CHAPTER SIX

IRREGULARITY
IRREGULARITY

In our day-to-day life, we use some utterances that do not conform to the regular patterns of clause structures or word orders as discussed in Chapter-2 or to the variations of those orders in the major syntactic clauses as discussed in Chapters 3, 4, and 5. These utterances or sentences are said to have irregular word orders. There can be several ways in which sentences are found irregular. In this chapter, our main objective is to point out the irregularity in word orders and their discourse functions in the languages of our study, i.e. English and Oriya, and then to find out the similarities and the differences in the said languages.

6.1 IRREGULARITY IN ENGLISH AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

The irregular structures in English occur mainly in conversation and may be categorised as follows:

6.1.1 Structures with Optative Subjunctive:

(i) OS +S:

So be it.  
OS

(ii) OS +O+S:

So help me God.  
OS

(iii) A+OS+S+A:

Far be it from me to know the secrecy.  
A OS S A

(iv) OS +S+to-inf.+N.Cl.:

Suffice it to say he has passed the examination.
(v) A+OS +S:

Long live the Emperor!  \((1026)\)

It may be seen that all the above structures are reflective of subject-verb inversion.

(vi) S+OS +O (No inversion):

Heaven help me!  \((1027)\)
God save the King!  \((1028)\)

(vii) May +S+OS:

May the righteous man win!  \((1029)\)

(viii) May +S+OS+O:

May God bless you!  \((1030)\)

(ix) May +S+OS+A:

May he live happily!  \((1031)\)

(x) May +S+OS+C:

May your troubles be over!  \((1032)\)

(xi) May +S+A+OS+C:

May she always be happy!  \((1033)\)

(xii) Would (to God) +Noun Cl.:

Would (to God) that I have never seen him.  \((1034)\)

The structures from (vi) to (xii) have no subject-verb inversion. In all the above word orders the discourse functions is to express a wish which may be positive or negative.

6.1.2 Structures with Wh-elements:

(i) How about +O (NP or -ing Cl.):

How about another cup of tea?  \((1035)\)
How about going on in a picnic?  \((1036)\)
(ii) What about +O (NP or -ing Cl.):

What about going for shopping? (1037)
What about your study in Madras? (1038)

Word orders (i) and (ii) are used as directives to express suggestion, advice, etc.

(iii) How come +Noun Cl.:

How come you are so late? (1039)
(How does it come about (that) you are so late?)

The discourse function of such structure pertains to making an enquiry asking reason, etc.

(iv) Why(+not)+predication:

Why (not) go there? (1040)
(Why don’t you go there?)
Why (not) listen to me? (1041)
(Why shouldn’t / didn’t listen to me?)

This type of word order has neither a subject nor an auxiliary. The verb is the V-o form. It is used as a directive.

(v) Why+O+A:

Why no assembly today? (1042)
(Why is there no assembly today?)
Why all the pollution? (1043)
(Why is there all the pollution?)

This type of order is verb less why-question. It is used for making an enquiry or asking the reason.

(vi) Wh-word+to-infinitive+A:

(a) Who to talk? (1045)
(Who should I/we talk to?)
What to do tomorrow? (1046)
Which way to run? (1047)
This word order has wh-question (except why-question) without a subject and with a to-infinitive verb, the function being making an enquiry.

(b) What to do in such a situation? (1048)
(What should one do in such a situation?)
Where to go for sale? (1049)
(Where should / can one go for sale?)

The function of the above structures is directive heading(s).

(vii) Wh-word +to-infinitive+V(+O):

How to learn driving a car? (1050)
(How can one learn driving a car?)
Where to send your representation? (1051)
(Where should we send your representation?)

The function of the above structure is directive heading.

(viii) What+if-Cl. / though Cl.:

What if it rains? (Enquiry) (1052)
(What happens if it rains?)

What if you join my party? (Invitation) (1053)
What if he doesn’t join us for dinner this time? (Suggestion)

What though they are poor? (No concern) (1054)
(What does it matter if they are illiterate?)

