CHAPTER-FIVE

CONCLUSION
5.1 Findings: A comparative study of the processes of sentence connection in English and Oriya in this investigation reveals the following facts:

5.1.1 Similarities: Both the languages are similar in several respects in the area of sentence connection. In both English and Oriya, sentences are connected by explicit indicators of sentence connection, such as logical connectors, coordinators, subordinators and a number of correlatives, time relators and place relators. The logical connectors, such as and, or, but and for in English, and o (and), bā (or), kintu (but) and karana (for) in Oriya comprehend a number of adverbials and can be placed under several categories. The adverbials under the connector and in both the languages can be grouped under listing, summation, apposition, transition, inference and result. Listing can further be subdivided into enumeration and addition; and addition into reinforcement and equation. The adverbials under the connectors, or and kimbā (or) can be placed under reformulation and replacement; and that of the connectors, but and kintu (but) can be put under contrast and concession. The connector for in both the languages has a restricted use and indicates the cause of the preceding sentence. In both English and Oriya, the coordinators coordinate two equal and independent
phrases or clauses; the subordinators join one independent clause with another dependent one, and the correlatives are two part-connectives. There are some adjectives and adverbs that refer to time or place and bring about a relation between sentences. Apart from these formal indicators, sentence connection in both the languages, can also be established through other devices, such as comparison, ellipsis, substitution and discourse reference.

5.1.2 Differences: However, we discern certain differences between the two languages in this area.

5.1.2.1 Placing the subordinators: English differs from Oriya with regard to the placing of subordinators that indicate cause and effect relationship. The subordinators, jemiti (as), jenu (as), jehetu (as) etc. change with the shift of the clause. Otherwise, the sense of the utterance would be affected. But, their corresponding words in English remain the same with the change of the position of the clause. For example,

(la) jehetu se āsi nahi se danda pāiba
    as he has not come he will be punished
    'As he has not come, he will be punished.'

(lb) se danda pāiba jehetu se āsināhi
    he will be punished as he has not come
    'He will be punished as he has not come.'

Utterance (lb) sounds a little odd. The acceptable
The subordinator *as* in English does not change with the change in the position of the clause.

(1d) As he has not come, he will be punished
(1e) He will be punished as he has not come.

5.1.2.2 Certain subordinators, such as *jetebele* (while), *jehetu* (as) and *jenu* (as) etc. in Oriya can be placed either before or just after the subject of the subordinate clause. However, in English, the subordinators are used before and not after the subject of the subordinate clause. For example, in Oriya

(2a) *jehetu se mote dakinahi*,
as he me has not invited
mū tā bāhagharaku jibi nāhi!
I to his marriage will not go
'As he has not invited me, I would not go to his marriage.'

(2b) *se jehetu mote dakinahi*,
he as me has not invited
mū tā bāhagharaku jibi nāhi!
I to his marriage will not go
'As he hasn't invited me, I would not go to his marriage.'
Let us examine the illustration in English:

(2c) As he has not invited me, I would not go to his marriage.

and not

*(2d) He as has not invited me, I would not go to his marriage.

5.1.2.3

There are some connectors in English which have several forms of alternative expression in Oriya. The connector and can be expressed as āu (and), ebang (and) and o (and); the connector or as athaba (or), abā (or), kimba (or) and ba (or); and the connector but as athaca (but), kantu (but) and mātra (but). For example,

(3a) gobinda kataka jāithila o
Gobind Cuttack had gone and
sethāre dasa dina rahila
there ten days stayed

'Gobind had gone to Cuttack and stayed there for ten days.'

(3b) gobinda kataka jāithila āu
Gobind Cuttack had gone and
sethāre dasadina rahila
there ten days stayed

'Gobind had gone to Cuttack and stayed there for ten days.'

(3c) gobinda kataka jāithila ebang
Gobind Cuttack had gone and
sethāre dasadina rahila
there ten days stayed

'Gobind had gone to Cuttack and stayed there for ten days.'

Like English, Oriya has also some connectors which can be expressed by more than one word in English.
For instance, *parijanta* (till) can be expressed as *till* or *until*; and *tathāpi* (yet) as *still* or *yet* in English. For example,

(4a) se āsibā parijanta rādhā ēthi
untīl he comes Radha here
rahiba
will stay

'Until he comes, Radha will stay here.'

