

**ENGLISH – TELUGU BILINGUAL THESAURUS
FOR TRANSLATORS: A PROTOTYPE**

**A thesis submitted to the University of Hyderabad in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of**

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

In

TRANSLATION STUDIES

By

G. KIRAN MAIE

(Reg. No. 03HAPT01)



Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies

School of Humanities

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD – 500046

December 2014



Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies

School of Humanities

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD – 500046 (Telangana State) INDIA

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the research embodied in the present thesis entitled,
**ENGLISH – TELUGU BILINGUAL THESAURUS FOR
TRANSLATORS: A PROTOTYPE** has been carried out by me, under the
supervision of Dr. K. Rajyarama, Centre for Applied Linguistics & Translation
Studies (CALTS), for the award of Doctor of Philosophy in Translation Studies
from the University of Hyderabad. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no
part of this thesis was earlier submitted for the award of research degree in part or
full to this or any other University.

Signature of the Candidate

Place: Hyderabad

G. KIRAN MAIE

Date: December

Regd. No. 03HAPT01



Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies

School of Humanities

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD – 500046 (Telangana State) INDIA

Certificate

This is to certify that **G. KIRAN MAIE** has carried out the research work embodied in the present thesis entitled, **ENGLISH – TELUGU BILINGUAL THESAURUS FOR TRANSLATORS: A PROTOTYPE** for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Translation Studies, which is prepared under my supervision. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this thesis was earlier submitted for the award of any degree, to any other institute or university.

Dr. K. Rajyarama

Supervisor

Prof. G. Uma MaheshwaraRao

Head of the Department

Prof. Amitabha Das Gupta

Dean of the School of Humanities

Acknowledgements

I would wish to render my first and foremost thanks to my husband, my God, Mr. G. Venkat Prasad for his continuous qualitative encouragement & help in every possible way till the completion of my work and specially for being a strong emotional support at every difficult time. The work would have definitely not been in this form without his cooperation.

My sincere thanks to my supervisor Dr. K. Rajyarama at the Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies, University of Hyderabad for her support and encouragement throughout. She stood as an unmatched strength personally also. I equally wish to thank Dr. Rama's husband, Mr. Gopi garu and their son, Pratyush.

I render my heartfelt thanks to Prof. Padmakar Dadegoankar for his guidance during the earlier phase of this project and for being very supportive. I also would want to thank Ms. Uma Dadegoankar very much.

My heartfelt thanks to Prof. Uma MaheswarRao for his support during the completion of the work.

Two more very important people whom I have to thank a lot are my boss, Mr. Prasad Devineni, MD, Arka Media Works Pvt. Ltd. and The Creative Head, Ms. Anuradha. They have given me total freedom and supported me unendingly. It would have definitely been very tough for me to finish the work without their kind support. I also would like to take this opportunity to give my very best wishes to Mr. Prasad and another Producer of the film, Mr. ShobuYarlagadda for the successful completion of their Prestigious Telugu Film Project, **Bahubali**. They are among very few wonderful people I have ever come across.

My thanks to my colleagues and friends Mahadev, Vamshi, Apurva, Phani and Upendra for their support.

I thank Mr. Narayana of Administration, HCU very much for his kind help and support.

I also thank the CALTS Office Staff very much for being very supportive, helpful and friendly throughout the course. My special thanks to Mr. Ram Chandra Murthy and Mr. Mallesh.

I thank Prof. Usha Devi, P.S. Telugu University for her tips.

My thanks to my Parents, Mr. Satyam and Ms. Sudha Alarmel and sisters, Ms. Hiran Maie and Ms. Kanti Maie for their significant role and continuous efforts in the successful completion of my work and also for my happy marriage.

My heartfelt gratitude to My In-Laws, Shriman Gunta Vamanacharyulu and Srimati Rajeshwari for being an unending support throughout and sending me to Hyderabad to complete my work by challenging their health conditions in their old age.

I also give my very special thanks to my eldest sister-in-law and husband, Ms. Padma and Mr. Govind Rao for loving me like their child and supporting me continuously. I equally thank my other sisters-in-law, Ms. Pramila, Ms. Shashikala and Ms. Sujata for their true support and for showering their love on me and for taking care of all my other responsibilities to keep me burden free throughout, meeting their personal issues simultaneously.

I thank my brothers Ashok, Abhi, Anand, Sai, Santosh, Kishore, Raja, Chandan and my sisters Nilima, Madhuri and Aparna for their love and support. I would also like to thank my Murlitata for being an invisible strength and support throughout. I should also thank my neighbor Ms. Shrilekha for being so friendly and supportive.

I also have to thank Murli and Shamla for being friends and Kartik, Anuradha, Rupa and Jyothi for being support at the department and helping me..thanks all..

G. Kiran Maie

Abbreviations

1p.	First Person
2p.	Second Person
3p.	Third Person
Sg.	Singular
Pl.	Plural
Pst.	Past
Prst.	Present
Futr.	Future
Ppl.	Past Participle
m.	Masculine
nm.	Non-Masculine
Non hum.	Non- Human
Hon.	Honorific
Hab.	Habitual
SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language
Intrg.	Interrogative
Impr.	Imperative
Refl.	Reflexive
Accu.	Accusative
Dat.	Dative
Loc.	Locative
m. gen. marker	masculine gender marker

fem. gen. marker	feminine gender marker
Gen.	Genitive
T Note.	Translator's Note
TNOTE	The New Oxford Thesaurus
OALD	Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Telugu wx-notation Transliteration of Indian scripts into Roman

Vowels:

@ A B C D E ÊÁV ÊÁV F_s G H I J K i· iLi iM

a A i l u U q Q eV e E oV o O z M H

Consonants:

N`P ÆP g`i £mnsV ÆP

k K g G f

ç`Á ç³Á ÇP L'i&V ÄP

c C j J F

ÉP h`i ²g ²³g ßãP

t T d D N

»¹/₂ ^g µg µ³g ©±s

w W x X n

£ms £mns ËP Ë³P a±sV

p P b B m

,^ogV L`l àãP ÍP ÎP ÎP a±s

y r rY l lY lY v

a`P £tsQ £qs £᳚|||

S R s h

CONTENTS

Declaration

Certificate

Acknowledgement

Abbreviations

Telugu WX – notation Chart

CHAPTER – I

(01-05)

1.1. Introduction

1.2. Objectives

1.3. Methodology

1.4. The Sources of Information

1.5. Organization of the Thesis

1.6. Research Questions

CHAPTER – II

(06-32)

2.1. Lexicography

2.2. Thesaurus

2.2.a. Strategies of a Thesaurus

2.2.c. A brief note on a few common features of a Thesaurus:

- 2.2.d. Bilingual Thesaurus
- 2.3. Dictionary
- 2.4. How is a Thesaurus different from a Dictionary?
- 2.5. Encyclopedia
- 2.6. Translation
 - 2.6.a. What is a Translation?
 - 2.6.b. Significance of Translation
- 2.7. India, a Multi-Lingual Area, an area for Translation
- 2.8. Word
- 2.9. Synonymy
- 2.10. The Equivalent
- 2.11. Equivalence
- 2.12. Categorization in Various Thesauri
- 2.13. Roget's
- 2.14. Roget's Easy to Use
- 2.15. Merriam – Webster
- 2.16. Collins
- 2.17. Common Wealth
- 2.18. The New Oxford Thesaurus of English

CHAPTER – III

(33-46)

- 3.1. An Over View of History of Lexicography
- 3.2. Chinese Lexicography
- 3.3. Greek Lexicography
 - 3.3.a. Amerias

- 3.3.b. Aristophanes of Byzantium
- 3.3.c. Hesychius of Alexandria
- 3.3.d. Philo of Byblos
- 3.3.e. Simmias of Rhodes
- 3.4. Latin Lexicography
- 3.5. Persian Lexicography
- 3.6. Advancement of Persian Lexicography in India
- 3.7. History of Lexicography in West and in India
- 3.8. Indian Lexicography
- 3.9. Telugu Lexicography

CHAPTER –IV

(47-551)

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. The working procedure of the data analysis
- 4.3. The list of the words taken for the analysis
- 4.4 Data Analysis

CHAPTER – V

(552-569)

- 5.1. Introduction
- 5.2. The data and its arrangement
- 5.3. Arrangement of synonyms
- 5.4. Preferences in fixing equivalents
- 5.5. Degrees of equivalence
- 5.6. Findings
- 5.7. Grammatical category change

- 5.8.a. Nouns
- 5.8.b. Verbs
- 5.8.c. Adverbs
- 5.8.d. Adjectives
- 5.8.e. Prepositions
- 5.8.f. Determiners
- 5.9. Idioms
- 5.10. Phrases
- 5.11. Figurative Expressions
- 5.12. Collocations
- 5.13. Lexicalisation of semantic space
- 5.14. Adopted equivalents
- 5.15. Onomatopoeic Expressions
- 5.16. Sense variations
- 5.17. Cultural voids
- 5.18. Loss/ gain in translation
- 5.19. Conclusion

Bibliography

CHAPTER - I

1.1. Introduction:

The dynamics of modern man's communication has undergone a lot of change determined by social forces like: emergence of computers as a major communication mode; liberalization of trade and commerce; spurt in travel and tourism; growing literacy rates and a number of other socio-political factors. Therefore man today is able to access knowledge, people and commodities across the globe, the whole transition is made possible by communication. In order to facilitate this, development of linguistic resources like dictionaries, thesauri is the need of the hour. The present work is an attempt in this direction. The importance of a dictionary in today's world is immense. Its functional relevance is further more augmented in the semi-advanced and underdeveloped countries with perceptible growth of education. With advancement of mass literacy in the new millennium the referential value of dictionary will increase further among the newly literate people across the world (Cf. Dash, N. S. 2007).

Communication requires mastery over grammar and vocabulary of a language. Vocabulary takes precedence over the grammatical structure of a language for communication purpose. This stems from the fact that even though a sentence is ungrammatical, the use of proper words will convey the meaning intended. Dictionaries play a major role in vocabulary acquisition. The term "Dictionary" in this context is used as a generic expression to denote a lexical reference system. The distinction between a dictionary and a thesaurus is not maintained in a strict sense until in the later sections where a thesaurus is defined. To meet the modern communication needs, we need bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.

A good monolingual dictionary is definitely a handy tool in acquiring a complete knowledge of a word in a language but in order to identify the words that express the same concept in another language, we need bilingual dictionaries.

1.2. Objectives:

The objective behind the present research work is to compile a model bilingual thesaurus of English and Telugu as source and target languages.

The work aims at guiding the 2nd language learners, translators and other users to find an appropriate term or an equivalent easily and quickly.

The monolingual thesauri of English like Roget's, Collin's or Common Wealth or the Telugu thesauri like *amarakoSaor* G.N. Reddy's *paryAyapaxaniGaMtuvu* will be helpful only in intra-lingual translations. There is a need for bilingual thesauri to supplement to the bilingual dictionaries in order to arrive at a proper lexical term.

The bilingual dictionaries provide definitions and the linguistic information for a given lexical entry as the basic idea is just communication which is limited or rather doesn't reach the level of serious reading or translation. The uniqueness of the proposed bilingual model thesaurus is the application of a synonym in a sentence. The sentences for the English head words and their synonyms are taken from authenticated sources and translated into Telugu and the suitable equivalents are provided. This process attempts to retain the grammatical category of the lexical entry and gives information about the change in the grammatical category if there is any, of the Telugu equivalent. Possible linguistic and extra linguistic, pragmatic, syntactic and etymological information is provided following the translation of the sentence wherever required and available.

1.3. Methodology:

The thesis attempts to provide a model for building a bilingual thesaurus. It does not promise compiling a complete bilingual thesaurus for English and Telugu languages, it plans only a model, thereby providing an insight into the size and the various issues involved in the compiling of a bilingual thesaurus. The present model thesaurus involves building of chunks of thesaurus of various syntactic categories. The following steps are involved in this thesis:

- a. A list of 47 lexical terms have been chosen at random from English.
- b. Each one of the words, with synonyms listed under distinct senses as mentioned in The New Oxford Thesaurus of English (TNOTE), has been chosen for the present work.
- c. Each one of the words (The Head Word as well as its synonyms) in the source language is placed in an appropriate context for purposes of illustration.
- d. The illustrative sentences in the source language are selected from authentic sources such as web sites, corpus, literary works etc.
- e. Every English sentence is translated into Telugu, providing all the alternatives possible.
- f. Every Telugu translation is provided with Gloss.
- g. Suitable contextual equivalents are obtained from the translations.

- h. Necessary and available linguistic, non-linguistic, etymological, pragmatic and other kinds of information is provided for every word.
- i. A brief note is provided for each syntactic category when it undergoes change in the process of being translated into Telugu.

The work intends to stand as a model thesaurus and also intends helping a wide range of users for different purposes. The Telugu equivalents are provided for all the lexical entries along with their synonyms contextually.

1.4. The Sources of Information:

The sources of information for the working of bilingual thesaurus:

- a. Various English-Telugu and Telugu-English bilingual Dictionaries in use.
- b. Various English and Telugu monolingual Dictionaries.
- c. Various English Thesauri.
- d. Various lexical resources and Encyclopedias.
- e. Telugu electronic corpus of Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies (CALTS), University of Hyderabad (HCU).
- f. Various other discourses available in English and Telugu.

1.5. Organization of the Thesis:

The entire work model bilingual thesaurus is systematized into Five chapters. The present chapter, Chapter-1 identifies the need for the bilingual dictionaries and thesauri. The chapter also talks about the objectives behind the work, Methodology adopted in the collection of data and compiling of examples.

The Second Chapter gives brief notes and definitions of various concepts related to the present work: Thesaurus, Dictionary, Lexicography, Encyclopedia, Equivalent, Word, Translation and Semantic relations: - Synonymy, Polysemy and Homonymy. The Chapter also gives the working pattern of various Thesauri. A particular word has been chosen to illustrate the working style of thesaurus.

The Third Chapter discusses in brief about the History of Lexicography in various parts of world and in India. The reference material for this Chapter is collected from various sources like:

Libraries of:

University of Hyderabad (HCU),

Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies (CALTS),

Telugu University,

Osmania University,

EFL University,

British Council Library,

Gowtami Grandhalayam, Rajahmundry and

Internet is also an important source.

The Fourth Chapter is the nucleus of the thesis. This Chapter consists of the compilation of the bilingual model thesaurus. The Dictionaries and Thesaurus consulted for the present purpose are: The New Oxford Thesaurus of English.

- a. Hornby's Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. (5th, 7th& 8th editions)
- b. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English.
- c. Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary.
- d. Telugu Academy's English-Telugu niGaMtuvu (Bilingual Dictionary)
- e. Sankarnarayana English-Telugu niGaMtuvu (Bilingual Dictionary)
- f. brONya English-Telugu niGaMtuvu (Charles Phillip Brown's Bilingual Dictionary)
- g. Sankarnarayana English-English-Telugu Dictionary
- h. Telugu Academy's Telugu-English niGaMtuvu (Bilingual Dictionary)
- i. Sankarnarayana Telugu-English niGaMtuvu (Bilingual Dictionary)
- j. brONya Telugu-English niGaMtuvu (Charles Phillip Brown's Bilingual Dictionary)
- k. Telugu Electronic Corpus (CALTS)

1. Various online monolingual and bilingual dictionaries like Shabdkosh, niGaMtuSoXana and so on.

The Fifth Chapter consists of the Conclusions drawn from the data analyzed.

This model bilingual thesaurus will hopefully come to use for translators, students, second language learners, research scholars, teachers and for language lovers.

1.6. Research Questions:

Some research questions that arise out of the present investigation are:

1. How is anisomorphism handled in bilingual lexicographical work?
2. How are the culture bound terms and concepts translated?
3. Are the lexical equivalents in the receptor language provided in lexical form or translational (periphrastic, phrasal, idiomatic etc) form?

CHAPTER - II

The present chapter defines and provides a brief description of concepts related to the present thesis like lexicography in general, lexicography in the Indian context, translation, equivalence etc.

2.1. Lexicography:

Lexicography is a major branch of linguistics, dealing with making of mono, bi and multi-lingual, general, technical and various other style dictionaries and thesauri and has an important place in the history of language study. An extensive use of various types of dictionaries and glossaries was found in the early age of civilization in China, India, Middle East, Greece and Rome. The first known prototypes of dictionary were the West Asian bilingual word lists, dating from the second Millennium BC. The word lists contained the Sumerian and Akkadian words inscribed in parallel columns on clay tables in uniform writing. (cf. Dash, N.S. 2007)

The simplest explanation of Lexicography is that, it is a scholarly discipline that involves compiling, writing or editing dictionaries. Lexicography is widely considered as an independent scholarly discipline, though it is a subfield within Linguistics.

The activity of lexicography is compiling a 'dictionary' or a 'wordbook'. The general variety of reference work is a subject of lexicographical theory (dictionary research) and the product of lexicographical practice (dictionary making).

The working of Lexicography may be categorized into two types:

1. Art of lexicography which deals with compiling, writing and editing which is called as Practical Lexicography.
2. Theory of lexicography or Theoretical lexicography, a scholarly discipline of analyzing and describing the semantic, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships within the lexicon (vocabulary) of a language and developing theories of dictionary components and structures that link the data which is also at times referred to as Meta-Lexicography.

Lexicography: Definitions:

According to Samuel Johnson,

“The art or practice of writing dictionaries.” (E.G Stanley, 1994: 2174).

“Lexicography is the systematic study of the lexicon (words and idioms) of a language”.
Basu Mitra Ghosh (2006:128)

‘Lexicography’ is generally understood in the narrow sense as a theory and practice, or the ‘art and craft’ (Landau 1984), of dictionary making, the compilation of reference texts for publication (Ref. R.R.K. Hartmann and Gregory James 1998: vi). Lexicography is a practical activity that involves compiling an inventory of the words in the language. Most of the languages are not having their own literature; indeed modern lexicography also plays a key role in collecting the vocabulary and in constructing written norms for languages.

“For the English Word ‘Lexicography’ we were giving equivalent meaning as ‘*nighantunirmaaNaM*’ in Telugu. ... ‘Lexico’ means in Telugu *mAta* or *mAtlAdeviXAnaM* (speech) or *paxaM*, ‘Graph’ means *vrAyataM*. So ‘Lexicography means *paxAlanuvrAyataM*, *paxAlanuoVkanirxiRtarUpaMlovvrAyataM* or *niGanturUpaMlovvrAyataM*. (Dr. Y. Reddy Syamala 2007:10)

A few definitions taken from Internet:

1. “The activity or an occupation of compiling dictionaries.”
2. “The principles and procedures involved in writing, editing, or compiling dictionaries.”

2.2. Thesaurus:

Thesaurus, an indispensable accessory to the writers, translators, students, reporters, journalists and language lovers, is a treasury of synonyms. A thesaurus would also help the person to enhance his vocabulary in that particular language. Apart from those who can make best benefit for their professional purposes, it is a true treasure for language lovers and enthusiasts who prefer to make use of new terminology every time or often.

The term “thesaurus” is derived from New Latin in 16th century, *thesaurus* means “storehouse” or “treasury”.

A thesaurus can rather be explained as a book that provides a list of words which have similar, closer or a related meaning. A thesaurus serves several purposes like a simple dictionary as it provides lexical equivalents rather than translational or periphrastic equivalents like that of a dictionary.

A thesaurus also can involve more than one language like a dictionary and would be useful for translators, language learners, linguists, students of various disciplines and various other users. But regrettably, we can find very few such works available to the users in multi-lingual versions or types.

There are various types of thesauri apart from vocabulary ones available in the market in various disciplines like Medicine, Music, Art and Architecture, Historical Thesaurus of English and so on. A few old Telugu monolingual lexicographic works are *AMXra BARArnavam* and *SASvawakoSamu* (*anekArXasamucCayamu* – The only dictionary of polysemous words) by *SASvawa* (6th-7th century A.D.), *AMXranAmasaMgrahamu* (a verse dictionary) by pEdipAti lakRmaNa kavi (circa 17th-19th century A.D.) are some of the significant lexicographical works in Telugu. *amarakoSaM* by *amarasiMha* (4th-5th century A.D.) is in Sanskrit and yet it is a valuable reference used by but however very famous among the Telugu lexicographers.

A thesaurus compiled with more than one language can be defined as an information structure consisting of sets of terms in two or more languages and the specification of their cross-lingual semantic relations.

For automatically establishing a bilingual or a multilingual thesaurus, a parallel corpus is employed as the information source of cross-lingual semantic knowledge.

Thesaurus: Definition:

In order to have a clear idea of a thesaurus one has to understand that a thesaurus doesn't not give explanations like that of a dictionary as the user will not be interested in knowing the explanations but just wants to know the appropriate equivalent term for the word.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines 'Thesaurus' as an archaeological term, 'a treasury of a temple. etc.', and quotes its use in 1736, as a 'treasury or storehouse of knowledge', as a dictionary, encyclopedia etc.

Landau (1984:23) has summarized it into three levels:

- g. A "storehouse" of knowledge such as exhaustive encyclopedia or dictionary, especially a monumental dictionary of a language, arranged alphabetically.
- h. Exhaustive list of words from the general language, without definitions, arranged systematically according to the ideas they express.
- i. A list of subject headings, especially for a particular field of knowledge, arranged in alphabetic classified order and used for information retrieval and related purposes.

The American Standard 'Guidelines for Thesaurus Construction' defines a thesaurus thus:

... for the purpose of this standard is a compilation of words and phrases showing synonymous, hierarchical and other relationships and dependencies, the function of which is to provide a standardized vocabulary for information storage and retrieval..

New Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines a thesaurus as

“A book that is a dictionary, but in which the words are arranged in groups that have similar meanings.” (Hornby: 2005:1592).

“A controlled set of terms selected from natural language and used to represent, in abstract form, the subject of document” (ISO 2788, 1986:2)

Word Net dictionary defines a thesaurus as ‘a book containing a classified list of synonyms.’

The free dictionary by Farlex available on internet defines a thesaurus as,

- m. “A book of synonyms, often including related and contrasting words and antonyms.”
- n. “A book of selected words or concepts, such as a specialized vocabulary of a particular field, as of medicine or music.”
- o. “A book containing systematized lists of synonyms and related words.”

2.2.a. Strategies of a Thesaurus:

- A thesaurus provides synonyms for a word. It is a dictionary of synonyms.
- For each head word or a lemma, we provide a number of relevant lexical terms or equivalents.
- A dictionary deals with the meaning of a word.
- The order as in a dictionary may be alphabetical but the entries are ordered conceptually in old thesauri and the later compilations are following alphabetical order.
- Each term in a thesaurus is analyzed for its related vocabulary including synonyms broader and narrower and sometimes also scope notes.
- The terms which are included as a part of the head word or the entry are arranged in terms of the hierarchy and the relationships that they enter into.

Aitchison and Gilchrist (1972) specify three categories of term relationships: 1.Equivalence relation, 2. Hierarchical relation, and 3. Non-hierarchical relationships.

Wang, Y., Vandendorpe, J., and Evans, M (1985) provided an alternative classification of term relationships consisting of 1. Part—wholes, 2. Collocation relations, 3. Paradigmatic relations, 4. Taxonomy and Synonymy and 5. Antonymy relations.

A thesaurus is helpful for a person who is searching for an appropriate term to express his intention with perfect accuracy. It can provide possible alternatives for the user to create a text with a better vocabulary and can be treated as rather a simple replacement for a dictionary. A thesaurus provides relevant equivalents in possible number of the cases with encapsulation of the complete sense carried in the particular term. This would help the user to select the possible closer synonym of his choice from the available list. It is common and also inevitable that almost all the synonyms have slight variations in the intensity of the sense carried. There will be an absolute replaceable synonym which would have a slighter shade of difference and would apparently be serving some other purpose and also can act as a replaceable simultaneously. It would also pave a new path for the person to explore the magnitude of the language to the possible stretch.

Like for instance, consider the synonyms, *expire*, *die* and see the contexts in which they can be used:

A person can die/expire but a medicine can only expire but can't die.

2.2.c. A brief note on a few common features of a Thesaurus:

A thesaurus has all of its lexical entries arranged in alphabetical order like any standard dictionary and the related synonyms which are provided against the lexical entry are generally given in the order to frequency or preference i.e., a classification system of its own is followed which guides the user regarding the inter-relation of the terms in a hierarchical manner.

Some of the terms will have scoping notes underneath them which are word meanings just like a dictionary which normally appear below the word or phrase as the concept term and will start with the acronym “SN”.

A commonly seen feature is the display of terms in the order of preference highlighted in **bold or CAPITAL**. This highlighted term means to be the standard one followed by the synonyms in preference order.

Not all the terms are single words or compound terms. Checking for compounds terms should be like, “Art History” but not “History of Art”. A proper thesaurus maker or compiler will often realize this fact and try to determine the searching style of the users.

Using the plural form is a standard practice of thesaurus compilers. If the counting is possible, plural form is used or if the terms are more conceptual or unique like “bravery” or “oxygen”, they are remained in the singular form.

Some thesauri are constructed with client or community restriction like for an American or an Australian (Eg: color and colour respectively). In such cases, spelling variations can be seen. Hence, it may be understood that no thesaurus work can find as an absolute reference.

A standard thesaurus mentions the domain in case of homographs. Eg: bank (money) and bank (river)

A thesaurus compiler must definitely have an idea about the amount of the subject he or she wants to cover in the particular work and estimate the parameters before compiling in order to come out with a successful completion. Generally, the size of the thesaurus cannot be determined or doctrinaire. It purely depends on the type of the thesaurus proposed. Apart from this, the compiler must be clear with the pulse of the users, i.e., a clear idea on the category of users, their choice, selection standards and what they usually expect from the work and be alert that the work is accepted and used by them without any problem.

In Information Science, Library Science, and Information Technology, specialized thesauri are designed for information retrieval. They are a type of controlled vocabulary, for indexing or tagging purposes. Such a thesaurus can be used as the basis of an index for online material. The Art and Architecture Thesaurus, for example, is used to index the Canadian National Database Of Museums, Artifacts Canada, held by the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN).

Information retrieval thesauri are formally organized so that existing relationships between concepts are made explicit. As a result, they are more complex than simpler controlled vocabularies such as authority lists and synonym rings. Each term is placed in context, allowing a user to distinguish between “bureau” the office and “bureau” the furniture. Following international standards, they are generally arranged hierarchically by themes, topics or facets. Unlike a literary thesaurus, these specialized thesauri typically focus on one discipline, subject or field of study.

2.2.d. Bilingual Thesaurus:

A bilingual thesaurus is also a store house or a treasury of words like that of a monolingual thesaurus. A bilingual thesaurus involves two languages i.e., a Source Language SL and a Target Language TL which is also called a Receptor Language like that of a bilingual dictionary. A bilingual thesaurus is a compilation of lexical entries of Source Language (SL) with the corresponding equivalents of the Receptor or the Target Language (TL). The equivalents of TL provided in a thesaurus are called as lexical equivalents.

Monolingual, Bilingual and Multilingual thesauri are playing increasingly significant role in the generation of globalization and internet. Thesaurus is very useful and an essential element in information propagation for translators in choosing an effective and appropriate term relevant to the context.

2.3. Dictionary:

A dictionary has a significant role to play in one's life. The practical use of a dictionary started spreading wide in developing Nations with substantial growth of education. Dictionaries are playing a major role with the growth of the mass literacy in the new millennium and their referential value also increased among the newly literate people across the globe. A dictionary is referred to for several reasons like, to check correct spellings of a word, for correct pronunciation or for the meaning. Some dictionaries also provide example sentences for the lexical entries, related phrasal and idiomatic expressions too.

There is no category restriction on the readers. A dictionary will always have readers belonging to all categories and age groups as the information furnished in a dictionary is believed to be accurate, authentic and the most comprehensive.

It can be said that dictionary making is as old as Linguistics, probably started seven or eight hundred years before the Christian era. Language is the prime means of communication and it is common that lexical units have contextual variation in meaning and keeps changing or they apply according to the situation of the conversation. The vocabulary of any language can be expanded by including new words for new concepts. This is also a very old phenomenon to adopt terms from other languages and also adding to the concerned language monolingual, bilingual or a multilingual dictionary when they tend to become a part of that language over a course of time. Therefore we need dictionaries to learn about new words or for new meanings of both type of words, which people are not familiar with and those which are included or adopted by the language from other languages. In literature we can see different types of words in large number giving sense based meanings. This has been explained by the lexicographers in various types of dictionaries. The dictionary market in West has witnessed the production of large number of New English dictionaries which are a bit divergent from that of the conventional ones in content and arrangement but quite useful in the literary expressions.

There are a huge number of dictionaries available for English like, General, Specialized or field specific, Unabridged, Normative, Historical, Etymological, College, Children's, Referential or Descriptive, Encyclopedic, Learner's, an official Scrabble, Linguistic, Synchronic, Diachronic, Theoretical dictionary and many types of on-line dictionaries. Each one of this is edited by a team of individuals who make the judgment call whether *xyz* deserves to be in the dictionary.

Various factors like dictionary's size which gives an idea about the number of words it can hold, the proposed audience of the dictionary (adults, children, language learners, etc.), if a word has a sufficiently broad base of usage and is likely to last, if it is suitable for the intended audience and so on will determine the decision.

Dictionary: Definitions:

The term *dictionary* was first coined in Medieval Latin, probably in the 13th century, on the basis of the Latin adjective *dictionary* 'of words', a derivative of Latin *dictio* 'saying' or Medieval Latin 'word'. English picked it up comparatively late; the first known reference is in *The Pilgrimage of Perfection* (1526): "and so Peter Bercharius [Pierre Bercheur, a 15th century French Lexicographer] in the dictionary describeth it". Latin *dictio* (also the source of English *diction* (15th century) was a derivative of the verb *decree* 'say'. Its original meaning was 'point out' rather than 'utter', as demonstrated by its derivative *indicare* (source of English *indicate*) and words in other languages, such as Greek *deiknunai* 'show', Sanskrit *dic-* 'show' (later 'say'), and German *zeihen* "accuse", which come from the same source (Dash, N.S. 2007)

A few definitions of a dictionary taken from various sources are:

According to the *Concise Oxford Dictionary for Current English* (1998), a dictionary is a "book that deals with the individual words of a language (or certain specified class of them) so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification and use, their synonyms, derivation and history, or at least some of these facts; for convenience of reference the words are arranged in some stated order, now in most languages, alphabetical, and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature". Similarly, Berg gives the definition of a dictionary in the following way: "A dictionary is a systematically arranged list of socialized linguistic forms compiled from the speech-habits of a given speech-community and commented on by the author in such a way that the qualified reader understands the meaning... of each separate form, and is informed of the relevant facts concerning the function of the form in its community" (Zgusta 1971:197).

"Dictionary writing is a practical art, not a science; and 'Lexicography' is the technical term for dictionary writing.

New Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines a dictionary as "A book that gives a list of the words of a language in alphabetical order and explains what they mean, or gives a word for them in a foreign language." (A. S. Hornby 2005:422).

"A dictionary is a book that lists words in alphabetical order and describes their meanings. Some dictionaries also give pronunciations, parts of speech (category), etymological part, cross-references and other information. Modern dictionaries often include information about spelling, syllabication, pronunciation, etymology (word derivation), usage, synonyms, grammar and sometimes illustrations as well." (Sidney I. Landau 1989:5)

In general, a dictionary is a book or collection of alphabetically listed words in a specific language, with pronunciations, definitions, etymologies and other information; or a book of alphabetically listed words in one language with their equivalents in another, this also known as a Lexicon.

