CHAPTER
FOUR
SUBJECTLESS ORDER
SUBJECT LESS ORDER

The imperative might be said to constitute the Subject less Order of the sentence structure. It is primarily used to instruct somebody to do something and hence called "directive". An imperative sentence is different from a declarative one in three respects:

(i) It generally has no explicit subject though the understood subject might be the second person. For example, "Come here" has no explicit subject though "You" is meant.

(ii) It has either a main verb in the base form or an auxiliary in the base form followed by the appropriate form of the main verb. Otherwise, the word orders of the imperatives show the same ordering of elements as declaratives.

(iii) An imperative verb lacks tense distinction. It does not allow modal auxiliary.

4.1 SUBJECT LESS ORDERS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

The subject less orders in English might be talked in terms of the following structures:

1. $V_0$
2. $V+C$
3. $V_0+O$
4. $V_0+A$
5. $V_0+O+O$
6. $V_0+O+A$
7. $V_0+O+C$
8. $V_0+C+A$
9. $V_0+$Non-finite Clause
10. Let+O+V
4.1.1 V-o:

‘V-o’ constitutes the basic subject less order in English. However, this word order can be further categorised into two patterns, depending upon the form of the verbal element.

(a) V-o: Here, the implied subject is ‘You’ or ‘Somebody’ and only ‘V-o’ form of the verb is used. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Jump.} \\
\text{V-o} \\
\text{Play.}
\end{align*}
\]

(658)  
(659)

The discourse functions of this order are as follows:

(i) It denotes command or order.

(ii) It gives emphasis on the verb.

(b) Do+ V-o: In this structure the operator ‘Do’ is used before the main verb. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Do } \text{come.} \\
\text{V-o} \\
\text{Do read.}
\end{align*}
\]

(660)  
(661)

The discourse functions are as follows:

(i) It has directive function denoting order or command.

(ii) It gives emphasis on the verb.

4.1.2 V+C:

The word order “V+C” can be further divided into two patterns depending upon the types of verbs and complements.

(a) Be+C: The structure “Be+C” is used as imperative sentence for the understood subject ‘You’ or ‘somebody’/ ‘someone’. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Be a pilot.} \\
\text{V} \\
\text{C} \\
\text{Be honest.} \\
\text{Be silent.}
\end{align*}
\]

(662)  
(663)  
(664)

The role of the complement here is identification attribute as in (662), characterisation attribute as in (663) or current attribute as in (664).

The word order is expressive of the following discourse functions:
(i) It is indicative of advice or suggestion as in (662) & (663).
(ii) It is also expressive of order or irritation as in (664).

(b) \( V_{o+C} \) : The verb like 'get' take a complement in this pattern. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Get ready.} & \quad (665) \\
V_{o} & \quad C \\
\text{Get weighed.} & \quad (666) \\
\text{Get transferred.} & \quad (667) \\
\text{Get lost.} & \quad (668)
\end{align*}
\]

This word order is expressive of order or command as in (665), advice as in (666), suggestion as in (667), or irritation as in (668).

(c) \( \text{Have} + C \) : This structure takes a complement after the verb 'Have'. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Have a cup of tea.} & \quad (669) \\
V & \quad C \\
\text{Have patience.} & \quad (670) \\
V & \quad C
\end{align*}
\]

This order is indicative of the following discourse functions.

i) It denotes request as in (669),
ii) It denotes suggestion or advice as in (670).

4.1.3 \( V_{o+O} \) :

The subject less order \( 'V_{o}+O' \) may be further categorised into three types of structures according to the types of objects.

(a) \( V_{o+DO} \) : In this structure \( 'V_{o}' \) takes a DO to constitute a subject less structure. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Open your books.} & \quad (671) \\
V_{o} & \quad \text{DO} \\
\text{Close the window.} & \quad (672) \\
V_{o} & \quad \text{DO} \\
\text{Lift this box.} & \quad (673) \\
V_{o} & \quad \text{DO}
\end{align*}
\]
This word order makes an imperative sentence expressing directive function like command or order.

(b) $V_0 + IO$ : The ‘$V_0$’ form of the verb takes an Indirect Object of first person or third person to make a subject less order. For example,

\begin{align*}
\text{Believe} & \quad \text{me}. \quad (674) \\
V_0 & \quad \text{IO} \\
\text{Tell} & \quad \text{him}. \quad (675) \\
V_0 & \quad \text{IO} \\
\end{align*}

This order is expressive of directive function.

(c) $\text{Have} + \text{DO} + V$-$\text{en}$ : This subject less order indicates a passive construction. For example,

\begin{align*}
\text{Have} & \quad \text{your appendix} \quad \text{removed}. \quad (676) \\
\text{Have} & \quad \text{DO} \quad V$-$\text{en} \\
\end{align*}

This structure is indicative of suggestion or advice.

4.1.4 $V_0 + A$

The subject less order ‘$V_0 + A$’ may be further be divided into seven patterns with respect to the different types of adjuncts.

(a) $V_0 + \text{Adverb}$ : The ‘$V_0$’ form of the verb takes an adverb to constitute this subject less structure. For example,

\begin{align*}
\text{Come} & \quad \text{quickly}. \quad (677) \\
V_0 & \quad \text{Adv.} \\
\text{March} & \quad \text{fast}. \quad (678) \\
V_0 & \quad \text{Adv.} \\
\end{align*}

This word order is expressive of directive function in the sense of command or order.

(b) $V_0 + \text{Adverbial Particle}$ : This order is constituted of the ‘$V_0$’ form of the verb and an adverbial particle. For example,

\begin{align*}
\text{Get} & \quad \text{inside}. \quad (679) \\
V_0 & \quad \text{A}_p. \\
\text{Come} & \quad \text{in}. \quad (680) \\
V_0 & \quad \text{A}_p. \\
\end{align*}

-140-
Stand up.

This subject less order is suggestive of directive functions such as (i) Giving order or permission as in (679) and (680) and (ii) Giving command as in (681).

(c) $V_{-0} + \text{Pronoun}$: This structure is formed by combining the verb stem and a reflexive pronoun of second person. For example,

$\text{Look yourself.}$ (682)

$\text{Work yourselves.}$ (683)

This structure is expressive of directive function such as advice as in (682) and order as in (683).