The connector *till* can also be written against *until* in English.

(4b) Radha will stay here till he comes.'

5.1.24 Preposition and post positions: The complex propositions that bring about a connection between two sentences are placed in the beginning of the second sentence in English; whereas their corresponding words are placed in the middle of the second sentence in Oriya. For example,

(5) rāma heuchī tēr satru
Ram is his enemy
sethi satbē bi se tāku
inspite of that he him
dui hajār tanka dhār deithilā
two thousand rupees loan had given

'Ram is his enemy. Inspite of that he lent him two thousand rupees.'

5.1.25 In some informal and spoken situations, the coordinator is omitted from the phrasal coordination in Oriya; whereas it is not possible to do so in
English. For instance,

(4a) bhāta ruti jāhā helebi caliba
rice bread whatever available will do

'Rice or bread, whatever available will do.'

Let us examine this example in English:

*(6b) Rice bread, whatever available will do.

The correct sentence will be

(6c) Rice or bread, whatever available will do.

5.1.26

A particular pattern is followed in case of the coordination of pronouns in English usually. The third person pronoun is preceded by the second person and followed by the first person pronoun. There is no such convention in the coordination of pronominals in Oriya. For example,

(7a) mū o gopāla mandirāku jāithilū
t and Gopal to the temple had gone

'Gopal and I had gone to the temple.'

*(7b) I and Gopal had gone to the temple.

The utterance (7b) is not acceptable in English. The correct sentence will be

(7c) Gopal and I had gone to the temple.
5.1.2.7 Correlatives: A number of correlative pairs are found in both the languages. But some correlatives in English do not have their corresponding forms in Oriya and vice versa. The English correlatives which do not find place in Oriya are either ... or, neither ... nor and the Oriya correlatives which are not found in English are epe (here) ... tepo (there), iāde (here) ... siāde (there), jaude (where) ... siāde (there), jebele (when) ... sebele (then) and jebe (when) ... tebe (then) etc. For example,

(8a) Neither he nor his brother will do this work.

Its equivalent sentence in Oriya will be

(8b) se kimba tā bhāi e kāma he or his brother this work karibe nahi' will not do 'he or his brother will not do this work.'

(9) jiāde se jiba siāde se kajiā kariba where he goes there he will quarrel 'wherever he goes, he will quarrel with others.'

5.1.2.8 The correlative pair both ... and in English is reserved in order and expressed as o (and) ... duhe (both) in Oriya.
For example,

(10a) Both Bijay and Keshab are staying at their uncle's house.

(10b) Bijay o keshaba duhe
Bijay and Keshab both
semaneanka mamu gharer rahuchanti
at their uncle's house are staying
'Both Bijay and Keshab are staying at their uncle's house.'

5.1.2.9 Comparison: The comparative words like *more, less, most* and *least* cannot be expressed precisely in Oriya. The word *besi* (much) is used in all the cases. The difference in the use of degree can be known from the content of the preceding sentence.

(11) Binā o rica duhe eka skulre
Bina and Richa both in the same school
Padhanti: binā ricāthū besi
read Bina than Richa more
parisrami
labourious
'Bina and Richa both read in the same school. Bina is more labourious than Richa.'

(12) ama srenire calis jana pilā achanti
in our class forty students are present
Jiban samastankthū besi parisrami
Jiban of all most labourious
'There are forty students in our class. Jiban is the most labourious of all.'

5.1.2.10 Ellipsis: Ellipsis of subject is allowed if the subject is co-referential with that of the preceding
linked clause in both the languages. However, there is an exception to this rule. Sentences indicating cause and effect relationship do not allow the ellipsis of subject under such conditions; whereas it is possible to do so in Oriya.

(13a) jehetu (se) tanaku mari deichi, 
as (he) has killed one
se jane khuni.'  
he a' murder

'As he has killed one, he is a murderer.'

As mentioned above, ellipsis of subject in such cases in English is not possible. For example,

*(13b) As has killed one, he is a murderer.

5.1.2.11 In a conversation between two speakers, repetition of the main verb is ellipted along with the ellipsis of other repeated elements from the second sentence in English; whereas it is not possible to ellipt the main verb from the second sentence in Oriya. For example, in English:

(14a) A: Have you got the prize ?  
B: (Yes,) I have (got the prize).