(ix) What +Prep.+it:

What about it? (1055)
What of it? (1056)

(x) So + What:

So what? (1057)
(What difference does it make?)

It may be noted that subject less and verb less interrogative structures like (ix) and (x) are used as responses to a question the significance of which is expressed by the other speaker.
How + Prep. + that:

A: John and Mary have just got married.
B: Well, how about that? (1058)

"How about that?" is used to express surprise combined with approval or disapproval.

6.1.3 Structures with Connectives:

(i) That + S+ should /could + V (+C)(+O) (+A):

That you could ever want to marry such a woman! (1059)
That he should have left without asking me! (1060)

These orders have illocutionary force of exclamations which are expressions of surprise to convey disapproval.

That he should have been alive! (1061)

The function of the above structure is to convey regret.

That all your friends should be so sympathetic! (1062)
That all human beings should be like you! (1063)

The function is to convey approval or relief.

(ii) To think + that + S+ V(+C)(+O)(+A):

To think that he could be so cruel! (1064)
To think that my authority will dismiss me from service! (1065)

This type of word orders beginning with to-infinitive convey kinds of illocutionary force similar to those for "that-clauses". They express disapproval, hatred or regret. In these cases the implied subject is the first person pronoun.

(iii) S+ to-infinitive(+C)(+O)(+A):

You fool, to forget your birth day! (1066)
That brother of yours, to be so impatient! (1067)

(iv) (a) Oh+ to-infinitive(+C)(+O)(+A):

Oh to be in America! (1068)

(I wish I were in America.)

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The above infinite structure expresses an exclamatory wish.

(b) Oh for +NP(O):

Oh for a drink!  \(1069\)
Oh for another chance to see her!  \(1070\)

The above sentences are expressive of exclamatory wish. It has poetic or archaic use.

Oh, for God's sake! (Expression of impatience or anger). \(1071\)
Oh, for goodness' sake! (Expression of surprise)  \(1072\)

(c) Now for +O:

Now for a delicious dinner!  \(1073\)

This type of word order is used to express gratified anticipation that something wished for is indeed available immediately.

(d) Negative particle + to-infinitive:

Not to think about it!  \(1074\)

This structure denotes friendly directive.

(v) Well/Why + Negative if-cl:

Well, if it isn't the doctor him-self!  \(1075\)
(It is indeed the doctor himself.)

Why, if it isn't Jyotsna!  \(1076\)
(It is indeed Jyotsna.)

The structure expresses surprise.

(vi) If only +S+V(+C)(+O)(+A)^4:

If only she were not so adamant!  \(1077\)
(I wish she were not so adamant.)

If only I'd listened to my elders!  \(1078\)
(I wish I had listened to my elders)

The structure expresses an exclamatory wish.

(vii) If+S+Aux+only/just/but+V(+C)(+O)(+A):

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If I'd only listened to my elders! (1079)
If I could just make them understand my reason! (1080)
If I could but explain him! (1081)

The above structure expresses an exclamatory wish!

(viii) Supposing+S+V(+C)(+O)(+A):
Supposing I don't meet him. (Expresses inquiry). (1082)
(What would happen if I don't meet him?)
Supposing you accompany us to lunch. (Invitation). (1083)
Supposing he were poor. (Expresses impatience/scepticism). (1084)
(What does it matter if he were poor?)

6.1.4 Adverbial Structures:

(i) A:

The structure consists of only an Adverbial which implies a verb of motion. For Example:

Forward! (1085)
Faster! (1086)
Left, right! (1087)
This way! (1088)

This structure has the illocutionary force of commands.

(ii) A+A:

Full speed ahead! (1089)
A A
Back to work! (1090)

(iii) S+A:

Everybody inside! (1091)
Senior boys to the right! (1092)

(iv) DO + A:
Backs to the wall ! (Put your backs to the wall.) (1093)
Hands up ! (Keep your hands up.) (1094)
Hands on waists ! (1095)

Here, the implied verb of motion is causative, the NP is a direct object and the subject is implied.