(d) $V_{-0} + \text{Present Participle}$: The combination of 'V-0' form of one verb and the present participle form of another verb constitutes this structure. For example,

$\text{Come running.} \quad \text{(Order)}$ (684)

$\text{Work discussing.} \quad \text{(Suggestion)}$ (685)

(e) $V_{-0} + \text{Prep.} + \text{N/NP/Pron.}$: In this structure the adjunct consists of a preposition and a noun or pronoun. For example,

$\text{Get into our new car.}$ (686)

$\text{Sit on my scooter.}$ (687)

$\text{Lie on it.}$ (688)

This structure has directive functions.

(f) Get $+ V$-{en} $+ \text{A}$: This type of passive constructions initiated by 'Get' have wide occurrence in English. For example,
Get dressed up quickly. (689)
Get V-en A

Get weighed carefully. (690)
Get V-en A

This word order is expressive of direction, instruction, order, etc.

Negative construction: Do not get V-en A:

Don't get misled by his promise. (691)

Do not get V-en A

It is suggestive of warning.

(g) Be + V-en + A: The passive constructions initiated by 'Be' may occur in imperative sentences, but they are less common in English. For example,

Be guided by my advice. (692)
Be V-en A

Be reassured by his words. (693)
Be V-en A

This structure is expressive of suggestion or advice.

4.1.5 V-0 + O + O: This structure can be divided into two patterns depending upon the position of IO and DO.

(a) V-0 + IO + DO: This construction has both the objects, i.e. IO and DO. It has wide occurrence in the English language. For example,

Give him your pen. (694)
V-0 IO DO

Give the baby a bath. (695)
V-0 IO DO

Tell me the truth. (696)
V-0 IO DO

(b) V-o + DO + IO: This structure has both the objects. But here IO is preceded by "to". For example,

Give your pen to him. (697)
V-o DO Prep. IO

The subject less order ' V-0 + O + O' is expressive of the following discourse functions:

i) It denotes request or suggestion as in (694) and (697).

ii) It also denotes instruction as in (695).

iii) It expresses inquiry as in (696).
4.1.6 *V₀ + O + A*

The subject less order 'V₀ + O + A' can be further divided into five patterns depending upon the type of objects and adjuncts.

(a) *V₀ + DO + PP*: In this structure the verb stem takes a direct object and a prepositional phrase. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Keep} & \quad \text{the book on the table.} \\
V₀ & \quad \text{DO PP} \\
\text{Put on} & \quad \text{the cap on your head.} \\
V₀ & \quad \text{DO PP}
\end{align*}
\]

This structure has the directive function denoting order.

(b) *V₀ + DO + Prep. + PO*: This structure takes an adjunct which is the formed by combination of a preposition and a prepositional object. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Stitch} & \quad \text{a new dress for my daughter.} \\
V₀ & \quad \text{DO Prep. PO}
\end{align*}
\]

This order has imperative function expressing instruction.

(c) *V₀ + IO + Prep. + Noun/NP*: This structure takes an IO with a preposition and a noun or a noun phrase. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Congratulate} & \quad \text{her on her success.} \\
V₀ & \quad \text{DO Prep. NP}
\end{align*}
\]

This word order has the discourse function of expressing instruction or direction.

(d) *V₀ + DO + Adverb*: This word order takes a DO and an adverb as the adjunct. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Do} & \quad \text{the sum quickly.} \\
V₀ & \quad \text{DO Adv.} \\
\text{Have} & \quad \text{it at once.} \\
V₀ & \quad \text{DO Adv.}
\end{align*}
\]

This subject less order is expressive of order or command.

(e) *Have +DO + V-en + A*: This perfective imperative structure is rare in the English language. For example,
Have the book finished before going to bed.  (704)
Have DO V-en A
Have your task completed before coming to school.  (705)
Have DO V-en A
This structure is expressive of the directive function that refers to an action that should have been completed before a particular time.

4.1.7 $V_0 + O + C$:

The subject less order '$V_0 + O + C$' can be again divided into five patterns considering the different types of objects and complements.

(a) $V_0 + DO + Adj.$ : This order has an adjective at the final place functioning as the complement. For example,

Push the door open.  (706)

This word order has the directive function suggesting order or command.

(b) $V_0 + IO + Adj./Adv.$ : In this structure, the object is IO and the complement may be an adjective or an adverb. For example,

Consider yourself lucky.  (707)
Think yourself well.  (708)

This word order is expressive of directive function indicating advice or suggestion.

(c) $V_0 + IO + N / NP$ : In this structure, the verb takes an IO and a noun or noun phrase as the complement. For example,

Owe nobody anything.  (709)

This word order is indicative of the directive function expressing advice.

(d) $V_0 + DO + C(Adv. Particle)$ : This structure has a DO and an adverbial particle as the complement. For example,
Keep the book away. \( (710) \)

\[ V_0 \quad \text{DO} \quad C(A_P), \]

This structure is expressive of suggestion, advice or even irritation.

(e) \( V_0 + C \) (Adv. Particle) +DO : In this structure the position of the DO and the complement are reversed. For example,

\[ \text{Lock up the room.} \quad (711) \]

\[ V_0 \quad C(A_P.) \quad \text{DO} \]

\[ \text{Shut up your mouth.} \quad (712) \]

\[ V_0 \quad C(A_P.) \quad \text{DO} \]

This structure is indicative of command or even scolding.

4.1.8 \( V_0 + C + A \) :

In this structure, the verb is generally 'be' verb and sometimes it may be a link verb like feel, look, seem, etc. It is followed by a complement and then an adjunct. For example,

\[ \text{Be sure of your success.} \quad (713) \]

\[ V_0 \quad C \quad A \]

\[ \text{Feel sorry of your guilt.} \quad (714) \]

\[ V_0 \quad C \quad A \]

The subject less structure '\( V_0 + C + A \)' is expressive of the directive function suggesting advice, encouragement, apology, etc.

4.1.9 \( V_0 + \) Non-finite Clause :

The subject less order '\( V_0 + \) Non-finite Clause ' can be further categorised into four patterns depending upon different types of non-finite clauses.

(a) \( V_0 + \) to-infinitive (+ O/A) :

\[ \text{Go to sell the vegetables.} \quad (715) \]

\[ V_0 \quad \text{to-inf.} \quad O \]

\[ \text{Listen to reproduce the story.} \quad (716) \]

\[ V_0 \quad \text{to-inf.} \quad O \]

(b) \( V_0 + \) gerund :

\[ \text{Stop gossiping.} \quad (717) \]

\[ V_0 \quad \text{gerund} \]

\[ \text{Enjoy swimming.} \quad (718) \]

\[ V_0 \quad \text{gerund} \]
(c) $V_0 + C(Adj.) + to$-inf. :

Be happy to find your friend. \hspace{1cm} (719)

(d) $V_0 + O + Wh$-word + to$-inf. :

Teach me how to drive a car. \hspace{1cm} (720)

Tell him where to get the book. \hspace{1cm} (721)

The word order 'V$_0$ + Non-finite Clause' is expressive of the following discourse functions.

