

Who is seeing with one eye?



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Prepositional Phrases

మనం Simple Prepositions గురించి తెలుసుకున్నాం. ఇప్పుడు Prepositional Phrases గురించి తెలుసుకుందాం. ఒకటి కంటే ఎక్కువ Prepositions ఒక గ్రూప్ లా వస్తే, దాన్ని Prepositional Phrase అంటారు. కొన్ని ఉదాహరణలు ఇక్కడ ఇస్తున్నాం.

according to: According to the rules, it is not permissible.

along with: We went to that place along with our parents.

as far as: As far as I know, he is the son of Mr John.

as under: The details are listed as under.

at all costs: KCR is determined to complete Kaleswaram project at all costs.

at the rate of: We bought some mangoes at the rate of Rs 70 a kg.

by means of: Since the land is at a higher level on the other side, water is being pumped up by means of lift irrigation process.

by no means: ISRO's launching of 104 satellites through a single rocket is by no means an ordinary feat.

by virtue of: By virtue of dual passport, he has been able to live in our country.

for example: Keen observation of simple events leads to great discoveries. For example, Newton's Theory of Gravitation, from the falling of an apple.

for instance: He is a short-tempered person. For instance, he stops his vehicle on the road and fights with the other drivers.

from time to time: The government increases the salaries of its employees from time to time.

in addition to: Many people take up a part-time job in addition to their full-time job.

in excess of: They disallowed the bill as it was in excess of the approved amount.

in favour of: The judge gave the verdict in favour of our client.

in order to: He bought another house in order to avoid income tax.

in spite of: In spite of rain, the spectators stayed put in the stadium for Indo-Pak Cricket match.

in due course: The property will be distributed in due course.

in general: In general, students love to chat on phone.

in the circumstances: It is better to cancel the deal in the circumstances.

on the contrary: He refused to divulge the truth, but on the contrary tried to mislead the police.

on time: Of late, Metro trains are not on time.

on the whole: It was not a failure project on the whole.

on the strength of: On the strength of revenue records, he was proved to be a native of the village.

on behalf of: We welcome you on behalf of our

WHICH IS CORRECT?

- Neck to Neck OR Neck and Neck?



The match went on **neck to neck** until the last ball. (✗)

The match went on **neck and neck** until the last ball. (✓)

Association.

rather than: We would like to have cash rather than a cheque.

with reference to: With reference to your letter, I am willing to take up the job.

Some more Simple Prepositions

◆ in - into

In is used to talk about something that is in a place stationarily (కదలకుండా ఉన్నది).

Eg. The book is **in** the shelf.

Into is used to talk about a movement. (చలనం)

Eg. He jumped **into** the river. He walked **into** the room.

◆ **by** - in the vicinity of; next (immediately by the side); **near** (physical distance); **nearby** (close by)

My friend's house is **by** the river. (నదీ ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్నది)

Our complex is **next** to the cinema house.

[ప్రక్కన]

We have a huge mall **nearby**. [దగ్గరలో]

◆ We decided to **go on** a picnic. It is not correct to say: We decided to go **to** a picnic. (Picnic is not a place. It is a mood.) But we could say: Our children went **on** an excursion **to** Nagarjuna Sagar.

Some tricky prepositions

elder to > < older than

She is elder to me. She is elder than I.

good at: She is good at mathematics.

But we should say: She is **proficient in** singing.

Inferior, superior, younger, elder etc తో "to"

వాడతాం

No preposition is used after the following verbs:

discuss- We will discuss **about** the matter later.

order - We have ordered **for** 4 large size pizzas.

resemble - Priyanka resembles **with** her grandmother Indira Gandhi.

But it is correct to say: Priyanka **takes after** her grandmother Indira Gandhi. [పోలి ఉంటుంది అని అర్థం]

beckon - The customer beckoned **to** the waiter.

attack - They attacked **against** the minister for his failure in announcing Intermediate results properly

STILL SOME MORE IDIOMS

◆ **stick to one's guns** - not changed his view point. [వట్టు వీడకపోవటం]

Eg. In spite of threats, North Korean President stuck to his guns. ఈ idiomను యుద్ధాల గురించి చెప్పే సందర్భంలో ఉపయోగించేవారు. ప్రాణాపాయంలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ సైనికుడిలా ఆయుధాన్ని విడవకపోవడం అని దీని అర్థం.

◆ **a storm in a tea cup** - a petty matter blown

Let's

LEARN

ENGLISH



big. The issue was very simple, like a storm in the cup. [టీ కప్పులో తుఫాను చిన్నదే ఉంటుంది. అలాంటి చిన్న విషయాల్ని పెద్దవిగా చెప్పడం]

◆ **turn a Nelson's eye** - turning a blind eye towards an issue. The government is turning a Nelson's eye towards the problems of the farmers. [పట్టించుకోకపోవడం].