(v) A+ with-phrase:

On with the show ! (1096)
(Begin the show. / Continue the show. )
Off with his head ! (Cut off his head.) (1097)
Out with it ! (Tell me about it.) (1098)

Here, the discourse function is verb less command.

(vi) Up/Down + A:

Up with democracy ! (1099)
Down with casteism ! (1100)

This structure is expressive of approval as in the first sentence or disapproval as in the second one.

(vii) S + M + A:

Murder will out. (1101)
(Murder will come out. / Murder will become known.)
Truth will out. (Truth will come out. ) (1102)

In this verb less order, a verb of motion is implied after the auxiliary. Here, the discourse function is to make a statement denoting a fact.

6.1.5 Adjectival Structures:

(i) Cs (Adjective phrase) :

The structure consists of only an Adjective or Adjective Phrase functioning as Subject Complement. For example,

Careful ! (Be careful.) (1103)
Quiet ! (Be quiet.) (1104)

This structure is expressive of directives.
6.1.6 Aphoristic Structures:

The aphoristic sentence structure is found in many proverbs. The common structural feature is the balancing of two equivalent constructions against each other. All the sentences are elliptical in their structure or form. The following are some of the aphoristic structures.

(i) $C$ (Adj.) + $C$ (Adj.):

The more, the merrier. (1105)

Here, the sentence is productive.

(ii) $C_s + C_s$:

No pain, no gain. (1106)
Like father, like son. (1107)
Out of sight, out of mind. (1108)

This is a verbless structure.

(iii) $A$(Adv.)+$C$(Adj.):

The sooner, the better. (1109)
More haste, less speed.\(^5\) (1110)

Here, the first example is a productive sentence while the second one is a verb less sentence.

(iv) $A$(PO)+$A$(PO):

In for a penny, in for a pound. (1111)

This is a proverbial sentence having verb less clauses.

(v) $V+V$:

Waste not, want not. (1112)

It is expressive of an imperative suggesting advice.

(vi) $O+O$:

No work, no pay. (1113)
(If you don’t do any work, you won’t get any payment.)

No homework, no cinema. (1114)

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The structure is expressive of conditionality through verb less clauses.

(vii) A+V+A+V:

Least said, soonest minded.6
Easy come, easy go. (1116)
First come, first served. (1117)

This structure is also indicative of cause-effect relationship / conditionality.

(viii) O+V+O+V:

Nothing ventured, nothing gained. (Conditionality) (1118)

(ix) V+O+V+O:

Spare the rod, and spoil the child. (1119)
Love me, love my dog. (1120)

The structure has directive function.

(x) V+A+V+A:

Marry in haste, repent at leisure. (Directive function) (1121)

(xi) A+V+A+C:

Once bitter, twice shy.7 (Conditionality) (1122)

6.1.6 Subject-plus-Complement Structures:

(i) Cs+S:

Not bad, that stranger. (1123)
Peculiar type, the guests of yours. (1124)

The structure is colloquial in tone and expressive of comment/judgement.

(ii) Regular clause+conj.+S+C:

How could you be so indifferent and him your best friend? (1125)

(How could you be so indifferent seeing that he was your best friend?)
You could have left before the speeches and nobody wiser.  
(1126)
(You could have left before the speeches, and if you had done so, nobody would have been the wiser than you.)

Here, there is conditional relationship.

His relatives left without a word, and he so sensitive.  (1127)  
( His relatives left without a word though he was so sensitive.)

Here, the subjective case is used for a subject pronoun.

(iii) Regular clause+conj.+C:

He is cruel as a giant, and no mistake.   (1128)  
(He is cruel as a giant, and that is no mistake.)
He left the place, and a good thing too.   (1129)  
(He left the place, and it's a good thing too.)

Here, the clause after “and” is an existential verb less clause consisting of complement alone.

It is used as a comment on the preceding clause.