The free dictionary by Farlex available on net defines a dictionary as:

1. "A reference work containing an alphabetical list of words, with information given for each word, usually including meaning, pronunciation and etymology."
2. "A reference work containing an alphabetical list of words in one language with their translation in another language."
3. "A reference work containing an alphabetical list of words in a particular category or subject with specialized information about them: a medical dictionary."
4. "A list of words stored in machine-readable form for reference, as by spelling-checking software."

2.4. How is a thesaurus different from a dictionary?

Both of them come under the domain of Lexicography. A dictionary provides linguistic information of a lexical entry like pronunciation, definition, grammatical category whereas a thesaurus provides only synonyms, i.e., a dictionary gives the definition of a lexical entry and a thesaurus gives synonyms to it. All the synonyms of a particular lexical entry are not provided as a list but they are designed for drawing distinctions between similar words and assisting in the right word. A thesaurus never defines the lexical entries.

Dictionary acts as an interactive system when treated as communicative model. Dictionary making involves making of a number of choices and hence a dynamic process. In a communication model, dictionaries are classified into monolingual and bilingual ones based on language choice: if the lemmata or the head word is defined in the same language or to relate "the vocabularies of two languages together by means of translation equivalents" (Hartmann and James 1998:14)

The micro structure deals with all the linguistic aspects like morphological structure, spelling, pronunciation of a word and the macro structure deals with the extra linguistic aspects.

Though some common principles are shared in compiling, bilingual dictionaries differ from that of their counter parts in various other basic aspects. The user's language requirements and reference skills of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries also vary. This may influence the lexicographer's choice in intra-cultural and inter-cultural lexicographic communication. A several studies made on the lexicographic functions of the bilingual and monolingual dictionaries in the past few decades, either from the *compiler's* position or from the position of a dictionary context, prove that the studies in the bilingual dictionaries have fallen far behind when compared to that of the monolingual ones. The comparative studies of these two types seem to be extremely scarce, especially when viewed from the user aspect, which is "still a relatively under developed specialization in lexicography" (Hartmann and James 1998:152)

The three models of dictionary functions, descriptive, didactic and ideological models when focused into the communicative model of lexicography, the analysis can be made in 3

different and yet inter-related perspectives, i.e., “compiler-aspect”, “dictionary context” and “user aspect”. In normal cases, bilingual dictionaries are designed for didactic purpose and the monolingual may intend to perform one of them or integrate all of them into one single body. Didactic function is the only reliable common ground for comparison but perform at different means as monolingual dictionaries provide the linguistic information of the lexical term in the same language. Whereas the bilingual dictionaries, “coordinate with the lexical units of one language those lexical units of another language which are equivalent to their lexical meaning” (Zgusta 1971:294)

The development of the modern linguistics, specially the descriptive linguistics has drastically changed the traditional view of the lexicographers on their didactic style (Lexicographers were keen on what words meant and how they should be used, not how they were actually used). The publication of *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* has paved way to a new style of descriptive pattern. The three distinct yet inter-related dictionary design models, Traditional, Translational and the Pedagogical Model, (see Dubois 1981) which represent the 3 types of development, the hard word-oriented stage, the descriptive oriented stage and the user-oriented stage.

The hard word-oriented stage which is assumed to have started from “hard-word” tradition continued until Webster. Earlier lexicography focused only on linguistic aspect of their work. “Hard words” were treated essentially from the semantic perspective. Monolingual dictionaries provided definitions and explanations to the lexical entries which are called as “hard words”.

The bilingual dictionaries matched these source language hard words with that of the receptor language equivalents.

Indications as to the grammatical categories and pronunciation were given much later. The tradition of providing linguistic information of the lexical entry became a success since several centuries without much considerable changes and transformed into the most fundamental basis for both monolingual and bilingual designs.

In the present thesis, a similar distinction is made but from a different perspective based on the languages involved.

2.5. Encyclopedia:

An encyclopedia is a book or series of books that contain general and possible information about many topics or areas and does not concentrate on words only like a thesaurus. The word encyclopedia comes from the Greek term, ‘*encykliapaideia*’, which means “general knowledge.”

Encyclopedias are generally referred to when the readers want to get even more information beyond that which is available in a dictionary. It gives general information such as arranged in alphabetical order, some encyclopedias are organized by categories or cross-referenced articles. An encyclopedia explores topics more in depth with illustrations, maps and photographs. We have so many kinds of Encyclopedias in various areas. It gives information about places, names, importance of things, names and so on. For instance, if the reader wants to know any information about an animal, plant, invention, famous personality, subject or anything he or she wants to know about, it shall give all the possible information about it. Lexicography plays a vital role in designing the structure and methodology of compiling dictionaries, thesauri and encyclopedias.

Encyclopedia: Definitions:

According to Landau, (1984:5) dictionaries and encyclopedias are closely linked and are sometimes considered interchangeable, but they are essentially different kinds of reference works with different purposes. Landau says, “An encyclopedia is a collection of articles about every branch of knowledge. Although the articles are usually arranged alphabetically, and though they often include definitions, their descriptions go for beyond the information given in a dictionary.”

According to E.G Stanley, (1994:2175) An encyclopedia is not, in the first place, a lexicographical work of reference, but the comprehensive repertory of factual knowledge, either of knowledge of all kinds, or of some branch of knowledge. For instance, An Encyclopedia of Linguistics or A Medical Encyclopedia or An Encyclopedia of Music. Encyclopedias are usually provided with pictorial illustrations where that is thought to be helpful and they are usually arranged alphabetical order.

(the encyclopedia of language and linguistics_ R. E. ASHER, 1994, Oxford, New York , Seoul, Tokyo.)

The free dictionary by Farlex available on net defines ‘Encyclopedia’ as,

1. ‘a comprehensive reference work containing articles on a wide range of subjects or on numerous aspects of a particular field, usually arranged alphabetically.’
2. A book, often in many volumes, containing articles on various topics, often arranged in alphabetical order, dealing either with whole range of human knowledge or with one particular subject.

2.6. Translation:

Since the larger area of my Research Work is Lexicography, I have briefed a little information on Lexicography, dictionary, thesaurus and the difference between the both and also a brief note on encyclopedia. The base subject behind the research is translation and the work deals with English and the regional language, Telugu. The source language is English and translation for the English translation sentences, glossing and equivalents are provided for all the synonyms of each head word in the receptor language, Telugu. Information on translation and its role in globalization and in a Multi-lingual Nation like India is also briefed.

Since both Lexicography and Translation play an important role in compiling a bilingual thesaurus, and since the concept of Equivalence predominates these two areas of research. I would like to discuss briefly about the equivalence both from a Lexicographer's view point and a translator's view point.

2.6.a. What is a Translation?

It can be said that translation is a process of transformation of matter from one language to another language, i.e., from a source language to a receptor or a target language. Generally, the need for translation arises as human beings hailing from various places speak various mutually incomprehensible languages. Each language has its own speech community and its own linguistic and cultural heritage. Translation is a ready means for different speech communities to know about each other. Translation refers to the written language and interpretation to the spoken word. Translation is the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text from a source language, and subsequent production of an equivalent text communicating the same message in the receptor language. The translated text may also be called as "target text."

According to Leonid Barkhudarov (1993:40), "Translation is the process of transformation of a speech product (or text) produced in one language into a speech product (or text) in another language". The most important point to be kept in mind by a translator during the process of translation is, the content of the text must not be disturbed or changed.

2.6.b. Significance of Translation:

Translation has been taking into account constraints that include context, framing the grammar rules of the two languages, their writing conventions, and their idioms. A common misconception is that there exists a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages and translation is a straight forward mechanical process. A word-for-word translation does not take into account context, grammar, conventions and idioms. This is because of the structure of a language.

The gradual elimination of illiteracy in the last hundred years has made reading and writing available to millions whose cultural life until then was limited to narrow horizons.

Effective communication across the accepted and recognized languages around the world is possible with translation. Translation needs to take up the challenging task of transforming the matter or the content effectively from one language to another without disturbing the meaning or sense. Though a translator is never considered or given equal value to that of a creative writer, he renders great job of putting the same content into some other language faithfully. At the level of necessity, the importance starts from the traditional sectors of literature, law, administration and commerce to new fields and type of text such as newsletters, media of communication, novels, story books, review of articles, patents, minutes of meetings, maintenance of handbooks for large and small industrial equipment, etc.

We might not have access to the great works of the literature like The Bible, The Quran, The Mahabharata, The Ramayana and The Gita in their original forms and languages. These books are popular only because of number of translations that have taken place into other languages. So, translation serves as a diffusion of knowledge of several kinds of things. Hence, we need bilingual thesauri along with bilingual dictionaries in these special conditions.

Translation: Definitions:

Translation is an art or a process of substituting a text in language for a text into another without disturbing its essence. It may be considered as transfer of the message of one language into another. Consequently, any study or text of the translation process must be made or must follow some theory or model, of language. A number of linguists occupied themselves with translation theories.

Various theoreticians of translation have defined it in different ways based on their approaches as it may be literary theory or social theories of various tests of domains.

Catford (1965) defined translation with a linguistic approach. He says translation is ‘the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL)

Translation is not concerned with the transfer of meaning; it transforms a text and in the process, may transform the meaning, which the target language culture often influences and determines.

Derrida calls translation “a regulated transformation” (1981: 20).

Nida(1969:12) calls translations a process of transfer of the message of the source to the receptor language in a natural way. “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”

According to Nida a good translation shall not sound like a translation. One should consider the most common form of expression as an equivalent to SL. The historical context of

the SL message should not be ignored. For example a translation of the Bible, should not sound as if the Bible happened in the next town ten years ago. (AppaRao 2008:28)

Walter Benjamin, in his “The Task of the Translator”, argues that instead of simply transporting the meaning of the original, a translation must “lovingly and in detail, incorporate the original’s mode of signification, thus making the original and the translation recognizable as fragments of a greater language, just as fragments are parts of a vessel” (Walter Benjamin 1969: 78). These fragments are not expected to be identical to each other. The original presents itself as univocal, complete, identical to itself; but it is translation which brings out the multiple possibilities of the original that can be transformed into various cultural forms and expressions. For Benjamin a translation represents the “afterlife” of the work, which Tejaswini Niranjana interprets as “the continued life of the text rather than afterlife to follow its death” (1992: 134). In translation the original finds new life, grows, matures, is supplemented. If one aspect of multiculturalism is the reclamation of disappearing cultures, translation serves its purpose by retrieving a text and ensuring its “continued life”. For instance, The Ramayana and The Mahabharata, translated into a number of languages, have been transformed and converted into Target Language cultural texts and live their “afterlife”. Another point to be noted here is that translation is an attempt to bring the languages engaged in the process of translation to the same level, thus countering the hierarchical relationship between them, such as between Sanskrit and bhashas, English and bhashas or between different bhashas.

Translation is a process of carrying matter from one language to another. The term, translation is traced to the Latin word ‘translatio’, meaning to transfer or to carry over. This is derived from transferre where, trans means across and ferre means to carry or to bring. (Christopher Kasperek 1983:83).

A few definitions taken from Internet are:

1. The ‘process of translating words or text from one language into another.
2. The conversion of something from one form or medium into another.
3. The rendering of something into another language or into one’s own from another language. (Dictionary.com)

2.7. India, a Multi-Lingual Area, an area for translation:

Translation is necessary to understand and develop human relations in terms of arts, science and commerce. We require translators to provide translations in the level of business and develop or adapt the other’s culture. India being a multi-lingual nation. We can find several cultures area wise in India. Here, there is a requirement for translators to adapt others cultures, traditions, life styles and various other important aspects influencing their lives in order to spread

the text across various languages clearly without hurting any aspect of either the source language or the receptor one and making it reach the public in an acceptable and informative manner.

Since India is a multicultural space accommodating many races, castes, languages, religions and cultures, translation plays a very spontaneous, implicit and explicit role in the inter-lingual and intercultural communication among the people and in the making of multi-cultural and multi-lingual texts.

India is a Nation which gives sufficient space to various cultures, races, castes, religions and languages. They exist illogically as divergent and simultaneously interconnected and overlapping at various levels and its literature is an expression of the vital plurality and productive diversity of the nation having no defined frontier boundaries. It is a special feature that almost all the Indians will be a minimum bilingual as all the states have heterogeneous population belonging to different areas speaking different languages. This will obviously lead to different mixed varieties of languages. The degree of combination varies from person to person. However, on the whole, people of this Nation are automatically translators continuously engaged in this process making India as a land of “automatic and natural translators”

One important point which transformed India into a land of multi-lingualism and a land of translators is the gradual and invisibly decreased use of Sanskrit. As a result, all the works written in Sanskrit slowly started taking new forms in various languages as wisdom medias through translations, trans-creations, adaptations, interpretations and so on making the material reachable even to the common public. Introduction and growth of this procedure also helped various writers in various languages to get introduced to various styles of presentations. In order to acquire competence in a multilingual and multicultural set up, a translator must be familiar with the concepts of different linguistic and cultural groups.

Translating into English has become a dominant mode of translation. Most of the Indian writers wish to translate their works into English to reach out for Western readers and also consider it as a mark of prestige.

Assamese, Bangla and Oriya are called sister languages and are similar to a great extent. But Assamese has diverged greatly from the other two languages, both phonologically and morphologically, as a result of the influence of the neighboring Tibeto-Burman languages. Oriya, on the other hand, has imbibed some of the Dravidian features since it is geographically contiguous to Telugu. Though both Tamil and Kannada belong to the same South Dravidian group of the Dravidian family of languages, Kannada has several distinctive features in its diction, script system, in grammatical features, and poetics, because of the influence of Sanskrit. Tamil, on the other hand, barring some influences at the lexical level, remained invulnerable to the Sanskrit influence. Hence the language has retained many distinctive Dravidian features.

Since any translation activity is done on the words, let us have a brief look on ‘word’.

2.8. Word:

The word ‘word’ has different senses of meanings, but it doesn’t have particular specific meaning. All kinds of scholars, traditional grammarians and modern linguists use the term ‘word’, but it is difficult to define it. This is because the term is ambiguous as well as abstract. In the traditional grammars ‘word’ is taken as a unit. Word is the principle unit of lexicography and translation.

Word: Definitions:

The free dictionary by Farlex available on internet defines a word as,

1. ‘a sound or a combination of sounds, or its representation in writing or printing that symbolizes and communicates a meaning and may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes.’
2. ‘one of the units of speech or writing that native speakers of a language usually regard as the smallest isolable meaningful element of the language, although linguists would analyze these further into morphemes.’
3. ‘a unit of language, consisting of one or more spoken sounds or their written representation, that functions as a principal carrier of meaning, is typically seen as the smallest such unit capable of independent use, is separated from other such units by spaces in writing, and is often distinguished phonologically, as by accent or pause.’

“A word is the smallest unit of language which can be pronounced alone and have meaning. Words can be composed of even smaller units of meaning called morphemes, but many morphemes cannot stand alone as words”. Basu Mitra Ghosh (2006: 253)

In the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2005:1758) several types of meanings are available for the ‘word’. For example -

Unit of Language 1 n. single unit of language which means something and can be spoken or written.

Something you say 2 n. a thing that you say; a remark or statement

Promise 3 n. a promise guarantee that you will do something or that something will happen or is true.

Information/ News 4 n. a piece of information or news.

Eg. She sent a word that she would be late.

Based on above sense we have to give our own interpretation when we come across the word 'word'. But in the present context we are concerned only with the first sense, word 'a smallest unit of language which stands on itself and gives a complete meaning.'

'Longman Dictionary of contemporary English' (1987:1213) says "The 'word' is the smallest unit of spoken language which has meaning and can stand alone." For example 'Good' and 'goodness' are words, but 'ness' is not a word.

Every language has large number of words and its own mechanism of forming word-structure. The important way to determine all types of words is on age-old contrast, based on their meaning: lexical or grammatical. (PGDTS Course No: 413:15)

2.9. Synonymy:

"Indian languages have a long tradition of compiling dictionaries of synonyms. The origin of dictionary making itself may be traced back to the study of the synonyms in *amarakoSa* which has not only inspired many lexicographical works of this type in India, but also in the west. The organization of Roget's Thesaurus resembles *amarakoSa*" (R. A. Singh 1982:49)

A few definitions from various sources:

The 7th edition of The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines synonymy as, "the fact of two or more words or expressions having the same meaning". The origin of the word according to this dictionary is, 'mid 16th cent.: via Latin from Greek *sunonumia*, from *sunonumos*, from *sun-* 'with' + *onoma* 'name'.

The Concise English Dictionary (1990), defines 'synonym' as "a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another in the same language (eg: shut and close)" and 'equivalent' as "(of words) having the same meaning".

Zgusta (1972) defines synonyms as 'different forms with identical meaning'. He distinguishes identity of meaning as absolute identity and great similarity. Forms which are identical in all the basic components of meaning viz. designatum, expression and denotation are absolute synonyms. Absolute synonyms are rather rare. They are found mostly for scientific and

technical terms. If there is a difference in one of the three basic components of meaning, such forms are near synonyms.

Synonymy: Definitions:

Merriam-Webster, “A list or collection often defined and discriminated from each other.”

Your Dictionary, “Synonym is the study of words with the same or similar meaning, or the quality of being similar.”

Wikipedia, “A synonym (also ‘metonym’ and ‘poecilonym’) is a word with the same meaning of another word. Words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous, and the state of being a synonym is called synonymy.”

2.10. The Equivalent

The first and the foremost point to be remembered by a bilingual lexicographer is to find the corresponding equivalent lexical units in the target language to that of the lexical units of the source language and coordinate the two sets.

We call such a lexical unit of the target language an equivalent which has the same lexical meaning as the respective lexical unit of the source language. It is however a known fact that absolute equivalents are rather infrequent (leaving domain specific works). The usual situation is that the lexical meaning of the respective lexical unit of the receptor language is only partly identical with that of the source language one which is called as partial equivalence.

This searching for the equivalents in receptor language for that of the source language lexical terms is a comparative analysis of the structure of the respective languages. The lexicographer must ascertain the categories of lexical units of both the languages to come to a decision about the equivalence of the pairs of categories which is generally easy if there are similar or identical categories in both the languages.

A bilingual dictionary should coordinate the lexical units of the two languages so that the equivalent of the target language occurs as a real lexical unit in real sentences. If the prospective equivalent can be used in all the contexts, it is an absolute equivalent and if it can be inserted only into a group of the translated contexts, it is only partial. If the equivalent can be inserted into more contexts, it is a term with broader meaning. If the term cannot be inserted into any context, then it is not an equivalent at all. In certain cases, explanatory or periphrastic equivalents are chosen in order to give more information about the lexical unit of the receptor language. The

context and the structure of the receptor language decides if a lexical equivalent, translational equivalent or a periphrastic lexical equivalent or a precise term which may serve as an equivalent in that particular context or use of two synonyms (to additional richness to the sentence) has to be used.

However, a dictionary designed to guide a 2nd language learner or a translator will not prefer to provide periphrastic lexical equivalents even if they give the additional benefit of being general and clearer. A translation insertable equivalent is purely linguistic and the lexicographer remains within the respective realm and also helps to compare the two languages. Hence, establishing translation equivalence in the linguistic task par excellence and simultaneously, they require much more glosses than the periphrastic ones.

2.11.Equivalence:

Talking directly about equivalence, it is not a concept that revolves around synonymy for those working in bilingual lexicography. The concern is always to find equivalents to the particular word. In short, the work is all about the alignment of the semantic correspondence between the meaning of a word in the source language and the meaning of its translation in the target language. However, both synonymy and equivalence must give the same sense or almost the same one. The users will anyhow come across equivalents when two or more languages are involved and synonyms are bound or limited to one language.

Catford's approach to translation equivalence differs from Nida. Catford's approach gives preference for a more linguistic-based to translation which is based on the linguistic work of Firth and Halliday. His important contribution to the theory is the introduction of the concepts of types and shifts of translation. The proposed three criteria:

1. The extent of translation (*full translation vs partial translation*);
2. The grammatical rank at which the translation equivalence is established (*rank-bound translation vs unbounded translation*)
3. The levels of language involved in translation (*total translation vs restricted translation*)

Dynamic equivalence and *formal equivalence* are terms for methods of translation coined by Eugene Nida. The two terms have often been understood as fundamentally the same as sense-for-sense translation (translating the meanings of phrases or whole sentences) and word-for-word translation (translating the meanings of individual words in their more or less exact syntactic sequence), respectively. (Cf. Wikipedia, Internet)

Equivalence in difference is the cardinal problem of language and the pivotal concern of linguistics (Roman Jakobson. 1959). Roman Jakobson's study of equivalence gave new impetus to the theoretical analysis of translation since he introduced the notion of 'equivalence in difference'. On the basis of his semiotic approach to language and his aphorism 'there is no signatum without signum' (1959:232), he suggests three kinds of translation:

1. Intra-lingual (within one language, i.e., rewording or paraphrase)
2. Inter-lingual (between two languages)
3. Inter-semiotic (between sign systems)

The concept of equivalence is however a challenging and a controversial area of translation. There have been several notions that have been analyzed and evaluated on this concept across the globe and has been worked out in various points of view and has been approached from varied perspectives.

2.12. Categorization in Various Thesauri:

Several studies were taken up comparing the similarities and differences between these scientific developments in modern linguistics. Bloomfield (1933), Chomsky (1965) and Lyons (1968) have acknowledged and appreciated the Indian (called it 'The Hindu' also at times) grammatical traditions, specially *pANini*. Similar acknowledgement regarding lexicon, Roget's Thesaurus which was first published in the year 1852.

2.13. Roget's

Though there are theoretical and methodological similarities between the Roget and *amarakoSa*. These distinctions have to be understood in their historical contexts. The First and early thesaurus, Roget's is not an alphabetically categorized one, but it is categorized conceptually. It is easy to find similarities between the Thesaurus of Roget and the Sanskrit Lexicons. The kind of classification Roget was trying for his work is already there in Sanskrit. This fact is already acknowledged by Roget himself in his preface for his first edition. One has to notice that, in spite of several theoretical and methodological similarities between the two works, there is a visible distinction in the approach between the concepts being chosen for classification which have to be understood in their historical contexts. This is a common feature for any literary work as it can be seen in two Sanskrit lexicons with similar theoretical approach having variation in the organization of the vocabulary. Usha Devi (2000-01) has shown the social differences reflected in the two dictionaries in relation to society in general, and to women in particular. Similarly, one can see the historico-philosophical background depicted in the

Thesaurus having “MATERIALISTIC” or “PHYSICAL” basis in its organization. The thesaurus appeared during the 19th century, when the Industrial Revolution made a paradigm change in human lives all over the world.

The other thesauri provide the synonyms for the words ordered alphabetically. They are not tiring, time taking, confusing. They generally don’t leave the readers in doubt, i.e. any ordinary person can easily access.

Roget’s thesaurus is divided into 6 classes:

The first 3 classes cover the external world:

Class 1 - Abstract Relations, deals with such ideas as number, order and time.

Class 2 - Space, is concerned with movement, shapes and sizes.

Class 3 - Matter covers the physical world and humankind’s perception of it by means of the five senses.

The second 3 classes cover the internal world of human beings:

Class 4 - The human mind – intellect.

Class 5 - The human will – volition.

Class 6 - The human heart and soul – Emotion, Religion, and Morality.

There is a logical progression from abstract concepts, through the material universe, mankind itself, culminating in what Roget saw as mankind’s highest achievements: morality and religion. The Thesaurus starts with the word, “Existence”.

To show the distinction in the categorization made by various thesauri, a word has been selected and the synonyms provided by each thesaurus have also been collected and are provided in this work for the information of the readers. It would give a clearer picture about the working style of each thesaurus. The word selected to show the distinction is **Body**.

Body:

Substance 3n

Quantity 26n

Main Part 32n

Chief Part 52n

Middle 70n

Band 74n
Frame 218n
Matter 419n
Object 319n
Structure 331n
Corpse 363n
Person 371n
Savouriness 390n
Print – Type 587n
Community 708n
Corporation 708n

Forth

Make Extrinsic 6vb
Externalize 223vb
Materialize 319vb
Manifest 522vb

The above data is provided at the end as an index of the whole work. Now, one has to take each word which is a head word in the thesaurus and select the synonyms which are relevant to our head word.

Like:

Substance 3n

Hypostasis, Substratum, Core 5, Essential Part; Entity, Thing, Something, Somebody, Flesh and Bones, Living Matter 360 Life; Solid, Concretion 324 Solid body; Pith Marrow, Meat 224 Interiority; Gist 514 Meaning.

This is the information given for ‘substance’, the user has to select the synonyms relevant to the head word ‘body’ from the given synonyms for the word ‘substance’.

At the end of the complete work there is an information in index form where various words are listed down in an alphabetical order. One has to pick up the required word and check the synonyms given under it and go to those particular synonyms which are categorized conceptually as headwords. Under these head words, one has to select the synonyms which are relevant to the selected headword. For example 'body'. In this process, one has to go through all the synonyms listed under the lexical entry, (body) which are conceptually categorized and (synonyms for them are provided) and select the relevant synonyms among the provided (as these synonyms are head words in the main body of the thesaurus). This process is quite tiring and uninteresting for the bilingual and multilingual thesaurus compilers and also to the users, especially the 2nd language learners and translators who are trying to know various synonyms for a particular word. They may find it quite difficult to select a relevant lexical equivalent. (as the user may not be sure of the selection of relevant synonyms of the selected headword as he or she has to check the list of the synonyms given near the word selected from the end part of the work and check for the relevant synonyms from those provided in the main work.) This is quite a tedious job particularly for those translators and readers with less knowledge in that particular language.

2.14. Roget's easy to use:

NOUN

Anatomy, torso; SUBSTANCE; ASSEMBLAGE, aggregate; solid; person, thing, figure; WHOLE. See PARTY

This is the categorization provided in the later version in which the words are ordered alphabetically. Even here, one has to check further from the synonyms of the synonyms of the head word written in capital letters and pick the relevant words for the remaining synonyms. For instance, SUBSTANCE; ASSEMBLAGE, WHOLE and 'PARTY' respectively. One who is well aware of the vocabulary of the language may not face much problem but readers and the translators those who are new to the language may possibly have a problem in using it. They may not be sure about the exact or the relevant synonym for the context. This problem arises because of the improper categorization. The user has to take the synonyms in capital letter for further reference and select the relevant synonyms for the originally selected head word very carefully. Hence, this thesaurus may not be that expected helpful or be user friendly.

2.15. Merriam - Webster:

WEBSTER'S POCKET THESAURUS is based on the prior Webster's Collegiate Thesaurus and is designed especially to meet the day-to-day needs of those who want a compact

and a handy one. Much of the bulk and weight of the larger volume could be eliminated while retaining the basic features that have caused Webster's Collegiate Thesaurus to be so well received.

NOUN

1 *syn* see HUMAN

2 *syn* see CORPSE

3 the main, central, or essential part <the *body* of the discussion dealt with ways to ensure equal opportunities for all>

syn bulk, core, corpus, mass, staple, substance; *compare* ESSENCE 2, SUBSTANCE 2 TENOR 1

rel majority; sum, total, whole; basis, crux, fundamental, gravamen; gist, pith

con angle, aspect, facet, feature, side, accessory, extension, offshoot, side issue

4 a discrete portion of matter <unknown *bodies* in space>

syn bulk, mass, object, volume

5 a determinable or measurable whole

rel extent, range; number, stock, sum, whole

6 *syn* see GROUP 3

7 *syn* see SUBSTANCE 2

BODY (forth)

vsyn see REPRESENT 2

Here, though there is a wider categorization, one cannot get the complete picture of the head word and also one has to go to the recommended words and the synonyms written in capital letters and then check for the relevant synonyms. They cannot be clearly understood as only a few sections are comfortable for checking contextually relevant synonyms. It may not be considered as much user friendly at least to those who are new to the language and it is also very difficult to find the appropriate term matching the context or the sense present in it. This is because the synonyms are not directly provided sense wise near the head word itself but, one has to refer to the synonyms in capital letters and the recommended synonyms and there the user must be very careful to select the relevant synonyms of the head word and see that the user will

not get carried away by the senses provided under that particular synonym which is being referred to.

2.16. Collins:

NOUN

1. build, figure, form, frame, physique, shape, torso, trunk
2. cadaver, carcass, corpse, dead body, relics, remains, stiff (*sl.*)
3. being, creature, human, human being, individual, mortal, person
4. bulk, essence, main part, mass, material, matter, substance
5. association, band, bloc, collection, company, confederation, congress, corporation, society
6. crowd, horde, majority, mass, mob, multitude, throng
7. consistency, density, firmness, richness, solidity, substance

Collin's has a better classification comparatively, but there are again a number of problems which lead to confusions and doubts among the users trying to trace the relevant equivalent.

Section 1.gives a sense of complete physical body. But the 2 terms, 'torso', 'trunk' mean the main body apart from the head and limbs. This may not be considered as a pleasing categorization as they cannot be taken as replaceable.

Section 2.gives the sense of a dead body. Though 'relics' are mortal remains, this particular term is used in the context of a sacred person. Relics may be mortal remains or any accessory of a holy person. They are kept after the person is dead as a mark of religious object with devotion and respect. They do not exactly mean dead body like the other synonyms. Hence, this point should be mentioned to make the classification look pleasing and clearer.

Section 3 gives a sense of a living being. But there are two terms, Human and Human Beings. If the section is completely intending to say it is purely a group of synonyms provided as replaceable for human beings, it is acceptable. But if it is for just living beings, these two terms may be mentioned with a semicolon as they can not be used as replaceable for any other living being and equally the remaining terms apply to all the other living beings.

Section 4 also has confusing and unclear categorization. Bulk and Mass may be grouped together. Essence, Main Part and Substance in one and Material and Matter into another sub-category of this section.

Section 5 is an organized or planned body or collection of people.

Section 6 is an unorganized or accidental collection of people.

Section 7 is a body that makes difference to anything. For instance,

1. Add body to the decoration with fruits.
2. There are a very few children in the class. They cannot form a considerable body to the show to be performed.

2.17. Common Wealth:

NOUN 1

Being, body, build, bulk, cadaver, carcass, consistency, copse, corpus, creature, density, essence, figure, firmness, form, frame, human, individual, mass, material, matter, mortal, person, physique, relics, remains, richness, shape, solidity, stiff, substance, substantiality, torso, trunk.

NOUN 2

Association, band, bevy, bloc, cartel, corporation, crowd, group, horde, majority, mass, mob, multitude, society, syndicate, throng.

This type of categorization would not be satisfactory one for reference to the users; as generally one would expect to pick synonyms or replaceable from a thesaurus. The Common Wealth Thesaurus categorizes all the nouns under 2 groups only. The 1st one is about physical body. They include living body, dead body, accumulated or naturally formed bodies, and related types. The 2nd one includes only congress of living beings.

2.18. The New Oxford Thesaurus of English:

The *noun* 'BODY' has 12 categories:

1. *The humanbody***FIGURE**, frame, form, shape, build, physique, framework, anatomy, skeleton, bones, flesh and bones; *informal* bod; *rare* corse, soma, *See tables* at **BONE, BRAIN, EAR, EYE, DIGESTION, GLAND, NERVE, TOOTH, VEIN, VERTEBRA.**

-RELATED WORDS: somatic, corporeal.

-COMBINING FORM: somat-.

2. *He was in a critical condition after he was hit in the head and***body****TORSO**, trunk, chest, stomach, middle.

3. *His* **body** *was badly charred in the fire***CORPSE**, dead body, cadaver, carcass, skeleton, remains, relics; *informal* stiff.

