ECHO STRUCTURE

Echo Structures may be defined as "the utterances which repeat as a whole or in part what has been said by another speaker". The essential features of Echo Structures is that they take the structure of any utterance or partial utterance in the language, but in their discourse function, they may be questions or exclamations. There are two types of Echo questions: Recapitulatory and Explicatory. Recapitulatory Echo questions are summative while Explicatory Echo questions are elaborative. Echo exclamations are of four types: Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamative. Declarative Echo exclamations assert the preceding statement; Interrogative Echo exclamations do the function of a question. Imperative Echo exclamations are directive in function while Exclamative Echo exclamations suggest the sense of surprise or wonder.

5.1 ECHO STRUCTURES IN ENGLISH AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

The Echo Structures in English can be divided into the following patterns:

1. V
2. O
3. C
4. A
5. V + O
6. V + C
7. V + A
8. V + O + A
9. V + O + O
10. V + O + C
11. \( V + C + A \)
12. \( S + V \)
13. \( S + V + C \)
14. \( S + V + O \)
15. \( S + V + A \)
16. \( S + V + O + O \)
17. \( S + V + O + C \)
18. \( S + V + O + A \)
19. \( S + V + C + A \)
20. \( S + V + \text{Non-finite} \)
21. (a) \( \text{Wh-Word (S)} + V \)
     (b) \( \text{Wh-Word (S)} + V + C \)
     (c) \( \text{Wh-Word (S)} + V + O \)
22. \( \text{Wh-Word (C)} + V + S \)
23. \( \text{Wh-Word (C)} + \text{Aux} + S + V \)
24. \( \text{Wh-Word (O)} + \text{Aux} + S + V \)
25. (a) \( \text{Wh-Word (A)} + \text{Aux} + S + V \)
     (b) \( V + O + \text{Wh-Word (A)} \)
26. \( \text{Wh-Word (DO)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + \text{IO} \)
27. \( \text{Wh-Phrase (C)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + O \)
28. \( \text{Wh-Word (A)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + O \)
29. \( \text{Wh-Word (A)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + C \)
30. \( \text{Wh-Phrase (DO)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + \text{IO} + \text{Non-fin. Cl.} \)
31. \( \text{Wh-Phrase} + \text{ did you say} + S + V \)
32. \( S + \text{Aux / M} + \text{Wh-Word (V)} \)
33. \( S + V + \text{Wh-Word (O)} \)
34. \( S + V + \text{Wh-Word (C)} \)
35. \( V + \text{Wh-Word (O)} + A \)
36. \( \text{Wh-Word (A)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + \text{Wh-Word (O)} \)
37. \( \text{Wh-Word (C)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + \text{Wh-Word (O)} \)
38. \( \text{Wh-Word (DO)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + \text{Wh-Word (IO)} \)
39. \( \{ V \text{ (Be)} + S \} + C \)
40. \((\text{Aux} + S) + V\)  
41. \((\text{Aux} + S) + V + O\)  
42. \((\text{Aux} + S) + V + A\)  
43. \((\text{Aux} + S) + C + A\)  
44. \((\text{Aux} + S) + V + O + O\)  
45. \((\text{Aux} + S) + V + O + A\)  

The Echo Structures from 5.1.1 to 5.1.11 are subject less. They contain the other constituents like verb, object, complement and adjunct.

5.1.1 V : The Echo Structure "V" is a question which repeats part of a message, as a way of having its content confirmed. For example,

A : The Pakistanis are emigrating.  
B : Emigrating ? . (863)

The discourse function of this structure is expression of fear or apprehension.

5.1.2 O : The Echo Structure "O" is the explicatory echo question which is a Wh-question. For example,

A : Nikhil !  
B : What ? ( What do you want ?) . (864)

This Echo Structure asks for clarification of an information.

5.1.3 C : The Echo Structure "C" is indicative of only part of a message which may be an exclamative or an interrogative. For example,

A : Ramlal is a doctor.  
\[ \begin{align*}  
B : & \text{ A doctor !} & . (865) \\
B : & \text{ A doctor ?} & . (866) 
\end{align*} \]

This order is expressive of the following discourse functions :

(i) Surprise as in (865)

(ii) Enquiry as in (866)
5.1.4 A: This structure is expressive of the explicatory echo question which can be a Wh-question. For example,

A: Look over there.

B: Where? . (867)

This Echo Structure asks for clarification of an information.

5.1.5 V + O: The structure "V + O" repeats the whole of the sentence, with a rising intonation. For example,

A: Shift this table, please.

B: Shift the table? . (868)

This structure is expressive of the following discourse functions:

(i) Getting the confirmation about the content.
(ii) Enquiring about the reason
(iii) Expressing irritation.

5.1.6 V + C: This structure also repeats all the sentence with a rising tone. For example,

A: Be punctual .

B: Be punctual? . (869)

It is expressive of a satirical tone.

5.1.7 V + A: The structure " V + A" repeats all the sentence, showing a rising tone. For example,

A: Go to school.

B: Go to school? . (870)

This Echo Structure is expressive of following discourse functions:

(i) Enquiry about the reason.
(ii) Expression of irritation or a satirical intention.

Such Echo Structures as " V + O + A", " V + O + O", " V + O + C" and " V + C + A" are recapitulatory echo questions which repeat a part of the message or all of the message.
5.1.8 V + O + A:
A: Take the book away, please.
B: Take the book away? . (871)
This structure is indicative of enquiry about the reason.

5.1.9 V + O + O:
A: My father bought me a new car.
B: Bought you a new car? . (872)
This structure denotes surprise.

5.1.10 V + O + C:
A: Keep the door open.
B: Keep the door open? . (873)
This structure enquires about the reason.

5.1.11 V + C + A:
A: Be sure of your victory.
B: Be sure of my victory? . (874)
This Echo Structure is expressive of the doubt on performance of an action.

The Echo Structures from 5.1.12 to 5.1.20 contain the elements like subject, verb, object, complement and adjunct including non-finite clauses.

5.1.12 S + V:
A: The poor beggar died.
B: He died? . (875)
The structure is expressive of: (i) Surprise, (ii) Shock and (iii) Enquiry about the reason.

5.1.13 S + V + C:
A: I am a doctor.
B: You are a doctor? . (876)
The structure "S + V + C" is expressive of such discourse functions as (i) Surprise, (ii) Doubt and (iii) Irony.