(iv) Verb less Wh-question (Wh-word+S+C-s)+ but + Regular Clause:

What belief so foolish but some will embrace it?   (1130)  
(There is no belief so foolish but that there will be some who will embrace it.)

Who so honest but some will doubt his integrity?   (1131)  
(There is none so honest but that there will some who will doubt his integrity.)

In the above irregular structure, the Wh-clause is existential and expressive of comparative relationship.

(v)  S + Cs + than + S:

What better than boiled water?   (1132)  
Who more intelligent than you?   (1133)

Here also the function of the structure is comparison.

(vi)  S + C:
All clear. (1134)

(vii) S + A:

All in good time. (1135)
All over. (1136)

The structures (vi) and (vii) are expressive of information/ fact.

6.1.8 Block Structures:

Block Structures might be seen as constructions consisting of Noun(s) Noun Phrase(s) or Noun Clause(s) in isolation. They don’t require verbs as all information needed for the understanding of the message is provided by the context. We may consider the following examples:

- Entrance (1137)
- Exit (1138)
- No entry (1139)
- For Sale (1140)
- To Let (1141)
- English Department (1142)
- 40 kmph limit (1143)
- The Hindustan Times (1144)
- Pure Pine Apple Juice (1145)
- Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary of Current English. (1146)
- Danger Ahead (1147)

It may be observed that block structures appear as titles, labels, newspaper headlines, headings, notices, advertisements, etc. We categorise them as follows:

6.1.8.1 Newspaper Headlines:

Because of limitation of space, newspaper headlines commonly contain block structures.

(i) S+V:
Petrol price rise threat increasing.  

S \quad V  

(The threat of petrol price rise is increasing.)

(ii) S+V-en+(A):

Five terrorists killed.  

S \quad V-en  

(Five terrorists have been killed.)

Murderer arrested.  

S \quad V-en  

(The murderer has been arrested.)

Japanese attacked by two bears.  

S \quad V-en \quad A  

(iii) S + A + Cs :  

Share prices now higher than ever.  

S \quad A \quad Cs

(iv) S + to-inf. + DO :  

Chief Minister to seek vote of no-confidence motion.  

S \quad to-inf. \quad DO

Vice-president to lay the foundation stone of Sports College.  

S \quad to-inf. \quad DO

In this structure, to-inf. is used to express the future or a predicted arrangement.

(v) S + V + V + S + V:  

Ten people believed buried - four identified.  

S \quad V \quad V \quad S \quad V

All the above irregular structures used in newspaper headlines are expressive of facts.

6.1.8.2 Personal letters, postcards, diaries:

Block structures are most common in the use on post cards, personal letters, or diaries where space is restricted. Here, the first person pronoun and
the obvious auxiliary are omitted. The following can be some of the possible word orders.

(i) **C+A:**

Sorry about your loss. \( (1156) \)

(I am sorry about the news of your loss.)

(ii) **V + N-Cl:**

Wish you were here. (I wish you were here.) \( (1157) \)

Know who I saw? \( (1158) \)

(iii) **V + O:**

Having bad time. \( (1159) \)

(I am having a bad time.)

(iv) **S + C:**

Climate marvellous. (The Climate is marvellous.) \( (1160) \)

These word orders are used in informal speech.

6.1.8.3 Cables (Telegrams):

In cables, the language becomes more abbreviated. Here, the prepositions are also omitted apart from the omission of “be-verb”, “articles”, “determiners” and “other words of low information value”. The sender is likely to omit whatever can be understood by the receiver from knowledge of the situation. It is also economical from monetary point of view as sending a message through cable involves expenditure. The following irregular word orders are only a few among great many word orders that can be used to send a message.

(i) **S + C + V + A:**

FATHER SERIOUS (.) COME SOON. \( (1161) \)

(Father is serious. Please come soon).

(ii) **O + V + O:**

NO BOOKS (.) SEND MONEY \( (1162) \)

(I have no books. Send me money to buy them.)