4. (*archaic*) *Who told you? What* **body** *did you hear saying that?***PERSON**, individual, human being, human, being, man, woman, personage, creature, mortal, soul, living soul; *N Amer.* Hombre; *archaic* wight.

5. *The article would fit equally well into the***body***of the magazine or the supplement***MAINPART**, principal part, central part, core, heart, hub, nub, kernel

6. *The car* **body** **BODYWORK**, hull, fuselage, outer casing

7. *A* **body** *of water***EXPANSE**, mass, area, stretch, region, tract, breadth, sweep, extent, aggregate, accumulation, concretion, accretion

8. *A growing* **body** *of evidence reveals discrimination against the old***QUANTITY**, amount, volume, collection, proportion, mass, corpus

9. *The* **body** *of parental opinion***MAJORITY**, preponderance, greater part, major part, main part, best part, better part, lion's share, bulk, mass, generality

10. *The representative* **body** *of the employers***ASSOCIATION**, organization, group, grouping, party, band, company, society, club, circle, fellowship, partnership, fraternity, syndicate, guild, federation, confederation, bloc, corporation, contingent, coterie, clique

11. *The earth is a heavenly* **body** *circling a larger heavenly* **body****OBJECT**, entity, item, piece of matter

12. *Mousse was used to add* **body** *and bounce to this feminine style***FULLNESS**, solidity, density, thickness, firmness, substance, mass; **SHAPE**, structure

The New Oxford Thesaurus of English provides a wider categorization and would be very helpful for the translators, specially to those who are new to the language or to those with lesser command on the language.

CHAPTER-III

3.1. An Over View of History of Lexicography:

Lexicography is an art of dictionary making. It has a significant place in the history of language study. It has evolved very closely or at the same time when the scientific study of human languages has started. It can be said that this discipline of linguistics has evolved almost seven to eight hundred years before the Christian era. Over a long historical period of time, the branch has emerged as a major part of the main stream linguistics. Dictionaries and glossaries of various types were compiled and used extensively from the early age of civilization in China, India, Middle East, Greece, and Rome. The earliest known prototypes of dictionary were the West Asian bilingual word lists, dating from the Second Millennium BC. The word lists have the Sumerian and Akkadian words inscribed in parallel columns on clay tablets in cuneiform writing (Cf. Dash, N. S. 2007).

The present chapter attempts to give a brief over view of Lexicography in various parts of the world. The information is however limited to Chinese, Greek, Latin, Persian and Indian with focus on Telugu.

Note: The following notes on the history of lexicography in various parts is an extract of the information from Internet, books and articles the cites are quoted in the bibliography and also in certain possible places in the text.

3.2. Chinese Lexicography:

The Chinese tradition of dictionary making is believed to be very old. The first known lexicographic work in China is *Shizhou*, which dates back to the 9th century BC. Unfortunately, this work did not survive. After a gap of centuries, during the Han Dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD), the art of lexicography was revived as a part of resurgence in literature. At that time, dictionaries such as *Shuowen Jiezi* and *Erya* were valuable reference works for understanding the ancient classics. In the later period, particularly during the Tang (618 AD – 907 AD) and the Song (960 AD- 1279 AD) dynasties, a few more dictionaries like *Yupian*, *Qieyun* and *Guangyun* were compiled (Shiqi 1982 - Dash, N. S. 2007).

Though not proper information could be found on Chinese lexicography online, there is a comprehensive collection under the title, “Chinese Lexicography, A History from 1046 BC to AD 1911” by Heming Yong and Jing Peng, Oxford Publications. It is the first book on the history of Chinese lexicography that is published in English. It traces the growth of Chinese lexicography over three millennia, from the Zhou Dynasty (1046 BC-256 BC) to the Qing Dynasty (1616-1911). The book talks about the emergence of lexicographical culture in ancient China and its link to the teaching of ancient characters. It also describes the subsequent development of primers, thesauri and dictionaries of all major types including those of dialects and technical terms.

3.3. Greek Lexicography:

The Greek Lexicography is also believed to have a rich tradition in the field since ancient times and some of the famous ancient lexicographer in Greek are:

Amerias, Aristophanes of Byzantium, Didymus Chalcenterus, Hesychius of Alexandria, Philitas of Cos, Philo of Byblos. A brief note on some of the above listed (listed in Alphabetical order) lexicographers:

3.3.a. Amerias is a 3rd century BC, ancient Macedonian Lexicographer, known for him compilation of a glossary titled *Glossai* (terms or words). A word called *Rhizotomikos*, an etymological treatise is also in his credit. His words have survived in Hesychius and Athenaeus’s writings. From the titles and the wording of Athenaeus, it is evident that Amerias did not write and exclusively Macedonian dictionary. He included in his *Glossai* a Homeric vocabulary as well, as with most of the Alexandrian grammarians. The only marked Macedonian term, given by Hesychius, is *sauadai*, *saudoi*, *silenoi*. In any case, since Amerias is the only ancient proper grammarian and lexicographer, who is quoted as Macedonian, his Glossary is regarded generally as Macedonian at least of 4th to 3rd century BC.

3.3.b. Aristophanes of Byzantium who is believed to be a Hellenistic Greek Scholar, critic and grammarian between ca. 257 – ca. 185/180 B.C. He is well-known for his Homeric scholarship and other classical authors such as Pindar and Hesiod.

The credit of accent system invention goes to Aristophanes. This system was used to designate pronunciation, as the tonal, pitched system of archaic and classical Greek. This paved a path to the stress-based system of koine. The Greek in the wake of Alexander's conquests was beginning the act of a *lingua franca* for the Eastern Mediterranean replacing various Semitic Languages in the same period. The accents were designed in such a way that they will assist in reading or pronunciation of the older Greek literary works. He is the inventor of one of the first forms of punctuation in ca.200 B.C.: single dots (*theseis*, Latin *distinctives*) that separated verses (colometry), and indicated the amount of breath required to complete each fragment of text when reading aloud (not to comply with rules of grammar, which were not applied to punctuation marks until thousands of years later.) For short passage (a komma), a *stigmeme* dot was placed mid-level. This is the origin of the modern comma punctuation mark, and its name. For a longer passage (a *kolon*), a *hypostigme* dot was placed level with the bottom of the text (.), similar to a modern colon or semicolon, and for a very long pauses (*periodos*), a *stigneteleia* point near the top of the line of the text.

As a lexicographer he compiled collections of archaic and unusual words. Callistratus, Aristratus, Aristarchus of Samothrace, and perhaps Agallis.

3.3.c. Hesychius of Alexandria is expected to be a 5th century AD Greek grammarian. He compiled the richest lexicon of unusual and obscure Greek words under the title "Alphabetical Collection of All Words". The work contains more than 50,000 entries, a copious list of peculiar words, forms and phrases, with an explanation of their meaning, and often with a reference to the author who used the word or to the district of Greece where they were in use.

Hesychius is not only known for his Greek philology but also for studying lost languages and obscure dialects (such as Thracian and the ancient Macedonian language) and in reconstructing Proto-Indo-European. Most of the words seen in this work are not found in surviving ancient Greek texts. His details of epithets and phrases reflect significant facts of the ancient's social and religious life.

In a pre-factory letter he mentions that his lexicon is based on that of Diogenianus (itself extracted from an earlier work by Pamphilus), and also has also used similar works by the grammarian Aristarchus of Samothrace, Apion, Heliodorus, Amerias and others.

The lexicon survives in one deeply corrupt 15th century manuscript, which is preserved in the library of San Marco at Venice, (Marc. Gr. 622, 15th Century). The best edition is by Moriz Wilhelm Constantin Schmidt (1858-1868), but no complete comparative edition is published ever since the first print by Marcus Musurus (Aldus Manutius Press) in Venice, 1514 (reprinted in 1520 and 1521 with modest revisions). A modern edition has been published under the auspices of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen, begun by Kurt Latte (vol.1 published in 1953, vol.2 posthumously in 1966) and completed by Peter Allan Hansen and Lan C. Cunningham (vol.3, 205, vol. 4, 2009).

3.3.d. Philo of Byblos (or Herennius Philon), an antiquarian writer of grammatical, lexical and historical works in Greek belongs to 1st century (c. 64 – 141 CE). He is very famous for his translation of the Phoenician history of *Sanchuniathon* who was believed to have lived before the Trojan war. He lived in the reign of Hadrian about whom he wrote a history which is unfortunately lost. His name “Herennius” suggests that he was a client of the consul suffectus Herennius Severus, through whom Philo could have achieved the status of a Roman Citizen.

Philo wrote a dictionary of synonyms, a collection of scientific writers and their works organized by category, a catalogue of cities with their famous citizens, and a *Vita* of the Emperor Hadrian. Some of his work is known to us by titles only; others have survived in fragmentary quotes in Christian authors. They are:

1. *On the Acquisition and Choice of Books*
2. *On Cities and their Famous Men*, epitomized by the grammarian Aelius Serenus, and one of the chief authorities used by Hesychius and Stephanus of Byzantium
3. *On synonyms*, of which there is extant an epitome by Ammonius Grammaticus.

Eusebius of Caesarea quoted Philo’s Greek *Phoenician History* very extensively in his 4th century work *Praeparatio Evangelica* that the fragments have been assembled and translated. Philo’s passages show a jumbling together of Phoenician lore with Greek Mythology.

According to Eusebius, Philo discovered secret mythology writings of the ancient Phoenicians assembled by the Phoenician writer Sanchuniathon who, according to Eusebius/ Philo, transcribed the sacred lore from pillars in the temples of Byblos. Philo also translated all (or some) parts of the work in the Phoenician History.

3.3.e. Simmias of Rhodes is a Greek poet and grammarian of the Alexandrian school, which flourished under the early Ptolemies. The 10th century encyclopedia, the *Suda* reports that Simmias wrote three books of *Glossai* (collection of obscure words) and four books of miscellaneous poems (*poiematadiaphora*); the latter part of the article in the *Suda* is obviously misplaced, and belongs to the life of Semonides of Amorgos.

3.4. Latin Lexicography:

The history of Latin Lexicography is lengthy and complex, with deep roots in Greek Philosophy and close ties to the vibrant intellectual life and diverse literary culture of the Latin-speaking world from the Late Roman Republic through the Middle Ages.

“The history of ancient lexicography is still largely unwritten,” as J. Konig and T. Whitmarsh have noted in a recent study on the Ordering of Knowledge in the Roman Empire (2007:32). The very notion of a lexicon raises larger questions about how the Romans and later

Latin speakers analyzed words, read texts, and contributed to developing theories of language, and one clear goal of this panel of this panel is to underscore the connection between Latin lexicography and Roman approaches to ordering knowledge. (Cf. Matthew Moran McGowan: 2010)

3.4.a. Henry Nettleship (1839-1893), Professor of Latin at Oxford, published his work on Latin Lexicography, *Contributions to Latin Lexicography* in 1889. The work was initially planned as a complete Latin lexicon. However, the size of the endeavor became apparent and the shape of the work was revised making it a detailed lexicon of letter A after almost twelve years (during which Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary was published in 1879). This work amounted to two-thirds of the work, with shorter lexicographical notes on the other letters up to U. (Cf. <https://archive.org/details/contributionstol00nett>)

3.5. Persian Lexicography:

The new Persian dictionaries which are also called as *Paarsi-e-dari* are believed to have emerged in Iran and Transoxiana from about 900CE. They chiefly evolved in India from circa 1300. In accordance with the purpose they serve and the form they take, they may be divided into several groups. These contemplations are to an extent interdependent. The alphabetically ordered (The modern idea of a dictionary, accounting for most Persian lexicographical works) so-called "defining dictionaries" (sing. *farang*) and glossaries or vocabularies arranged primarily by topic comprise both monolingual and bi-lingual or multilingual works. The dictionaries which list entries under separate lexical or grammatical categories (e.g., nouns, verbs, pronouns), and those dictionaries which are restricted to a single category like, nouns or verb infinitives are mostly bi or multilingual.

The increase in the exposure towards the foreign interest and influences and also a growing colloquial element in the literature, modern methods began to transform traditional Persian lexicography from the early 20th century.

Early Persian Lexicography, Farhangs of the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Centuries by Solomon I. Baevskii. This is the only study in a Western European Language of an important part of the intellectual and cultural history of the Persianate world in its formative phase. Persian dictionaries (*farhangs*) of the Islamic era, compiled principally in India, represent a unique linguistic understanding that has no counterpart in the pre-modern Europe. (Cf. http://books.google.co.in/books/about/Early_Persian_Lexicography.html?id=IBVkAAAAMAAJ&redir_esc=y)

The early or the first Persian dictionaries were compiled in alphabetical type. They apparently appeared soon after the earliest court poetry in New Persian. The motto behind these compilations by the poet-scholars was to clarify their own or others' rare, figurative, or

dialectal vocabulary. This specially intended the vocabulary of that of the court poets of Bukhara under the Samanid dynasty (819-1005), this was the time when the New Persian was evolving.

The early works which have no trace remains have been attributed to the 10th century poet-musician Abu Hafs Sogdi without any strong evidence. The first reliably reported alphabetically-arranged defining dictionary was compiled by the 11th century poet Qatraan, whose mother tongue was probably (pre-Turkish) Azeri (Adari; for its development, see AXERBAIJAN vii-ix). The earliest extant dictionary, the *Logat-e-fros* (ca. 1066) by Asadi Tusi, was compiled by an epic poet from Ferdowsi's like that of Qatraan, produced in Azerbaijan.

Asadi and his immediate followers in Iran arranged their entries alphabetically by final letter and these works could thus be used additionally as dictionaries of rhymes. Over a period of time, this ordering and its alternatives became progressively more systematic with second-level ordering by initial letter. For a similar type of work, Jawhari's Arabic dictionary, *Sehaah al-logawas* taken as a model for Mohammad Hendusah Nakjavaani's larger *Sehaah al-fors* which was compiled in 1328. The third level of alphabetization, when introduced, used either the medial or the penultimate (last but one) letter. Each new letter was flagged with a category word: at the first level *ketaab* or *baab* "chapter" (e.g. *baab al-jim*; *baab* in this usage was an Arabic calque on Middle Persian *andar* "gate, door; chapter"), and at subordinate levels with terms such as *fasl* "section." Later, Persian terms such as *guna* "sort" and *baks* "part" were also used.

Following Asadi were, the *Maumu 'at al-fors* of Abu' - 'Alaajaaruti, known as Safi Kahhaal compiled in 1300 and Sams-e Fakri Esfahaani's *Me yaar-e Jamaaliwameftaah-e Abu Eshaaqi* compiled around 1344 and included the fourth part of the earliest treatise on Persian poetics and also the most significant storehouse of Asadi's heritage. The cited poets range from Ferdowsi down to Sa'di.

3.6. Advancement of Persian Lexicography in India:

The practice of lexicography followed the Turkish speaking dynasties along with the Persian literary patronage that expanded east and westward. Since the Delhi sultanate and the Mughals were particularly productive, a score of significant alphabetically-ordered works were compiled between the years 1300 and 1900.

In the sub-continent, most alphabetical dictionaries were arranged by initial, and quotations from eminent 13th century Indian poets as Amir Kosrow Dehlavi and Mas'ud-e Sa'd-e Salmaan joined those of the Persian classics. The fusion introduced a few Indic entries of words used by such poets, and in turn occasional Indic glosses of Persian words in a dialect termed *Hendavior Hendi*. Many early Indian lexicographers reveled in their polyglossia, citing words not only in Indic and dialects of Persian but Eastern Turkish, Pashto, and *Rumi* (Eastern Christian terms of Greek, Latin, Aramaic or Syriac provenance). The seven-part multilingual

Farhang-e zafaanguyaavajahaanpuyaa (Dictionary for the polyglot and globetrotter) of Badr-al-Din Ebraahim glossed vocabulary of Early New Persian, Arabic, other Semitic tongues, *Rumi*, and Turkic into Persian in separate lists.

From Mughal Emperor Akbar I and the Safavid Shah ‘Abbaas I (1588-1629), more direct contact between Muslim India and Iran paved a route to era of more critical lexicography. This was because, Persian was increasingly seen as a living and flexible medium with more than one plausible stylistic standard. Jamaal-al-Din Hosayn Enju Siraazi compiled his 10,000 entry *Farhang-e Jahaangiri* in two editions (1608 and 1622). The famous work, in which the entries were alphabetically arranged by *second* letter, was known simply as *Farhang* and became the first Persian dictionary cited in Europe when Thomas Hyde (1636-1703), the Laudian Professor of Arabic, referenced it in his *Historiareligionisveterum Persarum*. The *Majma al-fors* by Mohammad-Qasem Soruri Kaasani also called as *Farhang-e Soruri*, was famous for its critical assessment of 53 earlier dictionaries. He prepared two editions of the work (1599 and 1618). The *Borhaan-e qate* was compiled in 1651 by Mohammad-Hosayn b. Kalaf Tabrizi, who use the pen-name Borhaan, at the Qotbsahi court in Hyderabad of the Deccan. The work primarily mixed the *Farhang-e Jahaangiri* with the earlier version of *Farhang-e Soruri*, but Borhaan Rabrizi eliminated the examples, arranged the entries more conveniently in a strict alphabetical order by initial and added words and compounds.

The famous poet Galeb (1797-1869) triggered his defenses and counter-attacks to *Borhaan-e qate* in *Qate –e Borhaan* after two centuries for poorly understood Iranian dialect words and as in the *Farhang-e Jahaangiri*, Aramaic heterograms in nonsensical transcriptions.

Persian gave way to Urdu in the 19th century and the British dropped the Persian as the official language of administration in 1834. Local scholars and ghost compiling (occasionally) for the local rulers, produced conventional or idiosyncratic works with unexpected innovations marking the end of the era of Indo-Persian lexicography which enjoyed an Indian summer as a cottage industry.

Sahjahan Begum (1838-1901), a strong willed *nowwaab* of Bhopal, used her talented court custom and three printing presses to produce the *Kazaanat al-logaat* (introduced by Navrosji Hormasji, 2 vols., Bhopal, 1886), a hexaglot arranged in columns with the source word, Urdu and its equivalents in Persian-Arabic-Sanskrit-English-Ottoman Turkish running across in individual cells and a Persian marginal commentary. The special features of this work are women’s vocabulary, popular customs, and shrewd distinctions between (Indo-) Persian and the Urdu usage.

In 1899, Shaykh Mohammad Yus of Hakim Haydaraabaadi produced his *Qestaas al-loga*, a massive monolingual Persian dictionary. In his preface, the compiler states that he spent some years “among the Christians,” and marvels over the *Dictionary: Persian, Arabic and English Published under the Patronage of the Honorable East-India Company* (London, 1852) by

Francis Johnson. Johnson has revised the Arabic-Persian-English dictionary (2 vols., Oxford, 1777-1780) of John Richardson and his revision in turn became the model for the *Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary* (London, 1892) by Francis Joseph Steingass (1825-1903) – each in content an English distillation of the Indo-Persian tradition.

The revolutionary feature that was significantly observed was not the strict alphabetical-initial order which is already dominant in India. But, it is the absence of the over determined *baab* and *fasl* rubrics or titles of traditional Persian dictionaries. The shaykh proudly wrote his own dictionary free of any *fasl* in lined ledgers, in two columns, with end-stopped entries and diacritical *harakaat*. Though it marks the transition to a modern lexicographic layout, the *Qestaas* is visibly a sub-standard in various aspects and hence was never published. An incomplete three volume copy is preserved in Hyderabad, Government Oriental Manuscript Library, MS pers. 117-119; see Perry, 1998, 00.330-31. (An extract from an article read online in Encyclopedia Iranica. (Cf. www.iranicaonline.org/articles/lexicography))

3.7. History of Lexicography in West and in India:

Until early seventeenth century, there was no work that could be recognized as a monolingual dictionary for English Language. Lists of so-called “hard-words” could be found for English which explain words which were largely adopted from Latin. The first real dictionary of English is generally acknowledged to be Robert Cawdrey’s (1604) *A Table Alphabetical of Hard Words*. It is said that Cawdrey has used the then available Latin-English dictionary to come up with the words to define. The early dictionaries going beyond the traditional dictionaries defining only hard words have started emerging in the early eighteenth century. *A New English Dictionary* (1702) is considered to be the earliest of these later version dictionaries followed by Nathaniel Baileys *An Universal Etymological English Dictionary* (1721).

A more significant milestone in the history of English Lexicography is Samuel Johnson’s *Dictionary of the English Language*, with more than 42,000 entries published in 1755. This was among the earliest most comprehensive dictionary with good number of illustrative quotations. His dictionary in a way gives more information about his interests and prejudices. Though it was a good comprehensive work of his time, Hitchings notes that Johnson still left out entries for words as *ultimatum*, *irritable*, *zinc*, *engineering*, *athlete* and *annulment*, even though he actually used some of those words in his definitions and included words like *ariolation*, *clancular*, *deuteroscopy* and *incomossiblity* which was considered unconvinced by nineteenth century American lexicographer, Noah Webster. A dissatisfaction of odd and unhelpful definitions and occasionally downright wrong definitions were also witnessed in his work. For instance, the word *urim* is used by Milton and hence Johnson included it in his work even when he could not discern its meaning from its literary context and similarly with the term *tolmydames* used by Shakespeare. Even the lexical terms *network* and *worm* are provided with proper definitions. The term *pastern* which is actually a part of a horse’s foot is defined as the knee of a horse and his definitions for stringed music instruments (*viola*, *lute*, *guitar*) are precisely the same: “a stringed instrument.” Furthermore, the definition of *violin* makes the user to refer to the lexical term *fiddle*, which in turn sends one back to *violin*.

Apart from such problems, it is an amazing product of a single person's hard work of seven years, much of it still holds up to twenty-first century scrutiny with hundred brilliant and insightful lexical entries for that of these obscure and unhelpful ones.

The next came Noah Webster's dictionary in 1828 billed as the first American dictionary. The agenda behind this work is partly political; the work included new words and also new meanings for the old lexical entries in the context of the American life like, *congress-senate*. Spelling differences like *color* for *colour*, *center* for *centre*, *tire* for *tyre* and so on. He was not particularly skilled at etymology. Baugh and Cable (1993:361) suggest that his sense of nationalism caused him to ignore advances in historical and comparative linguistics happening in Europe then. But then, his definitions are excellent though some of them are directly lifted from Johnson. A very few of his contemporaries shared his desire to distinguish American English from British. For instance, Joseph Worcester published his *Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary* in 1839 which replicates much more conservative approach to Americanisms and spelling.

The members of the English Philological Society had come to feel that Johnson's dictionary was inadequate and also over a considerable amount of time, many words add and fade and also many old words will come into use with new sense in a language. They appointed James Murray who is a Scottish school master to edit the New English Dictionary and Oxford University Press contracted to publish it. Murray began the work in 1879 and by 1895 the work was titled as Oxford English Dictionary with an expectation to complete it within ten years which ran into almost fifty years for the first edition to get completed. During this period, three more editors were added and Murray expired.

Murray's idea is that there is a core of words whose place in the dictionary nobody would dispute, encompassing what he called "common" (terms that occur in all registers of English like, *mother*, *walk*, *cow*, *apologetic*, *wiggle*, *if* and *to*, *in*, *that* and so on), "literary" (those terms which can be recognized when read and not necessarily used in daily conversation like, *omnipotent*, *notwithstanding*, *heretical*, *avatar* and *ambulatory*) and "colloquial" (frequently used in spoken language and less in written or formal one like, *grubby*, *pooch* and *mad* – sense of angry) words.

(Cf. Heming Yong and Jing Peng. 2007)

3.8. Indian Lexicography:

Coming to the history of dictionary making in India, "an altogether different style of dictionary preparation flourished in ancient India. It started with the collection of obscure words as exemplified in the *niGaMtus*, continued with formation of one of the bases of *nirukwa* and the *paxapaWa* during the first millennium BC, and ended with a large group of *koSas* composed during the past fifteen to seventeen hundred years after the Christian era began. Thus, a continuous activity of dictionary making in ancient India provided models for later lexicographical works in the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages in India" (Katre, Sumitra M. 1980)

Following the epic or monumental *niGaMtu* and *nirukwa*, a large number of dictionaries and glossaries came out in Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsha along with Sanskrit like general purpose dictionaries like *amarakoSa* (believed to be a compilation took place between 400AD-600AD by *Amarasimha*) and *XAwupaWa*, *GanapaWa* which can be categorized under technical glossaries following different criteria and bases in their structure and test representation in semantic as well as in alphabetic.

The remarkable style of Sanskrit dictionary making is its poetic form of composition and the words are also not arranged in alphabetical order. Apart from this feature, an essential part in the practice of this Ancient Indian dictionary making is *paryAy*. It is a process followed in *niGaMtu* to list all the designations used for a particular word in Vedic literature. Another two phases are *nAnArWa* that contained various meanings of words and *liMga* that contained the gender information. Works are categorized under these three groups. For instance, the *kalpaxmakos* and *aBixAna ciMwAmaNi* belong to *paryAy* group. *nAnArWa Sabxarawna*, *nAnA rWamaMjari*, *anekArWa ciMwAmaNi* and *nAnArWa Sabxa* belong to *nAnArWa* group. *LiMgAxi saMgraha* to *liMga* group. *amarakosa* is a work which includes all the three categories and hence known as *wrikAMda* meaning three parts.

The *niGaMtu* and *amarakoSa* are the two ancient Indian lexicons where, *niGaMtu* was the earlier work by an unknown compiler. It consists of a list of selected vocabulary (obscure words) of the *rigvexA*. This was well commented with etymological and semantic details by *yAska* in his *nirukwa*, one of the six *vexAMgAs* (the branches of *vedAs*). This *niGaMtu* has FIVE chapters, called *aXyAyas*. There are no traces or mention of any celestial elements in *niGaMtu* as found in *amarakoSa*, other than an entry *ISvara*, God.

On the contrary, the *amarakoSa* which is in metrical form contains three chapters where each one is called as *kAMda*. This work is known by its compiler's name *amarasiMha* and also as *nAmaliMgAnuSAsanaM*, meaning the description of the gender for the classification of the nouns. Sanskrit has an inherent three gender system. Each chapter is sub-divided into *vargas* and *upavargas*. One can find a list of all related words assigned to the general word.

The 2500 years Old Vedic literature stood as a solid inspiration and base for the linguistic activities that are taking place around the world. This work resulted in segmenting sentences into words and words into root-suffix components. This work rooted morphological, phonological and morpho-phonological theories were developed by *pANini*. The oldest word for 'dictionary' in Sanskrit language is entitled as "*niGaMtu*" (700BC). *yAska* is believed to have written a commentary called *nirukwa* for this work. The first popular lexicon in Sanskrit is *amarakosa* written by *amarasiMha* before 6th century AD. Later, many dictionaries followed it.

Usharani Govindarajulu (2004:5) identifies the various works representing the different stages in the history of Indian lexicography:

a. vExika niGaMtuvu

b. nirukwamulu

c. pre-amarakoSa niGaMtuvulu

d. amarakoSa niGaMtuvu

e. post-amarakoSa niGaMtuvulu

f. akArAxiniGaMtuvulu (Murali. 14:2012)

There are many famous works like **SASvawakoSamu** (by SASvawa of 6-7th century AD), **ABixAnarawnAmAla** (Battahalayuxa of 10th century), **vEjayaMwIkoSaM** (by yAxavaprakAR of 1100 AD), **nAnArWa nAmAla niGaMtuvu** (by irugapaMdanAWudu of 1379-1406 AD) and many more are in the credit of Sanskrit lexicography.

Lexicographers started adding a large number of slang and technical terms to major dictionaries as well as recording the history of words giving a new form to the dictionary and its making. This happened after the Civil War which took place from 1861 to 1865. They began to quote from newspapers as well as literature. The lexicographers started recording a language's general and provincial variations.

Talking briefly about the English dictionaries, The dictionary market witnesses the production of many "new" English dictionaries, such as *Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English*, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *Illustrated Oxford Dictionary*, *Oxford Dictionary for Difficult Terms* and various others which are quite useful in the literary expression, in the vocabulary acquisition, linguistic research, etc. These dictionaries are a bit divergent from conventional ones in content and arrangement. Lexicographical studies related to those meaning-based dictionaries remain insufficient.

The European Missionaries lead to a rapid development of alphabetization in India. This detrimental effect created an impression that the traditional metrical lexicons were somehow primitive and unsophisticated. Just with the pressure of the missionaries, there emerged the novelty of European/ Indian bilingual compilation.

The first most comprehensive, reliable and exemplary dictionary in English is Samuel Johnson's *The Dictionary of The English Language* (1755). A series of dictionaries were published in English in 18th and 19th centuries following this work. Some of them are, James Buchanan's *Linguae Britannicae* (1757), William Johnston's *Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary* (1764), John Entick's *Spelling Dictionary* (1764). Complete information on the history and diversity of English lexicography are available in Mc David and Duckert (1973), Hartmann (1983), Ilson (1986), Jackson (2002), Hartmann (2003), and in other such.

The system of dictionary compiling in Sanskrit and other vernaculars was also seen in medieval India for a long period of time. The Western style of dictionary making had its heavy impact on modern Indian language scholars and the Sanskrit style of dictionary making could not stand as a significant model for similar works leaving only a few Dravidian languages and other modern Indian languages. The compilation of various bilingual and trilingual dictionaries in various Indian languages with the direct involvement of these Western missionaries, following their format of presentation, influenced the Indian scholars.

Generally the central activity of lexicography is the ‘dictionary’ or ‘wordbook’, the general variety of reference work at once is a subject of lexicographical theory (dictionary research) and the product of lexicographical practice (dictionary making).

In Sanskrit language we have works like *vExikaniGaMtu*, *amarakoSaM*, *amara paxa pArijAwaM*, *mexinIkoSaM*, *viSvaprkASika*, *yAxava niGaMtu*, *vEjayaMwi niGaMtu* and so on. The names of about 200 of them are mentioned, though only 20 are said to be available. All of them are in the form of mnemonic verses and are learnt by rote by the students in their childhood.

4.9. Telugu Lexicography

Coming to Andhra Pradesh, in modern Indian languages like Telugu, (one of the two languages of my work) there are dictionaries like ‘*SabxarawnAkaraM*’, ‘*SrI sUryarAyeMXra niGaMtuvu*’ and various others. There are also a few very widely used Telugu and English bilingual dictionaries like, ‘*Shankaranarayana*’ and ‘*Charles Phillip Brown*’ and others available in the market. These bilingual dictionaries are generally used by the bilingual speakers belonging to various categories like, students, writers, translators, professionals and common public. It is no wonder to say and also be said very proudly that most of the houses in Andhra Pradesh will have a Telugu-English or English-Telugu bilingual dictionary.

As in Sanskrit, so in Telugu, there are quite a few *niGaMtus* (dictionaries) written by the ancient scholars.

All of them seem to follow the footsteps of their Sanskrit precursors. *Jayanti Ramayya Pantulu*, in his preface to the first volume of the *SuryarayAMXra niGaMtu* (1936), mentions ten of them. They are:

- j. *sAMba niGaMtub* by Kasturi Ranga Kavi
- k. *AMXra rawnAkaraM* by Paidipati Lakshmana Kavi
- l. *AMXra nAma saMgrahaM* by Paidipati Lakshmana Kavi.
- m. *AMXra nAma seSaM* by Adidam Sura Kavi.
- n. *veMkateSAMXraM* by Ganapavarapu Venkata Kavi.
- o. *xeSIyaAMXra niGaMtub* by Ganapavarapu Venkata Kavi
- p. *AMXra paxa karaM* by Sri Raja Thyadipusapati Veerapa Raju

- q. *The Kanaams*(verses) of Pregadapu
- r. *The Seesams* (another form of verse) by Chowdappa and
- s. *AMXraBARArnavM*by Nudurupati Venkata Kavi.