(i) It refers to directive functions such as order, command, instructions, etc.

(ii) It tells about an action that instructs to do another action.

4.1.10. Let + O + V :

The Word Orders having "Let" in its initial position can be categorised into seven types. Here the subject will be in objective case instead of being in subjective case.

(a) Let + O + V :

Let him go. \hspace{1cm} (722)

Let her work. \hspace{1cm} (723)

(b) Let + IO + V + DO :

Let me do it. \hspace{1cm} (724)

Let him read the novel. \hspace{1cm} (725)

(c) Let + O + V + A :

Let us work hard. \hspace{1cm} (726)

Let each man decide for himself. \hspace{1cm} (727)

(d) Let + IO + have + DO :

Let us have a picnic. \hspace{1cm} (728)

Let them have a dance. \hspace{1cm} (729)

(e) Let + IO + V-o + DO + A :

Let him finish the work soon. \hspace{1cm} (730)

Let her sing a song on the stage. \hspace{1cm} (731)

(f) Let + there + V (be) + C :

Let there be a party. \hspace{1cm} (732)
Let there be a game. (733)

It may be seen that "Let" as used in examples above is different from the ordinary second person imperative meaning 'seeking permission'. The discourse function in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) is expressive of suggestion, proposal for doing a job or performing a task.

4.2 SUBJECT LESS ORDERS IN ORIYA AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

The subject less order in Oriya might be categorised into the following types:

1. V
2. C + V
3. O + V
4. A + V
5. O + O + V
6. O + A + V/ A + O + V
7. O + C + V
8. A + C + V
9. O + A + O + V
10. Non-finite clause + V

4.2.1 V:

'V' might be regarded as the basic subject less order in Oriya. However, it can be further divided into the following patterns.

(a) V_0: 'V_0' form of structure has only the root verb or verb stem, without any inflection. The understood subject for this structure is only the second person in singular number. For example,

kha. (Eat.) (734)
ja. (Go) (735)
pI. (Drink.) (736)
ze. (Take.) (737)

It may be noted that all these expressions are in their root forms and expressive of directive functions such as command, order, suggestion, advice, etc. with reference to a second person singular number subject.

-147-
(b) V-e / V-u: The structure 'V-e' is used for the understood subject of the first person singular number and 'V-u' for the first person plural number. For example,

\[\text{jāe.} \quad (738)\]
\[\text{jā-e} \quad \text{(I) go.} \]
\[\text{(Let me) go.} \]

\[\text{jāu.} \quad (739)\]
\[\text{jā-u} \quad \text{[(We) go.] (You (Sg.) go.] (Let us go.)} \]

This structure is expressive of the following discourse functions:

(i) 'V-e' is used for first person singular subject in the sense of permission or suggestion on his behalf. (Let me go.)

(ii) 'V-u' is used for first person plural subject in the sense of permission or suggestion on his behalf.

(iii) It also denotes timeless present or habitual action.

(c) V-a / V-antu / V-āntu: The structure 'V-a' is used in the context of understood second person (both Sg. and Pl.) subjects and 'V-antu' or 'V-āntu', for the understood second person (both Sg. and Pl. Hon.) subjects. For example,

\[\text{khāa.} \quad (740)\]
\[\text{khā-a} \quad \{\text{You (Sg./Pl.) eat.}\} \]

\[\text{pla.} \quad (741)\]
\[\text{pi-a} \quad \{\text{You (Sg./Pl.) drink.}\} \]

\[\text{khāāntu.} \quad (742)\]
\[\text{kha-antu} \quad \{\text{You (Sg. hon./Pl. hon.) eat.}\} \]

\[\text{piantsu.} \quad (743)\]
\[\text{pi-antu} \quad \{\text{You (Sg. hon./Pl. hon.) drink.}\} \]

The structure is expressive of the directive functions denoting order, command, request, suggestion, etc.
(d) **V-iba + heu / huantu**: This structure is used with reference to understood "by + second person subject", and might be called passivised subject less structure. For example,

*basibā heu.*  
*bas-ibā+heu*  
(Be seated.)

*basibā huantu.*  
*bas-ibā + huantu*  
(Be seated.)

The discourse function of this order is indicative of the directive function expressing 'request with honour'.

(e) **V-ili / V-ulu / V-ilā / V-ilā / V-ile**: The verbal structure 'V-ili' and 'V-ulu' are used for first person, 'V-ilā' for second person, and 'V-ilā' and 'V-ile' for the third person singular and plural numbers respectively. For example,

*khāilik.*  
*khā-ili*  
(I) ate.

*khāilu / khālulu ?*  
khā-ili
{ (We) ate.
{ (You) ate ?
{ (You) eat.

*khāllila / khālila ?*  
khā-ila
{ (Did you) eat ?
{ (You) eat.

*khāile.*  
(They) ate.

*khāile ?*  
[Did {you(hon.)/they} eat ?]

This structure is expressive of the following discourse functions:

(i) It makes a statement referring to an action completed in the past time.
(ii) It has directive functions suggestive of request or suggestion.
(iii) It also denotes interrogative function if spoken with rising intonation.

(f) **V-ibi / V-ibu / V-iba / V-ibe**: "V-ibi", "V-ibu", "V-iba" and "V-ibe" forms are used for the understood subjects in first person singular, first person plural,
second person singular and plural as well as third person singular, and for second person honorific singular as well as plural respectively. For example,

\textit{padhibi.} \hspace{1cm} (752)
\textit{padh-ibi}
(I) shall read.

\textit{padhibu.} \hspace{1cm} (753)
\textit{padh-ibu}
(We) shall read.

\textit{padhiba.} \hspace{1cm} (754)
\textit{padh-iba}
(You) will read.

\textit{padhiba ?} \hspace{1cm} (755)
Will (you) read ?

\textit{padhibe.} \hspace{1cm} (756)
(They) will read.

This subject less order indicates the following discourse functions:

(i) It is expressive of simple futurity as in (752), (753), (754) and (756).

(ii) It is expressive of directive function as in (754).

(iii) It is also suggestive of interrogative function denoting inquiry as in (755).