5.1.14  S + V + O:
A: I didn't like the dinner.
B: You didn't like it?  . (877)
This structure expresses inquiry about the reason.

5.1.15  S + V + A:
A: My friend flew away to Delhi.
B: He flew away to Delhi?  . (878)
The structure is indicative of surprise.

5.1.16  S + V + O + O:
A: I gave him the book.
B: You gave him the book?  . (879)
This structure is expressive of (i) Surprise and (ii) Inquiry about the reason.

5.1.17  S + V + O + C:
A: You didn't lock up her room.
B: I didn't lock it up?  . (880)
It is expressive of doubt.

5.1.18  S + V + O + A:
A: Nakhat didn't keep her tiffin in her bag.
B: She didn't keep it in her bag?  . (881)
The discourse function of this Echo Structure is the expression of worry.

5.1.19  S + V + C + A:
A: She is confident of her success.
B : She is confident of her success?  . (882)

It is expressive of surprise.

5.1.20  **S + V + Non-fin.Cl.** : In this structure non-finite clause is used as one of the constituents. For example,

A : I would like you to sing a song.
B : I am to sing a song?  . (883)

The discourse function of this structure are as follows:

(i) It is expressive of surprise.

(ii) It is a way of confirmation about the performance of an action.

The following Echo Structures from 5.1.21 to 5.1.31 consists of Wh-word or Wh-phrase as one of the constituents. The Wh-element stands for the subject, the object, the complement or the adjunct in a particular structure. This type of structure is called a Wh-echo question, which indicates by the Wh-word, which part of the previous utterance the speaker could not hear or understand. It also takes the order of Inversion according to the regular rule of Wh-question.

5.1.21

(a) **Wh-word(S) + V** : In this structure, the Wh-word indicates the subject. For example,

A : Daddy speaks.

B : Who speaks?  . (884)

This structure is expressive of the speaker's inability to understand about the subject.

(b) **Wh-word(S) + V(Be) + C** : In this structure, the Wh-word indicates the subject and the complement is placed finally. For example,

A : She is a nurse.

B : Who is a nurse?  . (885)

This structure is expressive of an explication question which asks for clarification.

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(c) Wh-word(S) + V + O: In this structure, the Wh-word indicates the subject and the object is placed finally. For example,

A: He has missed the train.
B: Who has missed the train? . (886)

This structure is expressive of an explicatory echo question which asks for clarification.

5.1.22 Wh-word(C) + V(be) + S: Here, the Wh-word is indicative of the complement in the sentence. For example,

A: He is an archeologist.
\{ B: What is he? . (887)  
B: Who is an archeologist? . (888) 

Here, the first sentence expresses the speaker’s inability to understand the position of the subject whereas the second sentence is an explicatory Wh-question which asks for clarification.

Again, let us examine the following examples.

A: Who are you?
B: Who am I? (Did you say who I am?) . (889)

Here, the echo structure is expressive of a yes-no question about a Wh-question.

A: His job is to sell sewing machines.
\{ B: Sorry, what is his job? . (890) 
B: Pardon, what is his job? . (891) 
B: Excuse me, what is his job? . (892) 

If a Wh-echo structure is preceded by an apology, it means polite request for the repetition of information as in the above example.

5.1.23 Wh-word(C) + Aux + S + V: In this structure, the Wh-word stands for the complement and the verb consists of the auxiliary and the main verb. For example,

A: It cost ten rupees.
B: How much did it cost? . (893)

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A: What have you become?
B: What have I become? (Did you say what I have become?) (894)
This echo structure is indicative of (i) Enquiry about the complement as in sentence (893) and (ii) Yes-no question about a Wh-question as in (894).

5.1.24 Wh-word(O) + Aux + S + V: In this structure, the Wh-word stands for the object and the verb consists of the auxiliary and the main verb. For example,

A: He bought a beautiful locket.
B: What did he buy? (895)

A: What did you eat?
B: What did I eat? (Did you say what I ate?) (896)
This echo structure is indicative of (i) the speaker's confirmation about the object as in (895) and (ii) Yes-no question about a Wh-question as in (896).

5.1.25
(a) Wh-word(A) + Aux + S + V: In this structure, the Wh-word refers to the adjunct of the echo question. For example,

A: She has been waiting for one hour.
B: How long has she been waiting? (897)
A: When did you arrive?
B: When did I arrive? (898)
This echo structure denotes the speaker's confirmation about the adjunct.

(b) V + O + Wh-word (A):

A: Take a look at this.
B: Take a look at what? (899)
This structure expresses the speaker's clarification about the adjunct.
5.1.26

(a) Wh-word(DO) + Aux + S + V + IO: Here, the Wh-element refers to the DO whereas the IO is placed finally. For example,

A: We are giving him a nice gift.

\[ \text{DO} \]

B: What are you giving him? \hspace{1cm} (900)

Wh-word(DO) \hspace{1cm} Aux \hspace{1cm} S \hspace{1cm} V \hspace{1cm} IO

The discourse function of this structure is to denote the speaker’s confirmation about the DO.

A: What are you giving him?

B: What am I giving him? \hspace{1cm} (901)

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

A: We are giving him a nice gift.

B: Who(m) are you giving a nice gift? \hspace{1cm} (902)

This structure is expressive of the speaker’s confirmation about the IO.

5.1.27 Wh.Ph (C) + Aux + S + V + O: In this structure, an Adjective is used after the wh-word referring to the complement. For example,

A: The carpenter has made the table two metres long.

\[ \text{Wh-Ph.} \hspace{1cm} \text{Aux} \hspace{1cm} S \hspace{1cm} V \hspace{1cm} O \]

B: How long has the carpenter made the table? \hspace{1cm} (903)

A: What did you name your son?

B: What did I name my son? \hspace{1cm} (904)

The discourse function is the speaker’s inquiry about the complement.

5.1.28 Wh-word (A) + Aux + S + V + O: Here, the wh-word refers to the Adjunct. For example,

A: Where did you meet him?

B: Where did I meet him? \hspace{1cm} (905)

(\text{Did you say where did I meet him?})
The echo-structure is suggestive of a yes-no question about a wh-question.