Let us take an example from Oriya:

(14b) A: tume puraskar pāicha ki ?  
you prize have got ?

'Have you got the prize ?'
5.1.2.12 Substitution: In sentence connection, the auxiliary is used as proform for the whole of the predicate in the second sentence in English; whereas in Oriya, it is not possible, as we do not have a clear cut set of auxiliary. But, such type of utterances come under ellipsis and all repeated items except the main verb is ellipted from the second sentence. For example, in English:

(15a) A: Sujit got first class in the last examination.
    B: I think Manjit did too. (i.e. got first class in the last examination)

Let us examine the example in Oriya:

(15b) A: Sujit gata parikshyare
       Sujit in the last examination
       prathama sreni paila /
       first class got
    B: mu bhabuchi manjit madhja paila /
       I think Manjit too got

In the utterance (15b), the phrase 'gata parikshyare prathamasreni (first class in the last examination)' is ellipted from the second sentence.

5.1.2.13 In English, the third person singular pronoun and its variants are used as proforms for the noun phrases,
and various genders are expressed through different words, such as he, his, himself express masculine gender; she, her, hers, herself express feminine gender and it, its, itself express neuter gender. But, in Oriya, se (he) and its variants are used to express all the three genders. However, the difference in gender can be known from the preceding sentence or sentences. For example,

(16) A: madhu o itu mandiraku
Madhu and Itu to the temple
jauchanti
are going
'Madhu and Itu are going to the temple.'

B: se tā māmūra jhia
She of his uncle daughter
'She is the daughter of his uncle.'

In the example (16 B), it is obvious that se (she) refers to itu (Itu), as indicated by the word jhia (daughter) and tā (his) refers to madhu (Madhu).

5.1.2.14 Punctuation: We mark a difference in the use of punctuation marks in both the languages. A comma is used after the sentence connector if it is used in the beginning and before and after the sentence connector if it is used in the middle. But there is no such rigid convention of using the punctuation marks with the sentence connector in Oriya. For example,

(17a) He did not labour hard this year.
Consequently, he failed in the examination.
5.2 Possible areas of difficulty for Oriya learners: The Oriya learners face difficulties in learning English as a second language in general and the sentence connection in particular, in the following areas.

5.2.1 Placing the subordinators: The Oriya learners find problems with regard to placing the subordinators that indicate the relationship of cause and effect. They confuse while changing the position of the subordinate clause in English, as they change the subordinator with the alteration of the position of the subordinate clause in Oriya. For example,

(18a) jeheetu se āsi nāhi, mū āsibi nāhi
as he has not come I will not come

'As he has not come, I will not come.'
The connector should be changed with the change of the position of the clause.

(18b) mu asibi nahi, karana se
I will not come because he
asii nahi
has not come
'I will not come as he has not come.'

But in English, the subordinator remains the same in both the positions of the clause. For example,

(18c) As he has not come, I will not come.
(18d) I will not come as he has not come.

5.2.2 The Oriyas might face difficulties in placing the subordinator in the clause itself because in Oriya, the subordinator can be placed either before or after the subject of the clause. But in English, it is not possible to change the position of the connector within the clause. For example,

(19a) jetebele manisa bipadare pade,
when man falls in trouble
se bhagabânanku smarana kare
he to God remembers
'When man faces difficulty, he remembers God.'

(19b) manisa jetebele bipadare pade,
man when falls in trouble
se bhagabânanku smarana kare
he to God remembers
'When man faces difficulty, he remembers God.'
But, in English, the subordinator can not be used after the subject. For example,

*(19c) Man when faces difficulty, he remembers God.

The correct sentence will be

(19d) When man faces difficulty, he remembers God.

3.2.3

The Oriya learners search for alternative forms of expression of the coordinators, and, or and but, as they find several alternative forms of expressing the coordinators, o (and), kimba (or) and kintu (but), such as āu (and) and ebang (and) for o (and), abā (or), athāba (or) and abā (or) for kimba (or) and athaca (but) and mātra (but) for kintu (but). For example

(20a) se mote bajārre dekhilā, he me at the market saw
kintu kathābārtā hēla nāhi, but did not talk

'He saw me at the market, but did not talk to me.'

(20b) se mote bajārre dekhilā, he me at the market saw
athaca kathābārtā hēla nāhi, but did not talk

'He saw me at the market, but did not talk to me.'