(iii) **S + V-en + V-ing + O + A:**
6.2 IRRREGULARITY IN ORIYA AND OTHER DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

Like English the Oriya language is too illustrative of a lot of irregularities at the level of word order. The irregular sentences in Oriya along with their discourse functions can be categorised as follows.

6.2.1 Structures with Operative Subjunctive (OS):

The following irregular structures include optative subjunctive along with subject, object, complement or adjunct as the case may be.

(i) S + OS:
   eìya heu.
   ($So be it)
   (1164)

(ii) S + O + OS:
   āshwara mote sahāya heu.
   (So help me God.)
   (1165)

(iii) S + O + OS:
   tama tunḍa sutunda heu.
   (May your words be fruitful!)
   (1166)

(iv) S + A + OS:
   se sukhare rahu!
   (May he be happy!)
   (1167)

(v) S + OS + N.Cl:
   bhagabān karantu tā mūhā na dekhē!
   (Would to God that I will not see his face again!)
   (1168)

(vi) Inf. + OS + N.Cl:
   kahiibā jathēsta je se pās karichi.
   (Suffice it to say that he has passed.)
   (1169)

The discourse function of all the above irregular orders is to express a desire or wish, either positive or negative.

6.2.2 Structures with Question words:

(a) The following irregular order has a Subject less Conditional clause, question word and verb.

Subjectless Cond. Cl. + Q-Word + V:
   jātrā gale kimiti huantā?
   (How about witnessing an opera?)
   (1170)
Though this structure is interrogative, the function is directive.

(b) The following structures are Subjectless:

i) $A + Q\text{-}word$:

$\text{(tamara) ete čeri kemiti ?}$

{ why (are you) so late ?}

$\text{(1171)}$

ii) $Q\text{-}word + Inf. + V$:

$kāhāku kahibāku heba ?$

(Who to tell?)

$kau rāstāre jībāku paṭiba ?$

(Which way to go?)

$\text{(1172)}$

$\text{(1173)}$

iii) $A + Q\text{-}word + Inf. + V$:

$kāli kaṇa ḍhibāku heba ?$

(What to do tomorrow?)

$\text{(1174)}$

The above structures are expressive of inquiry about reason.

(c) $ta + Q\text{-}word + V$ : The structure consists of only a Question-word and a Verb. For example,

$\text{ta kaṇa helā ?}$

(What happened)

$\text{(1175)}$

This order is used as an inquiry to a statement.

6.2.3 Structures with Connectives:

Each of the following irregular orders consists of only one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause consists of the different elements like subject, object, verb, adjunct and Compoent.

(i) $je + S + O(+\text{Inf.}) + V$:

$\text{je tāku bāhā heithānta !}$

(That you could ever marry her !)

$\text{(1176)}$

$\text{je se mote na pac-ārī cāli jāithāntā !}$

(That he should have left without asking me !)

$\text{(1177)}$

This structure has illocutionary force of exclamation expressive of surprise to convey disapproval.

(ii) $A + V-o + \text{Interjection}$

ämerikāre rahibā, bāpre !

(To be in America, oh !)

$\text{(1178)}$
It is expressive of disgust or surprise.

oh, bandhanru mukti, ki maja!

(Oh, to be free from bondage, how enjoying !)

It is expressive of an exclamatory wish.

(iii) kebala jadî + S + O + V
kebala jadî mû tânku bujhâi pâri thânti!
(If only I could explain him !)

(iv) kebala jadî + S + C + V
kebala jadî se ete niśhura hoi na thântâ!
(If only he were not so cruel !)

The word orders (iv) and (v) are expressive of exclamatory wish.

(v) manekara + S + O + V
manekara mû tânku na dekhîl?
(Suppose I do not see him?)

It is expressive of inquiry.

(vi) jadî + S + A + V
jadî tame āmasâthîre bhojiku āsanta!
(If you naccomaply us in party !)

It is indicative of invitation.

