Waters from several holy rivers were..

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Let's LEARN ENGLISH

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES TYPE 3 (PART - I)

- **Type 3:** In this type we make wishful thinking to the contrary. అంటే జరిగిన దానికి విరుద్ధంగా జరిగి ఉంటే బాగుండేది అనే ఆలోచన. In other words, something has happened. You wish it could have happened differently. కానీ వాటిని మార్చలేం .We will talk about situations which are not possible to change at the time of speaking (i.e. too late). వీటిని మనం తెలుగులో 'అయితే' 'ఉండివుంటే' 'కాకుండా ఉంటే' అనే పదాలతో వాడతాం. eg. అతనికి ఈత వచ్చి ఉంటే మునిగి పోయే వాడు కాదు. eg. అతనికి ఈత రాకుండా ఉంటే మునిగి పోయేవాడు. తెలుగులో ఇలా వాడతాం.
  Eg. *If he had driven carefully, he would not have met with an accident.*
  In this type we talk about a past event and its consequence. The effect of contrary (opposite) [ఇంకో విధంగా అని] meaning is achieved through the use of **"had"** [జరగకుండా ఉన్నట్లయితే, కాకుండా ఉన్నట్లయితే]. In the second part of the sentence, we have to insert negation if there is no negation in the original clause. That is how we can get contrary meaning. Look at the following example. అంటే వాక్యం అర్థం మారకూడదు

- The boy pulled its tail. The cat scratched him.
  If the boy **had not pulled** its tail, the cat **would not have scratched** him. (But the fact is that the boy pulled its tail and the cat scratched the boy.)

- The policeman was fat. So, he couldn't run after the thief.
  Eg: *If the policeman **had not been** fat, he **could have run** after the thief.*
  [ఇక్కడ *could* వాడతాం. *Could* అనేది capability గురించి మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు వాడతాం. Would అనేది intention గురించి వాడతాం.]

- *AIDMK party withdrew its support to NDA*

government. As a result, its government fell through. [irregular verbs వచ్చినప్పుడు, perfect formని జాగ్రత్తగా వాడాలి. Fallen through బదులు, fell through అని కొంతమంది రాస్తారు.]
*If AIDMK party **had not withdrawn** its support to NDA government, its government **would not have fallen** through.*

- He bought a bike for easier mobility. But he put on weight.
  *If he **had not bought** a scooter for easier mobility, he would not have put on weight.*

- The train driver was not alert. So, he could not avert the accident
  *If the train driver **had been** alert, he **could have averted** the accident.*

- The new bride did not know how to cook well. As a result, the poor husband was hungry all the time.
  If the new bride had known how to cook well, the poor husband would not have been hungry all the time.

- I have learnt how to swim recently. Otherwise, I too would drown.
  If I **had not** recently **learnt** how to swim , I too **would have drowned.**
  *Look at the following sentences. As we have mentioned earlier, the contrary meaning is derived with the use of **"had".*** [మొదటి had వ్యతిరేక అర్థం రాబట్టడానికి. రెండోది have/hasలకు perfect form.] Please remember that the perfect form of "have/has' is also *"had'. Do not get confused if you have to use **"had"** two times* in a clause.

- We have a good new car. So, we travelled so far without any problem. [మాకు మంచి కొత్తకారు ఉండి ఉండకపోతే, అంత దూరపు ప్రయాణాన్ని ఎటువంటి సమస్యలు లేకుండా గడిపి ఉండే వాక్యం కాదు]
  If we **had not had** a new car, we **couldn't have travelled** so far without any problem. (*first "had"* is the conditional had and the *second* one is the **perfect form of the verb "have"**)

- The couple did not have enough money. So, they rented a small house.
  If the couple **had had** enough money, they **would not have rented** a small house. [ఇందులో మొదటి had Conditional Clauseలో తప్పక ఉండేది, రెండో had, main verb haveకి perfect form.

- Suyodhan had too big an ambition. It led to Kurukshetra war.
  If Suyodhan **had not had** too big an ambition, it **would not have led** to Kurukshetra war.

Words with a difference

scene - scenery - sceneries

- **scene:** the place where an incident took place; also part of a play Act and Scene.
  Eg. *The police quickly arrived at the scene of the accident. She made a scene in the hospital. Eg. The poem "Polonius Advice to His Son" is from Act 1, Scene 3 of Shakespeare's play Hamlet.* [Do not mix it with "seen', which is participle form of "see".]

- **scenery:** (దృశ్యం) A beautiful view of natural features, especially in open country.(ప్రకృతి)

- **sceneries:** sceneries is used to determine or express the beauty of the surrounding place.
  Eg. *The sceneries in Gulmarg of Kashmir valley are breathtaking.*

water - waters

- **water:** నీరు This is normally an uncountable noun without a plural form.