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

A: Why do you make so much fuss?
B: Why do I make so much fuss?    (906)

The structure is expressive of a yes-no question about a wh-question.

5.1.30 Wh-word (DO) + Aux + S + V + IO + Non-fin. Cl.: Here wh-phrase consists of the wh-word and the noun. This structure has the non-finite clause placed in the final position. For example,

A: What thing would you like me to buy?
B: What thing would I like you to buy?    (907)
   Wh-Ph. Aux S V IO to-inf.

It is also expressive of a yes-no question about a wh-question.

5.1.31 Wh-Ph. + did you say + S + V: In this type of echo-structure ".......... did you say?" can be added immediately after the wh-element. For example,

A: The pen cost ten rupees.
B: How much did you say it cost?    (908)
   Wh-ph. S V

This discourse function of this structure is to express the speaker's inability to hear or understand about the complement.

In the following types of word order of wh-echo question from 5.1.32 to 5.1.35 unlike the above ones, the statement order is retained. So the wh-word is placed here finally or in any position except the first position.

5.1.32 S + M/Aux + Wh-word (V): This echo-structure consists of subject, auxiliary verb and wh-word taking the place of main verb. For example,
A : I will pay for it.
B : You will what ?
\text{S M Wh-word ('V')} \quad . (909)

The discourse function of this structure is the expression of incredibility.

5.1.33 \text{S + V + Wh-word (O)} : This structure consists of subject, verb and wh-word used in place of the object. For example,
A : I saw Jaques in the city.
B : You saw who ? \quad . (910)

A : Russia has built some more weapons.
B : It has built some more what ? \quad . (911)

This structure indicates the speaker's request for the repetition of information.

5.1.34 \text{S + V + Wh-word (C)} : In this structure the wh-word is placed finally and stands for the complement. For example,
A : Her brother is a doctor.
B : Her brother is a what ? \quad . (912)

A : She always has a pale expression.
B : She always has a what expression ? \quad . (913)

This structure is expressive of irony.

5.1.35
(a) \text{V + Wh-word (O) + A} : This type of echo-structure has imperative structure where the subject is only understood. The structure consists of a verb, and a wh-word standing for the object. For example,
A : Switch the light off.
B : Switch what off ? \quad . (914)

Here, the discourse function is expressive of irritation.
(b) \( V + O + \text{Wh-word (A)} \): It has an imperative structure where the subject is only understood and the wh-word standing for the Adjunct. For example,

\begin{align*}
A : & \text{Take the chair quickly?} \\
B : & \text{Take the chair how?} \\
& \text{It is expressive of irritation.}
\end{align*}

The following echo-structures from 5.1.36 to 5.1.38 are wh-questions about the wh-questions. Each of these structures contains double wh-words, one positioned initially and the other positioned finally.

5.1.36. \( \text{Wh-word (A)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + \text{Wh-word (O)} \): This structure has two wh-words placed initially and finally. The first one stands for the Adjunct and the second one, for the object. For example,

\begin{align*}
A : & \text{How did you enjoy the film?} \\
B : & \text{How did I enjoy what?} \\
& \text{Here, the discourse function is to express the speaker’s inability to understand the object.}
\end{align*}

5.1.37. \( \text{Wh-word (C)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + \text{Wh-word (O)} \): This echo-structure also contains two wh-questions the first one standing for the complement and the other one, for the object. For example,

\begin{align*}
A : & \text{What did you name your daughter?} \\
B : & \text{What did I name who?} \\
& \text{This structure is expressive of the speaker’s inability to hear or understand the object.}
\end{align*}

5.1.38. \( \text{Wh-word (DO)} + \text{Aux} + S + V + \text{Wh-word (IO)} \): This word order contains double wh-words, the first one indicating the DO and the second suggesting for IO. For example,

\begin{align*}
A : & \text{What have you given her?} \\
B : & \text{What have I given who?}
& \text{. (918)}
\end{align*}
This echo structure is also expressive of the speaker’s inability to
hear or understand about the IO.

The echo-structures from 5.1.39 to 5.1.45 analysed below, are
expressive of yes-no questions about yes-no questions.

5.1.39 \{V(be) + S \}+ C : This structure consists of a Be-verb followed by
the subject and a complement. For example,

A : Are you a teacher ?
B : (Am I) a teacher ? . (919)

This echo-question is expressive of a satirical tone.

5.1.40 (Aux + S) + V : This structure contains an Auxiliary, which is placed
initially following the order of inversion. For example,

A : Do you sing ?
B : (Do I) sing ? . (920)

This structure is expressive of impossibility.

5.1.41 (Aux + S) + V + O : 

A : Have you borrowed his pen ?
B : (Have I) borrowed his pen ? . (921)

This structure shows expression of negation.

5.1.42 (Aux + S) + V + A :

A : Has she gone to the market ?
B : (Has she) gone to the market ? . (922)

It is expressive of surprise.

5.1.43 (Aux + S) + C + A :

A : Is he a doctor in this hospital ?
B : (Is he) a doctor here ? . (923)

It expresses pleasure.
5.1.44 (Aux + S) + V + O + O:
A: Have you lent him your book?
B: (Have I) lent him my book? (924)
It is indicative of impossibility.

5.1.45 (Aux + S) + V + O + A:
A: Did she attend the party alone?
B: (Did she) attend the party alone? (925)
This structure is expressive of incredibility.

5.2 ECHO STRUCTURES IN ORIYA AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:
The Echo Structures in Oriya can be divided into the following patterns:
1. V
2. O
3. C
4. A
5. O + V
6. C + V
7. A + V
8. O + A + V
9. O + O + V
10. O + C + V
11. A + C + V
12. S + V
13. S + C(+ V)
14. S + O + V
15. S + A + V
16. S + O + O + V
17. S + A + O + V
18. S + Non-finite Cl. + V

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19. (a) Q-Word (S) + V
    (b) Q-Word (S) + C(+ V)
    (c) Q-Word (S) + O + V
20. S + Q-Word (C) + S
21. S + Q-Word (O) + V
22. S + Q-Word (A) + V
23. (a) S + IO + Q-Word (DO) + V
    (b) S + Q-Word (IO) + DO + V
24. S + O + Q-Word (C) + V
25. S + O + Q-Word (A) + V
26. S + C + Q-Word (A) + V
27. S + IO + Q-Word (DO) + Non-fin. Cl. + V
28. (a) A + Q-word (O) + V / Q-Word (O)+A+V
    (b) Q-word (A) + O + V / Q-Word (A)+V
29. S + Q-Word (O) + Q-word (A) + V
30. S + Q-Word (IO) + Q-word (DO) + V

5.2.1 V: The Echo Structure "V" is a question which is the repetition of part of a message, as a way of having its content confirmed. For example,
    A: semâne āsuchanti. (They are coming)
    B: āsuchanti ? (Coming ?)   . (926)
    Such echo-structures are expressive of a query, fear or apprehension.