(vii) Inf. + Neg. particle
\[
\{ \text{cïntâ karibâr nâhi}! \\
\text{cïntâ nâhi}!
\]
(Not to worry !)

This irregular order is expressive of directive function denoting friendly consideration.

6.2.4 Standing with Adverbial Structures:
Each of the irregular orders analysed below consists of only an adverb or any other element along with he verb.

(i) A:

jâldî! (Quick !)

bâmaṇâṭe! (To the left !)

eâde! (This way !)

It has the illocutionary force of command.
(ii) A + A:
   āgaku dhira gati !
   (Speed slow ahead !)  
   This order has directive function expressive of advice, suggestion or warning.

(iii) S + A:
   samaste bhitaraku !
   (Everybody inside !)  
   jhiamāne dāhāṇapate !
   (Girls to the right !)  
   It is expressive of suggestion or proper arrangement.

(iv) O + A:
   hāta upara !
   (Hands up !)  
   ākhi talaku !
   (Eyes down !)  
   Here, the verb of motion is causative, and the subject is implied (second person). The order is suggestive of command.

6.2.5 Verbless Structures:
   This irregular order consists of only a subject complement which may be a noun.

(i) Cs (Subject Complement):
   cup ! (Silence !)  
   sābdhān ! (Attention !)  
   This structure has directive function denoting order or command.

6.2.6 Verbal Structures:
   This irregular order consists of only a verb.

(i) V:
   bishrām !
   (Stand at ease !)  
   This structure is expressive of directive function denoting command or order.
6.2.7 Aphoristic Structures:

Aphoristic structures are found in many Oriya proverbs. The structural feature of some of the sentences is the balancing of two equivalent constructions against each other whereas other sentences have different construction. All the sentences are elliptical in structure.

(i) O + V + A + V:

\[ \text{dhoke pi, danḍe jī.} \]

(Drink a drop of water and live a moment.)

(ii) A + S + A + S:

\[ \text{jepari karma, separi phaḷa.}^8 \]

(As you sow, so shall you reap.)

\[ \text{jēmiti rājā, semiti prajā.}^9 \]

(As the king, so are the subjects.)

(iii) Q-word (poss) + S + Q-word (poss) + S:

\[ \text{(poss. pr.)} \]

\[ \text{kāhāra puṣa māsa, kāhāra sarbanāsha.}^{10} \]

(Some have hap, Some stick in the gap.)

(iv) S + S:

\[ \text{nānā muni, nānā mata.}^{11} \]

(Many man, Many minds.)

\[ \text{alpa dhana, bikaḷa mana.} \]

(A light purse makes a heavy heart.)

(v) O + V + Neg-Particle + C:

\[ \text{pēta poṣa, nāṁī dosa.} \]

(Either a living, no crime.)

(vi) V + O + V + O:

\[ \text{hele anashana na hele bhuribhujana.}^{12} \]

(Either a fast or a feast.)

The following examples have irregular patterns unlike the above ones from (i) to (vi).

(vii) ghusuriki pāc-ilā kadaḷī.

(Ripe bananas for a pig.)

(viii) A + O:

\[ \text{ḍēṅgā munḍare ṭhengā.}^{13} \]

(1197)

(1198)

(1199)

(1200)

(1201)

(1202)

(1203)

(1204)

(1205)

(1206)

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(High winds blow on high hills.)

(ix) S + A:
chora mana ganṭhīre.
(A thief’s mind is in the purse.)

(x) A + S:
pitā guṇe putra.
(Like father, like son.)

(xi) O + S:
jesāku tesā.
(Tit for tat.)

This proverb is expressive of suggestion.

(xii) A + V-i + C + V:
hāte māpi ḋakhanḍe ḏala.14
(Look before you leap.)

6.2.8 Subject-plus-Complement Structure:

(i) S + Cs:
sabu shes. (All over.)

The discourse function is to express a fact.