The phrase to turn a blind eye has its origin in the life of Admiral Horatio Nelson, who was blinded in one eye early in his Royal Navy career. కానీ అతడు ఆ విషయాన్ని దాచిపెట్టాడు. కనబడని కన్ను వైపు ఏమీ జరుగుందో అతనికి తెలిసేది కాదు. ఉద్దేశ పూర్వకంగా ఆ విషయాల్ని నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తున్నాడని అనుకునేవారు. కాలక్రమేణా ఎవరైనా నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తే, దాన్ని "turning a Nelson's eye"గా పేర్కొనడంతో ఇది వాడుకలోకి వచ్చింది.

◆ **pay through the nose** - to pay an exorbitant price ఎక్కువ ధర చెల్లించడం [అయిష్టంగా] ఇది Irelandలో ఎక్కువ పన్నులు విధించిన సంఘటన ఆధారంగా వచ్చిన idiom. Danes అనే రాజు Irelandను జయించిన తర్వాత, చాలా అధిక పన్నును విధించాడు. దానికి Nose Tax అనే పేరు వచ్చింది.

◆ **lion's share** - అధిక వాటా (బలవంతంగా తీసుకొన్నది)

Eg: That MLA used to take Lion's share in the bribes of 'sand money' until his party lost in the elections.

Some Common Errors

◆ My wife bought a small leather beautiful black purse. (✗)

My wife bought a beautiful black small leather purse. (✓)

ఆమె ఏమి కొన్నది? Purse. దాన్ని దేనితో చేశారు?

AMBIGUOUS SENTENCE

Look at the dog with one eye.

Who is seeing with one eye? OR

Who has one eye?



You can interpret it in both ways.

- ఒంటి కన్ను కుక్కను చూడు. [See the one-eyed dog]
- ఒంటి కంటితో కుక్కను చూడు. [You see the dog with one eye.]

Leatherతో. చిన్నదా పెద్దదా? Small. రంగు ఏంటి? Black. ఎలా వుంది? Beautiful. ఈ క్రమంలో ప్రశ్నలు వేసుకుంటూ మనం ఇలాంటి వాక్యాల్ని తయారు చేయాలి.

◆ I like very much ice cream. (✗)
I like ice cream very much. (✓)
Subject-Verb-Object క్రమంలో ఉండాలి.

◆ He went to abroad. (✗)
He went abroad. (✓)
Eg: But, 'He went U.K/France is OK.

◆ They do such things in abroad countries. (✗)
They do such things abroad. (✓)

◆ We enjoyed in Goa. (✗)
We enjoyed ourselves in Goa. (✓)
ఇక్కడ Reflexive Pronoun వాడాలి. ఎందుకంటే enjoy చేసింది మనమే. కర్త, కర్మ ఒకటే అయినప్పుడు Reflexive Pronouns వాడాలి. I enjoyed the movie అన్న వాక్యంలో అక్కరలేదు. ఎందుకంటే ఇందులో కర్త 'I' కర్మ 'movie' అవుతున్నాయి.

◆ I am having four brothers and three sisters. (✗)
I have four brothers and three sisters. (✓)
Englishలో Present Progressive (Continuous) tense లో **own, owe, possess, belong, have** verbs తో Present Progressive Tense వాడకూడదు. కానీ 'Have/Has'ని eat అనే అర్థంలో వాడవచ్చు.
Eg: She is having her lunch.

◆ "Today school is there?" "No, school is not there. Today is a holiday." (✗)
"Is today a working day for the school?" "Yes, the school is open today." (✓)
ఇది అచ్చమైన మాతృభాషా తర్జుమా. ఈ రోజు స్కూల్ ఉందా అనే వాక్యాన్ని. Englishలో అలా ప్రయోగించం. స్కూల్ ఎప్పటికీ అక్కడే ఉంటుంది. పని చేయదు లేక పనిచేస్తుంది. అంటే!

SPELLINGS

- ◆ **commemorate** - అంటే, జ్ఞాపకం చేసుకోవడం. రెండు సార్లు 'mm' తరువాత 'morate' అని గుర్తు పెట్టుకోవాలి.
- ◆ **dilapidated** - అంటే, శిథిలమైన. Spelling గుర్తు పెట్టుకోవాలి
- ◆ **millionaire** - ఈ పదాన్ని చాలా తక్కువగా రాస్తారు. million దాకా correct గా రాస్తారు. 'aire' గుర్తుపెట్టుకోవాలి.
- ◆ **superintendent** - ఇందులో చాలా syllables ఉన్నాయి. బారత్రంగా రాయకపోతే, దేన్నైనా వదలివేసి ప్రమాదం ఉంది.
- ◆ **February** - Generally, people miss 'u'.