*AMXra BARArnavM*by Nudurupati Venkata Kavi is the most comprehensive work among all the works and hence, it is considered to be the best.

A difference of opinion about the period of Paidipati Lakshmana Kavi is observed among different scholars. According to Reddy Shyamala (2007:20), he belongs to 17th century AD and Usharani Govindarajulu (151, 189) opines it to be 17th-18th century. Narasimha Reddy and Vijayalaxmi mentioned as 17th-18th century in Prof. G.N. Reddy's Telugu *paryAyapaxa niGaMtuvu*'s *pITika*. Sastry, J.V. (1995:30) considers him to belong to 1600 A.D.

These books are in the verse form. It is more accurate to describe them as collections of synonyms than as dictionaries in the modern sense of the term.

As such, they are not very useful to the reader for ready reference, when he is in doubt about the exact connotation of a word.

They are also not arranged according to the alphabetical order. (Among the Sanskrit Nighantus, *keSava niGaMtufollows the AxyAkRaraniyama*, (in the order of the word initial alphabet) or the *Viswa Nighantu* follows the *aMwyAkRaraniyama* (in the order of word final alphabet) and the *mexini niGaMtufollows the AxyaMwyAkRaraNiyama* (in the order of both word initial and word final alphabets).

They are all strangers to the strictly alphabetical order of words, borrowed later from the English and the other Western lexicographers.

Here is a brief description of a few Lexicographers of Telugu.

The first Telugu dictionary to make a promising impact on Western scholars is *mAmidi veMkatarAya's AMXra xIpika*, compiled in 1816. He is also the author of the Sanskrit-Telugu Dictionary called *Sabxa rawna kalpawaru*, which runs to more than 1,600 pages, reprinted in 1961. William Brown (1817) in the preface to his 'A Grammar and vocabulary of the Gentoo Language' pays tribute to *mAmidi veMkatarAya* as "The assistance of this man in the compilation of both grammar and vocabulary has been of the greatest advantage." William Brown's concise *Telugu English Dictionary*, written in 1807, was first printed in 1818. After a lapse of 137 years, A. D. Campbell makes the following reference in his book of Grammar: "*mAmidi veVMkayya*, the author of the *AMXra xIpika*, an excellent dictionary of Telugu, has in his preface to this work, introduced a concise analysis of the language." Campbell who was Collector of Bellary in 1824, published his dictionary in 1821, the first of its kind in Telugu, to be designed according to the alphabetical order. Another dictionary, by one J. C. Morris, was published by the governing board of the Fort St. George College between 1835 and 1839.

With C. P. Brown we enter the modern age in Telugu lexicography. His three dictionaries, the *Telugu-English Dictionary* (1852), the *English-Telugu Dictionary* (1853) and the *Dictionary of the Mixed dialects and Foreign words used in Telugu* (1854) mark the watershed between the tradition of learning by rote and the practice of thinking for oneself, between the pedagogical method and the scientific attitude to language and literature. He was a poet and literary critic,

editor and translator, grammarian and philologist, linguist and classical scholar, and many other things besides. He helped to reform the Telugu script and make printing popular in Telugu.

He was, to some extent, satisfied only with *mAmidi veVMkayya's AMXra xIpika* which was a distinct improvement on the ancient *niGaMtu*s. But, he says, "The *xIpika* gives a mere selection of words used in Telugu Poetry. The ordinary Telugu of common life is but slightly noticed." Referring to the other *niGaMtu*s, which had served his purpose in some way or the other, Brown comments: "The *AMXra BARArnavam* is a vocabulary of synonyms in verse. This and five more similar works have been re-arranged alphabetically. All the native vocabularies are deficient in verbs, whereas verbs are the most delicate and peculiar parts of the language.—The *karkambadi niGaMtu* is an alphabetical glossary: it contains all the words found in the *AMXra nAma saMgrahaM*, *AMXra nAma SeRam*, *veMkateSa nigGaMtu* and *sAMba niGaMtu*—The *oraMgallu Dictionary* is alphabetically arranged, and is a supplement to *mAmidiveVMkayya's AMXra xIpika*; it is anonymous, and probably is the work of the same author," He also mentions the *AMXra BARA BHURaNaM*, another vocabulary of synonyms in verse.

In compiling his own dictionaries, Brown proceeded on the new scientific basis common to European methods of lexicography. The words were all arranged according to the alphabetical order. In the words beginning with consonants, he, however, chose to follow the *varga* pattern, i.e., grouping them together as follows: ka, kha, ga, Ga, ca, Ca, ja, Ja, ki, Ki, gi, Gi and so forth. He shifted the emphasis from the mechanical listing of synonyms to an eloquent and smart explanation of their meaning apart from the literal meaning and etymology.

The only considerable dictionary which came out after those of C. P. Brown, is the *Sabda rawnAkaram* compiled by *bahujanapalli sIwArAmAcAryulu* and first published in the year 1885 and reprinted a few years ago by the Christian Literature Society. It was a *tour de force*, as the author had worked on it for nearly 25 years almost single-handed. *ParavaswucinnayyasUri*, the author of the Telugu grammar *bAla vyAkaraNaM* who is the idol of the traditionalists and the *bete noire* of the modernists, is believed to have worked on a dictionary of his own, but could not complete the project. *AMXra xIpika* by *C. raMganAyakuluVetti*, a concise dictionary of less than 500 pages, was published in 1895. Towards the end of the 19th century, Prof. T. M. *SeRagiriSaswri* of the Presidency College had planned the preparation of a philological dictionary of all the four South Indian languages and another relating to Hindi and Sanskrit, but was snatched away before he could see them through.

The *lakRmInArAyaNIyam* by *kotra lakRminArAyaNa SASwri* of *karapa*, on the model of *SabxarawnAkaram* was brought out in 1907 and some years later it was expanded into four volumes by *kotraSyAmalakAmaSASwri* of the same place under the title of *AMXra vAcaspawyaM* in 4 volumes. The major work (in lexicography) to be undertaken in this century is the *sUryarAya AMXra niGaMtu*, named after its patron, the Maharaja of *piTApuraM*, under the auspices of the *AMXra sAhiwya pariRaw*. Its initial planning was done by its first editor, *vexaMveMkatarAyaSASwri* which contains many Sanskritized words and word compounds not found in *SabdarawnAkaram*. The *vAvilla niGaMtu* and the *English-Telugu* and *Telugu-English* dictionaries by *saMkaranArAyaNa* are two more.

SabxArWacaMxrika, compiled by *mahAkAlYi subbArAyudu* and *rAmacaMxra vixyArWi koSaM* by *P.Sri rAmulu reVddi* are designed for schools. The *vixyArWi kalpawaru* and the *SabdarWaxIpika* by *sUrya nArAyaNa SASwri* and the *xAcepalli niGaMtu* are single-volume editions. The Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Academy has, in the last few years, brought out a number

of good reference books like *weVlugu sAmeVwalu* (proverbs), *paxabaMXa pArijAwamu* (book of phrases), *vqwwi paxakoSaM* (dictionary of occupational terms). The *SabxArWa ciMwAmaNi* by wAdikoVMda wammireVddi xeSAy (1906) gives the Urdu meanings for Telugu words.

CHAPTER-IV

Data – Analysis

4.1. Introduction:

The present chapter may be understood as the heart of the thesis. This chapter deals with the proposed task of compiling a model English-Telugu bilingual thesaurus keeping the translators in view followed by various types of users.

It is however understood that a bilingual dictionary or a thesaurus deals with two languages. The basic function of any bilingual lexicographic work is to provide corresponding lexical units in the receptor or the target language for that of the source language lexical entries. Basically in a bilingual dictionary the lexical entries of the source language are defined or explained in the target or the receptor language, whereas in a bilingual thesaurus, the lexical entries of the source language are provided with the corresponding equivalents from the target or the receptor language.

The integral idea behind the entire work is to provide the lexical equivalents in the receptor language to the lexical entries of the source language i.e., “coordinating with lexical units of one language by the lexical units of another language which are equivalent in their lexical meaning” (Zgusta 1971:274 as cited in Singh. R. A. 1982:125).

The present work is primarily an attempt with an intention to stand as an idea or rather as a tip to the new lexicographers who are proposing to compile a bilingual thesaurus. However, the basic thought behind this endeavor is to guide the translators, scholars and various types of users who are conversant with both the languages. The work will definitely be useful to the users to

check the collocations while selecting the relevant and suitable term for the context and also provide an understanding about the change of grammatical categories when translated from the source language to the receptor language.

4.2. The working procedure of the data analysis:

The order of arrangement of the words according to the grammatical categories is as mentioned above.

Each word is given the grammatical category beside it in a bracket.

All the synonyms of the head word are entered in capital letters following the order and classification as given in The New Oxford Thesaurus of English (TNOTE) along with the illustrative example sentences provided by TNOTE for each head word and their each sense.

The informal, archaic and other additional categories are not taken for the analysis.

Each group of synonyms are provided again at the starting of the analysis of each sense along with the illustrative example sentence. The sub-categorization given in the TNOTE is also observed. The senses are indicated with the Roman Numbers along with the sub-section indication. i.e., I.A., I.B, II.A, II.B, II.C and so on.

The synonyms of each sense are numbered with regular numbers when taken for working.

The provided illustrative examples are translated into the receptor language Telugu and glossed. The Telugu equivalents and also the T Notes are provided wherever required.

The example sentences taken for the synonyms are also taken from authentic sources like, The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and various online sources.

The TL equivalents are provided after the glossing. Different types of equivalents are provided for each head word and their synonyms depending on the availability.

The example is also numbered with the regular numbers only wherever two or more example sentences are provided following the requirement.

In order to show the collocation variation wherever needed, two or more versions of Telugu translations are provided for a single English sentence for the synonym of a head word. ‘Or’ is used in between two Telugu translated sentences.

The English Head Words and their synonyms in the English example sentences and the equivalents Telugu translation sentences are bolded and Italicized. Here, I have tried to observe the grammatical category to the possible extent to bold and italicize. The category of the entire word would however depend on the sentence.

In a few cases, new categories have been created following my understanding and also the shift to other sections and repetition of the synonyms in other sections is also done along with the justifications wherever the requirement is felt up to my understanding.

The Translator’s Notes (T Notes) are provided wherever required briefing on the change of grammatical categories. Available relevant information is also furnished.

A final Translator’s note is provided at the end of the analysis of the Head Word according to my understanding and finding wherever the requirement is felt.

All the possible equivalents along with their literal and idiomatic meaning are also provided at the end of each worked out Head Word when the requirement is felt. This process is followed as all the equivalents are not provided for every synonym as they have to repeated throughout the word. Such equivalents are provided at the end along with all the equivalents mentioned in the analysis of the Head Word.

A few known conversational usages with the related equivalents like, idiomatic, phrasal or fixed expressions are provided additionally with their meaning.

The complete list of the words selected at random for the analysis consists of Verbs – 13, Nouns – 18, Adjectives – 8, Adverbs – 3, Determiners – 2, Prepositions – 3.

4.3. The list of the words taken for the analysis:

The main extract of the work is to provide corresponding Telugu equivalents to the English lexical entries on the basis of the categorization. The Head words selected for analysis are random and they are classified into various grammatical categories viz. Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, Determiners and Prepositions.

Nouns:

- 1. Abdication**
- 2. Abdomen**
- 3. Abeyance**
- 4. Ability**
- 5. Ablutions**
- 6. Abode**
- 7. Antithesis**
- 8. Bag**
- 9. Bark**
- 10. Barrier**
- 11. Basin**
- 12. Boy**

Verbs:

- 1. Abase**
- 2. Abbreviate**
- 3. Abduct**
- 4. Abide**
- 5. Abolish**
- 6. Abominate**
- 7. Badger**
- 8. Bark**
- 9. Bathe**
- 10. Book**
- 11. Break**
- 12. Bribe**

13. Brother

14. Brow

15. Court Yard

16. Expert

17. Physique

18. Wisdom

13. Covet

Adjectives:

1. Abashed

2. Aboriginal

3. Arresting

4. Difficult

5. Helpless

6. Invisible

7. Obstinate

8. Wise

Adverbs:

1. Nearly

2. Yes

3. Yet

Determiners:

1. Any

2. Every

Prepositions:

1. Barring

2. By

3. With

The data is arranged in the same order.

4.4. Data Analysis:

Nouns:

- 1. Abdication**
- 2. Abdomen**
- 3. Abeyance**
- 4. Ability**
- 5. Ablutions**
- 6. Abode**
- 7. Antithesis**
- 8. Bag**
- 9. Bark**
- 10. Barrier**
- 11. Basin**
- 12. Boy**
- 13. Brother**
- 14. Brow**

15. Courtyard

16. Expert

17. Physique

18. Wisdom

1. ABDICATION:

I.A.

Eg: The monarchy is facing its biggest crisis since Edward VIII's *abdication*.

RESIGNATION, RETIREMENT

I.B.

RELINQUISHMENT, RENUNCIATION, GIVING UP, SURRENDER, ABJURATION, VACATION, CEDING, CESSION

II.A.

Eg: An *abdication* of responsibility.

DISOWNING, RENUNCIATION, REJECTION, REFUSAL, AVOIDANCE, RELINQUISHMENT, ABNEGATION, ABJURATION, REPUDIATION, WAIVING, YEILDING, FORGOING, ABANDONMENT, DISGORGEMENT, CASTING ASIDE

I.A.

RESIGNATION, RETIREMENT

Head Word: Abdication

Eg: Eng: The monarchy is facing its biggest crisis since Edward VIII's *abdication*.

Tel: eVdvard VIII *paxavi wyAgaM* cesina xaggara nuMci eka svAmyAniki peVxxa saMkRoBaM erpadiMxi.

Edward VIII *abdication* near from monarchy-dat. severe problem form-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: paxavI wAgaM, paxavini vidicipeVttuta

T Note: awi peVxxa kAtakaM 'biggest crisis'

1. RESIGNATION

Eg: Eng: His **resignation** announcement was widely expected.
Tel: awani **paxavI viramaNa/ rAjInAmA** prakatana xAxApugA aMxarU UhiMcinaxe.
His **resignation** announcement almost all expect-only-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

awani **paxavI viramaNa** prakatana cAlA maMxi UhiMcinaxe.
His **resignation** announcement many people expect-only-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:paxavI viramaNa, rAjInAmA

2. RETIREMENT

Eg: Eng: Her official **retirement** date is March 12.
Tel: AmeV **paxavI viramaNa** cese aXikArika wexI mArc 12.
She **retirement** doing official date March 12.

Telugu Equivalents:paxavI viramaNa

I.B.

RELINQUISHMENT, RENUNCIATION, GIVING UP, SURRENDER, ABJURATION, VACATION, CEDING, CESSION

1. RELINQUISHMENT

Eg: Eng: Options that are predicated on parental **relinquishment** of custody are so noted.
Tel: wallixaMdrulu vAri aXikArAnni/ bAXyawani **wyajiMcataM/ vaxulukovataM** pE
AXArapadi unna ApRanlanu namoxu ceSAru.
Parent-pl. their custody **relinquishment**-on predicated option-pl.-accu. note do-pst.-
3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:wyajiMcuta, vaxulukoVnuta

2. RENUNCIATION

Eg: Eng: The **renunciation** of violence.
Tel: hiMsani **vaxilipeVttuta/ vidicipeVttuta**.
Violence-accu. **renunciation**.

Telugu Equivalents:vaxilipeVttuta, vidicipeVttuta

3. GIVING UP

Eg: Eng: **Giving up** is not the solution.
Tel: **vaxulukovataM/ vidici peVttataM** pariRkAraM kAxu.
Giving up solution not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:vaxulukoVnuta, vidicipeVttuta

4. SURRENDER

Eg: Eng: The villagers were starved into **surrender**.
Tel: **loVMgipoye** varaku grAmaswulani Akaliwo mAdceSAru.
Surrender-till them-accu. hunger-with starve-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: loVMgipovuta

T Note: The noun ‘surrender’ in English becomes a verb *loVMgipovu* when translated into Telugu.

5. ABJURATION

Eg: Eng: Daniel’s *abjuration* of his faith came as a complete surprise to the members of his church.

Tel: dAniyal wana *viSvAsAnni kolpovataM* carc saByulani AscaryAniki guricesiMxi.

Daniel his-accu. faith-accu. *abjuration* church member-pl.-accu. surprise-to lead-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: viSvAsaM kolpovuta

6. VACATION

Eg: Eng: *Vacation* of a house.

Tel: wAwkAlikaMgA iMtinuMci *seVlavu*.

Temporarily house-from *vacation*.

Telugu Equivalents: vidicipeVttuta, wyajiMcuta, KAlYIceyuta

T Note: illu *KAlYIceyuta* ‘moving out from a house with family’, illu *vidicipeVttuta* ‘to go away leaving the house/family’ illu *wyajiMcuta* ‘sacrificing the house to someone’

7. CEDING

Eg: Eng: *Ceding* the point to the opponent.

Tel: pAyimtni prawyarWiki *vaxiliveyuta*.

Point-accu.opponent-dat.*ceding*

Telugu Equivalents: vaxulukoVnuta

8. CESSION

Eg: Eng: The lands continued to shrink through the new land *cession* treaty.

Tel: koVwwa oVppaMxaM valla Bumulu waggipowU vaswunnAyi.

New treaty due to land-pl. shrinking-and coming-3p.-pl.-non-hum.

Telugu Equivalents: vaxulukoVnuta, icciveyuta, wyAgaM.

T Note: There is loss in translation.

II.A.

DISOWNING, RENUNCIATION, REJECTION, REFUSAL, AVOIDANCE, RELINQUISHMENT, ABNEGATION, ABJURATION, REPUDIATION, WAIVING, YEILDING, FORGOING, ABANDONMENT, DISGORGEMENT, CASTING ASIDE

Eg: Eng: An *abdication* of responsibility.

Tel: bAXyAr**AhiwyAM**

Responsibility-**abdication**.

Or

BAXyawa **pattani wanaM**.

Responsibility **abdication**.

Or

bAXyawani **vidicipeVttuta/ vaxilipeVttuta**

Responsibility-accu. **abdication**.

Telugu Equivalents:vidicipeVttuta, vaxilipeVttuta

T Note: Variation may observed. The equivalents could not be used in the translation. However, all the given Telugu terms are equivalents.

1. DISOWNING

Eg: Eng: They agreed in **disowning** her as their daughter.

Tel: AmeVni vAIYIYu wama kUwuru **kAxanukunnAru**.

Her-accu. they their daughter **disowning**-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

vAIYIYu wama kUwurini **vaxulukovatAniki** oVppukunnAru.

They their daughter-accu. **disowning**-for agree-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

AmeVni vAri kUwurigA **wiraskariMcataMlo** ekIBaviMcAru.

Her-accu. their daughter-as **disowning**-in agree-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:vaxulukoVnuta, wanaxikAxanukoVnuta

2. RENUNCIATION

Eg: Eng: The **renunciation** of pride.

Tel: garvAnni **vidicipeVttataM**.

pride-accu.**renunciation**.

Telugu Equivalents:vidicipeVttuta

3. REJECTION

Eg: Eng: Her proposal met with unanimous **rejection**.

Tel: AmeV prawipAxana ekagrIva **wiraskaraNa** eVxurkunnaxi.

Her proposal unanimous **rejection** face-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

AmeV prawipAxanaku ekagrIva **wiraskaraNa** eVxurEyyiMxi.

Her proposal-dat.unanimous**rejection** stand-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wiraskaraNa

4. REFUSAL

Eg: Eng: The **refusal** of a request.
Tel: aByarWana **nirAkaraNa/ wiraskaraNa**.
Request **refusal**

Or

aByarWanani **nirAkariMcuta/ wosipuccuta**.
Request-accu. **refusal**

Telugu Equivalents:nirAkaraNa, wiraskaraNa, nirAkariMcuta, wosipuccuta

5. AVOIDANCE

Eg: Eng: A person's health improves with the **avoidance** of stress.
Tel: evyakwEnA vawwidini **woVlagiMcataM** valana ArogyaM meVrugu paduwuMxi.
Any person-even stress-accu. **avoidance** due to health improve-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:woVlagiMcuta

6. ABNEGATION

Eg: Eng: Her **abnegation** of ice cream is due to her yoga training.
Tel: AmeV wana yogA SikRaNa valla EskrIM winataM **vaxileVyyataM/ mAniveyyadaM** jarigiMxi.

She her yoga training for ice cream-accu. **abnegation** happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:vaxileVyyataM, mAniveyyataM

7. RELINQUISHMENT

Eg: Eng: The **relinquishment** must be in writing...
Tel: **vaxiliveyyataM** rAwapUrvakaMgA uMdAli.
Relinquishment written-as must be

Telugu Equivalents:vidicipeVttuta, vaxilipeVttuta, wyajiMcu

8. ABJURATION

Eg: Eng: **Abjuration** of titles.
Tel: biruxulu **wyajiMcuta/ visarjiMcuta**.
Title-pl. **abjuration**

Telugu Equivalents:wyajiMcadaM, visarjiMcadaM

T Note:*adaM* or *ataM* the noun forming suffixes in Telugu must be suffixed to the verb to derive a noun, a process which is similar to that of English where the suffix -ation is added to the verb 'abjure' to derive the noun 'abjuration.'

9. REPUDIATION

Eg: Eng: The **repudiation** of a claim.
Tel: xAvAni **wiraskariMcuta**.
Claim-accu. **repudiation**.

Telugu Equivalents:wiraskariMcuta

10. WAIVING

Eg: Eng: He is **waiving** the tuition fee in your case.

Tel: nI viRayaMlo awanu tyURan PIs **raxxu ceyadaM** jarigiMxi.

Your case-in he tuition fees **waiving**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vaxulukoVnu

11. YIELDING

Eg: Eng: **Yielding** your opportunity will benefit him and put you into trouble.

Tel: nI avakASAnni **vaxulukovataM** awaniki lABaM kaligiMci, ninnu ibbaMxilo padeswuMxi.

Your opportunity-accu. **yielding** he-dat. benefit give-ppl. you-accu. trouble-in throw-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vaxilipeVttu

T Note: It is a verbal act of renouncing a claim, right, position, etc.

12. FORGOING

Eg: Eng: **Forgoing** your property is not the solution.

Tel: nI Aswini **vaxulukovataM** pariRkAraM kAxu.

Your property-accu. **forgoing** solution neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vaxulukoVnuta

13. ABANDONMENT

Eg: Eng: The Government's **abandonment** of its new economic policy.

Tel: praBuwvaM wana koVwwa ArWika pAlasIni **vaxili peVttataM/ koVttiveyataM**.

Government its new economic policy-accu. **abandonment**.

Telugu Equivalents: vaxilipeVttataM, koVttiveyataM

14. DISGORGEMENT

Eg: Eng: **Disgorgement** is a remedy and not a punishment.

Tel: **wyajiMcataM** oVka pariRkAraM, SikRakAxu.

Disgorgement one remedy punishment neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wyajiMcutaM

T Note: **adaM** is suffixed to the verbs **wyajiMcu** 'to sacrifice' and **vaxiliveyu** 'to leave'.

15. CASTING ASIDE

Eg: Eng: **Casting** your tensions **aside** will allow you to think properly.

Tel: nI AMxolYanalani **opakkaki peVttataM** valana nuvvus ariggaA

AlociMcagaluguwAvu.

Your tension-pl.-accu.one **casting aside** due to you properly think-can-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: o pakkana/ pakkakipeVttataM

T Note: The English equivalent is a phrasal expression. The Telugu Equivalent is a phrase.

2. ABDOMEN:

I.A.

Eg: I woke in the middle of the night with pains in my *abdomen*.

STOMACH, BELLY, MIDRIF

T Note: The head word is an anatomical term. It refers to a body part which is not a neutral part of the anatomy, the way an elbow or wrist might be.

The Telugu equivalents are:

‘kadupu’, ‘poVtta’, ‘boVjja’, ‘uxaramu’, ‘kukRi’.

The first three terms are colloquially used in Telugu and the last two are borrowed from Sanskrit.

T Note: The arrangement of the synonyms reflect the frequency of their usage in the receptor language to the possible extent.

1. STOMACH

Eg: Eng: The thief kicked him in his *stomach*.

Tel: xoVMga awanni *kadupu/ poVttalo* wannAdu.

Thief him-accu. *stomach*-in kick-pst.-3p-sg-m.

Telugu Equivalents:kadupu, poVtta

2. BELLY

Eg: Eng: Redesign your *belly*.

Tel: mI *poVttani* wIrci xixxukoMdi.

Your *belly*-accu. perfect design-2p.-pl./hnr.

Telugu Equivalents:poVtta

T Note: the term *poVtta* is used in almost every context. The term *kadupu* is a fixed expression for pregnancy. Though *kadupu* is also used regularly, colloquially *poVtta* is used more.

Belly dancing has now entered into Indian culture. In this compound the literal meaning of belly is lost and it has acquired the meaning of a sensuous or voluptuous dance form.

3. MIDRIF

Eg: Eng: A slim *midriff*.
Tel: palucani *poVtta*
Slim *midriff*.

Telugu Equivalents: poVtta

Eg: Eng: She has a major problem in her *abdomen/ stomach*.
Tel: AmeVki *kadupu/ poVttalo* wIvra samasya uMxi.
She-dat. *abdomen*-in major problem there-3p.-sg.-nm.
Or

Tel: Amevki wIvramEna *uxara* koSa samasya uMxi.
She-dat. major *abdomen*-area problem there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kadupu, poVtta

The terms not taken for analysis are ‘GUT’, ‘MIDDLE’, ‘INTESTINES’. They are related terms but not synonymous terms.

Idiomatic expressions:

There are two senses for these expressions. They are:

1. Physical Sense.
2. Metaphoric Sense.

(i.e.,

a. Decompose the idiom.

b. Render a literal translation.

c. Look for an equivalent idiomatic expression in the receptor language.)

Stomach in knots:

Eg: Eng: My stomach is in knots.
Tel: nA kadupulo meVli wippinattu uMxi.
My stomach-in knot-do-as-pst. is-prst.-3p.-sg.-nm.
(this is a physical sense.)

Eg: Eng: My Stomach is in knots.
Tel: nAku cAlA gAbarAgA/ kaMgArugA uMxi.
Me-dat. very tension-ly is-prst.-3p.-sg.-nm.
(idiomatic sense. There is loss in translation as gAbarA or kaMgAru means tension.)

Butterflies in the stomach:

Eg: Eng: Her mouth was dry, there were butterflies in her stomach.
Tel: AmeV noru eVMdipoyiMxi. AmeV cAlA kaMgArugA uMxi.
Her mouth dry-3p.-sg.-non hum.-pst. she very tensed is-3p.-sg.-nm.

(It is a sense translation. There is a loss in translations as there is no such expression in Telugu saying,

AmeV poVttalo sIwA kokacilukalu unnAyi.
Her stomach-in butterfly-pl. there-3p.-pl.-non hum.)

Stomach hurts:

1.

Eg: Eng: My stomach hurts if I eat this food.
Tel: I AhAraM wiMte nAku kadupulo noVppi vaswuMxi.
This food eat-if me-accu. stomach-in pain come-will-.3p.-sg.-nm.

There is another expression where there is loss in translation:

Eng: Alcohol is harmful for your ***stomach***.

Tel: maxyapAnaM hAnikaraM.

Alcohol- drinking harmful.

(loss in translation.)

2.

Eg: Eng: There is a problem in his ***abdominal*** muscles.
Tel: awani ***pegulalo*** samasya uMxi.

Or

awani ***kadupuloni*** kaMdarAlalo samasya uMxi.

His ***abdomen***-in muscle-pl.-in problem there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Eg: Eng: Do you have ***guts*** to talk to her?
Tel: AmeVwo mAtlAdatAniki nIku XEryaM uMxA?
Her-with talk-to you-dat. boldness there-3p.-sg.-nm.-introg.

(It is a sense translation, there is also loss in translation.

It cannot be, 'AmeVwo mAtlAdatAniki nIku pegulu unnAyA?'

Her-with talk-to you-dat. intestine-pl. there-3p.-pl.-non hum.-intrg.)

T Note: The following is the ratio of the usage of these terms found in BNC Bri. and COCA AmE.

Corpus	<i>stomach</i>	<i>belly</i>	<i>tummy</i>
BNC BrE	70%	20%	10%
COCA AmE	63%	33%	4%

T Note: After going through the opinions of various people found in net, it is found that the term, tummy is used in mostly in baby talk simplification and also belly in some cases. Belly in turn is considered as an abusive or prohibited term a few decades ago very strictly and also still observed so in some cases. The term, stomach is generally used for Adults and the term abdomen is mostly used in Medical context.

This is only an analysis made after going through the opinions of certain no. of people found in the information given in the net.

There is a two way distinction in English for our head word, which is not found in Telugu.

A few sentences in Telugu using the Telugu equivalents for the head word.

1. If a person is suffering from pain in abdomen/ stomach, it is called as '*kadupu/ poVtta*' noVppi. But '*uxaramu/ kukRi*' noVppi is not used. The term '*boVjja*' is generally used by and for children.

2. If there is a burning sensation in the abdomen, we say '*kadupu/ poVtta*' lo maMta. But *kadupumaMta* means 'to feel jealous of someone.'

* '*poVttamaMta*' is not used.

3. Pregnancy is also called as '*kadupu*' but * '*poVtta*' or any of the remaining equivalents. A pregnant lady is called as *garBavawi* in Telugu. 'She is pregnant' AmeV*graBaM/ kadupu*wouMxi 'stomach -with is-3p.-sg.-nm.'

It is however a fixed expression in Telugu.

4. If a person's belly bulges out, we say

'A vyakwiki *poVtta/ boVjja* vaciMxi or peVrigiMxi.'

* 'A vyakwiki *kadupu* vaciMxi' as it means pregnancy.

vaciMxi 'came' or *peVrigiMxi* 'grew' means 'to grow'.

'A vyakwiki *poVtta/ boVjja/ kadupu* poMgiMxi.

That person-dat. *stomach* bloat-pst.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

All the three are used as equivalents.

5. There is a saying *nirakRarakukRi* 'a stomach(person) with no letter' in Telugu. An illiterate is called so in Telugu.

An illiterate is called so. The same expression is used in colloquially

'poVtta koswe akRaraM mukka lexu.'

Abdomen cut-if letter piece neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

6. Abdomen related diseases are called as '*uxara koSa vyAXulu*'.

* *potta/ kadupu/ kukRi vyAXulu*.

There are figurative and an idiomatic expression in Telugu:

1. To say that someone is in tension,

AmeV *kadupu*lo rElYlYu parigeVduwunnAyi.

Her *stomach*-in train-pl. running-3p.-pl.-non hum.

2. In case a person is hungry,

AmeV *kadupu*lo eVlukalu parigeVduwunnAyi.

Her *stomach*-in rat-pl. running-3p.-pl.-non hum.

3. **ABEYANCE:**

It is a Stative noun.

I. A.

Eg: The project was left in *abeyance* for the time being.

SUSPENSION, A STATE OF SUSPENSION, A STATE OF DORMANCY, A STATE OF LATENCY, A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY, SUSPENSE, RESERVE

I.B.

