquiry.

Am I hungry! (E)  \hspace{1cm} (629)
V \quad S \quad C

mu bhokilā achi ki! (O)
S \quad C \quad V \quad ki

In this example, the discourse function is to express positive conviction and would not normally need the listener’s agreement.

Have you a car? (E)  \hspace{1cm} (630)
V \quad S \quad C

tumara gotāe kār achi ki? (O)
(your) (a) (car) (is)
S(Poss) \quad C \quad V \quad ki

In the above English structure, 'S' denotes the grammatical subject whereas in the Oriya structure it refers to the logical subject. However, both of the sentences have the discourse function of denoting possession.
3325 Aux +S+V+O Vs S +O+V+ki:

English has the inversion ‘Aux+S+V+O’ whereas the corresponding structure in Oriya is ‘S+O+V+ki’. In English, object is placed after the verb whereas in Oriya, it is placed in between the subject and the verb. For example,

\[
\text{Are you reading a novel? (E)} \\
\text{Aux S V O}
\]

\{ tu gotāe upanyāsa paḍhuchu ki? (O) \\
tume gotāe upanyāsa paḍhuchu ki? (O) \\
āpana gotāe upanyāsa paḍhuchant i ki? (O)
\}

you(hon) a novel are reading

(S) (O) (V) (ki)

Sometimes this structure in Oriya simply becomes ‘S+O+V’ (without ‘ki’) to denote the same function, i.e., inquiry. But here the tone becomes rising, as in the following examples:

\{ tu gotāe upanyāsa paḍhuchu? (O) \\
tume gotāe upanyāsa paḍhuchu? (O)
\}

3326 Aux +S+V+A Vs S +A+V+ki:

English has the structure ‘Aux +S+V+A’ the equivalent structure of which in Oriya is ‘S +A+V+ki’. As discussed in 3225, regarding the position of subject, the Adjunct has also got the similar position. It is placed after the verb in English whereas its position is in between the subject and the verb in Oriya. For example,

\[
\text{Did he write slowly? (E)} \\
\text{Aux S V A}
\]

\[\text{se dhire lekhilā ki? (O)}\]

he slowly wrote ki.

(S) (A) (V) (ki)
Did you come running? (E) (634)
Aux S V A

tume daudi daudi asila ki? (O)
you running running came ki
(S) (A) (V) (ki)

The function of this structure in both the languages is to denote enquiry about the manner of action.

3 3 2 7 Aux +S+V+O+O Vs S+O+O+V+ki:

In English both the IO and the DO are added after the verb, but in Oriya they are used after the subject and before the verb. For example,

Will she give me the book? (E) (635)
Aux S V IO DO

{ se mote bahti deba ki? (O)
{ se mote bahti deba ta? (O)

He/She me the book will give ki/ta.

S IO DO V ki/ta.

This structure is expressive of an interrogative.

In this type of structure in Oriya, post-position '-ku' is added to the IO. But in English, there is no need of any post-position in IO.

madhu tuma ku patrikāti deba ki/ta? (O) (636)
Madhu you to journal will give.

Will Madhu give you the journal? (E)

On the other hand, when IO is used after the DO in English, preposition 'to' is added to the IO.

Will Madhu give the journal to you? (E) (637)
If DO refers to a destination, the post-position ‘-ku’ will be added to both the objects in Oriya whereas this is not found in English. Sometimes preposition ‘to’ is used before the DO only in English. For example,

Did the teacher send you home? (E)  (638)
Aux  S  V  IO  DO

shikshyaka tuma ku gharaku pathāile ki? (O)
teacher you to home to sent ki.
S  IO  DO  V  ki.

Shall I send you to the city? (E)  (639)
Aux  S  V  IO  DO

mu tumaku saharaku patheibi ki? (O)
I you to city to shall send ki.
S  IO  DO  V  ki.

If the DO refers to the name of a place or a common noun, the post-position indicating object can optionally be deleted in Oriya. But in English preposition is added before the IO

Shall I send you to Sambalpur? (E)  (640)
mu tumaku sambalpur patheibi ki? (O)
I to you Sambalpur shall send ki.

3 3 2 8 Aux +S+V+O+A Vs S+A+O+V+ki / ta:

In English inversion, Adjunct has got the final position i.e. just after the object, but in Oriya structure of such type, Adjunct is placed after the subject and before the object. In the former, ‘Aux’ is placed initially whereas in the latter, the question marker ‘ki’ or ‘ta’ is placed finally. For example,

Did the teacher draw the picture on the black board? (E)  (641)
Aux  S  V  O  A
shiksyaka kalapatâre citraî ânkile ki? (O)  (i)
(teacher) (on the black board) (the picture) (drew) (ki)
S  A  O  V  ki

shiksyaka kalapatâre citraî ânkile ta? (O)  (ii)

In both the languages the discourse function of the structure is to denote an interrogative expressing an enquiry. But both the Oriya sentence indicate different enquiries. The first Oriya sentence denotes yes-no type question whereas the second one denotes the enquiry which refers to the Adjunct of place ‘kalapatare’

Apart from the above function of “ta”, it has also another use, which is of an emphasiser that denotes certainty of an action as in the following 5:

âpaña ta jibe, mû kâhîki jibi?
(Why shall I go when you will certainly go?)