(20c) se mote bajārre dekhilā, he me at the market saw
mātra kathābārtā hēla nāhi, but did not talk

'He saw me at the market, but did not talk to me.'
The Oriyas also face difficulty in choosing the connector because they get more than one word in English for tathāpi (still) and pari janta (till), such as still and yet for tathāpi (still) and till and until for pari janta (till). For example,

\[(21a)\] bas āsibā pari janta se sēthi
\[\text{till the bus came he there}\]
\[\text{āpekshyā kari thilā}\]
\[\text{waited}\]

'He waited there till the bus came.'

The connector until can also be used against till.

\[(21b)\] Until the bus came, he waited there.

5.2.4 Prepositions and Postpositions: The Oriyas might come across problems while connecting sentences by complex prepositions, as these words are placed in the middle of the second sentence in Oriya, instead of being placed in the beginning of the second sentence, as in English. For example,

\[(22)\] gobinda jame dayālu loka
\[\text{Gobind a kind hearted man}\]
\[\text{ā daridrā hetu se}\]
\[\text{owing to his poverty he}\]
\[\text{gariba lokatiku}\]
\[\text{to the poor man}\]
\[\text{āhājā kari pūrīlā nāhī}\]
\[\text{could not help}\]

'Gobind is a kind hearted man. Owing to his poverty he could not help the poor man.'
Phrasal Coordinators: The Oriya learners face some problems in using phrasal coordinators. They confuse as to the omission of coordinator from the noun phrases, as in Oriya, the coordinator is omitted from the phrases in informal situations. But, in English, the coordinator, under no circumstances, can be omitted from the coordination of phrases. For example, in Oriya:

(23a) \( madhu \ radhu \ dui \ bhai \)
Madhu Radhu two brothers
'Madhu and Radhu are two brothers.'

Let us examine this point in English:

*(23b) Madhu Radhu are two brothers.

The correct sentence will be

(23c) Madhu and Radhu are two brothers.

The Oriyas might face problems in the coordination of the personal pronouns, as they do not follow the convention of coordinating these pronominals in Oriya. The pronominals in English are coordinated in this order: the second person, the third person and the first person. They can very well write in Oriya:

(24) \( m\u0123 \, \, t\partial \, \, o \, \, se \, \, kataka \, \, \, jiba \)
I you and he Cuttack will go
'You, he and I will go to Cuttack.'
5.2.7 **Correlatives**: The Oriya learners might face difficulties in the use of correlatives, as some correlatives in English are not found in Oriya and some Oriya correlatives are not found in English. The correlatives, *either ... or, neither ... nor*, are lacking in Oriya and the Oriya correlatives *one (here) ... tene (there), iade (here) ... siade (there), juade (where) ... siade (there), jetebele (when) ... setebele (then) and jebe (when) ... tebe (then)* are not found in English. For example,

(25a) Neither Hari nor Rama came to our house.

Its equivalent sentence in Oriya will be

(25b) hari kimba rama aha charaku
      Hari or Rama to our house
      aśile nahi
did not come

'Hari or Rama did not come to our house.'

(26) jetebele se āse, setebele mu ān
     when he comes then I go

'I go when he comes.'

5.2.8 The correlatives *both ... and* in English might pose difficulty for them as they are reversed in order in Oriya and are expressed as o (and) ... duhe (both). For example, in English:

(27a) Both Mina and Tina are reading History.
in Oriya:

(27b) minā o tinā duhe itihās padhuchanti
Mina and Tina both History are reading
'Bōth Mina and Tina are reading History.'

5.2.9 Comparison: The Oriya learners might come across difficulties in using the words of comparison, such as more, less, most and least, as these words do not find precise expression in Oriya. They use one word besi (much) or kam (little) in all three cases and the nature of the degree used is known from the previous context. For example,

(28) baruna o rājiba dui bhāi
Varun and Rajib two brothers
baruna rājibathu besi baluā
Barun is than Rajib more strong

'Barun and Rajib are two brothers. Barun is more strong than Rajib.'

(29) rāja, rākā o rānā eka skulre
Raja, Raka and Rana in the same school
padhanti
read
rāja samastankathu besi baluā
Raja of all most strong

'Raja, Raka and Rana read in the same school. Raja is most strong of all.'