(ii) Cs + S + ‘ma’:
This structure consists of a subject complement and the subject followed by ‘ma’. It is a colloquial type of structure. For example,
ede mūrkhaṭā, mo shaḷā ma.
(So fool, my brother-in-law.)

This structure is expressive of comment.

(iii) Regular Cl + Conj. + C:
This structure consists of a regular clause and an existential verb less clause which is complement alone. For example,
se baḍa kabitāe heba, nihsandeha.
(He will be a great poet, no doubt.)

se sheṣaku paisā māglā, āshcaṭya nuha.
(He at last begged for money, no wonder.)

The verb less clause after ‘and’ is used as a comment on the preceding clause.
6.2.9 Block Structures:

In Oriya, the messages given by block languages are most often non-sentences consisting of only a noun, noun phrase or noun clause in isolation. No verb is needed here because the information needed for the understanding of the message is furnished by the context. Some of the examples are as follows:

prasthān (Exit) (1215)
praṇātantra (The Prajatantra) (1216)
oḍiā bhašā o sahitya bibhāga. (1217)
(Department of Oriya Language and Literature)
ghanṭā prati 40 ki.mi. bega (1218)
(Speed 40 km ph)
suddha guā ghia (1219)
(Pure Cow Ghee)
oḍiā ajantā abhidhāna (1220)
(Oriya Ajanta Dictionary)
oḍiā byākaraṇa o racanā (1221)
(Oriya Grammar and Composition)
bipada (Danger) (1222)

The block language in Oriya has such functions as titles, labels, headings, notices, advertisements, etc.

Another important use of block language is in the Newspaper headlines. This is due to the pressure of space in newspapers. The following are some of the structures used for the purpose.

(i) A + S:

gujarāṭre bhot grahaṇa. (1223)
(Election held in Gujrat.)
pūjā bajārare poṣakara ākaṛṣana. (1224)
(Attraction of dress in puja market.)

(ii) S (poss.) + C:

rājya krusi baijnyānikanka krutitwa. (1225)
(State Agricultural Scientist's Success.)
chātra sansada nirbācana. (Students Union Election.) (1226)

(iii) S + V-en:
āndhra mantrīmanḍaḷa punar- gaṭhita. (Andhra Council of Ministers reconstructed.) (1227)

(iv) A + S + V-en:
bidhān sabhā prīsarare gandhi jayanī pālitā. (Gandi Jayanti celebrated in Assembly Premises). (1228)

(v) A + O + C-I + S + C:
bhojire bīśākta khāḍya khāl 30 jaṇa asustha. (30 people sick taking poisonous food in the party). (1229)

(vi) S + Conj. + S:
sangīta shikshyā o nijuktā. (Music Education and Employment). (1230)

(vii) S + C
gīt seṭhi cāmpion. (Geet Sethi Champion) (1231)

In this way many more structures used for Newspaper headlines may be cited.

6.3 CONTRAST BETWEEN ENGLISH AND ORIYA IRREGULARITIES AND THEIR DISCOURSE FUNCTIONS:

The following irregular orders, both in English and Oriya, have the similar structures as well as the similar functions. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Oriya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) A:</td>
<td>Faster !</td>
<td>jaldi !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) A + A:</td>
<td>Slowly forward !</td>
<td>dhīre dhīre āgaku !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) s + A:</td>
<td>Everybody to work!</td>
<td>samaste kāmakā !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) O + A:</td>
<td>Heads down !</td>
<td>munḍa taḷaku !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Cs :</td>
<td>Quiet !</td>
<td>cup !</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above irregular orders are expressive of directive functions suggesting order, command, warning, etc.

(vi) Cs + S :
    So naughty, that boy !   E) (1237)

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ete dūṣa se pilātā ! (O)

It is a colloquial sentence used for comments.

(vii) Regular Cl. + Conj. + C :

He left the place, and a good thing too. ..(E) (1238)

se jāgātā chādidelā, bhala. (O)

Here, the complement is a verb less clause used as a comment on the preceding clause.