\textbf{(g) V-uachi/ V-uachu/ V-uacha/ V-uachanti :} Each of these structures is used in agreement with the understood subject in of its corresponding number and person\(^1\). For example,

\textit{khāuachi / khāuchi.} \hspace{1cm} (757)
\textit{kha-u-achi}
\textit{(eat-ing-is)}
(I) am eating. / (He) is eating.

\textit{khāuacha.} \hspace{1cm} (758)
(You) are eating.

\textit{Khāuáchá ?.} \hspace{1cm} (759)
Are (you) eating ?

These structures are indicative of the following discourse functions:
They make statements giving information about the present progressive action. However, with a rising tone, the structures might be assigned interrogative functions as in (759).
(h) V-uthili/ V-uthilu/ V-uthila/ V-uthilā/ V-uthile : This type of inflected structures are used for the subjects of different persons and numbers².

lekhuthili. \(\text{(760)}\)
lekh-u-thili
(write-ing-was)
(l) was writing.

lekhuthilā. \(\text{(761)}\)
(He) was writing.

In these sentences, the understood subjects are clear, i.e. first person (Sg.) in (760) and third person (Sg.) in (761). But let us analyse the following sentence.

lekhuthilu. \(\text{(762)}\)
lekh-u-thilu
(You) were writing. / (We) were writing.

Here, the understood subject may be 'You (Sg. fam.)' or 'We'. This ambiguity would be clear if the context is known.

The discourse function of these structures is expression of a statement denoting progressive action in past time.

(i) V-uthibi/ V-uthibu/ V-uthiba/ V-uthibe: The different types of inflected structures as mentioned here are used for the subjects of different persons and numbers³. For example,

padhuthibi. \(\text{(763)}\)
padh-u-thibi
(read-in-shall be)
(l) shall be reading.

padhuthiba. \(\text{(764)}\)
padh-u-thiba
(read-ing-will be)
\{\text{You(Sg. / Pl.)} will be reading.\}
\{(He/She) will be reading.\}

padhuthibe. \(\text{(765)}\)
padh-u-thibe
(read-ing-will be)
\{\text{They} will be reading.\}
\{\text{You(Sg. hon. / Pl. hon.)} will be reading.\}
In sentence (763) the subject is clearly understood because only single subject is used in each case whereas in sentence (764) and (765), there is ambiguity with respect to the subject. So it might be understood clearly if the context is given.

This structure is expressive of the following discourse functions:
(i) It refers to statement indicating the continuity of action in future.
(ii) It also denotes directive function in case of second person subject.
(iii) It may also indicate a question if said with a rising tone.

(j) V-iachi/ V-iachu/ V-iacha/ V-iachanti: The understood subject in each of the cases mentioned above is different*. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{āsiachi} & / \text{āsichi.} & (766) \\
\text{as-i-achi} & \\
(\text{I}) & \text{have come.} \\
(\text{He/She}) & \text{has come.} \\
\text{āsiachu/ āsichu.} & (767) \\
(\text{We}) & \text{have come.} \\
\{\text{You(Sg. fam.)}\} & \text{have come.} \\
\text{āsiachu?} & (768) \\
\text{Have (you) come?} \\
\text{āsichanti.} & (769) \\
(\text{They}) & \text{have come.} \\
\text{āsichanti?} & (770) \\
\{\text{Have (you(hon.)) come?}\} \\
\{\text{Have (they) come?}\}
\end{align*}
\]

Here also, as in the previous structures, there is ambiguity with regard to the subject as in the examples (766), (767) and (770) unless the situation is given. In some cases, it may be clear as in (768) and (769).

The discourse functions of these structures are as follows:
(i) They make statements referring to perfective in present time.
(ii) They also make questions denoting inquiry or doubtfulness.

(k) V-ithili/ V-ithilu/ V-ithila/ V-ithila/ V-ithile: In this structure the subject that might precede this form of the verb has already been mentioned in 2.2.1. (w). For example,
jaithlā. (771)
ja-i-thlā
(He) had gone.

jaithli. (772)
ja-i-thli
(I) had gone.

jaithilē. (773)
ja-i-thile
(They) had gone.
{He (hon.)} had gone.
{You (hon.)} had gone.

jaithile? (774)
ja-i-thile
{Had (you) gone?}
{Had (they) gone?}

This structure is expressive of the following discourse functions:
(i) It makes a statement referring to past perfective aspect.
(ii) It can also make a question inquiring about the completion of action in the remote past if said with a rising tone.

(l) V-ithibi/ V-ithibul/ V-ithiba/ V-ithibe⁵: Each of these structures refers to futurity. For example,
klıthibi. (775)
khā-i-thibi
(I) shall have eaten.

klıthiba. (776)
khā-i-thiba
{(You) shall have eaten.
{(He) shall have eaten.

klıthiba? (777)
khā-i-thiba
{Will (you) have eaten?
{Will (he) have eaten?

The above structures are expressive of the following discourse functions.
(i) They make statements referring to perfective aspect in future time.
(ii) They have directive functions suggesting order, suggestion, etc.
(iii) They have also interrogative functions if spoken with rising intonation.
(m) V-uthā/ V-uthāa/ V-uthāntu: The verbal form ‘V-uthā’ is used with respect to the understood subject of the second person singular number, ‘V-uthāa’ for second person singular and plural, and ‘V-uthāntu’ for second person (hon.) as well as third person (Sg. hon./Pl.). For example,

jāuthāa.  
(já-u-thā)  
(go-ing-be)  
{You (Sg. fam.)} be going.

(778)

jāuthāaa.  
(já-u-thāa)  
(go-ing-be)  
{You (Sg./Pl.)} be going.

(779)

jāuthāntu.  
(já-u-thāntu)  
(go-ing-be)  
{You (hon.)/He (hon.)/ They} be going.

(780)

These subject less structures are expressive of the directive functions like suggestion, order, direction, advice, etc. for performance of continuous action in future.

4.2.2 C + V:

The subject less order ‘C+V’ can be further categorised into two types of structures depending upon the types of verbs and complements.

(a) C + ho / thā: This structure consists of a complement and an inflected form of the verb ‘ho’ or ‘tha’ (be). The role of the complement may be identification attribute, current attribute or characterization attribute. For example,

kabīije  
c(iden. attr.)  
a poet  
(Be a poet.)  

hua.  
(v(ho))

(781)

satvabādi  
c(ch. attr.)  
truthful  
(Be truthful.)  

thāa.  
(v(thā))

(782)

cup  
c(curr. attr.)  
silent  
(Be silent.)  

ruhantu.  
(v(thā))

(783)
This order is expressive of the directive function denoting order, command, advice, irritation, etc.