3 3 2 9 Aux +S(+V)+C+A  Vs  S+A+C(+V)+ki / ta:

There is dissimilarity in structure of English and Oriya in the sense that in English, Adjective is placed finally and just after the complement whereas in English it is placed just after the subject and before the complement. In Oriya ‘verb’ can be optionally deleted and ‘ki’ or ‘ta’ is used as yes-no question marker in the final position. For example,

Is he sure of his success? (E)  (642)
Aux S  C  A

se ta'saphalatâ bisayare niscita ki / ta? (O)
(he)(about his success) (sure) (ki/ta)
S  A  C  ki/ta

This structure in both the languages is expressive of an interrogative denoting enquiry. But the difference in functions in Oriya sentences lies in the use of ‘ki’ and ‘ta’. The sentence having ‘ki’ denotes simply enquiry whereas the sentence having ‘ta’ in its final position denotes positive orientation, i.e. certainty.
33210 In questions in English for 'Wh-' questions and yes-no type questions, the presence of the object is obligatory. But in Oriya, the subject may either be stated explicitly or be implied. For example,

Are you attending the seminar? (E)  
S
\{ tume seminārre joga deucha ki? (O)  
  S
  seminārre joga deucha ki? (O)  

What do you want? (E)  
S
\{ tume kaṇa cāhūcha? (O)  
  S
  kaṇa cāhūcha? (O)  

The structure with explicit subject denotes politeness whereas the structure with implied subject suggests rudeness.

33211 For yes-no questions in English, 'Aux' is placed initially after which the normal order like "S+V+O(+C) (+A)" is used. In Oriya, 'kana' is used in the initial position to express yes-no question. The word 'kana' is used in place of 'ki' which is used finally to have the same function. For example,

Are you going to wander? (E)  
Aux S V to-inf
kana tume bulibā pāį jāucha? (O)  
Q-word S to-inf V

Will you not eat? (E)  
M S Neg part V
Won't you eat?  
kana tume khāiba ni? (O)
Q-word S V Neg part

Will you go? (E) (647)
M · S V
kana tume jiba? (O)
Q-word S V

Again, in Oriya 'nā' is used in the final position to express yes-no question. For example,

Is n't tomorrow a public holiday? (E) (648)
be Neg part S C

tall sarbalanik chuti achi nā? (O)
S C be Neg part

3 2 2 12 DIVERGENT STRUCTURES :

(i) V+there +S+A: Is there a tiger in the zoo? (E) (649)
(ii) V+It+C+A: Is it all work? (E) (650)

The structures as cited above having 'there' and 'it' are not found in Oriya.

3 2 2 13 English has wh-word which is placed initially to form a wh-type question which demands a specific answer. On the other hand, Oriya has also a question-word which is placed before the verb having the same function. Here, the structures of English and Oriya are dissimilar whereas functions are similar. The structures with their examples are discussed below:

Wh-word (C)+Aux+S+V: What is your father? (E) (651)
S+Q-Word (C)+V: tuma bāpā kaṇa achanti? (O)
Wh-word (O)+Aux+S+V: What are you eating? (E) (652)
S+Q-word(O)+V: tume kaṇa khāucha? (O)
Wh-word (DO)+Aux+S+V+IO:
What did the boy ask the teacher? (E) (653)
S+IO+Q-word(DO)+V : pilâți shikshyakanku kaña paêarilâ ? (O)

Wh-word (A) +Aux +S+V : Where is he going ? (E) (654)
S+Q-word (A) +V : se kuağe jâuchi ? (O)
Wh-word(A) +Aux +S+V+O :
   How did she stitch the dress ? (E) (655)
S+O+Q-wod (A) +V : se poșäkaṭi kimiti silälâ ? (O)
Wh-ph (DO) +Aux+S+V+IO+to-inf :
   Which item would you like me to eat ? (E) (656)
S+IO+Q-word (DO) +inf-ku +V:
   tume mote kau jiniṣatâ khâibâku kahucha ? (O)
Wh-word (O) +be+S+Adj+C :
   What are you ready to confess to? (E) (657)
S+Q-word (O)+inf-ku+C(+V) :
   tume kauṭâ swîkâr karibâku prastuta (acha) ? (O)

The function of all the above structures in English as well as Oriya is to express enquiry about something such as Object, Complement or Adjunct.
## NOTES AND REFERENCES