PENDING, SUSPENDED, DEFERRED, POSTPONED, PUT OFF,

PUT TO ONE SIDE, UNATTENDED, UNFINISHED, INCOMPLETE, UNRESOLVED, UNDETERMINED, UP IN THE AIR, BETWIXT AND BETWEEN

I. A.

SUSPENSION, A STATE OF SUSPENSION, A STATE OF DORMANCY, A STATE OF LATENCY, A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY, SUSPENSE, REMISSION, RESERVE

Head Word: Abeyance

I.

Eg: Eng: The project was left in *abeyance* for a time being.

Tel: cAlA kAlaMgA prAjeVkt *nilipiveyabadiMxi*.

Project time being-dat.*abeyance*-in there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlika nilupuxala

1. SUSPENSION

Eg: Eng: These programs have led to *suspension* of talks.

Tel: I kAryakramAlu maMwanAla *wAwkAlika niRex*Aniki/ *nilupuxalaki* xAriwISAyI.

These program-pl. talks *suspension*-dat.way do-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlikaniReXaM/ nilupuxala

(Generally, it is the power of suspension & the meaning provided in the TAD is *wAwkAlikaniReXAXikAraM*. I have modified it so that it would be an apt one as an equivalent to the synonym of the head word)

2. A STATE OF SUSPENSION

Eg: Eng: The project is in *a state of suspension* since two years.

Tel: prAjeVkt reVMdu saMvawsarAlanuMci *wAwkAlika nilipivewa/ wAwkAlikaMgA nilipiveyabadina swiWi* lo uMxi.

Project two year-pl. from *a state of suspension*-in is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlika nilipivewa, wAwkAlikaMgA nilipiveyabadina swiWi

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are periphrastic equivalents. The second equivalent

3. A STATE OF DORMANCY

Eg: Eng: The work is just in *a state of dormancy* now, it will start next year.

Tel: pani *wAwkAlika nilipivewalo* mAwrAme uMxi, vacce saMvawsaraM moVxalu avuwuMxi.

Worka *state of dormancy*-in only is-3p.-sg.-nm.coming year start-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlika nilipivewa

4. A STATE OF LATENCY

Eg: Eng: The disease is not cured, it is just in *a state of latency*.

Tel: vyAxi nayaM avvalexu, axi kevalaM *wAwkAlikaMgA waggataM*.

Disease cure neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.that just *a state of latency*.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlika nilipivewa

T Note: Contextual variation may be observed.

5. A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY

Eg: Eng: His future in *a state of uncertainty*.

Tel: awani BaviRyawwu *saMxigXa parisWiwilo/ eVtUkAnI parisWiwilo/ emI arWaMkAnI parisWiwilo* uMxi.

His-accu.future *a state of uncertainty*-in is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:saMxigXa/ eVtUkAni/ emIarWaMkAniparisWiwilo/ sWiwilo

6. SUSPENSE

Eg: Eng: I could not bear the *suspense* a moment longer.

Tel: iMko Gadiya kudA nenu A *uwkaMTa/ suspeVnsni* BariMcalekapoyAnu.

another moment even i that *suspense* accu.bear-pst.-neg.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: wAwkAlika nilipivewa

T Note: though the Telugu equivalent serves the purpose, it is not colloquially used but suspense itself is adopted as the Telugu equivalent is very long.

7. RESERVE

Eg: Eng: **Reserve** funds.

Tel: **niluva** XanaM.

Reserve funds

Telugu Equivalents:niluva

(Though the equivalents are satisfactory, they may not be considered as they don't give the exact sense of the head word, but the synonym gives the sense of storing something for future purpose and for the same purpose it is not used now. If the purpose is not important, then the synonym and its Telugu equivalents may be considered)

I.B.

PENDING, SUSPENDED, DEFERRED, POSTPONED, PUT OFF, PUT TO ONE SIDE, UNATTENDED, UNFINISHED, INCOMPLETE, UNRESOLVED, UNDETERMINED, UP IN THE AIR, BETWIXT AND BETWEEN

1. PENDING

Eg: Eng: Nine cases are still **pending**.

Tel: woVmmixi kesulu iMkA **Agi/ peVMdiMg** unnAyi.

Nine case-pl. still **pending**-in there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:Agiunna, peVMdiMg

T Note: A place at your desk or computer to keep documents and others to be dealt later is called as a pending file/ tray/ folder in Business English Dictionary. However, Pending by itself is an adjective or a preposition but cannot be a noun.

2. SUSPENDED

Eg: Eng: This project is **suspended**.

Tel: I prAjeVt **wAwkAlikaMgA Apabadina/ nilapabadina/ vAyixA veyabadinaxi**.

This project **temporarily suspended**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlikaMgA Agiunna, niliciunna, vAyixA veyabadina

3. DEFERRED

Eg: Eng: She had applied for *deferred* admission to college.

Tel: AmeV kAlejIlo **wAwkAlikaMgA Apabadina/ nilapabadina/ vAyixA veyabadina**
admiRanki namoxu cesukuMxi.

She college-*deferred* admission apply do-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlikaMgA Agiunna, nilici unna, vAyixA veyabadina

4. POSTPONED

Eg: Eng: Don't plan for the *postponed* program now.

Tel: **vAyixA padda** kAryakramaM guriMci ippuduAlociMcaku.

Postponed program about now think-don't.-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:vAyixApadda

5. PUT OFF

Eg: Eng: The accident *put* her *off* from driving for an year.

Tel: pramAxaM AmeVni drEviMg nuMci edAxi pAtu **xUraM cesiMxi**.

Accident her-accu.driving from year time away do-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlikaMgA Apiveyabadina/ nilipiveyabadina

T Note: The synonym is a Phrasal verb and the Telugu translation is an idiomatic expression.

6. PUT TO ONE SIDE

1.

Eg: Eng: The project is *put to one side*.

Tel: prAjeVkt wAwkAlikaMgA ApiveyabadiMxi/ nilipiveyabadiMxi.

Project *put to one side*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: postponed

2.

Eg: Eng: The money is *put to one side*.

Tel: dabbu *pakkaku peVttabadi*Mxi.

Money *put to one side*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: saved for future purpose. It also matches the context as the money is temporarily not used.

Telugu Equivalents: wAwkAlikaMgA Apiveyabadina, nilipiveyabadina

(The synonym also has the meanings like, ‘to ignore or forget something’ & ‘to save something or keep it available to use’). The English synonym is a phrasal verb and the Telugu equivalent is a verb.

7. UNATTENDED

Eg: Eng: Never leave children *unattended*.

Tel: pillalani *pattiMcukokuMda* vaxileyaxxu.

Child-pl.-accu. *unattended* leave-don’t.

Telugu Equivalents: wAwkAlikaMgA Apiveyabadina/ nilipiveyabadina

T Note: *pattiMcukokuMda* ‘without caring’ The English synonym is an adjective and the Telugu equivalent is an adverb.

8. UNFINISHED

Eg: Eng: We have some *unfinished* business to settle.

Tel: mAku seVtil ceskovaAlina *pUrwikAni/ asaMpUrNa* vyavahAraM kAswa uMxi.

We-dat.settle do-to be- refl.*unfinished* business some there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pUrwikAnixi, asaMpUrNamEna

T Note: Here, business may mean – vyavahAraM=some sort of deal or action, **viRayam** 'matter', **vyApAraM** 'business'.

9. INCOMPLETE

Eg: Eng: Spoken languages contain many *incomplete* sentences.

Tel: mAtlAde BARallo cAlA **asaMpUrNamEna/ pUrwikAnivAkyAluuMtAyi**.

Spoken language-pl.-in many *incomplete* sentence-pl. there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: asaMpUrNamEna, pUrwikAnixi

10. UNRESOLVED

Eg: Eng: The problem is still *unresolved*.

Tel: samasya iMkA **pariRkAraM kAlexu**.

Problem still unresolved-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

samasyaki iMkA **samAXAnaM lexu**.

Problem-dat. still unresolved-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: Though **pUrwikAnixi** and **asaMpUrNamEna** mean unresolved, they are not used for problem. A problem remains unsolved but not incomplete. If it is in case of any work like;

Eg: Eng: The plan remained *unresolved*.

Tel: plAn **pUrwi kAlexu**.

Plan *unresolved*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

plAn **asaMpUrNaMgA** migilipoyiMxi.

Plan *unresolved*-as remain-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: though *iMkApariRkAraMkAnixi* is relevant, they cannot be used in this context they are used with problem.

Telugu Equivalents: iMkA pariRkAraMkAnixi, pUrwi kAnixi, asaMpUrNamEna

11. UNDETERMINED

Eg: Eng: An enquiry was set up as the cause of the accident remained *undetermined*.

Tel: pramAxaM jaragatAniki gala kAraNAlu *weVliyakapovataMwo/ praSnArWakaMgA migilipovataMwo*, eVMkvayirI veSAru.

Accident happen-for having/those reason-pl. *undetermined*-as enquiry set up-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: weVliyakapovataM, praSnArWakaMgAmigilipovataM

T Note: *praSnArWakaM* ‘questioning or intention to know’. This can be considered as a translational equivalent.

12. UP IN THE AIR

Eg: Eng: We have no idea, everything is still *up in the air*.

Tel: mAku EdiyA lexu, aMwA iMkA *ayomayaMgA* uMxi.

We-dat. idea neg.-3p.-sg.-nm. everything still *up in the air*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ayomayaM

T Note: The English synonym is an idiomatic expression. The Telugu equivalent turns into an adverb when translated.

13. BETWIXT AND BETWEEN

Eg: Eng: He found himself placed *betwixt and between* in the debate, agreeing with parts of each side’s arguments.

Tel: reVMdu vEpula koVnni koVnni vAxanalawo ekIBaviswU, *saMXigxa/ eVtU welani* parisWiwilo uMdipoyAdu.

Two side-pl.-on a few a few argument-pl.-with agreeing-and *betwixt and between* situation-in remain-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: saMXigxaM, eVtUwelani

Final T Note: All the Telugu equivalents provided for the synonyms may be used depending up on the context. Most of them take colloquial variations and also are observed to be acting in various ways retaining the feature of suspension in all the cases. List of the Telugu equivalents provided for the synonyms:

wAwkAlikaviramaNa ‘temporary break’

nirupayogaM ‘useless’

wAwkAlikanilupuxala/ nilipivewa ‘temporary stay’

wAwkAlikaniReXaM ‘temporary ban’

saMxigXa/ eVtUkAni/ emIarWaMkAniparisWiwi/ sWiwi ‘condition/ state of confusion’

niluva ‘stock’

Agiunna ‘pending’

wAwkAlikaMgAAgiunna/niliciunna ‘temporarily stopped’

wAwkAlikavAyixA ‘temporary postpone’

pUrwikAnixi ‘incomplete one’

asaMpUrNa ‘incomplete’

iMkApariRkAraMkAnixi ‘still unsolved’

iMkApUrwikAnixi ‘still incomplete’

asaMpUrNaM ‘incomplete’

weVliyapovataM ‘not known’

praSnArWakaMgAmigilipovataM ‘remaining in suspense’

ayomayaM ‘confusion’

In the 2nd sense, all of them are adjectives or prepositional phrases. Hence, they cannot be treated as nouns. Out of 13 synonyms, 9 are adjectives, 2 are phrasal verbs, 2 prepositional phrases

4. ABILITY:

I.A.

Eg: He was proud of his daughter's *ability* to read and write.

CAPACITY, CAPABILITY, POTENTIAL, POTENTIALITY, POWER, FACULTY, APTNESS, FACILITY, PROPENSITY, WHEREWITHAL, MEANS, PREPAREDNESS

II.A.

Eg: They criticized the president's leadership *abilities*.

TALENT, SKILL, EXPERTISE/ EXPERTNESS, ADEPTNESS, APTITUDE, SKILLFULNESS, PROWESS, MASTERY, ARTISTRY, CALIBRE, ACCOMPLISHMENT

II.B.

COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, PROFICIENCY

II. C.

DEXTERITY, ADROITNESS, DEFTNESS, CLEVERNESS, SMARTNESS, FLAIR, FINESSE, GIFT, KNACK, BRILLIANCE, GENIUS

II.D.

QUALIFICATION, RESOURCES

I.A.

CAPACITY, CAPABILITY, POTENTIAL, POTENTIALITY, POWER, FACULTY, APTNESS, FACILITY, PROPENSITY, WHEREWITHAL, MEANS, PREPAREDNESS

Head Word: Ability

Eg: Eng: He was proud of his daughter's *ability* to read and write.

Tel: wana kUwuru caxivi rAyagalagadaM cUsi awanu garva padawAdu.

His daughter read-and writing-*ability* see-and he proud feels-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmarWyaM, sawwA, nerpu, kOSalaM

T Note: In Telugu, 'ability' is also denoted by the auxiliary verb *kalugu/ galugu* which literally means 'to have.' When used as an auxiliary it functions as an 'abilitative' marker. It is suffixed to the lexical verb and is never realized as an independent entity.

1. CAPACITY

Eg: Eng: She has an enormous *capacity* to hard work.

Tel: AmeVki kaRtapadi pani ceyatAniki viparIwamEna *Sakwi/sawwA* uMxi.

Her-dat. hard work do-for enormous *capacity* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: Sakwi, sawwA

T Note:*nerpu* is technique or to do something very artistically.

2. CAPABILITY

Eg: Eng: Age affects the range of a person's *capability*.

Tel: vayassu maniRi sAmarWawa/ sawwuvapE praBAvaM cUpuwuMxi.

Age person *capability*-on affect show-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmarWawa

3. POTENTIAL

Eg: Eng: She has a great *potential* as an artist.

Tel: AmeVki kalYAkAriNi kAgala sAmarWyaM uMxi.

Her-dat. artist-fem.-as great *potential* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: avagala sAmarWyaM, nerpu, kOSalaM

T Note: 1. AmeVki goVppa kalYA kOSalaM uMxi.

She-dat. great art *potential* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

2. AmeVki kalYAkAriNigA goVppa nerpu uMxi.

She-dat. artist-fem.-as great *potential* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

4. POTENTIALITY

Eg: Eng: We often underestimate our *potentialities*.

Tel: manaM eVppudU mana sakwi sAmarWyAlaniwakkuva aMcanA vesukuMtAmu.

We often our *potentiality*-accu. less estimate do-refl.-hab.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: Sakwi sAmarWyAlu

5. POWER

Eg: Eng: He had lost the *power* of speech.

Tel: awanu mAtlAde Sakwi kolpoyAdu.

He talking *power* lose-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: Sakwi

6. FACULTY

Eg: Eng: He had a *faculty* for seeing his own mistakes.

Tel: awaniki wana wappixAlu weVlusukune mano Sakwi uMxi.

Him-dat. his mistake-pl. know-refl.-ing. *faculty* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: mano sakwi

7. APTNESS

Eg: Eng: There is no *aptness* in his argument

Tel: awani vAxana *waginattugA/ samuciwaMgA* lexu.

His argument *aptness*-as neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: waginattu, uciwaM

T Note: The noun became adverb in translation.

There is a kind of uncertainty in this case whether it should be treated as loss or gain in the translation. The source language structure is lost in translation in an effort to retain the sense.

8. FACILITY

Eg: Eng: She has a *facility* for languages.

Tel: AmeVki BARalu nercukune *Sakwi/ sAmarWyaM/ nerpu/ prajFa/ nEpuNyaM/ kOSalaM* uMxi.

Her-dat. language-pl. learning-refl. *facility* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: Sakwi, sAmarWyaM, nerpu, prajFa, nEpuNyaM, kOSalaM

9. PROPENSITY

Eg: Eng: He showed a *propensity* for violence.

Tel: awanu viXvaMsaM patla *uwsukawa* cUpAdu.

He violence-dat. *propensity* show-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: uwsukawa

T Note: Related to interest but not to ability. Suggestions welcome.

10. WHEREWITHAL

Eg: Eng: They lacked the *wherewithal* to pay for the repairs.

Tel: repeVrlaki dabbu katte aMwa *vanarulu* vAriki lexu.

Repair-pl.-dat. money pay-for sufficient *wherewithal* them-dat. neg-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vanarulu

11. MEANS

Eg: Eng: Try to live within your *means*.

Tel: mI *swomawaki* anuguNaMgA brawakatAniki prayawniMcu.

Your *means*-dat. according live-ing-dat. try-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: swomawa

12. PREPAREDNESS

Eg: Eng: I was surprised to see his *preparedness* to break the law.

Tel: cattAnni ullaMGiMce awani *saMsixXawani* cUsi nenu AScaryapoyAnu.

Law-accu. break-ing his *preparedness*-accu. see-and I surprise-relf.-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: saMsixXawa

II. A.

**TALENT, SKILL, EXPERTISE/ EXPERTNESS, ADEPTNESS, APTITUDE,
SKILLFULNESS, PROWESS, MASTERY, ARTISTRY, CALIBRE, ACCOMPLISHMENT**

Eg: Eng: They criticized the president's leadership *abilities*.

Tel: vAlYlYu preVsideVMtu nAyakawvapu *lakRaNAlanu/ sAmarWyAnni*
vimarSiMcAru.

They president leadership's *ability*-accu. criticize-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:sAmarWyaM, lakRaNalu

1. TALENT

Eg: Eng: She showed considerable *talent* to get what she wanted.

Tel: kAvalsiMxi poVMxatAniki saripadA *prawiBa* AmeV cUpiMciMxi.

Want-that get-for required *talent* she show-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: prawiBa, prajFa, sAmarWyaM, Sakwi

2. SKILL

Eg: Eng: What made him remarkable as a photographer was his *skill* in capturing the moment.

Tel: BaMgimani keVmerAlo baMXiMce awadi *prawiBe/ nEpuNyaMe/ nerpe/ kOSalaMe* awadiki PotogrAparA gurwiMpu weVcciMxi.

Moment-accu. capturing his *skill*-only him-dat. photographer-as recognition bring-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: prawiBa, nEpuNyaM, nerpu, kOSalaM

T Note: *gurwiMpu* 'recognition'

3. EXPERTISE/ EXPERTNESS

Eg: Eng: We have the *expertise/ expertness* to help you run your business.

Tel: nuvvu nI vyApArAnni nadupukovatAniki sahAyaM cese *nipuNawa/ pravINawa* mAku unnAyi.

You your business-accu. walk(run)-refl.-dat. help do-for *expertise/expertness* we-dat. have-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: nipuNawa, pravINawa

4. ADEPTNESS

Eg: Eng: Only he has that *adeptness* to solve this problem.

Tel: I samasyani pariRkariMce *sAmarWyaM/ nEpuNyaM/ nerpu* awaniki mAwrame uMxi.

This problem-accu. solve-ing *adeptness* he-dat. only have-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmarWyaM, nEpuNyaM, nerpu, cAwuryaM, prawiBa.

T Note:prAvINyawa, niRNAwqwvaM, sixXahaswiwvaM, pAraMgawvaM, nerpariwanaM (are also used in a higher standard vocabulary.)

5. APTITUDE

Eg: Eng: His *aptitude* for dealing with children got him the job.

Tel: pillalawo vyavahariMce awani *nerpu/ sAmarWyaM/ cAwuryaM* awaniki I uxyogaM vacceA cesiMxi.

Child-pl.-with deal-ing-that his *aptitude* him-dat. this job come-in that way do-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nerpu, sAmarWyaM, cAwuryaM

T Note:*buxXi curukuxanaM* is a compound.

6. SKILLFULNESS

Eg: Eng: Amazing *skillfulness*.

Tel: axBuwamEna *nEpuNyaM*.

Amazing *Skillfulness*.

Telugu Equivalents: nEpuNyaM

T Note: All the Telugu Equivalents are applicable.

7. PROWESS

Eg: Eng: Academic *prowess*.

Tel: akAdamik *nEpuNyaM/ nerpu/ kOSalaM*.

Academic *prowess*.

Telugu Equivalents: nEpuNyaM, nerpu, kOSalaM

8. MASTERY

Eg: Eng: She has *mastery* of several languages.

Tel: AmeVki palu BARalalo *pattu/ nEpuNyaM* uMxi.

Her-dat.- several language-pl.-in *mastery* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pattu, nEpuNyaM

T Note: *goVppa* ‘great’, mastery itself means great, but then the term is generally used in Telugu to show the degree though it seems to be redundant.

9. ARTISTRY

Eg: Eng: He has an extraordinary *artistry* in music.

Tel: awaniki saMgIwaMlo asAXAraNmEna *nEpuNyaM* uMxi.

He-dat. music-in extraordinary *artistry* is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nEpuNyaM

10. CALIBRE

Eg: Eng: The firm needs more people of your *caliber*.

Tel: ParMki nIlAMti *samarWulu* mariMwa maMxi kAvAli.

Firm-dat. you-like *caliber*-3p.-pl. even more-people want.

Telugu Equivalents:sAmarWyaM

T Note: A phrase in English is translated into a pronominalized noun which may be understood as ‘calibered people’

11. ACCOMPLISHMENT

Eg: Eng: A poet of rare *accomplishment*.

Tel: aruxEna *prawiBa* kaligina kavi.

Rare-that *accomplishment* having poet.

Telugu Equivalents: prawiBa

II. B.

COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, PROFICIENCY

1. COMPETENCE

Eg: Eng: To gain a high level of *competence* in English.

Tel: iMglIRlo maMci *prajFa/ pattu* sAXiMcuta.

English-in good *competence* gain-ing.

Telugu Equivalents:prajFa, pattu

2. COMPETENCY

Eg: Eng: Technical *competency*.

Tel: sAMkewika *nEpuNyaM*.

Technical *competency*

Telugu Equivalents: nEpuNyaM

3. PROFICIENCY

Eg: Eng: None can defeat his **proficiency**.

Tel: awani **Ariwerina wan**Anni/ **pravINawani/ nipuNawani/ kOSaIAnni/ pAMdiwyAnni/ nerpu**ni eVvvarU odiMcaleru.

His **proficiency**-accu. none defeat-neg.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: AriwerinawanaM, pravINawa, nipuNawa, kOSalaM, pAMdiwyaM, jFAnaM, nerpu.

T Note:**AriwerinawanaM** ‘experience or well versed’,

pravINawa, nipuNawa, kOSalaM, pAMdiwyaM ‘expertise or well versed’, **nerpu** ‘skill’

All of equivalents are applicable.

II. C.

DEXTERITY, ADROITNESS, DEFTNESS, CLEVERNESS, SMARTNESS, FLAIR, FINESSE, GIFT, KNACK, BRILLIANCE, GENIUS

1. DEXTERITY

Eg: Eng: You need manual **dexterity** to be good at video games.

Tel: vIdiyo gemulu AdatAniki nI cewiki maMci **lAGavaM** avasaraM.

Video game-pl. play-for your hand-dat. good **dexterity** require.

Telugu Equivalents: lAGavaM

kOSalaM, nerpu, cawurawa, cAkacakyaM, nipuNawa, nEpuNyaM, sAmarWyaM (not applicable in this context)

T Note: manual dexterity = cewiki maMci kOSalaM/....

2. ADROITNESS

Eg: Eng: His **adroitness** is unbeatable.

Tel: awani *kOSalaM/ nerpu/ lAGavaM/ cawurawa/ cAkacakyawa/ nipuNawa/ nEpuNyaM/ sAmarWyaM* wirugulenixi.

His *adroitness* unbeatable-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kOSalaM, nerpu, lAGavaM, cawurawa, cAkacakyaM, nipuNawa, nEpuNyaM, sAmarWyaM

3. DEFTNESS

Eg: Eng: The *deftness* of his painting stokes is beyond imagination.

Tel: awani peVyiMtiMg stroklaloni *kOSalaM/ nerpu/ lAGavaM/ cAkacakyawa/ nipuNawa/ nEpuNyaM* Uhaki aMxanaMwagA uMxi.

His painting stroke-pl.-in *deftness* imagination-dat. beyond-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kOSalaM, nerpu, lAGavaM, cAkacakyaM, nipuNawa, nEpuNyaM

4. CLEVERNESS

Eg: Eng: We cannot estimate his *cleverness*.

Tel: awani *cawurawani/ weVlivini/ yukwini* manaM aMcanA veyalemu.

His *cleverness*-accu. we estimation do-cannot-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: cawurawa, curukuwanaM, nerpu, prajFa; kOSalaM, sUkRma buxXi, weVlivi

5. SMARTNESS

Eg: Eng: Her *smartness* is much higher than that of her brother's.

Tel: AmeVki wana wammudikaMte *cawurawa/ curukuxanaM* uMxi.

Her-dat. her brother-than smartness there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: cawurawa, curukuxanaM

6. FLAIR

Eg: Eng: He has a *flair* for languages.

Tel: awaniki BARala nercukovataMlo maMci *prajFa* uMxi.

Him-dat. language-pl. learning-in good *flair* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

awaniki BARalapE maMci *pattu* uMxi.

Him-dat. language-pl.-on good *flair* (grip) there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: prajFa, pattu, sahaja jFAnaM

7. FINESSE

Eg: Eng: His *finesse* in dealing the case astonished everyone.

Tel: kesu dIl ceyataMlo awani *sunisiwa kOSalaM / yukwi* aMxarini ASaryaparaciMxi.

Case deal do-ing.-in his *finesse*-dat. all-accu astonish-do-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: sunisiwa kOSalaM, yukwi

8. GIFT

Eg: Eng: She has a great *gift* for music.

Tel: AmeVki saMgIwaMlo janmawAH goVppa *prawiBa/ prajFna/ nEpuNyawa* uMxi.

She-dat. music-in by birth great *gift* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:(sahajamEna=natural) Sakwi, prawiBa, prajFa

9. KNACK

Eg: Eng: He's got a real **knack** to make money.
 Tel: dabbu saMpAxiMcAtAniki awani xaggara maMci **nerpu/ nEpuNyaM/ yukwi** uMxi.
 Money earn-dat. his near good **knack** there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nerpu, nEpuNyaM, yukwi

T Note: Though **nijamEna nerpu** 'real skill' is correct, **maMci nerpu** 'good skill' will give us proper sense.

10. BRILLIANCE

Eg: Eng: He has amazing **brilliance**.
 Tel: awaniki axBuwamEna **weVlivi/ prajFa** uMxi.
 He-dat. amazing **brilliance** there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: weVlivi, prajFa

11. GENIUS

Eg: Eng: You don't have to be a **genius** to see that they are in love!
 Tel: vAIYIYu premiMcukuMtunnaru ani ceVppatAniki nuvvemI peVxxa **meXAvi** kAnakkaralexu.
 They love-mutual-ing-3p.-pl. there-pl.-that tell-for you-any big **genius** be-required-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

vAIYIYu premiMcukuMtunnaru ani ceVppatAniki nuvvu emI peVxxa **weVlivEnavAdivi** ayyi uMdakkaralexu.
 They love-mutual-ing-3p.-pl. there-that tell-for you-any big **genius**-m.& fem. gender marker be-and there-required-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: prajFa, meXassu, weVlivi

II. D.

QUALIFICATION, RESOURCES

1. QUALIFICATION

Eg: Eng: His work will show his **qualification**.
 Tel: awani pani wana **sAmarWyAnni/ prawiBani** cUpiswuMxi.
 His work his **qualification**-accu. show-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmarWyaM, prawiBa

2. RESOURCES

Eg: Eng: He has no inner **resources** and hates being alone.

Tel: awaniki svawah **sAmarWyaM** lexu. awanu oMtarigA uMdatAniki iRtapadadu **or** oMtariwanAnni asahyiMcukuMtAdu.

Him-dat. inner **resources** neg.-3p. pl. he alone-as(lonely) live-to like-neg.-3p.-sg.-m. **or** loneliness-accu. hate-refl.-will-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmarWyaM, yukwi, (aByAsaM valla kaligina wIkRNa vuxXi

Final T Note: It may be noted that all the Telugu equivalents can be replaced with very few limitations.

5. ABLUTIONS (PLURAL NOUN):

I.A.

Eg: She took up water ready for the morning *ablutions*.

WASHING, CLEANSING, BATHING, SHOWERING, SCRUBBING, PURIFICATION

I.B.

WASH, BATH, SHOWER, TOILET, SOAK, DIP, DOUCHE

The immediate Telugu term is '*prakRAIYanamu*'

A sacred wash of a body or a thing.

T Note: The Telugu term is a single noun.

I.A.

WASHING, CLEANSING, BATHING, SHOWERING, SCRUBBING, PURIFICATION

Head Word: Ablutions

Eg: Eng: The idols were given *ablutions*.

Tel: vighrahAlaku *suxXisnAnaM* cesAru.

Idol-pl.-dat. *ablutions* do-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

vighrahAlanu *prakRAIYana* ceSAru.

Idol-pl.-accu. *ablutions* do-pst.-3p.-pl.

Eg: Eng: She took up water ready for the morning *ablutions*.

Tel: AmeV poVxxuti *snAn*Aniki nIlYlYu sixXaM cesukuMxi.

She morning *ablutions*-dat. water ready do-pst.-refl.-3p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM

1. WASHING

Eg: Eng: The pilgrim had a *washing* under that water fall before they entered the temple.

Tel: wirWayAwrlkulu koveVlaloki veVlYlYe muMxu A XAra kiMxa *suxXi sanAnaM* cesAru.

Pilgrim-pl. temple-inside going before that water fall under *washing* (sacred bath) do-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM (suxXi snAnaM = sacred bath)

2. CLEANSING

Eg: Eng: I had *acleansing* with hot water.

Tel: vedi nIlYlYawo *snAnaM*ceSAru.

Hot water-with *cleansing* do-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: SubraMceyuta

3. BATHING

Eg: Eng: Villagers consider it to be very auspicious **bathing** in this pond.

Tel: I ceVruvulo **snAnaM** ceyataM grAmaswulu cAlA SubhapraxaMgA BAviswAru.

This pond-loc. **bathing** doing villager-pl. very auspicious-as consider-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM

4. SHOWERING

Eg: Eng: He had a **showering** in this water falls.

Tel: awanu I nIti XArallo **snAnaM** ceSAdu.

He this water fall-pl.-in **showering** do-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM

5. SCRUBBING (this synonym may not be suitable to this group but may be transferred to the next group.)

Eg: Eng: Give that dirty dog a good **scrubbing**.

Tel: cIxaragAunna A kukkani bAgA **ruxxi snAnaM** ceyiMcu.

Dirty-which is that dog-accu. good **scrubbing** do(make it bathe)-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM - ruxxuku cese snAnaM ‘scrub and bathe’

6. PURIFICATION

Eg: Eng: There was a **purification** in the temple river this morning.

Tel: koveVla ceVruvulo I uxayaM **prakRAIYaNa/ suXxi snAnaM** jarigiMxi.

Temple river-loc.-in. this morning **purification** take place-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: prakRAIYaNaM, suXxi snAnaM

I. B.

WASH, BATH, SHOWER, TOILET, SOAK, DIP, DOUCHE

1. WASH

Eg: Eng: She will **wash** her baby and come.

Tel: AmeV wana biddaki **snAnaM** ceyiMci vaswuMxi.

She her baby-dat. **wash** do-and come-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM

2. BATH

Eg: Eng: Have your **bath** and come.

Tel: **snAnaM** cesi rA.

Bath do-and come-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM

3. SHOWER

Eg: Eng: I had my **shower** with warm water today.

Tel: I roju nenu vedi nllYlYawo **snAnaM** ceSAnu.

This day I hot water-asso. **shower** do-pst.-3p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM

4. TOILET

Eg: Eng: Have a quick **toilet** and go.

Tel: wvaragA **snAnaM** cesi veVIYlYu.

Quickly **toilet** do-ppl. go-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM

6. DIP

Eg: Eng: Have a **dip** and come for the dinner.

Tel: *snAnaM* cesi BojanAniki rA.

Dip do-ppl. dinner-dat. come-2p.-sg.