(viii) S + C :

All clear. (E) (1239)
sabu saphā. (O)

This structure has the discourse function of expressing a fact.

The following irregular structures (viii) and (ix) are used in Newspaper headlines.

(ix) S + V-en :

Ten militants killed. (E) (1240)
dashajaṇa saṃtrāsabāḍi nihata. (O)

(x) S + Conj. + S :

Kendriya Vidyalaya and National Integration. (E) (1241)
kendriya bidyājaya o jātiya sanghati. (O)

The following instances also reveal the similarities in structures and functions between English and Oriya irregular orders. They appear in such functions as titles, labels, headings, notices, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Oriya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(xi) Entrance</td>
<td>prabesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xii) Entrance prohibited</td>
<td>prabesh nisedha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xiii) History Department</td>
<td>itihāsa bibhāga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xiv) The Samaj</td>
<td>samāja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xv) The History of Oriya Literature</td>
<td>odiā sāhityara itihāsa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.2 DISSIMILAR STRUCTURES AND SIMILAR FUNCTIONS :

6.3.2.1 The following irregular orders in English and Oriya, with optative subjunctive are dissimilar structures having similar functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) A + OS + A :</td>
<td>Long live the Emperor ! . (E) (1247)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S + OS : mahārājānka jaya heu ! (O)

(ii) MAY + S + OS + O : May God save you ! (E) (1248)
S + O + OS : bhagabān tumaku rakshyā karantu ! (O)

(iii) MAY + S + OS + A : May she sleep peacefully ! . (E) (1249)
S + A + OS : se ṣāntire shou ! (O)

(iv) OS + S + to + Inf. + N.Cl.: Suffice it to say that he is the criminal ! (E) (1250)
Inf. + OS + N. Cl.: kahībā jathesṭa āje se hi aparādhi ! (O)

6.3.3 DISSIMILAR STRUCTURES AND DISSIMILAR FUNCTIONS :

6.3.3.1 The following irregular structures exist only in English. Their discourse function is to express benevolent or malevolent wish or desire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) May + S + OS :</td>
<td>May he prosper !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) May + S + OS + O:</td>
<td>May she get a worthy husband ! (1252)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) May + S + OS + C :</td>
<td>May you be happy ! (1253)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) May + S + A + OS + C :</td>
<td>May he always get a hellish torture !. (1254)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Would (to God) + N.Cl.:</td>
<td>Would to God that he will never come here again ! (1255)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.3.2 Some other types of irregular structures in English containing Wh-word are cited below. These structures are expressive of (i) directive functions and (ii) interrogative making inquiry.

(i) How come + N.Cl. :
How come you didn’t attend the party? (1256)

(ii) Why (+not) + predication:
Why not complete the work in time? (1257)

(iii) Why + O + A :
Why all the idiots here? (1258)

(iv) Wh-word + to-inf. + V :
What to eat? (1259)

(v) What + if-cl. / though-cl. :
What if I come late?
What though he is poor? (1260) (1261)
6.3.3.3 Dissimilar aphoristic sentence structures are found in the two languages of our study. However, the following Oriya structures are not found in English.

(i) \( Q \text{-word (poss.)} + S + Q \text{-word (poss.)} + S \):
    
    kāhāra puṣmāsa, kāhāra sarbanāsa. \( \text{ (1262) } \)
    
    (Some have hap, some stick in the gap).

(ii) \( A + O \):
    
    tell munḍare tela. \( \text{ (1263) } \)
    
    (To give alms to a millionaire).

6.3.3.4 The structure used in telegrams or cables are used in English only. The Oriya language has so far no provision for telegrams. For example, such telegraphic structures as "S + A + V + A" for BOOKS READY (. ) COME SOON are not realised in Oriya.
NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. The irregular structure in question contains an optative subjunctive which is used to express a wish.


3. The irregular structure consists of a Negative if-clause preceded by “well” or “why”.

4. The structure itself is a subordinate clause that contains “if only” followed by a verb appropriate to a conditional clause.