(b) C+ V-a / V-antu: This structure consists of a complement and an inflected form of an intransitive verb. For example,

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{cā kape} & \text{nīa}. \\
\text{c} & \text{V-a} \\
\text{a cup of tea} & \text{have} \\
\text{(Have a cup of tea.)}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{bahīṭā} & \text{nīantu}. \\
\text{c} & \text{V-antu} \\
\text{the book} & \text{take} \\
\text{(Take the book.)}
\end{array}
\]

This subject less order is indicative of directive function.

4.2.3 O + V:

The subject less structure 'O + V' can be again divided into three types of patterns depending upon the types of objects and the different forms of verbs.

(a) DO + V-o / V-a / V-antu: This structure is a combination of a DO and an inflected form of the verb. Here, the understood subject may be second person or indefinite third person like 'somebody' or 'someone'. For example,

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{kabāṭāṭā} & \text{bandkara}. \\
\text{DO} & \text{V-a} \\
\text{the door} & \text{close} \\
\text{(Close the door.)}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{sutkestā} & \text{kholantu}. \\
\text{DO} & \text{V-antu} \\
\text{the suitcase} & \text{open} \\
\text{(Open the suitcase.)}
\end{array}
\]

(b) IO + V-o / V-a / V-antu: In contrast to the previous structure, this structure has an IO and an inflected form of the verb. For example,

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{mote} & \text{bishwas kara}. \\
\text{IO} & \text{V-a} \\
\text{me} & \text{believe} \\
\text{(Believe me.)}
\end{array}
\]
tānku kuhantu.
IO V-antu
him tell
(Tell him.)

(c) DO + V-ibā + heu / huantu: This passive construction has a DO, and
inflected form of a transitive verb and a form of 'ho' verb. For example,
bhata khaibā heu / huantu.
rice to eat be-en
(Let rice be eaten.)
The order 'O+V' is expressive of the following discourse functions:
(i) Directive function denoting order, suggestion, advice, etc. as in structures
(a) and (b).
(ii) Polite request, invitation with honour, etc. as in structure (c).

4.2.4 A + V:
The subject less order 'A+V' may be further be categorised into six
types of patterns depending upon the different types of adjuncts.

(a) Adv. + V-o / V-a / V-antu: In this structure the adjunct is an adverb. It is
followed by an inflected form of the verb. For example,
shīhra jā.
Adv. V-o
quickly go
(Go quickly.)
dhire dhire khāa.
Adv.
V-a
slowly slowly eat
(Eat slowly.)

(b) Post position Adverbial tagged with 'ku' + V-o / V-a / V-antu: Here, an
adverbial particle serves as the adjunct, taking any of the inflected forms of
the verb. For example,
bhitāru ā.
Place Adv.-ku V-o
in come
(Come in.)
bhitaraku āsa.   (794)
Place Adv.-ku V-o
in come
(Come in.)

bhitaraku āsantu.   (795)
Place Adv.-ku V-o
in come
(Come in.)

(c) Pronoun + V-o / V-a / V-antu: In this structure the pronoun serves as an
adjunct and is followed by V-o, V-a and V-antu forms meant for second
person singular familiar, second person singular, and second person singular
or plural honorific respectively. For example,
nije shikhantu.   (796)
Pron. V-antu
yourself learn
(Learn yourself.)

(d) Imperfect particle twice + V-o / V-a / V-antu: The imperfect participle
becomes the adjunct in this structure. For example,
khāu khāu kaha.   (797)
eating eating tell
(Tell while eating.)
padhu padhu shoigalā.   (798)
reading reading slept.
(He slept while reading.)

(e) Perfective participle + V-o / V-a / V-antu: 
daudi daudi āsa.   (799)
running running come
(Come running)

gāi gāi nāca.   (800)
singing singing dance
(Dance singing.)

This structure can be substituted by the following structure:

Imperfect participle-kari + V-o / V-a / V-antu:
daudi kari āsa.   (801)
(Come running.)
(f) A + V-iba + heu / huantu : This construction consists of an adjunct, followed by a passivated verbal structure. For example,

\[ \text{jaldi} \text{ khāibā heu} . \quad (802) \]
fast to eat let
(Let you eat fast.)

\[ \text{manadei shunjibā huantu} . \quad (803) \]
mindfully to listen let
(Let you listen mindfully.)

The subject less order 'A+V' is thus expressive of :

(i) directive functions such as command, order, request, advice, polite invitation, etc.
(ii) two actions which may be simultaneous,
(iii) the adjunct being focused.

4.2.5 O + O + V :

The subject less structure 'O + O + V' can be further categorised into two types depending upon the position of the different types of objects.

(a) IO + DO + V-o / V-a / V-antu : In this structure, IO is positioned initially and then DO is used followed by the inflected form of the verb. For example,

\[ \text{mote bahitā de} . \quad (804) \]
IO DO V-o
to me the book give
(Give me the book.)

\[ \text{mote bahitā diantu} . \quad (805) \]
IO DO V-antu
to me the book give
(Give me the book.)

The structure is expressive of directive function having focus on the IO.

(b) DO + IO + V-o / V-a / V-antu : Here, DO is placed initially and after that IO is used followed by the inflected form of the verb. For example,

\[ \text{bahitā tāku dia} . \quad (806) \]
DO IO V-a
the book him give
(Give him the book.)
bahiță  tăku  diantu.         (807)
DO  IO  V-antu
the book  him  give
(Give him the book.)

This structure is expressive of directive function having focus on the DO.

4.2.6  O + A + V / A + O + V :

The subject less structure 'O + A + V' or 'A + O + V' may be further be divided into three types of orders depending upon the types of objects and adjuncts.

(a) DO + P. P. + V-o / V-a / V-antu : This subject less order consists of DO in the initial position and a prepositional phrase followed by the inflected form of a verb. For example,

   kalamață  bastă bhitare  rakha.         (808)
   DO  P.P.  V-a
   the pen  in the bag  keep
   (Keep the pen in the bag.)

This structure can be substituted by the following one :

P.P. + DO + V-o / V-a / V-antu

   bastă bhitare  kalamață  rakha.         (809)
   P.P.  DO  V-a
   in the bag  the pen  keep
   (Keep the pen in the bag.)