5.1.2 O: The Echo Structure "O" might be a question which is the repetition of part of a message, as a way of having its content confirmed. For example,
    A: Saroj !
    B: kaņa (cahucha) ?
        {what (want)}  . (927)
    This structure is expressive of the clarification about the fact.
5.2.3 C : This echo-structure "C" repeats the part of the message (the complement) which may be an exclamative or an interrogative. For example,

\[ A : \text{shyām bābu jañe aphisar. (Shyambabu is an officer.)} \]
\[ B : \text{aphisar. (Officer!)} \quad (928) \]
\[ B : \text{aphisar. (Officer?)} \quad (929) \]

This structure as an exclamative expresses surprise and as an interrogative denotes inquiry.

5.2.4 A : This structure is an explicatory echo-question which may be a wh-question. For example,

\[ A : \text{bajāraku jāa. (Go to the market.)} \]
\[ B : \text{kuāde? (Where?)} \quad (930) \]

This structure asks for clarification of information.

5.2.5 O + V : The structure "O+V" repeats the whole of the sentence. For example,

\[ A : \text{bahiṭā dia. (Give the book.)} \]
\[ B : \text{bahiṭā debi? [Shall (I) give the book?]} \quad (931) \]

The discourse functions of this structure are as following:

(i) Enquiring about the reason.
(ii) Expression of irritation.

5.2.6 C + V : This structure 'C+V' is the repetition of the whole sentence, with a rising tone. For example,

\[ A : \text{cup hua. (Be silent.)} \]
\[ B : \text{cup hēbi? [Shall (I) be silent?]} \quad (932) \]

The discourse functions of this echo-structure are as following:

(i) Inquiring about the reason.
(ii) Indication of satirical tone.

5.2.7 A + V : The echo-structure " A + V" also repeats whole of the structure, having a rising tone. For example,
A: dhire dhire jiba. [(You) will go slowly.]
B: dhire dhire jibi? [Shall (I) go slowly?]

This structure has the following discourse functions:

(i) Asking for the reason.
(ii) Expression of irritation
(iii) Indication of a satirical tone.

The following echo-structures such as "O + A + V", "O + O + V", "O + C + V" and "A + C + V" are recapitulatory echo questions that repeat a part of the message or the total message.

5.2.8 O + A + V:

A: kukuraṭāku duraku neijāa. (Take the dog away.)
B: kukuraṭāku duraku neijibi? [Shall (I) take the dog away?]

This structure is expressive of a wh-question asking for the reason.

5.2.9 O + O + V:

A: tāku baḥiṭā deidia. (Give him the book.)

\[ \begin{align*}
B &: \ baḥiṭā \ deidi \ ? \ [\text{Shall (I) give the book?}] \quad \text{(935)} \\
B &: \ baḥiṭā \ deidebi! \ (\text{Give the book!}) \quad \text{(936)}
\end{align*} \]

This structure is suggestive of the following discourse functions:

(i) Inquiry of reason as in (935).
(ii) Expression of surprise as in (936).

5.2.10 O + C + V:

A: jharakā khoḷā rakha. (Keep the window open.)
B: jharakā khoḷā rakhibi? [Shall (I) keep the window open?]

It is expressive of a wh-question denoting inquiry.

5.2.11 A + C + V:

A: tamara pāskaribā bisayare niscita ruha.

(Be sure of your promotion.)
B: mo pākari bā bisayare niscita rahibi?
(Be sure of my promotion?)
This structure expresses uncertainty of performance of an action.

5.2.12 S + V:
A: tame nāca ki? (Do you dance?)
B: mu nāce? (Do I dance?)
(939)
It is an expression of satirical tone.
A: lokaṭi cāligā. (The man passed away.)
B: lokaṭi cāligā? (940)
B: lokaṭi cāligā! (The man passed away!)
(941)
The structure is indicative of (i) inquiry as in sentence (940) and (ii) grief or shock as in sentence (941).

5.2.13 S + C + (V):
A: mo māmū jañe kabi. (My uncle is a poet.)
B: se jañe kabi? (942)
B: se jañe kabi! (He is a poet!)
(943)
The structure is expressive of (i) Wh-interrogative as in sentence (942) and (ii) Surprise as in sentence (943).
A: tame jañe kabi ki? (Are you a poet?)
B: mū (~jañe kabi?)(I, a poet?)
(944)
It is an expression of impossibility.

5.2.14 S + O + V:
A: se phalaṭi khāidelā. (He ate the fruit.)
B: se phalaṭi khāidelā? (He ate the fruit?)
(945)
This echo-structure expressive of (i) Surprise and (ii) inquiry about the reason.
5.2.15 $S + A + V$ :

A : mō'bhāi kalikatāre rahigale. (My brother stayed at Calcutta.)

B : se kalikatāre rahigale ? (He stayed at Calcutta ?) . (946)

A : se kalejku jāichi ki ?

B : se kalejku jāichi ? (Has she gone to college ?) . (947)

The structure is ‘$S + A + V$ ’ is suggestive of the following discourse functions :

(i) Wh-question asking for reason.
(ii) Surprise .
(iii) Disbelief or doubtfulness.

A : se kalejku jāichi ki ?

B : se kalejku jāichi ki ? (Has she gone to college ?) . (948)

A : tume se kārtā kīnīla ki ? (Did you buy that car ?)

B : mū kārtā kīnīla ? (Did I buy that car ?) . (949)

It is an expression of negation.

5.2.16 $S + O + O + V$ :

A : se mote upanyāsa bahiṭi deichanti. (He has given the novel.)

B : se tumaku upanyāsa bahiṭi deichanti ?

(Has he given you the novel ?) . (950)

It is an expression of surprise or disbelief.