In such cases, they may confuse and use the same word in case of comparative and superlative degrees in English.
5.2.10 Ellipsis: The Oriyas might also face difficulties in cases of elliptical constructions. In case of sentences showing cause and effect relationship, co-referentiality of subject of one clause with that of the preceding clause admits ellipsis of one subject in Oriya, but not in English. Such sentences might pose problem for the Oriya learners. For example,

\[
(30a) \text{ Jehetu (se) ragichi, se asiba nahi} \quad \text{as (he) is angry he will not come}
\]

'As he is angry, he will not come'

They may confuse and write in English:

*(30b) As is angry, he will not come.

The correct sentence will be

(30c) As he is angry, he will not come.

5.2.1q.1 In a dialogue between two persons the Oriyas may face problems in ellipting the repeated elements from the second statement. In English, the main verb along with other repeated elements is ellipted from the second sentence; whereas in Oriya, the main verb has to be retained in the second sentence. For example,

(31a) A: Will you go to Bargarh?
B: (Yes,) I will (go to Bargarh)

(31b) A: tume baragada jibaki?
you Bargarh will go?

'Will you go to Bargarh?'
5.2.11 Substitution: The Oriya learners might come across difficulties as regards the substitutes that bring about a connection between sentences. The auxiliary in English is used as substitute for the whole of the predicate in the second sentence. The Oriya learners face problems in using the auxiliary as proforms, as a clear cut set of auxiliary like that of English is not found in Oriya. For example,

(32a) A: Arun won a prize in the debate competition.

B: I think Hari did too. (i.e. won a prize in the debate competition)

Let us examine this in Oriya:

(32b) A: arun tarkapratijogitāre
Arun in the debate competition
eka puraskār pailā
a prize got
'Arun got a prize in the debate competition.'

B: mū bhābuchi hari madhja pailā
I think Hari too got
(i.e. tarkapratijogitāre in the debate competition
eka puraskār pailā)
a prize got
'I think Hari got too (i.e. won a prize in the debate competition)'

In the utterance (32b), the main verb 'pailā (got)' and not any auxiliary is used.
5.2.1.1 The Oriyas find difficulties in choosing the third person singular number and its variants as proforms. In English, different words are used to express the difference in gender, but, in Oriya, one word is used in all the cases of gender and the difference is known from the preceding context. The English pronouns he and she are expressed by *he*; his and her are expressed by *ta* (his) and him and her are expressed by *takū* (him). Thus, the Oriya learners may confuse in using these pronominals as proforms. For example,

\[(33)\] A: rādhā o rāma āma gharaku āsichānti
Radha and Rama to our house have come
'Radha and Rama have come to our house.'

B: se ta bhai ate
he is her brother
'He is her brother.'

5.2.2 Punctuation: The Oriya learners might face problems in the use of punctuation marks. In English, the sentence connector used in the beginning is followed by a comma, and preceded and followed by a comma if it is used in the middle. But there is no such hard and fast rule of using punctuation marks in such cases in Oriya. For example, in English:

\[(34a)\] Mr. Dash is a sincere officer.
Therefore, he got promotion last year.

\[(34b)\] Mr. Dash is a sincere officer. He, therefore, got promotion last year.
The Oriyas do not use punctuation marks for differentiating the sentence connector from other words of the sentence. For example,

(34c) das bābu jane saccot aphisar
      Mr. Dash a truthful officer
tenu se qatabarsa padonnati pāile
thus he last year got promotion

'Mr. Dash is a truthful officer. Thus, he got promotion last year.'

(34d) das bābu jane saccot aphisar
      Mr. Dash a truthful officer
se tenu qatabarsa padonnati pāile
he thus last year got promotion

'Mr. Dash is a truthful officer. He, thus, got promotion last year.'

These are the areas in which the Oriya learners may find themselves in difficulty in learning English. They have to be cautious and take note of these areas, so that they would be able to overcome these difficulties in learning English.

This comprehensive description of language contributes to knowledge for its own sake. The present work would help us in understanding the relationships between English and Oriya. It would also help the teachers in preparing teaching materials, making error analysis and in actual class-room teaching. The syllabus designers would also be amply benefitted in designing syllabuses for the students of undergraduate
classes. The scholars who undertake research work of making a comparative study of English and Oriya would also be rewarded by the present work.