Or

o *munakesi* BojanAniki rA.

dip-do-ppl. dinner-dat. come-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaM, munaka (bathing in a tub or a river)

7. DOUCHE

Eg: Eng: Her body part should be given a *douche* before the treatment will start.

Tel: vExyaM moVxalayye muMxu AmeV SarIra BAgamu *kadag*Ali.

Treatment starting before her body part *douche*-must

Telugu Equivalents: kaduguta

T Note: The Telugu Equivalent is a verb in the translation and the equivalent is transformed into a noun with a suffix. English synonym is a Medical term.

Final T Note: It may be noted that almost all the equivalents of the synonyms are verbalized. In a very few places, the noun is retaining in the same category as a lexical equivalent.

6. **ABODE:**

I.A.

Eg: Welcome to my *abode*.

HOME, HOUSE, PLACE OF RESIDENCE/ HABITATION, ACCOMMODATION, HABITAT, BASE, SEAT

Eg: Eng: Welcome to my *abode*.

Tel: mA *iMtiki/ gqh*Aniki/ *nivAs*Aniki svAgawaM.

Our *abode*-dat. welcome.

Telugu Equivalent:illu, gqhaM, nivAsaM

T Note: vasawi, AvAsaM also mean abode. But not used colloquially.

1. HOME

illu, gqhaM, vasawi, AvAsaM, nivAsaM

Eg: Eng: My *home* is very near.

Tel: mA *illu/ gqhaM/ nivAsaM* cAlA xaggara.

My-pl. *home* very near.

Telugu Equivalent:illu, gqhaM, nivAsaM

2. HOUSE

Eg: Eng: Where is your *house*?

Tel: mI *illu/ nivAsaM* eVkkada?

Your *house* where.

Telugu Equivalent:illu, gqhaM, nivAsaM

T Note: ‘mi *gqhaM* eVkkada’ is not used.

3. PLACE OF RESIDENCE/ HABITATION

Eg: Eng: It is a very pleasant *place of residence/ habitation*.

Tel: ixi praSAMwamEna *nivAsa sWalaM/ illu/ gqhaM/ nivAsaM/ AvAsaM/ vasawi*.

- It pleasant *place of residence/ habitation*.

Telugu Equivalent:illu, gqhaM, nivAsaM, vasawi, AvAsaM, nivAsa sWalaM

4. ACCOMMODATION

Eg: Eng: It is a very expensive *accommodation*.

Tel: ixi cAlA KarIxEna *nivAsa sWalaM/ illu/ gqhaM/ vasawi/ AvAsaM/ nivAsaM*.

This very expensive *accommodation*.

Telugu Equivalent: illu, gqhaM, nivAsaM, vasawi, AvAsaM, nivAsa sWalaM

T Note: *nivAsa sWalaM* is a compound noun.

5. HABITAT

Eg: Eng: The Panda's natural *habitat* is bamboo forest.

Tel: pAMdAla sahaja *nivAsa sWalaM/ nivAsaM/ AvAsaM* poVgAku adavi.

Panda-pl. natural *habitat* bamboo forest.

Telugu Equivalent: nivAsa sWalaM, AvAsaM, nivAsaM

T Note: The synonyms of this section are the different names and types of living places used by people and the synonym 5 indicates a place where pandas live.

I. B.

QUARTERS, LODGINGS, ROOMS

1. QUARTERS

Eg: Eng: The Government officer was provided a *quarters* to live.

Tel: praBuwva aXikAri uMdatAniki *vasawi/ nivAsaM/ AvAsaM/ illu/ gqhaM/ nivAsa sWalaM* erpAtu ceSAru.

Government officer live-to *quarters* provide-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: illu, gqhaM, nivAsaM, vasawi, AvAsaM, nivAsa sWalaM

T Note: *nivAsa sWalaM* is a compound noun.

2. LODGINGS

Eg: Eng: The students were given **lodgings** for their 3day training.

Tel: vixyArWula 3 rojula trEniMguki **vasawi gqhaM/ nivAsaM/ vasawi** iccAru.

Student-pl. 3 day-pl. training-dat. **lodgings** give-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: vasawi gqhaM, nivAsaM, vasawi, nivAsa sWalaM

T Note: **vasawi gqhaM** is a compound noun.

3. ROOMS

Eg: Eng: The trainees were given **rooms** in the office premises only.

Tel: trEniMguki vaccina vAIYIYaki APIsu AravaraNalone **vasawi gaxulu** iccAru.

Training-dat. come-pst. those-dat. office premises-itself **rooms** give-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: vasawi, vasawi gqhaM/ gaxulu

T Note: **vasawi gqhaM** is a compound noun.

The above sub section I.B. mentions types of physical houses which are not used for regular or common family. But, they are the living place provided for temporary purpose or a particular period of time.

I. C.

ADDRESS, LOCATION, PLACE, WHEREABOUTS

1. ADDRESS

Eg: Eng: He gave a wrong **address** to the police.

Tel: awanu poliIsulaki wappudu **cirunAmA/ AcUkI** iccAdu.

He police-pl.-dat. wrong **address** give-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: cirunAmA, AcUkI

2. LOCATION

1.

Eg: Eng: The map shows the exact *location* of the mine.

Tel: ciwrapataM mEn wAIUkA sarEna *cirunAmA/ AcUkI*

cUpisuMxi.

Map mine related exact location. show-will.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: Tell her the *location*. She will come tomorrow.

Tel: AmeVki *cirunAmA* ceVppu. AmeV repu vaswuMxi.

Her-dat. *location* tell-2p.-sg.-impr. She tomorrow come-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

AmeVki e prAMwamo ceVppaMdi. AmeV repu vaswuMxi.

Her-dat. which *location* tell-2p.-sg.-hnr. (or pl.) she tomorrow come-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

3.

Or

Eg: Eng: Which *location* are you from?

Tel: mIxi e *prAMwaM*?

Yours which *location*.

Telugu Equivalent: cirunAmA, AcUkI, prAMwaM

3. PLACE

1.

Eg: Eng: This will become a good *place* for a picnic in future.

Tel: BaviRyawwulo piknik cesukovatAniki ixi o maMci *cirunAmA/ AcUkI* avuwuMxi.

Picnic do-refl.-for this a good *place* become-will.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: Which *place* are you going to?

Tel: nuvvu e *prAMwAniki/ Uriki* veVIYwunnAvu?

You which *place*-dat. going-2p.-sg.-intrg.

3.

Eg: Eng: Which *place* should I send this letter to?

Tel: I uwwarAnni *ecirunAmA*ki paMpAli?

Or

I uwwarAnni e *prAMw*Aniki/ *Uriki* paMpAli?

This letter-accu. which *place*-dat. send-should.

Telugu Equivalent: cirunAmA, AcUkI; prAMwaM, Uru

4. WHEREABOUTS

1.

Eg: Eng: They were forced to reveal the *whereabouts* of the ship.

Tel: oda *AcUkI/ cirunAmA/ vivarAlu* weVlapavalasiMxigA vAlYIYapE vawwidi
ceyadaM jariMxi.

Ship *whereabouts* reveal-must-as them-on force doing happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: I don't know his *whereabouts*.

Tel: nAku awani *cirunAmA* weVIIxu.

Me-dat. his *whereabouts* don't-know-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

nAku awani *vivarAlu* weVIIvu.

Me-dat. his *whereabouts* don't-know-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: cirunAmA, AcUkI, vivarAlu

T Note: The above section I.C. talks areal address but not a house with any form of physical structure.

All the equivalents of the synonyms under this section are: *cirunAmA/ AcUkI* ‘address’, *prAMwaM* ‘area’, *Uru* ‘city, village or a town’, *vivarAlu* ‘details’

It may be observed that the section has divided the head word into three categories going from particular to general in 3 stages.

DWELLING, DWELLING PLACE, RESIDENCE, HABITATION (*formal*)

1. DWELLING

Eg: Eng: The project to planning 186 modern *dwelling*s.

Tel: prAjeVktu 186 AXunika *iYIYu/ gqhAlu/ AvAsAlu/ nivAsAlu* plAn ceswunnAru.

Project 186 modern *dwelling*-pl. plan doing-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: gqhaM, illu, nivAsa sWalaM

2. DWELLING PLACE

Eg: Eng: They have shifted into a new *dwelling place* recently.

Tel: vAIYIYu itIvale koVwwa *iMtiki/ gqhAniki/ nivAsAniki* mArAru.

They recently(-only) new *dwelling place*- shift-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: gqhaM, illu, nivAsa sWalaM

3. RESIDENCE

Eg: Eng: Where is his old *residence* in this area?

Tel: I prAMwaMlo awani pAwa *illu/ gqhaM/ nivAsaM* eVkkada?

This area-loc.-in his-accu. old *residence* where.

Telugu Equivalents: illu, gqhaM, nivAsaM

4. HABITATION

Eg: Eng: This place is the *habitation* of rabbits.

Tel: I sWalaM kuMxelYIYa *nivAsa sWalaM/ kApuramuMde sWalaM/ AvAsa sWalaM*.

This place rabbit-pl. *habitation*.

Telugu Equivalents: nivAsa sWalaM, AvAsaM; kApuramuMde sWalaM

T Note: *nivAsa sWalaM* and *kApuramuMde sWalaM* are compounds

Final T Note: Abode can be a structure where people or animals live and also the area where they live in. Generally, wild animals do not have any physical structures to live but they live in particular part of the forests.

7. ANTITHESIS:

I.A.

Eg: Love is the *antithesis* of hate.

OPPOSITE, CONVERSE, REVERSE, REVERSAL, INVERSE, OBVERSE

I.B.

THE OTHER EXTREME, THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

II.A.

Eg: The *antithesis* between sin and grace

CONTRAST, OPPOSITION

I.A.

OPPOSITE, CONVERSE, REVERSE, REVERSAL, INVERSE, OBVERSE

Head Word: Antithesis

Eg: Eng: Love is the *antithesis* of selfishness.

Tel: prema svArWAniki *viruxXaM/ vyawirekaM*.

Love selfishness-dat. *antithesis*.

Telugu Equivalents: viruxXaM, vyawirekaM

1. OPPOSITE

Eg: Eng: I thought she is fat and short but she's the complete *opposite*.

Tel: AmeV lAvugA, poVttigA uMtuMxi anukunnA, kAnI AmeV aMxuku pUrwi
viruxXaMgA/ vyawirekaMgA uMxi.

She fat-adv short-adv. is-think-pst.-1p.-sg. but she that-to complete *opposite*-as is-3p-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:viruxXaM, vyawirekaM

T Note: The Telugu equivalent has transformed into an adverb as the English synonym is preceded by a predicate.

2. CONVERSE

Eg: Eng: The report given is the *converse* of the original one.

Tel: iccina riportu asalu xAnikiv *yawirekaM/ viruxXaM*.

Give-ppl. report original one-to *converse*.

Telugu Equivalents:viruxXaM, vyawirekaM

3. REVERSE

Eg: Eng: This system is the *reverse* of the old one.

Tel: I paxXawi pAwa xAniki *viruxXaM/ vyawirekaM*.

This system old one-dat. *reverse*.

Telugu Equivalents:viruxXaM, vyawirekaM

4. REVERSAL

Eg: Eng: He demanded a *reversal* of the previous policy.

Tel:gawa pAlasIni *pUrwigA mArcamani* awanu demAMd ceSAdu.

Previous policy-accu. reversal-do-that he demand do-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:pUrwimArpu

T Note: The corresponding Telugu equivalent *pUrwimArpu* ‘complete change’ (a compound noun) for the English synonym which is a noun becomes a complex predicate when the sentence is translated.

5. INVERSE

Eg: Eng: Diving by two is the *inverse* of multiplying by two.

Tel: reVMduwo BAgiMcataM, reVMduwo heVcCiMcatAniki *viruxXaM/ vyawirekaM*.

Two-with dividing two-with multiplying-to*inverse*.

Telugu Equivalents:viruxXaM, vyawirekaM

5. OBVERSE

Eg: Eng: The *obverse* of light is darkness.

Tel: veVluwuriki *viruxXam* clkati.

Light-to *obverse* darkness.

Telugu Equivalents:viruxXam

I.B.

THE OTHER EXTREME, THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

1. THE OTHER EXTREME

Eg: Eng: He used to be very shy, but now he’s gone to *the other extreme*.

Tel: awanu cAlA bidiyaMgA uMdevAdu kAni ippudu *pUrwivirxXaM*gA ayipoyAdu.

He very shy-as be-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.but now *the other extreme* become-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu cAlA bidiyaMgA uMdevAdu kAni ippudu *pUrwigA mAripoyAdu*.

He very shy-as be-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.but now *the other extreme*-change-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu cAlA bidiyaMgA uMde vAdu kAni ippudu awanilo *cAlA mArpu vacciMxi*

He very shy-as be-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.but now him-in(very change) *the other extreme* come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pUrwiviruxXaM, pUrwi/cAlAmArpu

T Note: Colloquial variations may be observed. The Telugu equivalent in the 1st variation is adverb, 2nd variation is a complex predicate.

2. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

Eg: Eng: First of all, you must know *the other side of the coin*.

Tel: anniMtikannA muMxu, nuvvu viRayaM *wAlUkA maro koNaM* weVlusukovAli.

All-of-than first you matter (related another angle) *the other side of the coin* know-refl.-must.

Or

muMxu *nANAniki marovEpu* weVlusukovAli.

First (coin-dat. another side) *the other side of the coin* know-must.

Telugu Equivalents: wAlUkAmarokoNaM

T Note: The English synonym is a Phrasal expression. The Telugu equivalent is a periphrastic expression.

II.A.

CONTRAST, OPPOSTION

Eg: Eng: The *antithesis* between sin and grace.

Tel: pApapuNyAlamaXyav*EruXyaM/ vyawyAsaM/ wedAxUraM*.

Sin-grace-pl.-gen. between *antithesis*.

Telugu Equivalents: vEruXyaM, wedA, xUraM

1. CONTRAST

Eg: Eng: The *contrast* between the sisters was very strong.

Tel: akkAceVIYIYeVIYIYamaXyacAlAv*EruXyaM/ wedA/ vyawyAsaMuMxi*.

Sister-pl.-gen.between very (strong)*contrast* there-3p.-sg.-nonhum.

Telugu Equivalents: vEruXyaM, wedA, vyawyAsaM

2. OPPOSTION

Eg: Eng: The story is based on the *opposition* between good and evil.

Tel: kaWamaMceVdulamaXyav*EruXyaM/ wedA/ xUraMpEAXArapadiuMxi*.

Story good bad-pl.-gen.between*opposition* on base-ppl.there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vEruXyaM, wedA, xUraM

Final T Note: The central idea running throughout the synonyms is the opposition. Other than two phrasal synonyms, English has good number of synonyms for the head word, Antithesis. But Telugu has a very limited number of equivalents. The change in the grammatical categories of the equivalents is also observed following colloquial variations.

8. BAG:

I. A.

Eg: He carried a **bag** filled with sandwiches.

RECEPTACLE, CONTAINER

I. B.

SHOPPING BAG, STRING BAG, SACK

II.A.

Eg: I dug around in my **bag** for my lipstick.

HANDBAG, SHOULDER BAG, CLUTCH BAG, EVENING BAG, POCHETTE

III. A.

Eg: She began to unpack her **bags**

SUITCASE, CASE, VALISE, PORTMANTEAU, HOLDALL, CARRYALL, GRIP, OVERNIGHT BAG, OVERNIGHTER,

FLIGHT BAG, TRAVELLING BAG, GLADSTONE BAG, CARPET BAG

III. B.

BACKPACK, RUSKSACK, KNAPSACK, HAVERSACK, KITBAG, DUFFEL BAG

III. C.

SATCHEL

BAGS

LUGGAGE, BAGGAGE

I. A.

RECEPTACLE, CONTAINER

Head Word: Bag

Eg: Eng: He carried a **bag** filled with sandwiches.

Tel: awanu sAMdviclunna **dabbA/ pAwra** kUdA wIsukeVIYIYAdU.

He sandwich -pl.-containing **bag** along take-go-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:dabbA, pAwra

1. RECEPTACLE

Eg: Eng: In the garden there is a **receptacle** for storing water.

Tel: nIru nilva ceyatAniki wotalo o **pAwra/ tAMku** uMxi.

Water store doing-dat. garden-in a **receptacle** (pit) there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:pAwra, tAMk

T Note: It can be a big pit which acts like a receptacle or there can also be a huge receptacle which can also be called as a **pAwra** in this context as generally **pAwra** is a normal small or normal size container.

2. CONTAINER

Eg: Eng: Take the food that is kept in the **container**.

Tel: **pAwralo/ dabbAlo** peVttiunna AhArAnni wIsuko.

Container-in keep-ppl. food-accu. take-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:pAwra, dabbA

T Note: *pAwra* ‘bowl’ generally doesn’t have a set lid whereas a *dabba* ‘box’ comes with a matching lid.

I. B.

1. SHOPPING BAG

Eg: Eng: Bring your *shopping bag*, we will go to the market.

Tel: nI *saMcI* weVccuko, mArkeVtki veVIYxAmu.

Your *shopping bag* bring-2p.-sg.-impr. market-dat. go-will-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:saMci

2. STRING BAG

Eg: Eng: Pour a few wheat grains in that *string bag* and give it to her.

Tel: A *saMcI*lo kAsini goXumalu posi *mUta*katti AmeVki ivvu.

That *string bag*-in a few wheat-pl. pour-and string-tie-and her-dat. give-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:saMci

T Note: This synonym can be provided with a periphrastic equivalent, *mUta*kattukune *saMci* ‘a bag which can be stringed’. A string bag is also called as a *saMcI* in the target language. A string is pulled to close the opening of a bag. This process is called *mUta kattu*. Once the bag’s opening is tied with a string, it is called as a *mUta*.

3. SACK

Eg: Eng: A big rice *sack*.

Tel: o peVxxa biyyaM *baswA/ saMcI/ gowAM/ mUta*.

a big rice *sack*

Telugu Equivalents:saMci, gowAM, baswA, mUta

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is *saMcI*. (any bag made without handles made of thick paper, cloth or plastic or so to carry flour, coal, etc..)

Telugu speakers call it **saMcI** when it is either empty or filled and is called as **mUta** once the opening is tied. It is the same even in case of **baswA**. A bag is called as **baswA** once it is filled and packed.

II.A.

Eg: Eng: I dug around in my **bag** for my lipstick.

Tel: nA lipstik kosaM nenu nA **byAggaMwA/ hyAMdbyAg** wiraga wodeSAnu.

My lipstick for i my **bag**-all dig (upside down)-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:byAg, hyAMdbyAg

1. HANDBAG

Eg: Eng: I bought a new **handbag**.

Tel: nenu koVwwa **byAg/ hyAMdbyAg** koVnukkunnAnu.

Is new **handbag** buy-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:byAg, hyAMdbyAg, cewisaMci

2. SHOULDER BAG

Eg: Eng: She is having four **shoulder bags** with her.

Tel: AmeV xaggara nAlugu **bujaM saMcIlu/ byAg**lu unnAyi.

Her near four **shoulder bag**-pl. there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:byAg, bujaMsaMci

T Note: The culture of hand bag is an adopted one and hence there is no term for it. The term 'hand bag' is adopted into Telugu and also a few compound nouns (even the source language has compound nouns but direct single terms are not available) are in use like **cewi saMcI** 'hand bag', **bujaM saMcI** 'shoulder bag' and so on. But then, either **byAg** or **saMcI** are used colloquially. But then, the synonym evening bag is not called as **sAyaMwrapu/ sAyaMwraM saMcI**

3. CLUTCH BAG

Eg: Eng: She was holding a studded **clutch bag** when she came to the party.

Tel: pArtlki vaccinappudu AmeV rAlYlYu poVxigina **parsu** pattukuni uMxi.

Party-dat. come-pst.-when she stone-pl. studded **clutch bag** hold-and is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent:parsu

T Note: A clutch bag is called only as **parsu**. This is also an adopted term. It is regionalized from the term purse.

4. EVENING BAG

Eg: Eng: The woman carried her **evening bag** while going for an evening walk.

Tel: A swrI sAyaMwraM vAkiMgki veVIYlYetappudu wana **cewi saMcI/ hyAMd byAg** pattukeVIYlYiMxi.

That woman evening walking-for go-when her **evening bag** hold-go-pst.-3p.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent:cewi saMci

T Note: Since there is no such culture, the Telugu equivalent are **saMcI, byAg** or **hAMdbbyAg**.

5. POCHETTE

Eg: Eng: He gifted her a beautiful white leather **pochette** on her birthday.

Tel: awanu AmeV puttinarojuna o aMxamEna weVlla wolu **parsu** iccAdu.

He her birthday-on a beautiful white leather **pochette** give-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent:parsu

T Note: Any small bag which has no belt to dangle is called as a purse. But some people also call a hand bag also a purse. People use this term according to their understanding.

III. A.

SUITCASE, CASE, VALISE, PORTMANTEAU, HOLDALL, CARRYALL, GRIP,
OVERNIGHT BAG, OVERNIGHTER,
FLIGHT BAG, TRAVELLING BAG, GLADSTONE BAG, CARPET BAG

Eg: Eng: She began to unpack her *bags*.

Tel: AmeV wana *peVtteV*lani/ *sAmAn*lani/ *lagejI*lani/ *byAggu*lani weVravataM
moVxaleVttiMxi.

She her *bag*-pl.-accu. opening start-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:peVtteV, sAmAn, lagejI, byAg

1. SUITCASE

Eg: Eng: That green *suitcase* is broken.

Tel: A Akupacca *sUtkes/ peVtteV* virigipoyiMxi.

That green suitcase break-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:sUtkes, peVtteV

2. CASE

Eg: Eng: A jewelry *case*.

Tel: o nagala *peVtteV*.

A Jewelry *case*

Telugu Equivalents:peVtteV

3. VALISE

Eg: Eng: He gave his *valise* to that poor old man who was in travelling.

Tel: prayANaMlo unna A pexa musali vAniki awanu wana *prayANapu saMcI* iccAdu.

Travelling-in there that poor old mas. gen marker-dat. he his *valise* give-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: saMci (a small travel bag)

4. PORTMANTEAU

Eg: Eng: It is very difficult to carry this *portmanteau*.

Tel: I *peVxxa peVtteVni/ sUtkesni* moyataM cAlA kaRtaM.

This *portmanteau*-accu. carrying very difficult.

Telugu Equivalents: peVxxa peVtteV, sUtkes

5. HOLDALL

Eg: Eng: She was carrying a red canvas *hold all*.

Tel: AmeV o eVrra kAnvAs *byAg/ saMcI* pattukeVIYwoMxi.

She a red canvas *hold all* hold-go-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: byAg, saMci

6. CARRYALL

Eg: Eng: He has a new model *carry all*.

Tel: awani xaggara koVwwa modal *byAg/ saMcI* uMxi.

His-gen. near new model *carry all* is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: byAg, saMci

7. GRIP

Eg: Eng: She always carries this *grip* while travelling.

Tel: prayANaM cesetappudu AmeV eVppudU I *peVxxa saMcIni* wIsukeVduwuMxi.

Journey doing-while she always this ***grip***-accu. take-go-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: cewisaMci (usually soft and big)

8. OVERNIGHT BAG

9. OVERNIGHTER

10. FLIGHT BAG

Telugu Equivalentents: saMcI

(The above 3 types are not found in Indian system of culture. They may just be called as bag.)

11. TRAVELLING BAG

Eg: Eng: She purchased a new ***travelling bag*** for her trip.

Tel: AmeV wana tripki o koVwwa ***prayANapu saMcI*** koVnukkuMxi.

She her trip-dat. a new ***travelling bag*** purchase-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalentents: prayANapu saMcI

12. GLADSTONE BAG

Eg: Eng: An old ***Gladstone bag***.

Tel: pAwa ***peVtteV***.

Old ***Gladstone bag***

Telugu Equivalentents: peVtteV

T Note: It is a bag like a briefcase having two equal compartments joined by a hinge. It is not a bag but a briefcase. Telugu has this distinction. A box like container is called as a ***peVtte*** and a bag is called as ***saMcI***. The same term, ***peVtte*** is used for all types of boxes. A tiffin box is called as ***dabbA*** and even more smaller boxes are called as ***BariNeV*** generally used by ladies to store kumkum or kajal.

13. CARPET BAG

Eg: Eng: An old *carpet bag*.

Tel: o pAwa *prayANapu saMcI*.

A old *carpet bag*

Telugu Equivalents: prayANapu saMcI (used in the past)

T Note: There is no specific term but just called as *prayANapu saMcI* ‘luggage bag’

III. B.

BACKPACK, RUSKSACK, KNAPSACK, HAVERSACK, KITBAG, DUFFEL BAG

1. BACKPACK

Eg: Eng: A new yellow *backpack*.

Tel: o koVwwa pasupacca *vIpusaMcI/ byAg*.

A new yellow *backpack*

Telugu Equivalents: vIpusaMci/ byAg

2. RUCKSACK

Eg: Eng: He was carrying a blue color *rucksack* while climbing the hill.

Tel: awanu koVMda eVkketappudu nIlaM raMgu *peVxxa vIpu saMcI* vesukunnAdu.

He hill climb-while blue color *rucksack* carry-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: saMcI, peVxxa vIpu saMcI/ byAg

3. KNAPSACK

Eg: Eng: He went to school with his new **knapsack**.

Tel: awanu wana koVwwa **skUl byAg/ vIpu saMcI**wo skUlki veVIYIYadu.

He his new **knapsack**-with school-dat. go-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:skUl byAg, vIpu saMcI (usually made of leather or canvas)

4. HAVERSACK

Eg: Eng: He took a **haversack** for his journey.

Tel: awanu prayANAniki **kenvAs saMcI/ vIpu saMcI** wIsukunnadu.

He journey-dat. **haversack** take-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:kenvAs saMcI, vIpu saMcI

5. KITBAG

Eg: Eng: The soldiers packed their items in the **kitbags** before they left for the war.

Tel: sEnikulu yuxXAniki veVIYIYe muMxu vAri vaswuvulanni **kAnvAs saMcI**lo peVttukunnAru.

Soldier-pl. war-dat. Going before their-item-pl.-all **kitbag**-pl.-in pack-refl.-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:kAnvAs saMcI (a long narrow bag, usually made of canvas used by soldiers)

6. DUFFEL BAG

Eg: Eng: That old **duffel bag** is having a hole in it.

Tel: A pAwa **prayANapu saMcI**lo/ **byAg**lo raMxraM uMxi.

That **duffel bag**-in hole is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:prayANapu saMcI, unnigudda saMcI, byAg

T Note: Duffel bag and Hold all is one and the same according to the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary.

III. C.

1. SATCHEL

Eg: Eng: The boy put his school books in his new *satchel*.

Tel: pillAdu wana puswakAlani koVwwa *skUlu byAg/ saMcIlo* peVttukunnAdu.

Boy his book-pl-accu. new *satchel*-in put-pst.-refl.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: skUl byAg/ saMcI

T Note: It can either be a side or a back bag with long strap, specially a school bag.

BAGS

LUGGAGE, BAGGAGE

Eg: Eng: She lost her *bags* in the journey.

Tel: prayANaMlo AmeV wana *sAmAn/ byAggulu* pogoVttukuMxi.

Journey-in she her *bags* lose-refl.pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmAn, byAggulu

1. LUGGAGE

Eg: Eng: The *luggage* is very heavy.

Tel: *sAmAnu* cAlA baruvugA uMxi.

Luggage very heavy-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

byAggulu cAlA baruvugA unnAyi.

Luggage very heavy-as is-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmAn, byAggulu

2. BAGGAGE

Eg: Eng: Where is your *baggage*?

Tel: nI *sAmAnu* eVkkada uMxi?

Your *baggage* where is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

nI *byAggulu* eVkkada unnAyi?

Your *baggage* where is-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmAn, byAggulu

T Note: Most of the synonyms are provided with explanatory terms as so many types of bags are not used and the terms are not available. The ‘bag’ is however adopted and used synonymously for *saMcI*.

T Note: Bag in the

Section I.A. are big in size used to store items.

Section I.B. gives a list of bags which are made of cloth or some easy material which can resist the weight, like, hard paper, cloth, plastic and so on to carry flour, grains etc.

section II.A. is a list of ladies hand bags of various types for which Telugu cannot provide lexical equivalents. Any bag is called as *saMcI* in Telugu. Ladies hand bags are called as *hyAMdbyAg*, *cewi saMcI*, *saMcI* or even *AdavAri saMcI* ‘ladies bag’.

Section III.A. lists various types of luggage bags or suitcases for which Telugu can provide a limited number of equivalents which are explanatory(brief) in nature like *prayANapu saMcI* ‘travel bag’, *peVtte* ‘suitcase’

Section III.B. lists various types of travel bags which are carried on the back for easy travel. They are provided with an equivalent, *vIpu saMcI*, a literal translation of back bag/pack.

Section III.C. has one synonym which is also a school bag worn on the back and Telugu provides *vIpu saMcI* and *skUl byAg* as equivalents.

vIpu byAg is also called in a periphrastic way by Telugu speakers, *vIpuki vesukune saMcI* ‘bag which is worn on the back’

The last section bags lists synonyms for luggage i.e., all the bags that a traveller or a group carry with them in their journey. The Telugu equivalents provided are *sAmAn*, *byAggulu*. Telugu speakers call their luggage as *sAmAn* or *byAggulu*. Hence, they can be treated as lexical equivalents for bags.

9. BARK:

I. A.

Eg: The *bark* of a tree.

RIND, SKIN, PEEL, SHEATH, COVERING, OUTER LAYER, COATING, CASING, CRUST

Eg: Eng: The *Bark* of a tree.

Tel: o ceVttu *beVradu/ patta*.

a tree *bark*.

Telugu Equivalents: beVradu, patta

1. RIND

Eg: Eng: The *rind* of a lemon cannot be removed with hand.

Tel: nimmakAya *woVkka/ wolu/ peVccu* cewiwo wIyadaM kuxaraxu.

Lemon *rind* hand-asso. removing not possible.

Telugu Equivalents: woVkka, wolu, peVccu

2. SKIN

Eg: Eng: She removed the tomato *skin* after soaking it in water.

Tel: tamAtAni nItilo nAnabeVttina waruvAwa AmeV xAni *woVkka/ wolu/ poVra* wIsiMxi.

Tomato-accu. water-in soaking after she its *skin* remove-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Eg: Eng: The *skin* of a pomegranate is hard.

Tel: xAnimmapaMdu *woVkka/ wolu/ peVccu* gattigA uMtuMxi.

Pomegranate(-fruit) *skin* hard will be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: woVkka, wolu, peVccu

T Note: The equivalent, *poVra* is applicable for the thin layers that are present in the fruit.

3. PEEL

Eg: Eng: That small girl threw the banana **peel** on the floor.

Tel: A cinna pApa aratipaMdu **woVkka** nelamIxa padesiMxi.

That small girl banana(-fruit) **peel** floor-on throw-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

That small girl threw the pomegranate **peel** on the floor.

A cinna pApa xAnimma paMdu **woVkka/ peVccu/ wolu** nelamIxa padesiMxi.

That small girl pomegranate (-fruit) **peel** floor-on throw-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: woVkka, wolu, peVccu, wolu, beVradu, patta

T Note: fruit = paMdu. Banana peel is called only as **woVkka**.

beVradu and **patta** are used for tree bark or peel.

4. SHEATH

1.

Eg: Eng: The **sheath** around this tree is shining after washing it neatly.

Tel: SubraMgA kadigina waruvAwa I ceVttu cuttU unna **beVradu/ peVccu** meVruswoMxi.