5.2.17 $S + A + O + V : / S + O + A + V$ :

A : polis tā'gharu bahut ṭankā pāilā.

(The Police got a lot of money from his house.)

B : polis tā'gharu bahut ṭankā pāilā ?

$. (951)$

It is expressive of surprise or doubtfulness.

A : sibāsis tā'gharu ṭankā aṅilā ki ?

(Sibasis brought money from his house ?)

B : sibāsis gharu ṭankā aṅilā ?

(Sibasis brought money from his house ?) . (952)
It is expressive of a Yes-no question about yes-no question indicating incredulity.

A : tume tânku ūnka deicha ki ? (you have given him money ? )
B : mū tânku ūnka deichi ?( I have given him money ? ) . (953)

It is an expressive of a Yes-no question about yes-no question indicating impossibility.

5.2.18  S + Non-fin.Cl. + V :

In this structure non-finite clause is used as in between the subject and the verb. For example,

A : sibāsis keśţae karibāpāi thānāku galā.
B : sibāsis keśţāpāi thānāku galā ? . (954)
(Sibasis went to the police station to file a case ?)

This echo-order is expressive of the following functions :

(i) It expresses surprise.
(ii) It is a way of confirmation about the performance of an action.

The Echo structures that follow from 5.2.19 to 5.2.27 have Q-word or Q-phrase as one of the constituents. The Q-element may denote the subject, the object, the complement or the adjunct in sentence. This sentence is Wh-echo question, which indicates by the Q-word, which part of the previous utterance was not heard or understood by the speaker. (It does not take the order of Inversion of Wh-question as in English.) In these structures the statement order is retained.

5.2.19
(a) Q-word(S) + V :

A : bāpā kahuchanti. (Father is speaking.)
B : kie kahuchanti ? (Who is speaking ?) . (955)

This structure is expressive of the speaker's inability to understand about the subject.
(b) Q-word(S) + C(+V) :
   A : kabir jane sādhu. (Kabir is a saint.)
   B : kie jane sādhu? (Who is a saint?) . (956)
   It is expressive of an explicative echo question which asks for
   clarification.

(c) Q-word(S) + O + V :
   A : bisubābu bas pāileni. (Mr. Bisu did not get the bus.)
   B : kie bas pāileni? (Who did not get the bus?) . (957)
   This structure is suggestive of explicative echo question asking for
   clarification about the subject.

5.2.20 S + Q-word(C) (+Be) :
   A : se jane dāktar. (He is a doctor.)
   B : se jane kāna? (He is a what?) . (958)
   This echo-structure is suggestive of explicative Wh echo-question
   where the speaker asks for clarification about the complement.
   A : tu kie? (Who are you?)
   B : mū kie? (Who am I?) . (959)
   This is expressive of a yes-no question about a Wh-question.

5.2.21 S + Q-word (O) + V :
   A : mū gotāe sunā cen kini. (I will buy a gold chain.)
   B : tume kaṇa kini? (What will you buy?) . (960)
   This echo-structure is expressive of the speaker's clarification about
   the object.

5.2.22 S + Q-word (A) + V :
   A : mū bahu samaya dhari apekshyā karli. 
   (I have already waited for a long period.)

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B: tume kete samaya helā apekshā karila?  
(How long have you waited for?)

It is expressive of the speaker’s confirmation about the adjunct.

A: tame ketebele āsila?
B: mu ketebele āsili.  
(962)

It is expressive of yes-no question about a wh-question which
indicates an ironical tone.

5.2.23

(a) S + IO +Q-word(DO) + V :

A: mū jhiaku upahāratie deli. (I gave the girl a gift.)

\[ S \quad IO \quad DO \quad V \]

B: tume jhiaku kana dela? (What did you give the girl?)  

\[ S \quad IO \quad Wh-word \quad V \]

A: tume tānku kana deba? (What will you give him?)
B: mū tānku kana debi? (What shall I give him?)  

(963)

This echo-structure is expressive of the speaker’s inability to
understand about the DO.

(b) S+Q–Word (IO)+DO+V :

A: mū jhiaku upahāratie deli. (I gave the girl a gift.)

\[ S \quad IO \quad DO \quad V \]

B: tame kāhāku upahāratie dela? (Who did you give a gift)  

\[ S \quad Q-Word \quad DO \quad V \]

This structure is expressive of the speaker’s confirmation about the
IO.

5.2.24 S + O + Q-ph(C) + V :

A: ṭhikādārti koṭhaiṭiku dash mitar lambā karichi.  
(The contractor has made the room ten metres long.)

B: ṭhikādārti koṭhaiṭiku kete lambā karichi?  

(965)

(How long has the contractor made the room?)

The structure indicates the speaker’s inability to understand about
the complement.
5.2.25  S + O + Q-word(A) + V :
A : tume tānku kauthi bheštīla ?
(Where did you meet him?)
B : mū tānku kauthi bheštīli ?
(Where did I meet him?)
It is expressive of a yes-no question about wh-question.

5.2.26  S + C + Q-word(A) + V :
A : tume ete lobhī kāhi ki haucha ?
(Why are you so miser?)
B : mū ete lobhī kāhi ki hauchi ?
(Why am I so miser?)
It is also indicative of Yes-no question about a Wh-question.

5.2.27  S + IO +Q-word (DO) + Non-fin. Cl. + V :
In this structure the Q-word denotes the DO. It also consists of the
IO and the Non-finite clause placed after the Q-word or Q-phrase. For
example,

A : se mote kana ānibāpāī cāhuchi ?
S    IO   Q-word(DO)    to-inf.   V
(What does he want me to bring?)

B : se tumaku kana ānibāpāī cāhuchi ?
S    IO   Q-word(DO)    to-inf.   V
(What does he want you to bring?)

This echo-structure is also indicative of a yes-no question about a
wh-question.

5.2.28
(a) A + Q-word (O) + V/ Q-word (O)+A+V :
This echo-question has an imperative structure where the subject is
omitted. Here, the Q-word indicates the object. For example,
A : seithi sāikelti rakha./ sāikelti seithi rakha.
   (Keep the bicycle there.)

B : seithi kana rakhibi ?/ kana seithi rakhibi ? . (969)
   A   wh-word (O)  V   Wh-word (O)  A   V

   (What shall I keep there ?)