(b) DO +PO + Prep. + V-o / V-a / V-antu : Here, DO being positioned initially, a prepositional object is followed by a preposition preceding a verb. For example,

   nuă bahițăe  pilă păî  ăna.         (810)
   DO  PO,Prep.  V-a
   a new book the child for bring
   (Bring a new book for the child.)

This structure can be replaced by the following one :

PO + Prep. + DO + V-o / V-a / V-antu

   pilă  păî  nuă bahițăe  ăna.         (811)
   PO  Prep.  DO  V-a
   the child  for  a new book  bring
   (Bring a new book for the child.)

-159-
(c) DO + Adv. + V-o / V-a / V-antu : Here an Adverb, being the adjunct, is placed in between DO and the verb. For example,

\[
cithitä \quad shīghra \quad sāra. \quad \text{(812)}
\]

DO  Adv.  V-a  
the letter quickly finish  
(Finish the letter quickly.)

The examples of the structure 'O + A + V' or 'A + O + V' indicate the following discourse functions:
(i) They are expressive of directive functions such as order, suggestion, advice, etc.
(ii) The DO as well as the adjunct are focussed here.

4.2.7. O + C + V:

The subject less order 'O + C + V' can further be divided into three patterns depending upon the different types of objects and complements.

(a) IO + Adj. / Adv. + V-o / V-a / V-antu : In this structure an IO is followed by an adjective or an adverb preceding an inflected form of the verb. For example,

\[
ni̊jaku \quad bhagyaban \quad manekara. \quad \text{(813)}
\]

IO  Adj.  V-a  
yourself lucky think  
(Think yourself lucky.)

(b) IO + N / N P + V-o / V-a / V-antu : Here, the adjunct is a Noun or N P placed in between the IO and a verb. For example,

\[
bhikariku \quad bhikshya \quad dial. \quad \text{(814)}
\]

IO  N  V-a  
to the beggar alms give  
(Give the beggar alms.)

(c) DO + Adv. Particle + V-o / V-a / V-antu : Here the Adverbial Particle functions as the adjunct positioned in between the DO and a verb.

\[
karta \quad bhitare \quad rakha. \quad \text{(815)}
\]

DO  A_p.  V-a  
the car inside keep  
(Keep the car inside.)

-160-
The discourse functions of the order 'O + C + V' can be as follows:

(i) It is expressive of the directive function such as command, order, advice, etc.

(ii) It lays emphasis on the object and the complement.

4.2.8 A + C + V:

In this type of subject less order, we have an adjunct in the initial position, a complement in the second position and a verb in the final position. For example,

\[
\text{tama aparādh pāṭī kshyamā māga.} \quad \text{(816)}
\]

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
A & C & V (V-a) \\
\end{array}\]

for your crime  pardon  beg
(Beg pardon for your crime.)

\[
\text{tama saphalatā upare niscita hua / ruha.} \quad \text{(817)}
\]

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
A & C & V (V-a) \\
\end{array}\]

of your success  sure  be
(Be sure of your success.)

The structure 'A + C + V' is expressive of directive functions.

4.2.9 O + A + O + V:

(a) IO + PO + Prep. + DO + V-o / V-a / V-antu: In this subject less order two objects are used, the IO initially and before the adjunct, the DO after the adjunct, and the Verb finally. For example,

\[
\text{tāku tā' saphalatā pāṭī puraskār diā.} \quad \text{(818)}
\]

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
IO & PO & Prep. & DO & V-a \\
A & & & & \\
\end{array}\]

him for his success  reward  give
(Give him reward for his success.)

The discourse function of this order is directive in the sense that it can denote advice, suggestion, etc.

4.2.10 Non-finite Clause + V:

This subject less order can be categorised into three patterns depending upon the types of non-finite clauses.
(a) Infinitive ‘-ku’ + V-o / V-a / V-antu : This structure has the intransitive verb having ‘-ku’ as suffix in the initial position and the inflected form of transitive verb in the final position. For example,

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
padhibāku & skulu & jāa. & (819) \\
V-ku & A & V-a \\
for study & to school & go \\
(\text{Go to school for study.})
\end{array}
\]

Here, emphasis has been laid on the non-finite clause.

(b) Infinitive + V-o / V-a / V-antu : The structure has a non–finite verb followed by a finite verb. For example,

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
lekhibā & sāra. & (820) \\
\text{Inf.} & V-a \\
\text{writing} & \text{finish} \\
(\text{Finish writing.})
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
gāpībā & \text{bandkarantu.} & (821) \\
\text{gossiping} & \text{stop} \\
(\text{Stop gossiping.})
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
mote & gādi & \text{cālāibā} & \text{shikhāi diantu.} & (822) \\
\text{me} & \text{driving} & \text{teach} \\
(\text{Teach me driving.})
\end{array}
\]

(c) Perfective ‘-i’ / ‘-kari’ + C + V(ho) : Here, the suffix ‘-i’ or ‘-kari’ is used with the verb stem to form the non-finite clause. It is placed initially whereas the verb ‘ho’ (be) is placed finally. For example,

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
tankā & pāi & \text{khusi} & \text{helī.} & (823) \\
\text{DO} & \text{Perf.-i} & \text{C} & \text{V(ho)} \\
\text{money} & \text{getting} & \text{happy} & \text{became} \\
\{\text{I} \text{became happy after getting money.}\}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
tankā & pāi / pāikari & \text{khusi} & \text{hua / ruha.} & (824) \\
\text{DO} & \text{Perf.-i / Perf.-kari} & \text{C} & \text{V(ho)} \\
\text{money} & \text{getting} & \text{happy} & \text{be} \\
(\text{Be happy after getting money.})
\end{array}
\]

The subject less order ‘Non-finite Clause + V’ has the following discourse functions:

(i) It focuses on the non-finite clause.

(ii) It has directive function such as order, advice, suggestion, etc.

(iii) It refers to a completed action or state.

-162-
4.3 CONTRAST BETWEEN ENGLISH AND ORIYA SUBJECT LESS ORDERS AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

4.3.1 SIMILAR STRUCTURES WITH SIMILAR FUNCTIONS:

4.3.1.1 The word order 'V' constitutes the basic subject less order both in English and Oriya. Further, among the different categories or patterns of 'V', 'V-o' form is common in both the languages, and it performs the directive functions. For example,

- Read. (E) .
- V-o
- padh. (O)
- V-o

4.3.2 SIMILAR STRUCTURES WITH DISSIMILAR FUNCTIONS:

The following are some of the structures that have similar structures in both the languages but have difference in their functions.

(i) **V-o**

- Go. .............. (E).  
  
  It has only directive function.