Neatly wash-ppl. after this tree around there **sheath** shining-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: He put the dagger back in its **sheath**.

Tel: awanu kawwini wirigi **oVralo** peVttAdu.

he dagger-accu. back **sheath**-in put-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

3.

Eg: Eng: She wore a simple black **sheath**.

Tel: AmeV siMpulga unna, **oVMtiki patti uMde** nallati xuswulu vesukuMxi.

She simple-as present-ppl. body-dat. (stick being black clothes) **sheath** wear-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: beVradu, peVccu; oVra; oVMtiki patti unna xuswu

T Note: A sheath is a close protection covering on anything. The 3rd example sentence can be provided only with a periphrastic equivalent. However, 2nd and 3rd examples are not relevant in this context but they are provided only as an additional information.

5. COVERING

Eg: Eng: The **covering** of the fruit is very fresh.

Tel: paMdu **woVkka/ wolu/ peVccu/ poVra** cAlA wAjAgA uMxi.

Fruit **covering** very fresh be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Eng: Eng: The **covering** of the tree is very hard.

Tel: ceVttu **beVradu/ peVccu** cAlA gattigA uMxi.

Tree **covering** very hard be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: beVradu, peVccu, woVkka, wolu, poVra

T Note: The covering of a tree is **beVradu**, banana is **woVkka**, of a pomegranate is **peVccu**, of an orange is **wolu**, of a tomato is **poVra**. These examples are mentioned only for understanding of the usage of the terms depending upon the thickness of the covering. They are also interchanged in cases.

6. OUTER LAYER

Eg: Eng: The *outer layer* of the tree is wet.
Tel: ceVttu *beVradu/ peVccu* wadigA uMxi.
Tree *outer layer* wet is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Eg: Eng: The *outer layer* of these vegetables are very green.
Tel: I kUragAyala *woVkka/ wolu/ poVra/ peVccu* cAlA paccagA uMxi.
These vegetable-pl. *outer layer* very green be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: beVradu, peVccu, woVkka, wolu, poVra

7. COATING

Eg: Eng: The *coating* of this tree has a very good fragrance.
Tel: I ceVttu *beVradu/ peVccu* cAlA maMci suvAsana vaswuMxi.
This tree *coating* very good good-smell come-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: beVradu, peVccu

8. CASING

Eg: Eng: The *casing* of the fruit is spoilt.
Tel: paMdu *woVkka/ wolu/ peVccu* pAdEpoyiMxi.
Fruit *casing* spoil-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Eg: Eng: The *casing* of a tree in their garden is taken for treatment.
Tel: vAlYIYa wotaloni ceVttu *beVradu/ peVccu* vExyaM kosaM wIsukunnAru.
Their garden-loc.-in tree *casing* treatment for take-refl.-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: woVkka, wolu, beVradu, peVccu

4. CRUST

Eg: Eng: The fruit's *crust* is black in colour.
Tel: paMdu *pEceVvku/ peVccu* nallagA uMxi.
Fruit *crust* black-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pEceVvku, peVccu

I. B.

CORK

1. CORK

Eg: Eng: They have an imported mat made of *cork*.
Tel: vAlYIYa xaggara vixeSI *beVradu*wo cesina cApa uMxi.
They near(with) imported(foreign) *cork*-with make-pst. mata be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: beVradu

Final T Note: All the given Telugu equivalents give a clear idea of the usage of the equivalent depending on the density of the bark. For better understanding, many examples related to trees, plants and fruits are given. Since the head word is bark, the examples provided are also related. A very few are given to understand the variation and relation. Since the core meaning carried throughout the work is 'cover', they come under same category.

For instance, if we say ‘the **bark** of the branch is very hard.’ It would be ‘koVmma **beVradu/ patta** cAlA gattigA uMxi.’ It can also be ‘**woVkka**’ but generally this term is not used other than in some dialects. In some dialects skin is also called as **woVkka** in an informal style.

In the context of a Warning:

‘**woVkka/ woluwIswA**’ or ‘**carmaMwIseswA/valiceswA**’ ‘I will tear your skin.’

In case of fruits, ‘**paMdu woVkka wIyAli**’ but not **beVradu/ patta** 'bark' for ‘the **peel/ skin** on the fruit has to be removed’.

Here, the ‘**skin**’ does not mean ‘**carmaM**’. This term is used only for the skin of human beings and animals. But **woVkka, wolu** are used for both human beings, animals and also fruits and vegetables. Whereas the term, ‘**peVccu**’ is used for the covering on a pomegranate.

This term is also used for the healing skin on the human or an animal body. The usage of the term: **puMdu peVccu kaduwoMxi** ‘the wound is healing.’ and **puMdu mIxa peVccu UdipoyiMxi** ‘the dried skin on the wound has gone.’ (the wound is healed.)

10.BARRIER:

I. A.

Eg: Police erected **barriers** to control the crowd.

FENCE, RAILING, BARRICADE, HURDLE, BAR, BLOCKADE, ROADBLOCK

I. B.

FENCING

II. A.

Eg: A **barrier** to international trade.

OBSTACLE, OBSTRUCTION, HURDLE, STUMBLING BLOCK, BAR, BLOCK, IMPEDIMENT, HINDRANCE

II. B.

SNAG, CATCH, DRAWBACK, HITCH, HANDICAP, DETERRENT, COMPLICATION, DIFFICULTY, PROBLEM, DISADVANTAGE, CURB, CHECK, STOP

I. A.

FENCE, RAILING, BARRICADE, HURDLE, BAR, BLOCKADE, ROADBLOCK

Head Word: Barrier

Eg: Eng: Police erected **barriers** to control the crowd.

Tel: janAnni axupu ceVyyatAniki pollIsulu **kaMceVlu**, **berikedlu** peVttAru.

Crowd-accu. control do-dat. police-pl. **barrier**-pl. put-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: kaMceV, beriked (adopted term)

1. FENCE

Eg: Eng: The house was surrounded by a wooden **fence**.

Tel: iMti cuttU ceVkka **kaMceV/ sarihaxxu** kattAru.

House-accu. white wood **fence** make-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: kaMceV, sarihaxxu

2. RAILING

Eg: Eng: I chained my bike to the park **railings**.

Tel: nenu nA bEkni pArku **kaMceV/ sarihaxxuki** goVlusuwo kattAnu.

I my bike-Accu. park **railing**-dat. chain-with chain-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: kaMceV, sarihaxxu

3. BARRICADE

Eg: Eng: The army used tanks to storm the **barricades**.

Tel: **kaMceVlani/ berikedlani** ceVxaragoVttadAniki ArmI vAlYIYu tAMkulani upayogiMcAru.

Barricade-pl.-accu. storm-dat. army people tank-pl.-accu. use-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: kaMceV, beriked

4. HURDLE

Eg: Eng: She cleared the first few **hurdles** easily but lost the game.

Tel: AmeV moVxati koVnni *avaroXAlani/ AtaMkAlani/ prawibaMXakAlani* suluvugA
xAtesiMxi kAnI Atalo odipoyiMxi.

She first few *hurdle*-pl.-accu. easily clear-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm. but game-in- lose-pst.-
3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: AtaMkaM, avaroXaM, prawibaMXakaM

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are the mental or physical.

5. BAR

Eg: Eng: There is a *bar* to transport to this area after 6 in the evening.

Tel: sAyaMwraM 6 waravAwa I prAMwAniki ravANAKi anumawi lexu.

Evening 6 after this area-to come-dat. permission neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nilupuxala

T Note: There is a loss in translation. Synonyms occur depending upon the context of the sentence. Colloquial variation is observed.

6. BLOCKADE

Eg: Eng: A strong iron *blockade*.

Tel: gatti inupa *addaMki/ bAriked*.

Strong iron *blockade*

Telugu Equivalents: addaMki, bAriked

7. ROADBLOCK

Eg: Eng: The police set up a *roadblock* on the bridge.

Tel: pollsulu bridjipE *bAriked*lu erpAtu ceSAru.

Police-pl. bridge-on *roadblock*-pl. set up-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: bAriked

I. B.

1. FENCING

Eg: Eng: They set an electric *fencing* around the factory.

Tel: PAktarI cuttU kareVMtu *kaMceV* veSAru.

Factory around electric *fencing* put-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: kaMceV

T Note: kareVMtu *prahArI/ sarihaxxu* is not colloquial. But, the two terms are equivalents.

II. A.

OBSTACLE, OBSTRUCTION, HURDLE, STUMBLING BLOCK, BAR, BLOCK, IMPEDIMENT, HINDRANCE

Eg: Eng: A *barrier* to international trade.

Tel: aMwarjAwIya vyApArAniki *addaMki/ avaroXaM/ prawibaMXakaM*.

International trade-dat. *barrier*.

Telugu Equivalents: addaMki, avaroXaM, prawibaMXakaM

1. OBSTACLE

Eg: Eng: The joy of overcoming seemingly impossible *obstacles*.

Tel: asaMBavaM anipiMce *addaMkulani/ AtaMkAlani/ prawibaMXakAlani* aXigamiMcina AnanxaM.

Impossible seemingly *obstacle*-pl.-accu. overcome-pst. joy.

Telugu Equivalents: avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM

2. OBSTRUCTION

Eg: Eng: The train driver receives a warning if there is an **obstruction** on the line ahead.

Tel: lEn pE eVtuvaMti **AtaMkaM/ avaroXaM/ addaMki/ ibbaMxi** unnA, trEn drEvarki
heVccarikaluv vaswAyi.

Line on any **obstruction** there-even train driver-dat. warning-pl. come-will-3p.-
pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, ibbaMxi

3. HURDLE

1.

Eg: Eng: The plan fell at the first **hurdle**.

Tel: plAn moVxati aduguxaggare cawikalabadiMxi.

Plan first step near-only fall-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

plAn Axilone cawikalabadiMxi.

Plan initial-in-itself fall-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: To overcome political **hurdles**.

Tel: rAjaIya **avaroXAlani/ addaMkulani/ prawibaMXakAlani/ ibbaMxulani**
aXigamiMcataM.

Political **hurdle**-pl.-accu. overcoming.

Telugu Equivalents: avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, addaMki

T Note: There is a loss in translation in the 1st example.

4. STUMBLING BLOCK

Eg: Eng: Money could prove a **stumbling block** to the project.

Tel: prAjeVktki dabbu *avaroXaM/ prawibaMXakaM* kAvaccu.

Project-dat. money *stumbling block*-as prove-may

Telugu Equivalents: avaroXaM, prawibaMXakaM

5. BAR

Eg: Eng: At that time being a woman was a *bar* to promotion in most professions.

Tel: appatlo cAlA uxyogAlalo eVxagatAniki AdavArigA uMdataM
prawibaMXakaMgA/ avaroXAMgA/ AtaMkaMgA uMdexi.

Those-day-pl.-in many profession-pl.-in promotion-dat. women-as being *bar*-as-used to be-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: prawibaMXakaM, AtaMkaM, avaroXaM

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are the mental or social barriers.

6. BLOCK

Eg: Eng: Lack of training acts as a *block* to progress in a career.

Tel: sikRaNa lekapovataM keVrIrlo eVxuguxalaki *AtaMkaM/ avaroXaM/ addaMki/ prawibaMXakaM* kaligiswuMxi.

Training lacking career-in progress-dat. *block*-as change-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: AtaMkaM, avaroXaM, addaMki, prawibaMXakaM

7. IMPEDIMENT

Eg: Eng: The level of inflation is a serious *impediment* to economic recovery.

Tel: ArWikaMgA kolukovatAniki xavyolbaNaM sWYai cAlA peVxxa *addaMki/ samasya/ AtaMkaM/ avaroXaM/ prawibaMXakaM/ ibbaMxi.*

Economic-as recover-to inflation level very big (serious) *impediment*.

Telugu Equivalents: addaMki, samasya, avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, ibbaMxi

8. HINDRANCE

Eg: Eng: They were able to complete their journey without any *hindrance*.

Tel: vAIYIYu eviXamEna *addaMki/ samasya/ AtaMkaM/ avaroXaM/ prawibaMXakaM/ ibbaMxi* lekuMdA vAIYIYa prayANaM pUrwi ceyagaligAru.

They any type of *hindrance* without their journey complete do-can-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: addaMki, samasya, avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, ibbaMxi

II. B.

SNAG, CATCH, DRAWBACK, HITCH, HANDICAP, DETERRENT, COMPLICATION, DIFFICULTY, PROBLEM, DISADVANTAGE, BAULK, CURB, CHECK, STOP

1. SNAG

Eg: Eng: There is just one small *snag*.

Tel: kevalaM oVokka cinna *addaMki/ samasya/ AtaMkaM/ avaroXaM/ prawibaMXakaM/ ibbaMxi* mAwrame uMxi.

Only one small *snag* only there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: addaMki, samasya, avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, ibbaMxi

2. CATCH

Eg: Eng: It sounds too good. There must be a *catch*.

Tel: vinatAniki cAlA bAguMxi. Akkada exo *samasya/ ibbaMxi/ cikku* uMdi uMdAli.

Listen-dat.(sounds) very good-3p.-sg.-nm. there some *catch* there-pst. be-must be.

Telugu Equivalents: samasya, ibbaMxi, cikku

3. DRAWBACK

Eg: Eng: The main **drawback** to it is the cost.

Tel: xIniki muKya **addaMki/ samasya/ AtaMkaM/ avaroXaM/ prawibaMXakaM/ ibbaMxi** xIni KarIxu.

It-dat. main **drawback** its cost.

Telugu Equivalents: addaMki, samasya, avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, ibbaMxi

4. HITCH

Eg: Eng: A technical **hitch**.

Tel: o sAMkewika **addaMki/ samasya/ AtaMkaM/ avaroXaM/ prawibaMXakaM/ ibbaMxi**

A technical **hitch**

Telugu Equivalents: addaMki, samasya, avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, ibbaMxi

5. HANDICAP

Eg: Eng: In a job like this, lack of experience is no real **handicap**.

Tel: ilAMti uxyogaMlo, anuBavaM lekapovataM nijaMgA o **addaMke/ samasye/ AtaMkame/ avaroXame/ prawibaMXakame/ ibbaMxe**

kAxu.

This-type job-in experience lacking really **handicap**-only neg-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: addaMki, samasya, avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, ibbaMxi

6. DETERRENT

Eg: Eng: A *deterrent* on crime.

Tel: nerAlapE *goVddalipeVttu/ ukkupAxaM*.

Crime-pl.-on *deterrent*

Telugu Equivalents: goVddalipeVttu, ukkupAxaM

T Note: The Telugu equivalents *goVddalipeVttu* 'to axe' *ukkupAxaM* 'iron foot' are idiomatic expressions and figurative equivalents.

7. COMPLICATION

Eg: Eng: The bad weather added a further *complication* to our journey.

Tel: ibbaMxikaramEna vAwAvaraNaM mA prayANAniki mariMwa *ibbaMxini*
weVccipeVttiMxi.

Problematic weather our journey-dat. further *complication*-accu. bring-and-put-
pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ibbaMxi

T Note: All the Telugu equivalents are used with collocation variations.
kliRtaparis Wiwi/jatilaparis Wiwi are also a few synonyms.

8. DIFFICULTY

Eg: Eng: Despite all the *difficulties*, he still remains optimistic.

Tel: anni *kaRtAlu/ ibbaMxulu/ ikkatlu/ cikku/ samasyalu/ addaMkulu/ avaroXAlu/ prawibaMXakAlu* unnA kUdA, awanu iMkA AwmaviSvAsaMwo unnAdu.

All difficulty-pl. there even he still optimism-with is-prst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtaM, ibbaMxi, ikkati, cikku, samsaya, addaMki, avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM

9. PROBLEM

Eg: Eng: You will have to complete your course before it becomes a *problem* to your job.

Tel: nI uxyogAniki *avaroXaMgA/ AtaMkaMgA/ prawibaMXakaMgA/ addaMkigA/ samasyagA/ ibbaMxigA* mArakamuMxe nuvvu nI korsni pUrwi ceVyyAli.

Your job-dat. problem-as change-before-itself your course-accu. complete-must

Telugu Equivalents: avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, addaMki, samasya, ibbaMxi

T Note: The Telugu equivalents become adverbs in collocation.

10. DISADVANTAGE

Eg: Eng: The candidate's main *disadvantage* is her age.

Tel: aByarWi praXAna *AtaMkaM/ prawibaMXakaM/ samasya/ addaMki* AmeV vayasu.

Candidate main *disadvantage* her age

Telugu Equivalents: avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, ibbaMxi, samasya all are equivalents

11. CURB

Eg: Eng: Keep a *curb* on your thoughts.

Tel: nI Alocanalani *axupulo/ haxxullo* uMcuko.

Your thought-pl.-accu. *curb*-pl.-in keep-refl.-2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

nI Alocanalaki *kalYIYeVM* veVyyi.

Your thought-pl.-dat. *curb* put-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: axupu, haxxu, kalYIYeVM

12. CHECK

Eg: Eng: You must have a *check* on your spending.

Tel: nI KarculapE nIku *axupu* uMdAli.

Your spending-pl-gen.-on *check* have-must

Telugu Equivalents: axupu

13. STOP

Eg: Eng: Marriage could prove to a *stop* to her education.

Tel: peVIYiYi AmeV caxuvuki *avaroXaM/ AtaMkaM/ prawibaMXakam/ addaMki* kAvaccu.

Marriage her education-for *stop* happen-may

Telugu Equivalents: avaroXaM, AtaMkaM, prawibaMXakaM, addaMki

Final T Note: The central meaning that the carried throughout the synonyms is control something through a disturbance, hindrance, check and so on. The I.A. & I.B. is a physical barricade and all the synonyms listed under other sections are mental or social barriers.

11. **BASIN:**

I.A.

Eg: She poured water into the *basin*.

BOWL, DISH, PAN, POT

I.B.

CONTAINER, PECEPTACLE, VESSEL

II.A

Eg: The loch is cupped in a shallow *basin* among low hills

VALLEY, HOLLOW, GULLY, GORGE, RAVINE, BED, CHANNEL, DIP, DEPRESSION, CONCAVITY, TROUGH

I.A.

BOWL, DISH, PAN, POT

Eg: Eng: She poured water into the *basin*.

Tel: AmeV *pAwra/ beseVnalo* nIIYiYu posiMxi.

She *basin*-in water pour-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent:pAwra, beseVna

1. BOWL

Eg: Eng: The cat drank some milk from the *bowl*.

Tel: pilli *pAwra/ ginneVloMci* koVnni pAlu wAgiMxi.

Cat *bowl*-from some milk drink-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent:pAwra, ginneV

2. DISH

Eg: Eng: *Arrange* the salad in a serving dish.

Tel: salAdni vaddiMce *pAwra/ ginneVlo* amarcu.

Salad-accu. serving **dish**-in arrange-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: pAwra, ginneV

3. PAN

Eg: Eng: Heat the **pan**.

Tel: pAwrani/ mUkuduni/ peVnAnni vedi ceVyyi.

Pan-Accu. heat do-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: pAwra, mUkudu, peVnaM

T Note: 'pAwra' is a common term for container. peVnaM= flat surfaced cooking vessel.
mUkudu= sauce pan.

4. POT

Eg: Eng: Cook gently in a covered **pot** for 3 4 hours.

Tel: mUsiunna pAwra/ ginneVlo sunniwaMgA 3 4 gaMtalapAtu vegiMcu/ udikiMcu.

Closed **pot**-in gently (gently) 3 4 hour-pl.-for cook-2p.-sg.-impr.

T Note: vegiMcu 'to fry or roast', udikiMcu 'to boil', vaMdu 'to cook'. In the above type of context, the term is specified. It cannot be vaMdu the same item for 3 4 hours. The term is specified. When it is cooking food. vaMta vaMdu 'cooking cook(v)' vaMta vaMdu is the complete process of cooking all the items for a meal.

And

Eg: Eng: Pour the water in the **pot**.

Tel: pAwra/ kuMda/ biMxeVlo nIlIYiYu poVyyi.

Pot-in water pour-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: pAwra, ginneV, kuMda, biMxeV

T Note: There is no distinction between **kuMda** 'mud pot', **biMxe** 'metal pot' in English both are pots.

I.B.

CONTAINER, RECEPTACLE, VESSEL

1. CONTAINER

Eg: Eng: Food will last longer if kept in an airtight **container**.

Tel: gAli veVIYiYani pAwralo/ dabbAlo peVdite AhAraM eVkkuva sepu wAjAgA uMtuMxi.

Air go-neg. **container**-in keep-if food more time fresh-as will be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pAwra, dabbA (pAwra is generally a container with no lid which comes with it)

2. RECEPTACLE

Eg: Eng: In the backyard there was a large **receptacle** for catching rainwater.

Tel: veVnaka vAkitlo varRapunIru ceratAniki o peVxxa besina/ tAMku lAMtixi uMdexi.

Back yard-in rainwater collect-for a large **receptacle** like-one there-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: besina, tAMku

T Note: The synonym means a huge container or a place to store, collect or accumulate an item in huge amount. **gAxi** ‘grain store’ (usually seen in villages, a traditional storage system).

3. VESSEL

Eg: Eng: A new cooking **vessel**.
Tel: koVwwa vaMta **pAwra/ ginneV**.
New cooking **vessel**.

Telugu Equivalent: pAwra, ginneV

T Note: Telugu equivalent is pAwra and the types of containers are **beseVna, ginneV, biMxeV, ceVMbu, glAsu**

II.A

VALLEY, HOLLOW, GULLY, GORGE, RAVINE, BED, CHANNEL, DIP, DEPRESSION, CONCAVITY, TROUGH

Eg: Eng: The loch is cupped in a shallow **basin** among low hills.
Tel: lowugA unna koVMdala maXyaloni irukEna **loyalo** sarassu uMxi.
Low being hill-pl. among(between)-in shallow **basin**-in loch there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: loya

1. VALLEY

Eg: Eng: A large cloud filled the **valley** and obscured vision.
Tel: o peVxxa mabbu **loyani** kammesi, emI kanapadakuMdA cesiMxi.
A big cloud **valley**-accu. cover-and nothing visible-neg.-as do-pst.-3p.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: loya

2. HOLLOW

Eg: Eng: A **hollow** in the ground.
Tel: nelaloni **guMta**.
Ground-in **hollow**.

Telugu Equivalent: guMta

3. GULLY

Eg: Eng: Roads have the same asphalt and **gully** covers as decades ago.
Tel: roddu mIxa xaSAbxAla kriwaM unna axe wAru, **guMta/ kAluvalu** unnAyi.
Road-on decades ago there same asphalt **gully**-pl. there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: guMta, kAlava

T Note: gully=the ways which are deeply dug hollows or the deep paths that form due to water flow or by rain

4. GORGE

Eg: Eng: This is an area of spectacular **gorges**. (gagged cliffs)
Tel: ixi axBuwamEna **loyalu** unna praxeSaM.
This spectacular **gorge** -pl. present area.

Telugu Equivalent: loya

5. RAVINE

Eg: Eng: The track continued along the bottom of the **ravine**.
Tel: trAk **loya** adugu BAgAM nuMci uMxi.
Track **ravine** bottom part from present-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: loya

6. BED

1.
Eg: Eng: Beautiful rose **beds**.
Tel: aMxamEna gulAbI **maLYIYu**.
Beautiful rose bed-pl.

2.
Eg: Eng: The Ocean **Bed**.
Tel: samuxra **mattaM**
Ocean **bed**

Telugu Equivalent: madi; mattaM

7. CHANNEL

Eg: Eng: The water flows very slow from this **channel**.
Tel: I **kAluva** xvArA nIru cAlA neVmmaxigA pAruwuMxi.
This **channel** through water very slowly flow-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: kAluva

8. DIP

Eg: Eng: A **dip** in the road.
Tel: roddupEni o **guMta**.
Road-on a **dip**.

Telugu Equivalent: guMta

9. DEPRESSION

Eg: Eng: Rainwater collects in shallow **depressions** on the ground.
Tel: varRapunIru nelapE unna **guMtalalo** ceruwuMxi.
Rainwater ground-on there **depression**-pl.-in collect-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: guMta

10. CONCAVITY

Eg: Eng: A deep **concavity** in the side of the hill.
Tel: koVMda pakkana unna lowEna **loya**.
Hill side present deep **concavity**.

Telugu Equivalent: loya

11. TROUGH

Eg: Eng: The **trough** between these two hills is very small.
Tel: I reVMdu koVMdala maXya unna **loya** cAlA cinnaxi.

These two hill-pl. between present *trough* very small-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: loya

Final T Note: The central meaning running throughout the word is a hollow of any volume which can carry something. The synonyms in I.A. are the containers used in the kitchen and for cooking which are created but not naturally available. The synonyms in I.B. are types of huge containers which are either natural or created. The synonyms in II.A are those hollows which are generally very huge and are natural. It may be observed that the container's size and type have increased and generalised sub section wise.

12. BOY:

I.A.

LAD, SCHOOLBOY, CHILD, LITTLE ONE, YOUNG ONE, YOUNGSTER, YOUTH, YOUNG MAN, YOUNG FELLOW, YOUNG ADULT, YOUNG PERSON, TEENAGER, ADOLESCENT, JUVENILE, MINOR, JUNIOR.

I.B.

STRIPLING, FLEDGLING, WHIPPERSNAPPER

Re Categorized:

II.A.

LAD, LADDIE

III.A.

URCHIN, GUTTERSNIPE

Head Word : Boy

Eg: Eng: As a *boy* he had been fascinated by architecture.

Tel: cinna *pillAdugA* unnappudu, awanu nirmANa SASwraM vEpu AkarRiwudu ayyevAdu.

Small **boy**-as is-when he architecture science towards attract-m happen-used to-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: pillAdu

1. LAD

Eg: Eng: He is a very naughty **lad**.

Tel: vIdu cAlA allari **pillavAdu/ bAludu**.

He very naughty **lad**-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: pillAdu, bAbu

(allari pillavAdu is regular or colloquial but allari bAludu though not wrong, it is not used. But it can be used as:

‘I **pillavAdu/ bAludu** cAlA allari vAdu’

this boy very naughty-3p.-m.gen.marker.

2. SCHOOLBOY

Eg: Eng: That **schoolboy** fell down playing in the ground yesterday.

Tel: A **skUl pillAdu** ninna AdukuMtU grOMdlo padipoyAdu.

That **schoolboy** yesterday playing ground-loc. fall-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: pillAdu, skUl pillAdu, badilo caxive pillAdu

T Note: Schoolboy= vixyArWi= student

3. CHILD

Eg: Eng: Her **child** is playing very happily.

Tel: AmeV **pillAdu/ bAbu** cAlA saMwoRaMgA AdukuMtunnAdu.

Her **child** very happily playing-3p.-sg.-m./nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pillAdu, bAbu, bidda, SiSuvu

4. LITTLE ONE

Eg: Eng: This *little one* is very naughty.

Tel: I *pillavAdu/ bAbu* cAlA allarivAdu.

This *little one* very naughty 3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: pillAdu, bAbu, bidida, SiSuvu

5. YOUNG ONE

Eg: Eng: This *young one* is very cute.

Tel: I *bAbu/ pillAdu* cAlA muxxugA unnAdu.

This *young one* very cut is-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: bAbu, pillAdu, SiSuvu, bidida

6. YOUNGSTER

Eg: Eng: This *youngster* encouraged all his class mates.

Tel: I *yuvakudu/ kurravAdu* wana klAsmetlaMxarini prowsahiMcAdu.

This *youngster* his class mate-pl.-all-accu. encourage-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:yuvakudu, kurravAdu or kurrAdu

7. YOUTH

Eg: Eng: This *youth* is very brave.

Tel: I *yuvakudu/ kurravAdu* cAlA XEryavaMwudu.

This *youth* very brave-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: yuvakudu, kurravAdu

8. YOUNG MAN

Eg: Eng: He is a very handsome *young man*.

Tel: awanu cAlA aMxamEna *yuakudu/ kurravAdu*.

He very handsome *young man*-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: yuvakudu, kurravAdu

T Note: 'aMxamEna' represents both beautiful and handsome.

9. YOUNG FELLOW

Eg: Eng: That *young fellow* is not bold.

Tel: A *kurravAdu/ yuvakudu* XEryavaMwudu kAdu.

That young fellow bold-m.gen.marker neg.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kurravAdu, yuvakudu

T Note: kAxu also can be used. kAdu is used only for 3p.-sg.-m.

Whereas, kAxu is used for 1p./ 2p./ 3p.-sg./pl. for m. and nm.

10. YOUNG ADULT

Eg: Eng: He is an irresponsible *young adult*.

Tel: awanu bAXyawaleni *yuakudu/ kurravAdu*.

He responsibility-neg. young adult-3p.-sg.-n.

Telugu Equivalents: yuvakudu, kurravAdu

11. YOUNG PERSON

Eg: Eng: That *young person* is looking very strong.

Tel: A *yuakudu/ kurrAdu* cAlA balaMgA kanipiswunnAdu.

That *young person* very strong looking 3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kurrAdu, yuvakudu

12. TEENAGER

Eg: Eng: Only that *teenager* got permission to go inside.

Tel: *kurrAdu/ yuvakudu* mAwrame lopaliki veVIYIYatAniki anumawi poVMxAdu.

Teenager-pl. only inside-dat. go-to permission get-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kurrAdu, yuvakudu

T Note: *teenager* ‘ukwavayaskudu’ (exact equivalent but not used in regular usage.)

13. ADOLESCENT

1.

Eg: Eng: *Adolescent* age is very important stage in every person’s life.

Tel: *kOmAra/ yukwa* xaSa prawi vyakwi jIviwaMlonU cAlA muKyamEnaxi.

Adolescent stage every person life-in-too very important-thing-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: *Adolescents* between the ages of 13 and 18 and the problems they face.

Tel: 13 nuMci 18 saMvawsarAla maXya unna *yuvakulu*, vAlYIYu eVxurkune samasyalu.

13 from 18 year-pl. between present *adolescent*-pl. they face-those problem-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: kOmAra vayaskudu, kurrAdu, yuvakudu

T Note: *kOmAra vayaskudu* is a translation equivalent.

14. JUVENILE

Eg: Eng: *Juveniles* require proper parental care.

Tel: *bAluraki* wallixaMdrula nuMdi sarEna parirakRaNa avasaraM.

Juvenile-pl. mother-father-pl. from proper care require.

Telugu Equivalents: bAludu, pillavAdu

T Note: The English synonym is an Old English term. It is not frequently used. It is a Legal connotation and domain specific.

15. MINOR

Eg: Eng: He is a *minor*.

Tel: awanu *mEnaru/ cinnavAdu*.

He *minor*-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: mEnaru, cinnavAdu

T Note: The English synonym is a Legal connotation

16. JUNIOR

Eg: Eng: He is still a *junior*, he cannot take part in this competition.

Tel: awanu iMkA *cinnapillAdu*, awanu I potllo pAlu paMcukoledu.

He still *junior* he this competition-in part share-cannot-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: cinna pillavAdu

I.B.

STRIPLING, FLEDGLING, WHIPPERSNAPPER

1. STRIPLING

Eg: Eng: This *stripling* just passed his class 10.

Tel: I *pillavAdu* ippude 10va waragawi pAsayyAdu.

This *stripling* just 10th class pass-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: pillavAdu

2. FLEDGLING

Eg: Eng: He is still a *fledgling*, he cannot do this work.

Tel: vAdu iMkA *cinnapillAdu/ pillAdu*, vAdu I pani ceyaledu.