This structure is expressive of irritating tone.

(b) Q-word (A) + O + V/ O + Q-word (A) + V :

This structure has an imperative function where the subject is understood. Here, the Q-word stands for the Adjunct. For example,

A : seithi sāikelti rakha. / sāikelti seithi rakha.
   (Keep the bicycle there.)

B : kauṭhi sāikelti rakhibi ?/ sāikelti kauṭhi rakhibi ?  (970)
   Q-word (A)  O   V   O   Q-word (A)  V

   This structure is expressive of the following discourse functions:
   (i) Inquiry  (ii) Irritation

   The following echo-structures from 5.2.29 to 5.2.30 are Q-questions about Q-questions. Each of these structures contains two Q-words.

5.2.29  S + Q-word(O) + Q-word(A) + V :

This echo-structure consists of two Q-words placed side by side one standing for the object and the other for the Adjunct. Here, the subject and the verb are placed initially and finally respectively.

A : tume sinemāḷā kimiti upabhoga kala ?
   (How did you enjoy the film ?)

B : mū kauṭā kimiti upabhoga kali ?  . (971)
   S   Q-word (O)  Q-word (A)   V

   This structure is expressive of the speaker's inability to understand the object.
5.2.30 S + Q-word (IO) + Q-word (DO) + V:

This structure has two Q-words representing for the IO and the DO respectively and are placed in between the subject and the verb. For example,

A: tume tuma puaku kaṇa dela?
(What did you give your son?)

B: mū kāhāku kaṇa deli?
S Q-word(IO) Q-word(DO) V
(What did I give who?)

The discourse function of this structure is expression of the speaker's inability to hear or understand about the IO.

5.3 CONTRAST BETWEEN ENGLISH AND ORIYA ECHO STRUCTURES AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

5.3.1 SIMILAR STRUCTURES WITH SIMILAR FUNCTIONS:
5.3.1.1 The following echo structures have only one constituent in each of them, i.e. "V", "O", "C" or "A".

Each of the structures is a question which repeats part of a message or the whole message, as a way of confirming its content.

(a) V:

A: lokamāne āsigaleṇi. (O) A: People have come. (E)
B: āsigaleṇi? (O) B: Have come? (E)

The discourse function in Oriya as well as in English is expression of surprise, fear or apprehension.

(b) O:

A: shālini.(O) A: Shalini. (E)
B: kaṇa? (O) B: What? (E)

In both Oriya and English, the structures asks for confirmation about the object.
(c) C:
   A: se jañe medhābī chātri. (O)   A: She is an intelligent student. (E)
   B: medhābī chātri? (O)          B: Intelligent student? (E)  (975)
   The structure in both languages is expressive of inquiry or surprise.

(d) A: It is expressive of explicatory eh-echo question. For example,
   A: skulku jāa. (O)   A: Go to school. (E)
   B: kuādaku? (O)      B: Where? (E)               (976)
   This structure, in Oriya and English, asks for clarification about the
   Adjunct.

5.2.1.2  S + V:
   This echo-structure in both Oriya as well as English has more than
   one constituent. It repeats the whole of the previous utterance. For
   example,
   A: satapathī bābu cāligale. (O)A: Satapathy Babu passed away. (E)
   B: satapathī bābu cāligale? (O)B: Satapathy Babu passed away? (E)... (977)
   This structure has the discourse functions which are common to
   both the languages of our study. It is expressive of surprise, shock or
   inquiry about the reason.

5.2.1.3 Wh-word (S) + V:
   In both Oriya and English, this structure indicates the wh-word,
   which part of the previous utterance the speaker could not understand. For
   example,
   A: bhāj jāichī. (O)   A: Brother has gone. (E)
   B: kie jāichī? (O)    B: Who has gone? (E)              (978)
   It is expressive of the speaker's inability to hear or understand about
   the subject.

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5.3.2 DISSIMILAR STRUCTURES WITH SIMILAR FUNCTIONS:

Dissimilar echo-structures between English and Oriya with similar functions can be cited as follows:

5.3.2.1 (a) \( V + O \) \( \quad \) \( \text{E} \)

A : Give the money.
B : \( \text{Give the money?} \)
\( V \) \( O \)

O + V \( \quad \) \( \text{O} \)
A : \( \text{tankātā dia.} \)
B : \( \text{tankātā debi?} \) \{ Shall (I) give the money? \}
\( O \) \( V \)

(b) \( V + C \) \( \quad \) \( \text{E} \)

A : Be silent.
B : \( \text{Be silent?} \)
\( V \) \( C \)

C + V \( \quad \) \( \text{O} \)
A : cup hua.
B : \( \text{cup hebi?} \) \{ Shall (I) be silent? \}
\( C \) \( V \)

(c) \( V + A \) \( \quad \) \( \text{E} \)

A : Come soon.
B : \( \text{Come soon?} \)
\( V \) \( A \)

A + V \( \quad \) \( \text{O} \)
A : \( \text{jaldi āsa.} \)
B : \( \text{jaldi āsibi?} \) \{ Shall (I) come soon? \}
\( A \) \( V \)

The above structures having a rising tone repeat the whole of the sentence. Their discourse functions are as follows:

(i) They are expressive of inquiry about the reason.
(ii) They are suggestive of irritation.
(iii) They are indicative of a satirical tone.
5.3.2.2 (a) V + O + A  --------------- (E)
A : Throw the bag away.
B : Throw the bag away? 
   \[ V \quad O \quad A \]  \( (982) \)
O + A + V  --------------- (O)
A : begtāku dūraku phingidia.
B : begtāku dūraku phingidebi? 
   \[ O \quad A \quad V \] 
(b) V + O + O  --------------- (E)
A : Give me the pen, please.
B : Give you the pen? 
   \[ V \quad IO \quad DO \]  \( (983) \)
O + O + V  --------------- (O)
A : kalamatā mote dia.
B : kalamatā tumaku debi? 
   \[ DO \quad IO \quad V \] 
(c) V + O + C  --------------- (E)
A : Keep your book open.
B : Keep my book open? 
   \[ V \quad O \quad C \]  \( (984) \)
O + C + V  --------------- (O)
A : tuma bahi kholi rakha.
B : mō bahi kholi rakhibi? 
   \[ O \quad C \quad V \] 
(d) V + C + A  --------------- (E)
A : Be sure of your victory.
B : Be sure of my victory? 
   \[ V \quad C \quad A \]  \( (985) \)
A + C + V  --------------- (O)
A : tamara bijaya bisayare nīścita hua.
B : mō bilaya bisayare nīścita hebi? 
   \[ A \quad C \quad V \]
The above structures in English and Oriya are similar in the sense that (i) they donot have the subject in them, (ii) they are recapitulatory echo-questions which repeat part or whole of the message. But they are dissimilar in the order of the constituents.