- jāa. .............. (O)
  
  (Go.)

  In Oriya, this structure has the directive function. Besides, it also expresses present habitual action.

(ii) **V-o + O**

- Eat rice. ................. (E).
  
  It has only directive function.

- bhāta khāa. .................(O)
  
  rice eat
  
  (Eat rice.)

  It has the directive function as well as the function of making a statement denoting present habitual action. 

-163-
4.3.3 DISSIMILAR STRUCTURES WITH SIMILAR FUNCTIONS:

4.3.3.1 The subject less structure 'V + C' in English has no correspondence in Oriya. However, Oriya has the structure 'C + V'. The following examples are illustrative of this finding:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Be} & \quad \text{honest, } \text{(Be + C)} \quad \text{(E)} \quad \text{(828)} \\
\text{V(be)} & \quad \text{C} \\
\text{sādhu} & \quad \text{hua, } \text{(C + ho / tha)} \quad \text{(O)} \\
\text{C} & \quad \text{V(ho)}
\end{align*}
\]

4.3.3.2 The structure 'V+O' in English might be said to have been reversed in 'O + V' in Oriya. The discourse functions of the structures in both the languages are directive. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Write} & \quad \text{an essay, } \text{(V + O)} \quad \text{.......... (E)} \quad \text{(829)} \\
\text{V-o} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{prabandhatāe} & \quad \text{lekhā, } \text{(O + V)} \quad \text{.......... (O)} \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{V-o}
\end{align*}
\]

4.3.3.3 The subject less structure 'V + A' in English becomes 'A + V' in Oriya. In both the languages the 'Adverb', 'Adverbial Particle', 'Pronoun', 'Present Participle', or 'Preposition + N / Pron.' is used as an adjunct. The passive form of the verb is also used in both English and Oriya. The structures in both the languages have directive functions. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Run} & \quad \text{fast, } \text{(V-o +A)} \quad \text{..........(E)} \quad \text{(830)} \\
\text{V-o} & \quad \text{A} \\
\text{shīghra} & \quad \text{dauda, } \text{(A+V)} \quad \text{..........(O)} \\
\text{A} & \quad \text{V}
\end{align*}
\]

4.3.3.4 The subject less order 'V+ O + O' in English might be contrasted to the order 'O + O + V' in Oriya. Again, both languages are demonstrative of 'DO' and 'IO' in their respective structures. The discourse function of said orders is directive in both the languages. For example,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Give} & \quad \text{me your book, } \text{(V-o +IO+DO)} \quad \text{..........(E)} \quad \text{(831)} \\
\text{V-o} & \quad \text{IO} \quad \text{DO} \\
\text{mote bahītā dia} & \quad \text{(IO+DO+V-a)} \quad \text{(O)} \\
\text{IO} & \quad \text{DO} \quad \text{V-a}
\end{align*}
\]

-164-
4.3.3.5 English has the structure 'V + O + A' while Oriya has possibility of two alternative structures: 'O + A + V' and 'A + O + V'.

(i) V-o + DO + PP. (E):

Keep the dress in the shelf. (V+O+A)  
V-o DO PP  

DO + PP + V-o / V-a / V-antu (O)

posākaku thākare rakha. (O+A+V)  
DO PP V-a

PP +DO + V-o / V-a / V-antu (O)

thākare posākaku rakha. (O+A+V)  
PP DO V-a

(ii) V-o + DO + Prep. + PO. (E):

Buy a pen for your son.  
V-o DO Prep. PO.

DO + PO. + Prep. + V-o / V-a / V-antu (O)

kalama tāe tuma pua pāi kina.  
DO PO prep V-a

PO. + Prep. + DO + V-o / V-a / V-antu (O)

... (833)

(iii) V + DO + Adv. (E):

Eat the rice fast.  
V-o DO Adv.

DO + Adv. + V-o / V-a / V-antu (O)

bhāta jaldi khāa.  
DO Adv V-a

4.3.3.6 For the structure 'V + O + C' in English, we have the structure 'O + C + V' in Oriya. There are similar directive functions with respect to both the languages.

(i) V + IO + Adj. / Adv. (E):

Tell him loudly.  
V-o IO Adv.  

(834)
IO + Adj. / Adv. + V-o / V-a / V-antu (O)
   tāku jorre kuha.
   IO  Adv  V-a

(ii) V + DO + Adv. Particle (E)

   Throw the stone away.
   V-o  DO  A_p.

DO + Adv. Particle + V-o / V-a / V-antu (O)
   pātharaku duraku phingidla.
   DO  A_p  V-a

4.3.3.7 The subject less order 'V + C + A' in English and the reversed order 'A + C + V' in Oriya are similar in their functions. The structures are also similar only except the position of the elements. For example,

   Beg pardon for your crime. (V-o +C+A)  .  (836)
   V-o  C  A

   tama aparādha pāi kshyamā māga. (A+C+V)
   A  C  V

4.3.3.8 The structures 'V + Non-finite Cl.' in English and 'Non-finite Cl. + V' in Oriya have similar discourse functions in spite of the inversion of elements.

   The few common patterns in this context are:

(i) V-o + to-infinitive (E):

   Go to read. (V+Non- fin. Cl.)  .  (837)
   V-o to-inf.

Infinitive 'ka' + V-o / V-a/ V-antu (O)

   padhibāku jāa. (Non- fin. Cl+V)
   inf 'ku'  V-a

(ii) V-o + 'ing' participle (E):

   Start playing. (V+Non- fin. Cl.)  .  (838)
   V-o 'ing' participle

Infinitive + V-o / V-a/ V-antu (O)

   khelībā ārambha kara. (Non- fin. Cl+V)
   inf  V-a

In English, 'to' is preposed while Oriya 'ku' / 'kari' / 'i' is postponed with reference to the verb.

-166-
(iii) V + C (Adj.) + ‘-ing’ participle (E) :

Be happy, getting the money. (E) \( V \quad C \quad '\text{ing}' \) participle. \( (839) \)

Perfective ‘-i’/ ‘-kari’ + C + V (ho) (O)

\( \text{tankā pāi / pāikari} \quad \text{khusi hua}. \) (O)

Perf. ‘-i’/ ‘-kari’ C \( \quad V \)

In English, ‘to’ is preposed while Oriya ‘ku’/ ‘kari’/ ‘i’ is postposed with reference to the verb.

As regards the functions of the above structures, (i) they have directive functions and (ii) the structures also refer to a completed action or state.