- **waters:** కొన్ని సందర్భాల్లో దీన్ని plural గా కూడా వాడతాం. జలాల్లో అనే అర్థంలో
  Eg. *Waters from several holy rivers were brought and sprinkled at the site of the construction . The ashes of Jawaharlal Nehru were immersed in almost all the holy waters of the rivers in India.*

IDIOMS

- **to go berserk:** erupt in furious rage, become crazily violent.
  Eg. *When the politician knew that he was losing the election, he went berserk and broke the furniture around.* విపరీతమైన కోపం తెచ్చుకొంటూ, దాదాపు ఉన్మాదిలాగా

- **a bull in a china shop:** a person who breaks things or who often makes mistakes or causes damage in situations that require careful thinking or behaviour. [The phrase **comes from** literally imagining a **bull** in a **shop** that sells crockery, also known as **china.** The expression is said to have originated in 1800's in America in Frederick Marryat's novel called *"Jacob Faithful".*]

- **stir a hornet's nest:** to cause a lot of trouble కందిరీగల తుట్టను కదిలించినట్లు
  Eg. *Thinking of removing reservations in India, would be stirring a hornet's nest.*

- **golden handshake:** a big sum of money given to an employee at the time of leaving or retiring
  Eg. *The company wanted to reduce its expenditure on staff. So, they decided to give a golden handshake to senior employees.*

- **break the ice:** to initiate a social conversation or interaction, eg. *After travelling for more than 4 hours, the passengers sitting in the same row broke the ice and chatted for a long time.*

SPELLINGS

- longevity -(లాంజెవిటి) దీర్ఘాయువు living for a long time.
  Eg. *The average longevity of Indian women has gone up to 69.3 years.*
- **sovereignty** - (సావ్రినిటీ) సార్వభౌమత్వం supreme power or authority.
- **malleable** - (మాలియాబుల్) A metal (gold and silver) which can be hammered into very thin sheets
- **guerrilla** - (గెరిలా) Used in warfare or attacks. a small independent group taking part in irregular fighting, typically against larger regular forces.
- **rendezvous** - (రెండేవూ) a meeting at an agreed time and place.

Words Often Confused

- **hang - hanged - hung** (ఉరివేయు)
  Eg. *He was hanged by a rope around his neck until dead as per court order.*

- **hang - hung** [past tense] (వేలాడతీయు)
  Eg. *I hung a picture of Balaji on the wall.*

*Pictures can be **hung**, but people are always **hanged**.*

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

ఇంగ్లిష్లో చాలా foreign words and phrases లను వాడతారు. ఇవి ఎక్కడ వాడతారో అక్కడ అవి సరిగ్గా సరిపోతాయి . చాలా సందర్భాల్లో వాటిని వాడటం వల్ల, చెప్పాల్సిన విషయం క్లుప్తంగా, సరిగ్గా కుదురుతుంది. ఉదాహరణకు, "*status quo*" అనే phrase అర్థం 'ఉన్నది ఉన్నట్లుగా' (యధాతథంగా) ఉండనీయడం. ఇంగ్లిష్లో చెప్పాలంటే "The present stage may be maintained without any changes" అని చెప్పాలి. *status quo* అనే రెండు పదాలతో ఇది వ్యక్తపరచవచ్చు. వీటిని ఎక్కువగా legal పరిభాషలో, administration పరిభాషలో వాడతారు. తెలుగులో కూడా మనం అనేక English పదాలను అరువు తెచ్చుకొంటాం వాటిని "loan words' అంటారు.
Eg. బిస్కెట్, రైలు, *mobile, paper, pen, flat, helicopter, stool, table, dinner, party,*

కింద కొన్ని సాధారణంగా వాడే foreign words and phrases వాటి అర్థాలతో ఇస్తున్నాను . వచ్చే సంచికల్లో మరికొన్ని ఇవ్వవచ్చు.

- **à la carte (Fr):** from the menu Used in restaurants. భోజనం plate meals అన్నా

తినవచ్చు లేదా మనకు ఇష్టమైనవి order చేసి తినవచ్చు. ఈ పద్ధతి a la carte అంటారు .

- **ad nauseam (Latin):** to the point of nausea, to a sickening degree. If someone discusses something ad nauseam, they talk about it so much that it becomes very boring.
- **addenda (Latin):** a list of additions (to a book or document)
- **errata:** (ఎర్రాటా) a list of corrections (to a book or document)
- **inter alia:** (ఇంటర్ ఎలియా) among other things.
  Eg. *The job offers, very convenient medical insurance facility inter alia other benefits.*
- **de facto:** (డీ ఫ్యాక్టో) in actuality
  Eg. *He is the de facto minister.* (He does everything)
- **vis-a-vis** - (విజావీ) in relation to.
  Eg. *The advantages of taking up that job vis-à-vis the financial benefits have to be carefully examined.*