In functions, the structures are similar in both the languages. They are expressive of:
(i) Inquiry about the reason,
(ii) Surprise, and
(iii) Doubt or uncertainty about the performance of an action.

5.3.2.3(a) S + V + C ----------------- (E)

A : I am an engineer.
B : You are an engineer ?
     \ S \ V \ C 

S + C + V -------------- (O)
S + C ------------------- (O)
A : mū jāne jantrī atē.
\{ B : tume jāne jantrī ata ? \\
\} S C V
\{ B : tume, jāntrī ? \\
\} S C

(b) S + V + O -------------- (E)
A : I enjoyed the meal.
B : You enjoyed it ?
     \ S \ V \ O 

S + O + V ---------------- (O)
A : mu bhojanatā upabhoga kali.
B : tume bhojanatā upabhoga kala ?
     \ S \ O \ V 

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(c) S + V + A --------- (E)
    A: Mr. Khuntia went to Bombay.
    \{ B: He went to Bombay?  \\
        S V A \}  \hspace{1cm} (988)
                        B: He went to Bombay!

S + A + V -------------- (O)
    A: khuntia bābu mumbāi gale.
    \{ B: se mumbāi gale? \\
        S A V \}  \hspace{1cm} (989)
                        B: se mumbāi gale!

(d) S + V + O + O -------- (E)
    A: Harish gave me a pen.
    \{ B: Harish gave you a pen? \\
        B: Harish gave you a pen! \}  \hspace{1cm} (990)

S + O + O + V ---------- (O)
    A: harish mote gotae kalama dela.
    \{ B: harish tote gotāe kalama dela? \\
        B: harish tote gotāe kalama dela! \}

(e) S + V + O + A -------- (E)
    A: Shankara had kept the money under the bed.
    B: He had kept the money under the bed? \hspace{1cm} (991)

S + A + O + V   \hspace{1cm} (O)
    A: Shankara bichānā tale ṭankā rakhithilā.
    B: Shankara bichānā tale ṭankā rakhithilā?

S + O + A + V ---------- (O)
    A: Shankara ṭankaṭā bichānā tale rakhithilā.
    B: se ṭankaṭā bichānā tale rakhithilā?
(f) S + V + Non-fin. Cl. ----------- (E)
   A : I want to attend the party .
   B : You want to attend the party ? . (992)

S + Non-fin. Cl. + V ---------- (O)
   A : mū bhojire jagadebāku cāhūchi .
   B : tume bhojire jagadebāku cāhūcha ?

All the above structures cited in 5.3.4 in both the languages have the
subject with them including all other constituents. In both the languages
they are expressive of the following discourse functions :

(i) Surprise  
(ii) Shock  
(iii) Disbelief, doubt or impossibility 
(iv) Worry  
(v) Inquiry about the reason.

5.3.2.4

(a) Wh-word (S) + V + O ------- (E)
   A : Sita sang a beautiful song .
   B : Who sang a beautiful song? . (993)

Q-word (S) + O + V ---------- (O)
   A : sītā sundara gītaṭie gāīlā.
   B : kie sundara gītaṭie gāīlā ?

(b) Wh-word (S) + be + C ------- (E)
   A : Mr. Sahu is a doctor.
   B : Who is a doctor ? . (994)

Q-word (S) + C (+be) ---------- (O)
   A : sahu bābu jaṇe ḍāktar.
   B : kie jaṇe ḍāktar ?
(c) Wh-word (C) + V (be) + S ------ (E)
   A: Mr sahu is a doctor.
   B: What is Mr. sahu?

S + Q-word (C) + V (be) ----------- (O)
   A: sāhu bābu jaṅe daktar atanti.
   B: sāhu bābu jaṅe kaṅa atanti?

S + Wh-word (C) ------ (O)
   A: sāhu bābu jaṅe dāktar.
   B: sāhu bābu jaṅe kaṅa?

(d) Wh-word (O) + Aux + S + V ------ (E)
   A: He has brought a new car.
   B: What has he brought?

S + Q-word (O) + V ----------- (O)
   A: se nuā kārtie aṇīlā.
   B: se kaṅa aṇīlā?

(e) Wh-word (A) + Aux + S + V ------ (E)
   A: He was reading loudly.
   B: How was he reading?

S + Q-word (A) + V ------- (O)
   A: se jorrē paḍhuthilā.
   B: se kemṭi paḍhuthilā?

(f) Wh-word (DO) + Aux + S + V + IO ------ (E)
   A: My brother has given me a nice pen.
   B: What has your brother given You?

S + IO+ Q-word (DO) + V ------- (O)
   A: moṭbhāi mote sundara kalamaṭie deichanti.
   B: tuma bhāi tumaku kaṅa deichanti?
(g) Wh-word (IO) + Aux + S + V + DO ----- (E)
A: my brother has given me a nice pen.
B: Who (m) has your brother given a nice pen? (999)

S + Q-word (IO) + DO + V --------------- (O)
A: mo'bhāi mote sundara kalamatje deichanti.
B: tuma bhāi kāhāku sundara kalamatje deichanti?

(h) Wh-Ph(C) + Aux + S + V + O ----- (E)
A: The carpenter has made the cot seven metres long.
B: How long has the carpenter made the cot? (1000)
S + O + Q-word (C) + V --------------- (O)
A: badheiti khetātiku sāta mitar lambā karichi.
B: badheiti khetātiku kete lambā karichi?

(i) Wh-word (A) + Aux + S + V + O ----- (E)
A: Where have you found this book?
B: Where have I found this book? (1001)
S + O + Q-word (A) + V --------------- (O).
A: tume ei bahiṭi kauṭhi pālla?
B: mu ei bahiṭi kauṭhi pālli?