4.3.4 DIVERGENT STRUCTURES WITH DIVERGENT FUNCTIONS:

4.3.4.1 The most basic subject less structure in English is ‘V-o’ which is used in connection with the implied subject ‘you’ and has only directive function. For example,

Read. (E) \( \quad \) \( \quad \) \( \text{V-o} \) \( \quad \) \( (840) \)

On the other hand, Oriya has a number of inflected forms for the corresponding order ‘V’ such as ‘V-o’, ‘V-e’, ‘V-u’, ‘V-a’, ‘V-anti’, ‘V-antu’, ‘V-antu’, etc., used in connection with subjects of various persons and numbers. The different forms denote different discourse functions. For example,

\( \text{padhe}. \) (He reads./ I read.) \( \quad \) \( \text{V-e} \) \( \quad \) \( (841) \)

\( \text{padhu}. \) (You read. / We read.) \( \quad \) \( \text{V-u} \) \( \quad \) \( (842) \)

\( \text{padhanti}. \) (They read. / You (hon.) read.) \( \quad \) \( \text{V-anti} \) \( \quad \) \( (843) \)

The above examples are illustrative of simple present action.

\( \text{padh}. \) (You (fam.) read.) \( \quad \) \( \text{V-o} \) \( \quad \) \( (844) \)

\( \text{padha}. \) (You (Pl.) read.) \( \quad \) \( \text{V-a} \) \( \quad \) \( (845) \)

\( \text{padhantu}. \) (You (hon.) read.) \( \quad \) \( \text{V-antu} \) \( \quad \) \( (846) \)

-167-
The examples are expressive of directive functions. The verbal forms in Oriya like 'V-ili', 'V-ilu', 'V-ila', 'V-ilā', and 'V-ile' are expressive of simple past action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>Examples (O)</th>
<th>Meanings (E)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V-ili</td>
<td>paḍhili.</td>
<td>I read.</td>
<td>(847)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-ila</td>
<td>paḍhila.</td>
<td>You read.</td>
<td>(848)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-ilā</td>
<td>paḍhiliā.</td>
<td>He read.</td>
<td>(849)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But, with respect to second person only, the word order is expressive of three different functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>Examples (O)</th>
<th>Meanings (E)</th>
<th>Functions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V-ilu</td>
<td>khāilu.</td>
<td>You ate.</td>
<td>Simple Past Action</td>
<td>(850)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>if said politely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-ilu</td>
<td>khāilu ?</td>
<td>You ate ?</td>
<td>Interrogative Function</td>
<td>(852)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with rising tone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly, the verbal forms like 'V-ibi', 'V-ibu', 'V-iba', and 'V-ibe' are expressive of (i) Simple futurity, (ii) Directive function, and (iii) Interrogative function if spoken with a rising tone.

4.3.4.2 The following subject less structures, expressive of perfective action, are found in Oriya, but not in English:

(i) V-iachi / V-iachu / V-iacha / V-iachanti:

khāiachi / khāiachu / khāiacha / khāiachanti. (has / have eaten. ) (853)

(ii) V-ithili / V-ithilu / V-ithila / V-ithilā / V-ithile:

khāithili / khāithilu / khāithila / khāithilā / khāithile. (had eaten. ) (854)

(iii) V-ithibi / V-ithibu / V-ithiba / V-ithibe:

khāithibi / khāithibu / khāithiba / khāithibe. (shall have / will have eaten. ) (855)
Each of the above structures in Oriya is governed by a subject of particular person or number. For instance, 'V-iachi' structure is associated with the first person singular implied subject to denote the present perfective action only. However, some structures like 'V-ichu' can be associated with the first person plural or the second person singular (familiar) implied subject which can be fixed from the context. Contrastively, the English structure 'have + V-en' is never used as a subject less order because of ambiguity.

The following structures expressive of progressive action are available in Oriya, but not in English.

(iv) V-uachi / V-uachu / V-uacha / V-uachanti:
    jāuachi. / jāuachu. / jāuacha. / jāuachanti.  .  (856)
     (Am / Is / Are going.)

(ii) V-uthili / V-uthilu / V-uthila / V-uthilā / V-uthile:
    khāuthili / khāuthilu / khāuthila / khāuthilā / khāuthile.  .  (857)
     (Was/ were eating.)

(iii) V-uthibi / V-uthibu / V-uthiba / V-uthibe:
    paḍhuthibi / paḍhuthibu / paḍhuthiba / paḍhuthibe.  .  (858)
     (Shall be / Will be reading.)

4.3.4.3 The subject less orders 'V + A' in English and 'A + V' in Oriya are reflective of further subtleties in the sense that the English 'V-o + Present Participle' has only one present participle while the corresponding Oriya structure has this element repeated twice followed by the finite verb. For example,

khāu  khāu  kaha. (O)  .  (859)
Imp.Part.  Imp.Part.  V-a

Tell  eating. (E)
V-o  Pr.Part.

daudi  daudi  āsantu. (O)  .  (860)
Imp.Part.  Imp.Part.  V-antu

Come  running. (E)
V-o  Pr.Part.
Regarding discourse functions, it may be pointed out that both the structures have the directive functions in common. However, the Oriya structures can additionally denote (i) a statement referring to present, past or future action and (ii) an interrogative referring to an enquiry (if spoken with a rising tone). The functions of the word orders are exemplified in the following sentences.

\[
\text{daudi daudi asili (Statement)} \quad (861) \\
\text{Imp.Part. Imp.Part. V-ili} \\
\text{(I came running.)}
\]

\[
\text{gai gai naciba ? (Question)} \quad (862) \\
\text{Imp.Part. Imp.Part. V-iba} \\
\text{(Will he/she dance singing ?)}
\]

It may thus be seen that the number of Subjectless Orders in Oriya is comparatively more than that in English. Secondly, while English structures are expressive of directive functions only, Oriya structures are reflective of statements and interrogative functions besides directive ones.
NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. The details of the understood subjects are to be found in 2.2.1 (s).

2. The details of the subjects are to be found in 2.2.1 (t).

3. The details of the subjects are to be found in 2.2.1 (u).

4. For details about the implied subjects 2.2.1 (v) might be referred to.

5. For details, reference might be made to 2.2.1 (x).

6. The structure in question is formed by adding imperfect participle 'u' to the verb stem. The imperfect participle is always duplicated. The action indicated in the imperfect participle is of simultaneous with the action indicated by the finite verb.

7. The construction in question is formed by adding perceptive aspect 'i' to the verb stem. The perfect participial is duplicated.