

Pakistan's economy is on the rocks!



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Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words ending in **-self** or **-selves** that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., I believe in myself). ... The nine English reflexive pronouns are **myself, yourself, himself, herself, oneself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves**.

Referring twice to the same noun as subject and object (rather than using a **reflexive pronoun** for the object) sounds very creepy. "Jaya decided to cook Jaya a special supper," sounds very awkward. You should say, "Jaya decided to cook a special supper for herself." The most common mistake that several students make is the incorrect use of **reflexive pronouns** in compound subjects or compound objects in a sentence.

Eg. Ali and ~~myself~~ will conduct today's meeting.

You should say, "Ali and I will conduct today's meeting."

As stated above, they are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same.

- She cut herself in the kitchen. But you should say, "She cut an apple in the kitchen." Here, the subject is **she** and the object is the **apple**.
- The tree fell by itself in last night's gale. The workers laying the road felled the tree is correct, because the subject is the **workers** and the object is the **tree**.

Vocabulary

» What is the difference?

deny (తోసిపుచ్చు) > **refuse** (నిరాకరించు) > **reject** (తిరస్కరించు) > **decline**

ఈ పదాలకు తెలుగు భాషలో అర్థం వెతకటం శ్రేయస్కరం కాదు, ఎందుకంటే ఈ పదాలు - deny, reject, refuse and decline చాలా వరకు confusingగా ఉంటాయి. సులభమైన పద్ధతి, వాటి వ్యతిరేక పదాల్ని వెతుక్కుంటే వాటి మధ్య తేడాను తెలుసుకోవచ్చు.

- Opposite of **deny** is **admit**.
- To **refuse** (to do something is to say that you won't do that.) * **agree**
- Reject** is opposite to **accept**.
- Decline** is relatively formal than reject and refuse.

The main meaning of '**deny**' is to say that something is not true. **Eg.** The suspect **denied** that he had committed a crime.

'**Reject**' also is used to mean "unsuitable". **Eg.** (i) The firm **rejected** his application for the post.

(ii) The ATM **rejected** his debit card as there was something wrong with it.

Let's

LEARN

ENGLISH

Exceptions: wash, dress, shave You can say, "He washed." "He dressed." "He shaved." You need not say He washed himself. He dressed himself. He shaved himself, unless he is doing these acts for others. Like a barber shaving the others. The mother washing and dressing the baby.

Reflexive Pronouns are also used to mean alone:

He goes for a walk by himself.

Meditation is nothing but being with yourself.

without help:

The boy solved the problem all by himself.

I can do this by myself.

none but he/she (నాకాత్రా)

(i) The President **himself** called the Jnanapeeth awardee and gave the good news.

(ii) I will do it **myself**. Don't worry!

Reflexive Pronouns have to be used with the following verbs:

enjoy, avail, apply, avenge (ప్రతీకారం చెందటం)

Please note the difference between

They enjoyed the party. (The food and drinks were to their liking)

(iii) The girl's family **rejected** the proposal of the boy's family.

Finally, '**decline**' which is a rather formal synonym for '**refuse**' - if you **decline** something or **decline** to do something, you politely refuse to accept it or do it. **Eg.** The governor **declined** to meet the MLAs. Decline అనే verbకు క్షీణించు అనే అర్థం కూడా ఉంది. **Eg.** His popularity **declined** over the years.

interfere > **intervene**

జోక్యం చేసుకొను > < మధ్యలో వచ్చు

Eg. Please do not **interfere** in our family matters.

(i) Many people **planned** a holiday as they have **intervening** holidays during the festival time.

(ii) The Centre **intervened** in the river water dispute between the states.

afraid > **scared** > **frightened**

These words are often confused. Although the words **afraid, scared** and **frightened** have similar meaning, the grammar is not the same. ... **Frightened** is mainly used to talk about a sudden fear.

- Many children are **afraid of / scared of /**



- They enjoyed **themselves** at the party. (had fun)
- He **applied** for a job.
- He **applied himself** (dedicated) for the preparation having missed the job at the interview level.
- He **availed** (made use of) **himself** of 4 days' leave.
- Some Sikhs felt **avenged themselves** with the assassination of Smt Indira Gandhi.

A few more Idioms

- to be in doldrums** - Low pressure areas around the Equator [భూమధ్యరేఖ] are called doldrums. There will be very little wind in this area. When ships were driven with the help of wind, sailors found it very difficult to move the ship in this area. Slowly the meaning now changed to "to be in difficult situation". **Eg.** The firm is in **doldrums**. People fear that too many **freebies** [ఉచిత వరాలు] will drive the country into **doldrums**.
- on the rocks** - To be in difficult situation of a relationship or enterprise experiencing

difficulties and likely to fail. It is also used in alcohol consuming way. (of a drink) *Served undiluted and with ice cubes.* This idiom also came from navigation of ships. In low tides, ships used to get caught on rocks, unable to move. They had to wait for the high tides to get out of the difficult situation.

Eg. (i) Their marriage is **on the rocks**.

(ii) The government in Karnataka is **on the rocks** currently.

(iii) Pakistan's economy is **on the rocks!**

- by hook or crook** (ఏదో ఒక పద్ధతిలో)- This idiom has originated from boxing. Hook and Crook are the terms in boxing. Crook is hitting the opponent with elbow. Hook is hitting the opponent with force. This now means, getting the result by any means [often using force]. **E.g.** They want to win the election by hook or crook.



frightened of cockroaches and spiders.

- Don't be **scared / afraid / frightened**.

Eg:(i) He is a kind person. He won't hurt you.

(ii) I felt **scared** when the lights suddenly went out.

- But you will not say All the boys are frightened of him. **Better to say,** "He is a very strict person. All the boys are **afraid of / scared of** him."

several (అనేక) - **many** (చాలా) - **a number of**

- Several** indicates that not one, but more. **Eg.** Several inmates complained against the warden.
- Many** indicates that they are not few. **Eg.** Many people visited Agra during the holidays.
- A number of** times is to say not just one or two times. **Eg.** He was warned a number of times.

Summary: deny an allegation; refuse an offer; reject a suggestion and decline a formal invitation.

SPELLINGS

- gauge** - measure (many people pronounce this as 'గేజ్' 'మీటర్ గేజ్', 'ట్రాడ్ గేజ్' While writing the spelling they make a mistake at 'au')
- calendar** - The common mistake is to write 'der' instead of 'dar'. Also some write 'cala' in place of 'cale'
- dispensable** - అవసరంలేని one which is not necessary, can be spendable or distributable.
- questionnaire** - ప్రశ్నావళి. People use questionnaires while making a survey. Spelling విషయంలో 'naire' దగ్గర తప్పు చేస్తారు
- manoeuvre** - [మానోవర్] యుక్తి, విన్యాసం. **Eg.** (i) The pilot **manoeuvred** the flight very carefully. (ii) Some claim that the party in the centre is doing the **manoeuvres** to let their government fall in. (iii) He **manoeuvred** to get elected as the Chairperson of the Committee. There is a variant spelling for this - **maneuver**, which is mostly American way.