(j) Wh-word (A) + Aux + S + V + C ------ (E)
A: Why do you have so much hope?
B: Why do I have so much hope? (1002)
S + C + Q-word (A) + V --------------- (O)
A: tume ete āśā kāhīki rakhucha?
B: mu ete āśā kāhīki rakhuchi?
(k) Wh-word (DO) + Aux + S + V + IO + Non-fin. Cl. ------- (E)
   A: What do you like me to do?
   B: what do I like me to do? \(1003\)

S + IO + Q-Word (DO) + Non-fin. Cl. + V --------- (O)
   A: tume mote kaṇa karibā pāi căhucha?  
   B: mū tumaku kaṇa karibāpāi căchuchi?  

(I) Wh-Ph. + did you say + S + V ------- (E)
   A: The car cost two lakh rupees.
   B: How much did you say it cost? \(1004\)

S + Q-word + V + kahila ----------- (O)
   A: kār ūdhi laksṇa ṭanā neḷā.
   B: kār ūdhi kete neḷā kahila?

The structures illustrated in 5.3.5 in both English and Oriya, is called a Wh-echo question where the Wh-word indicates which part of the previous utterance the speaker could not hear or understand. The difference in the structure in both languages is that English has got the ‘inversion’ as per the regular rule of Wh-question while Oriya has no such inversion.

The echo structure of this type is expressive of (i) a yes-no question about a Wh-question, (ii) an explicatory echo-question which asks for clarification, and (iii) the speaker’s inability to hear and understand one part of the previous utterance.

5.3.2.5

(a) V + Wh-word (O) + A --------------- (E)
   A: Keep the book there.
   B: Keep what there? \(1005\)

A + Q-word (O) + V / Q – word (O) +A+V------------- (O)
   A: seiṭhi baḥitā rakha / baḥitā seiṭhi rakha.
   B: seiṭhi kaṇa rakhibi? / kauṭā seiṭhi rakhibi?
(b) V + O + Wh-word (A) ----------- (E)
   A : Keep the book away.
   B : Keep the book where? . (1006)
Q-word (A) + O + V ----------- (O)
   A : bahīṭā durare rakha. / durare bahīṭā rakha.
   B : bahīṭā kauṭhi rakhibi? / kauṭhi bahīṭā rakhibi?

These echo structures have imperative structures where subject is not used in both the languages. The difference between the two languages is in the position of the elements.

The discourse function in both the languages is expression of irritation.

5.3.2.6
(a) Wh-word (A) + Aux + S + V + Wh-word (O) ------- (E)
   A : How did you accept the novel?
   B : How did I accept what? . (1007)
S +Q-word (O) + Q-word (A) + V ------- (O)
   A : tume upanyāsaṭāku kimiti grahaṇa kala?
   B : mū kauṭā kimiti grahaṇa kali?

(b) Wh-word (DO) + Aux + S + V + Wh-word (IO) ------- (E)
   A : What did John give Mary?
   B : What did John give who? . (1008)
S +Q-word (IO) + Q-word (DO) + V ------- (O)
   A : jan meriku kaṇa delā?
   B : jan kāhāku kaṇa delā?

Though the above structures are similar in the sense that English and Oriya both have double Wh-words, yet they are dissimilar in that the elements are placed in different orders. Secondly, the English structure has
"Aux" as one of the constituents while the Oriya structure has no such constituent.

As regards the discourse function, the structures in both English and Oriya are expressive of the speaker's inability to understand an element in the sentence.

5.3.3 DIVERGENT STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS:

The following Echo-structures are found in English but not in Oriya.

5.3.3.1 $S + V + C + A$ ------------------------ (E)

A : She is confident of her success.
B : She is confident of her success ?  

The discourse function of this structure can however be expressed in Oriya in the structure:

$S$ (Possessive case ) + $A + C ( + V)$ ------------------------ (O)

A : tāra nija krutilwa upare bhāri bishwās.
B : tāra nija krutilwa upare bhāri bishwās ?  

In both the languages the structures are expressive of surprise or irony.

5.3.3.2

Wh-word $(C) + Aux + S + V$ ------------------------ (E)

A : It costs five rupees.
B : How much does it cost ?  

In Oriya structure, there is no Aux. Further, the subject will be in possessive case, as in the following:

$S$ (Possessive case ) + Wh-word $(C) + Be$ ------------------------ (O)

A : yāra mūlya pānca: ṭānkā.
B : yāra mūlya kete (aṭe) ?

The discourse function is enquiry about the complement.
5.3.3.3
(a) S + M/Aux. + Wh-word (V)
   A: I can complete it.
   B: You can what? ..(1012)

(b) S + V + Q-word (O)
   A: I took my dinner in the party.
   B: You took what? ..(1013)

(c) S + V + Wh-word (C)
   A: She is an architect.
   B: She is what? ..(1014)

In the above structures, the statement form is retained though Wh-element has been used. These structures are not found in Oriya.

5.3.3.4 The following echo-structures having double Wh-elements is also not found in Oriya:
Wh-word (C) + Aux. + S + V + Wh-word (O):
   A: What did you give your son?
   B: What did I give who? ..(1015)

5.3.3.5 The following structures, which are indicative of yes-no questions about the yes-no questions, do not exist in Oriya. They are only found in English.
(a) V (be) + S + C
   A: Are you a doctor?
   B: Am I a doctor? ..(1016)

(b) Aux. + S + V
   A: Do you dance?
   B: Do I dance? ..(1017)

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(c) Aux. + S + V + O
   A: Have you finished the job?
   B: Have I finished the job? . (1018)

(d) Aux. + S + V + A
   A: Have you gone to Delhi?
   B: Have I gone to Delhi? . (1019)

(e) Aux. + S + C + A
   A: Is he a surveyor of this locality?
   B: Is he a surveyor of this locality? . (1020)

(f) Aux. + S + V + O + O
   A: Did you give him your pen?
   B: Did I give him your pen? . (1021)

(g) Aux. + S + V + O + A
   A: Has he completed the work alone?
   B: Has he completed the work alone? . (1022)

It may, thus, be observed that most of the echo-structures in English
and Oriya are dissimilar in their structures but similar in functions. There
are also many divergent structures in English, which are not found in Oriya.
NOTES AND REFERENCES


2. “What” is not restricted in echo question to its normal function, but may replace a single noun or an adjective phrase. Thus it can be made plural.