He still *fledgling* he this work do-cannot-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: cinnapillAdu, pasivAdu or pasivAdu, pillAdu

T Note: It refers to a small bird. A young child may be called as a fledgling because a small boy will however not have any experience in anything.

In Telugu, there is a usage, 'pasi guddu' (infant egg) for an infant.

3. WHIPPERSNAPPER

Eg: Eng: He is a *whippersnapper*, he cannot stay alone.

Tel: vAdu *pillAdu*, vAdu oVkkade uMdaledu.

He *whippersnapper* he alone m. stay-cannot-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: cinnabidda, pasibidda or pasivAdu, pillAdu

T Note: The above sub section gives a list of synonyms which are used for a grown up boy who is not totally a man yet.

II.

LAD; LADDIE.

Eg: Eng: He is a very old *boy* working in the palace.

Tel: awanu BavanaMlo paniceswunna cAlA pAwa *nOkaru/ panivAdu*.

He palace-loc. working very old *boy*.

Telugu Equivalents: nOkaru, panivAdu

1. LAD/ LADDIE

Eg: Eng: The *lad/ laddie* working in that big horse shed is very experienced.

Tel: A peVxxa *gurrapuSAlalo* panicese *kApari* cAlA anuBavaMgalavAdu.

That big horse-shed-loc. working *lad* very experience-with-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: gurrapuSAla kApari

III.

GUTTERSNIPE, URCHIN

1. GUTTERSNIPE

Eg: Eng: This *guttersnipe* should be admitted into some orphanage.

Tel: I *anAWabAluNNi/ pexapillavAdini* exoka anAWaSarNAlayaMlo cerpiMcAli.

This *guttersnipe* some orphanage-loc. admit-should.

Telugu Equivalents: anAWa/ pexa pillAdu/ bAludu

2. URCHIN

Eg: Eng: That *urchin* was begging in our street in the morning.

Tel: A *pexapillAdu* poVxxunna mA vIXilo biccaM adukunnAdu.

That *urchin* morning our street-loc. alms beg-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: anAWa/ pexa pillAdu/ bAludu

pexa 'poor', *anAWa* 'orphan'

T Note: Lexical equivalents are available for the synonyms mentioned in the above section. The provided equivalents, *pexapillAdu* 'poor child' and *anAWabAludu* 'orphan child' are translation equivalents.

General Information for the users:

1. Though the above given synonyms are correct, they are not colloquially used, but terms like, bAbu and pillAdu are used. Generally, terms like caMtAdu, caMtigAdu, buddodu, buddAdu, buddAgAdu, buddigAdu are used for little boys informally.

2. Various Telugu equivalents available of the head word: bAbu, bAludu, pillAdu, pillavAdu, bidda, pasivAdu, pasi pillAdu, pasi pillavAdu, SiSuvu, kurrAdu, kurravAdu, abbAyi and so on are used in the sentences. It may be noted that all of them are used for a young or young male adult. yuvakudu, yukwa vayaskudu are exclusively used for a young adult.
3. There is no gender agreement in English whereas Telugu has gender agreement. Though a child can be either male or female, only masculine gender is mentioned as the head word is 'boy'.
4. I have created the 2nd and 3rd groups re categorizing the synonyms given by the Oxford Thesaurus for a clearer classification as they give a different sense significantly.

13. **BROTHER (relational):**

I.A.

Eg: She had a younger **brother** named William.

MALE SIBLING, SIB

II.A.

Eg: They were **brothers** in crime.

COLLEAGUE, ASSOCIATE, COMPANION, PARTNER, COMRADE, COMRADE-IN-ARMS, CO-WORKER, FELLOW, FRIEND

III.A.

Eg: A **brother** of the Order.

MONK, CLERIC, FRIAR, RELIGIOUS, MONASTIC, CONTEMPLATIVE

In Telugu, there is no equivalent term available for 'brother' in regular usage. The terms **wodabuttina vAdu**, **soxarudu** are not in colloquial usage. But there are two terms **annayya** 'elder brother', **wammudu** 'younger brother' for which corresponding equivalents are not available in English other than elder brother and younger brother.

When one has to introduce his or her brother he or she can say directly brother. And if it has to be more particular, one has to add the adjective

Elder or younger to brother. Whereas in Telugu, it is directly *annayya* or *wammudu*. But if we have to say brothers, it is just brothers in English, but in Telugu, we have to say *annaxammulu* ‘elder younger brothers’. If all are elder, it is *annalu* and all are younger it is *wammulYlYu*.

I.

MALE SIBLING, SIB

Head Word: Brother

Eg: Eng: She had a younger *brother* named William.

Tel: AmeVki viliyaM ane *wammudu/ soxarudu* uMdevAdu.

She-dat William called younger *brother* there-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: soxarudu, wammudu

T Note: There is no term for younger brother in the source language. The target language has a term, *wammudu* 'younger brother'.

1. MALE SIBLING

Eg: Eng: She has no *male sibling*.

Tel: AmeVki *wodabuttinavAdu/ soxarudu* ledu.

She-dat. *male sibling* neg.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

AmeVki *moVga wodabuttina vAlYlYu/ annaxammulu* leru.

She-dat. male sibling-pl. neg.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: wodabuttinavAdu, soxarudu

2. SIB

Eg: Eng: Her *sib* is elder to her.

Tel: AmeV *wodabuttinavAdu/ soxarudu* AmeV kaMte peVxxavAdu.

Her *sib* her-than big-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: wodabuttinavAdu, soxarudu

II.

COLLEAGUE, ASSOCIATE, COMPANION, PARTNER, COMRADE, COMRADE IN ARMS, CO WORKER, FELLOW, FRIEND

Eg: Eng: They are *brothers* in crime.

Tel: vAIYIYu nerAlu cese wodu xoVMgalu.

They crime-pl. doing *brother*-pl. (together) thief-pl.

Or

vAIYIYu nerAlu cesetappudu *sahacarulu*.

they crime-pl. doing-during *brother*-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: sahacarulu. *wodu* means company

T Note:*woduxoVMgalu* 'brothers in crime'.

1. COLLEAGUE

Eg: Eng: He is my *colleague*.

Tel: awanu nA *sahoxyogi/ sahacarudu*.

He my *colleague*.

Telugu Equivalent:sahayogi, sahacarudu

2. ASSOCIATE

1.

Eg: Eng: He is my business *associate*.

Tel: awanu nA vyApAra *BAGasvAmi*.

He my business *associate*.

2.

Eg: Eng: He was my *associate* in the project we did last year.

Tel: memu kriMxati saMvawsaraM cesina prAjeVktlo awanu mA *sahacarudu/ sahoxyogi*.

We last year do-pst. project-in he our *associate*.

Telugu Equivalent: BAgasvAmi; sahaacarudu, sahoxyogi.

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *sahacarudu* is a pronominalized one.

3. COMPANION

Eg: Eng: His *companion* is very brave.

Tel: awani *sahacarudu/ sahayogi* cAlA XEryavaMwudu.

His *companion* very brave-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: sahaacarudu, sahoxyogi.

4. PARTNER

Eg: Eng: There is only one *partner* in this business.

Tel: I vyApAraMlo oVka *BAgasvAmi/ vAtAxAru* mAwwramE unnAdu.

This business-in. one *partner* only is-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: BAgasvAmi, vAtAxAru

5. COMRADE

Eg: Eng: That *Comrade* is very brave in their group.

Tel: vAlYIYa grUpulo A *sahacarudu/ saByudu/ kAMred* cAlA XEryaSaAli.

Their group-in that *Comrade* very brave.

Telugu Equivalent:(pani=work, Ata=game, yuxXaM=fight) sahacarudu, saByudu; kArmika saMGaM sahasaByudu=Worker's Union Member, kAMred (adopted term)

6. COMRADE IN ARMS

Eg: Eng: This *comrade in arms* saved the old man from a big danger.

Tel: I *yuxXa sahacarudu* A vqxXudini o peVxxa pramAxaM nuMci kApAdAdu.

This *comrade in arms* that old man-accu. one big dager from save-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: yuxXa sahacarudu

7. CO-WORKER

Eg: Eng: He is my *co-worker* in the office.

Tel: iwanu APIsulo nA *sahacarudu/ woti kArmikudu*.

He office-loc.-in my *co-worker*-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: sahacarudu, woti kArmikudu

8. FELLOW

Eg: Eng: You must be friendly with your *fellow* who works with you.

Tel: nIwo pani cese nI *sahacarudi/ wotivAdi*wo nuvvu snehaMgA uMdAli.

You-with work do(person who/thing which does) your *fellow*-with you friendly-as be-must.

Telugu Equivalent: sahacarudu, wotivAdu

9. FRIEND

Eg: Eng: He is my *friend* in this project.

Tel: I prAJeVktlo iwanu nA *sahacarudu*.

This project-in he my *friend*-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: sahacarudu, wotivAdu

III.A.

MONK, CLERIC, FRIAR, RELIGIOUS, REGULAR, MONASTIC, CONTEMPLATIVE.

Eg: Eng: A *brother* of order.

Tel: krEswava mawa *braxar/ peVxxa/ guruvu/ soxarudu*.

Christian religious brother. (Catholic)

Telugu Equivalent: braxar

T Note: The Telugu words, *mawa peVxxa* ‘religious head’ or *guru* ‘teacher/ preacher’ can be considered as equivalents for the English head word, ‘Brother’ in the present context. There is a problem in translation due to cultural variation and also since the religion is adopted one, most of the terms are adopted like brother, father etc.

1. MONK

Eg: Eng: He is a very famous *monk* of this place.

Tel: Iyana I prAMwaMlone cAlA prasixXiceVMxina *sanyAsi*.

He this place-in-only very famous-become-pst. *monk*.

Telugu Equivalent: (krEswava) sanyAsi

2. CLERIC

Eg: Eng: He is a very kind *cleric*.

Tel: Ayana cAlA uxArawa unna *purohiwudu*.

He very kind with *cleric*.

Telugu Equivalent: purohiwudu

3. FRIAR

Eg: Eng: He is an old *Friar*.

Tel: Ayana o musali *PakIru/ sanyAsi*.

He a old *friar*.

Telugu Equivalent: PakIru, sanyAsi

T Note: Mainly, the members in 1. Franciscans Grey Friar's, 2. Augustinians Friar's, 3. Dominicans Black Friar's, 4. Carmelites White Friar's.

4. RELIGIOUS

Eg: Eng: He is a famous *religious* man.

Tel: Ayana prAcuryaM poVMxina *sanyAsi*.

He fame gain-pst. *religious*-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: sanyAsi

5. MONASTIC

Eg: Eng: He is a *monastic*.

Tel: awanu *krEswava sanyAsi*.

He *monastic*.

Telugu Equivalent: (krEswava) sanyAsi

T Note: sanyAsi is a culture specific term and a Christian monk or brother cannot be called as sanyAsi. But for an understanding, the term is used and suggestions are welcome.

6. CONTEMPLATIVE

Eg: Eng: He is a very old *contemplative* of this place.

Tel: I sWalaMlo Iyana cAlA vqxXa/ peVxxa/ pAwa *yogi*.

This place-loc.-in he very old(age/ famous/ long time) *contemplative*.

Telugu Equivalent: sanyAsi, yogi

T Note:

3. Though the Telugu equivalents, *mawAniki/ XarmAniki saMbaMXiMcina* 'related to religion or religious system' is contextual, it is periphrastic. As we have certain number of Telugu equivalents, we may also add this to the list.
4. The terms '*purohiwudu*' (*purohiwa vyavasWaku ceVMxina* 'one who belongs to *purohiw* system'), '*yogi*', '*sanyAsi*' are related to Hinduism.
5. The below terms are from The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary for the information of the readers/ translators/ others.

BROTHERS

- 1.0.** Men who work together in an organization.

oVka saMsWalo kalisi paniceyu magavAru.

One oragnisation-in together work-do man-pl.

- 2.0.** Men who work together in religious organizations.

mawaparamEna saMsWallo kalisi panicese maga vAru

Religious organization-pl.-in together work-do man-pl.

- 3.0.** Members of the male students' organization.

oVka cota caxuvukune maga vixyArWula saMGaMloni saByulu

One place studying male students' organization-in member-pl.

4. The term used by blacks to address their companions (male).

nalla jAwIyulu wama woti magavArini saMboXiMcatAniki upayogiMce paxaM.

Black national-pl. their co male-pl.-Accu. address-dat. use-that term.

We can very often find males of same age group calling each other '*soxara*', '*wammudu*' and '*annayya* or *anna*'. This is seen mostly among friends and college students. (Apart from the

addressing each other as ‘**mAma**’ (maternal uncle), ‘**bAva**’ (brother in law or a cross cousin), ‘**bAbAy**’ (paternal uncle, father’s younger brother) and some more such interesting terms.)

A person who is a colleague at church is called **brother** in Christianity.

A co student at college is called **brother**.

Brother is the term used to address a male colleague. Especially, among the blacks.

14. **BROW**

I. A.

Eg: The doctor wiped his **brow** with his handkerchief.

FOREHEAD, TEMPLE

II. A.

Eg: His eyes were deep set beneath heavy black **brows**.

EYEBROW

III. A.

Eg: The beagles tumbled over the **brow** of the hill.

SUMMIT, PEAK, TOP, CREST, CROWN, TIP, HEAD, PINNACLE, APEX, VERTEX, APOGEE

I.A.

FOREHEAD, TEMPLE

Head Word: Brow

Eg: Eng: The doctor wiped his **brow** with his handkerchief.

Tel: dAktaru **nuxuru** jebu rumAliwo wuducukunnAdu.

Doctor **brow** handkerchief-with wipe-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:nuxuru

1. FOREHEAD

Eg: Eng: His **forehead** is broad.

Tel: awani **nuxuru** viSAIaMgA uMxi.

His-gen. **forehead** broad-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:nuxuru

2. TEMPLE

Eg: Eng: He had black hair greying at the **temples**.

Tel: awani **ceVMpalu/ pakkalu** neVrusuwunnAyi.

His **temple**-pl. grey-ing-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

awani **ceVMpala pE juttu** neVruswoMxi.

His **temple**-pl.-on hair grey-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: Telugu has a distinction between the ‘flat upper portion at the sides of the head’ **ceVMpalu** and ‘that which is at the same level as eyes and higher’ **kaNawalu**. English doesn’t distinguish between these two and denotes by the same word ‘temples.’ Therefore in the above example, the hair at the temples is translated as **ceVMpala pE juttu** and not **kaNawa pE juttu**. Consider the following example which illustrates the anatomical distinction exhibited in Telugu:

Eg: Eng: The bullet hit him on the **temple**.

Tel: bulleVt awani **kaNawa pE** wagiliMxi.

Bullet his **temple**-on hit-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:nuxuru, kaNawa

II. A.

EYEBROW

Eg: Eng: His eyes were deep set beneath heavy black **brows**.

Tel: awani kalYIYu xattamEna nallati **kanuboVmmala** maxya lopalaki amari unnAyi.

His eye-pl. heavy black **brow**-pl.-accu. middle beneath-dat. set-ppl. there-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:kanuboVmma

1. EYEBROW

Eg: Eng: Her **eyebrows** are very beautiful.

Tel: AmeV **kanuboVmmalu** cAlA aMxaMgA unnAyi.

Her **eyebrow**-pl very beautiful-as are-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:kanuboVmma

T Note: In the above example, ‘brows’ represent eyebrows and this is possible in the context of ‘eyes...’ being mentioned. Therefore in the TL the word **kanuboVmma** ‘eyebrow’ is provided. In English, part of the expression i.e., brow represents eyebrow. Whereas in the TL, kanuboVmma is a whole expression which cannot be segmented.

III. A.

SUMMIT, PEAK, TOP, CREST, CROWN, TIP, HEAD, PINNACLE, APEX, VERTEX, APOGEE

Eg: Eng: The beagles tumbled over the **brow** of the hill.

Tel: cinna kukkalu koVMda **pE** nuMci xorli paddAyi.

Beagles (small dogs) hill **brow** from tumble-and fall-pst.3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:SiKarAgraM, SiKaraM, aMcu

T Note: In the above example the word ‘brow’ is polysemous. When it compounds with the word ‘eye’ as in ‘eyebrow’, it should be treated as upper part of the face above the eyes. When it collocates with the words ‘hill’/ ‘mountain’ it denotes the top portion. The Telugu equivalent is a spatial adverb. The Telugu equivalent is a spatial adverb.

1. SUMMIT

Eg: Eng: We reached the *summit* at noon.

Tel: *koVMda aMcu*ki memu maXyAnnAniki cerukunnAmu.

Hill *summit*-to we noon-at. reach-refl.-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:SiKarAgraM, aMcu

T Note: when we reach the top of a hill, it is said ‘*koVMda mIxa kicerukunnAmu*’

koVMda aMculaki cerukunnAmu

hill tip-pl.-dat. reach-pst.-1p.-pl.

(is not used though *koVMdaaMcu* is ‘hill tip/ top’)

2. PEAK

Eg: Eng: A mountain *peak*.

Tel: SiKarAgraM/ koVMdaaMcu.

Mountain *peak*

Telugu Equivalents:SiKarAgraM, aMcu

3. TOP

1.

Eg: Eng: Each cake had a cherry on *top*.

Tel: prawi kek *pEna* ceVrrI uMxi.

Each cake on cherry there-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: Snow was falling on the mountain *tops*.

Tel: koVMda *pE* maMcuuruswoMxi.

Hill-on(*top*-pl.) snow drizzle-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:SiKaraM, SiKarAgraM

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a spatial adverb.

4. CREST

Eg: Eng: We stood on the *crest* of the hill.

Tel: memu SiKarAgraM/ koVMda *aMcu* pE nuMcunnAmu.

We hill *crest* on stand-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:SiKarAgraM, agraM, aMcu

T Note: Collocation variation may be observed.

5. CROWN

1.

Eg: Eng: She swept her hair into a bun at the *crown* of her head.

Tel: AmeV *nadineVwwi* pE siga cuttukuMxi.

She (top of the head)*crown*-on bun-roll-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The **crown** of a hill.
Tel: **SiKarAgraM**/ koVMdaa**Mcu**.
Hill-**crown**

Telugu Equivalents:nadineVwwi; SiKarAgraM, agraM, aMcu

6. TIP

Eg: Eng: The finger **tips**.
Tel: veli **koVna**lu
Finger-gen. **tip**-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:koVna, aMcu

7. HEAD

Eg: Eng: The **head** of a nail.
Tel: meku **wala**
Nail **head**

Telugu Equivalents:wala

8. PINNACLE

1.

Eg: Eng: She is at the **pinnacle** of her profession.
Tel: vqwwi paraMgA AmeV **unnawa sWiwilo** uMxi.
Professionally she **pinnacle**-in is-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: Their vengeance reached its **pinnacle**.
Tel: vAlYIYa paga **wArAsWAYiki/ parAkARt**aki ceriMxi.
Their vengeance pinnacle-dat. reach-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:SiKarAgraM, agrasWAYi, wArAsWAYi, maMcisWAYi, peVxxasWAYi, unnawaSiKarAlu, parAkARta

T Note: The English sentences are figurative. In this context, the Telugu equivalents, **SiKarAgraM** 'mountain peak', **wArAsWAYi** 'star level', **unnawaSiKarAlu** 'highest peaks' are idiomatic and a figurative ones. Other than the idiomatic equivalent, wArAsWAYi 'star level', all the equivalents are used only in positive connotation.

agrasWAYi 'greater stage', **maMcisWAYi** 'good stage', **peVxxasWAYi** 'big stage'

9. APEX

Eg: Eng: The **apex** of the roof.
Tel: pE kappu **aMcu**.
Roof **apex**

Telugu Equivalents:aMcu

10. VERTEX

Eg: Eng: The **vertex** of the cone is very sharp.

Tel: *konkoVna/ aMcu* cAlA paxunugA uMxi.

Cone *vertex* very sharp-is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:agraM, koVna, aMcu, SiKarAgraM

11. APOGEE

1.

Eg: Eng: His cunning tricks reached their *apogee*.

Tel: awani xoVMga eVwwulu *parAkARtiki* cerukunnAyi.

His cunning trick-pl. *apogee*-dat. reach-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: His fame is at its *apogee*.

Tel: awani KyAwi *SiKarAgr*Alalo uMxi.

His fame apogee-pl.-in is-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:parAkARta, SiKarAgraM

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *SiKarAgr* is an idiomatic and a figurative expression here. It may be observed that almost all the English synonyms and the Telugu equivalents for section-III are spatial adverbs.

15. COURTYARD

I. A.

YARD, COURT, QUADRANGLE, SQUARE, CLOSE, ENCLOSURE,

PRECINCT

Eg: Eng: Many children come and play in this *courtyard*.

Tel: cAlA maMxi pillalu vacci I *prAMgaNaM/ AvaraNa/ praxeSaM*lo AdukuMtAru.

Many det. child-pl. come-and this *courtyard*-loc.-in play-hab.-3p.-pl.

T Note: Example sentence is not provided by the Oxford Thesaurus.

1. YARD

Eg: Eng: That *yard* is not safe for children to play.

Tel: A *prAMgaNaM/ AvaraNa/ praxeSaM* pillalu AdukotAniki surakRiwaM kAxu.

That *yard* child-pl. play-dat. safe not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: prAMgaNaM, AvaraNa, praxeSaM

2. COURT

Eg: Eng: This is the only biggest *court* to play badminton.

Tel: bAdmintoVn AdatAniki ixi oVkkate peVxxa *prAMgaNaM/ AvaraNa/ praxeSaM*.

Badminton play-dat. this only big *court*.

Telugu Equivalents: prAMgaNaM, AvaraNa, praxeSaM

3. QUADRANGLE

Eg: Eng: There is a running competition in our college *quadrangle*.

Tel: mA kAlejI *prAMgaNaM/ AvaraNa*lo parugu paMxeVM uMxi.

Our college *quadrangle*-loc.-in running competition be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: prAMgaNaM, AvaraNa

4. SQUARE

Eg: Eng: The village *square* is very big.

Tel: grAma *AvaraNa/ praxeSaM/ prAMgaNaM* cAlA peVxxaxi.

Village *square* very big-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: praxeSaM, prAMgaNaM, AvaraNa

5. CLOSE

Eg: Eng: There is often a discount sale in this *close*.

Tel: I (prahArinaduma) *AvaraNa/ praxeSaM/ prAMgaNaM*lo waracU waggiMpu Xarala ammakAlu jaruguwAyi.

This *close*-loc.-in often discount price-pl. sale-pl. take place-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: prahAri naduma praxeSaM/ prAMgaNaM/ AvaraNa

T Note: The equivalents are periphrastic ones but only the terms mentioned are used. The explanation part is given in the brackets.

prahArI naduma ‘amidst the boundary walls’

6. ENCLOSURE

Eg: Eng: It is a wild life *enclosure*. Be careful when you visit that place.

Tel: axi kqUra jaMwuvulu uMde *AvaraNa/ praxeSaM*. Akkadiki veVIYIYinappudu jAgrawwagA uMdu.

That wild animal-pl. living *enclosure* there-dat. go-while careful be-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: AvaraNa, prAMgaNaM

T Note: The periphrastic equivalent *kaMcevesinasWalaM* ‘fenced place’ is an exact one for enclosure. The equivalents mentioned above in the sentence mean only a place in general which would create a doubt among the readers, if the place where the wild animals are kept is not fenced.

7. PRECINCT

Eg: Eng: The *precinct* was filled with tourists.

Tel: *AvaraNa/ praxeSaM/ prAMgaNaM* yAwrikulawo niMdipoyiMxi.

Precinct tourist-pl.-asso. fill-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:praxeSaM, prAMgaNaM, AvaraNa

I. B.

CLOISTER, ARCADE

1. CLOISTER

Eg: Eng: The old *cloister* in the church is closed.

Tel: carcloni pAwa (anni vEpulA kappiunna) *mArgaM* mUsesAru.

Church-loc.-in old (all side-pl. close-pst.) *cloister* close-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: (anni vEpulA kappiunna = covered from all sides) mArgaM

T Note: Only a periphrastic equivalent is available for this synonym. *anni vEpulA kappiunnamArgaM* ‘a way covered from all the sides’. mArgaM = way. **Suggestions welcome.**

2. ARCADE

Eg: Eng: Items are available at reasonable prices in this *arcade*.

Tel: I *saMwa mArgaM*lo vaswuvulu aMxubAtu Xaralalo uMtAyi.

This arcade-loc.-in item-pl. reasonable price-pl.-in be-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: saMwa (mArgaM). The entire street or line is a market. (saMwa = market, mArgaM = way)

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a compound noun.

Final T Note: It can be observed that only limited number of lexical equivalents are available for the word courtyard and its synonyms and the others are periphrastic ones.

16. EXPERT

I. A.

Eg: He is an *expert* in making clay toys.

SPECIALIST, AUTHORITY, PUNDIT, ORACLE

I.B.

ADEPT, MAESTRO, VIRTUOSO, MASTER, PAST MASTER, PROFESSIONAL, GENIUS, WIZARD

I.C.

CONNOISSEUR, AFICIONADO, COGNOSCENTE, SAVANT, DOYEN,

I. A.

SPECIALIST, AUTHORITY, PUNDIT, ORACLE

Head Word: Expert

1.

Eg: Eng: He is an *expert* in making clay toys.

Tel: awadu matti boVmmalu ceyataMlo *nipuNudu/ prAvINyudu/ anuBavajFnudu*.

He clay toy-pl. doing-in *expert*-3p.-sg.-m.gen.marker

Or

matti boVmmalu ceyataMlo awanixi *aMxivesina ceyi*.

Clay toy-pl. doing-in his-gen. *expert* (experienced hand)

Telugu Equivalents: nipuNudu, prAvINyudu, anuBavajFudu; aMxivesina ceyi

T Note: colloquial variation may be observed.

1. SPECIALIST

Eg: Eng: The doctors in this hospital are cancer *specialists*.

Tel: I Aspawriloni dAktarlu kAnsar *nipuNulu/ speVRalistulu*.

This hospital-loc.-in doctor-pl. *specialist*-pl.

English Equivalent: nipuNudu, speVRalist

2. AUTHORITY

Eg: Eng: He can speak with *authority* on a great range of subjects.

Tel: awanu cAlA viRyAlalo *nEpuNyaM/ spaRtawawo* mAtlAdagaladu.

He very subject-pl.-in *authority* with speak-can-3p.-sg.-m.

English Equivalent: nEpuNyaM, spaRtawa

T Note: *spaRtawa* ‘clarity’

3. PUNDIT

Eg: Eng: He is a ***pundit*** in Hindi.

Tel: Ayana hiMxIlo ***paMdiwudu***.

He Hindi-in ***pundit***-3p.-sg.-m.gen.marker.

English Equivalent: paMdiwudu

T Note: This English is synonym borrowed from Sanskrit and has become a part of English language.

4. ORACLE

Eg: Eng: He is the only ***oracle*** of the company.

Tel: awanu kaMpeVnIloni ekEka ***nipuNudu***.

He company-loc.-in only ***oracle***-3p.-sg.-m.gen.marker

English Equivalent: nipuNudu

I.B.

ADEPT, MAESTRO, VIRTUOSO, MASTER, PAST MASTER, PROFESSIONAL, GENIUS, WIZARD

1. ADEPT

1.

Eg: Eng: He is ***adept*** in doing this type of works.

Tel: ilAMti panulu ceyataMlo awanu ***nipuNudu/ pravINudu/ pAraMgawudu/ speVRalist***.

This-type-of work-pl. doing-in he ***adept***-3p.sg.-m.

Or

ilAMti panulu ceyataMlo awanixi **aMxivesina ceyi**. (expert hand)

This-type-of work-pl. doing-in his **adept**

2.

Eg: Eng: He became **adept** at getting even the shyest students to talk.

Tel: bAgA siggupade vixyArWulanu kUdA mAtlAdiMce aMwa **nipuNudu/ pravINudu/ speVRalist** ayipoyAdu.

Very shy-feeling student-pl.-accu. even talk-making so much **adept** become-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

English Equivalent: nipuNudu, pravINudu, speVRalist

T Note: The English term ‘specialist’ is adopted.

2. MAESTRO

Eg: Eng: The **maestro** himself gave the coaching.

Tel: **nipuNudu** wAne kociMg iccAdu.

Maestro he-only coaching give-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

English Equivalent: nipuNudu (saMgIwaM)

3. VIRTUOSO

Eg: Eng: He is a piano **virtuoso**.

Tel: awanu piyAno **nipuNudu**.

He piano **virtuoso**-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

Eg: Eng: He is a **virtuoso** in playing piano.

Tel: awanu piyAno vAyiMcataMlo **nipuNudu**.

He piano playing-in **virtuoso**-3p.-sg.-m.

English Equivalent: nipuNudu (laliwakalYalu, jaMwraVaxyAlu)

4. MASTER

Eg: Eng: He is a *master* in music.

Tel: awanu saMgIwaMlo *pravINudu/ pAraMgawudu/ nipuNudu/ vixvAMsudu*.

He music-in *master*-3p.-sg.-m.

English Equivalent: pravINudu, pAraMgawudu, nipuNudu, vixvAMsudu.

5. PAST-MASTER

Eg: Eng: He is a *past-master* in making his works done.

Tel: awani panlu jaripiMcukotaMlo awanu *anuBavajFudu/ nipuNudu*.

His work-pl. making-refl.-in he *past-master*-3p.-sg.-m.

English Equivalent: anuBavajFudu, aMxivesina ceyi

6. PROFESSIONAL

Eg: Eng: This survey is the work of a real *professional*.

Tel: I sarve o nANyamEna *nipuNudi* pani.

This survey a real *professional*'s work.

English Equivalent: nipuNudu (exEnA vqwwilo)

7. GENIUS

Eg: Eng: He is a *genius* in Mathematics.

Tel: awanu gaNiwaMlo *nipuNudu/ meXAvi/ prawiBASAli*.

He mathematics-in *genius*(3p.-sg.-m.)

English Equivalent: nipuNa, meXAvi, prawiBASAli.

T Note: The term *xitta* 'perfect' is also an equivalent.

8. WIZARD

Eg: Eng: He is a **wizard** in art of painting.

Tel: awanu ciwraleKana kalYalo **nipuNudu**.

He painting art-in **wizard**-3p.-sg.-m.gen.marker

Or

ciwraleKanaM lo awanixi **aMxivesina ceyi**.

Painting in his-gen. **wizard** (experienced hand)

English Equivalent: nipuNudu, aMxivesina ceyi

I.C.

CONNOISSEUR, AFICIONADO, COGNOSCENTE, SAVANT

1. CONNOISSEUR

Eg: Eng: He is **connoisseur**, you can ask his opinion regarding this piece of art.

Tel: awanu **rasajFudu/ aBijFudu/ nipuNudu**, I kalYA KaMdaMpE nuvvu awani aBiprAyaM adagaccu.

He **connoisseur**-3p.-sg.-m. this art piece-on you his opinion ask-can.

Or

Eg: Eng: A great **connoisseur** of Japanese art.

Tel: japanIyula kalYalo goVppa **rasajFudu/ aBijFnudu/ nipuNudu**.

Japanese-gen. art-in great **connoisseur**.

English Equivalent: rasajFudu, aBijFnudu, nipuNudu

2. AFICIONADO

Eg: Eng: He is an *aficionado* of cricket.

Tel: awanu krikeVtlo *pAraMgawudu/ prawiBASAli*

He cricket-in aficionado-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

krikeVtlo awanixi *aMxivesinaceyi*.

Cricket-in his aficionado(expert-hand)

English Equivalent: pAraMgawudu, prawiBASAli; aMxivesinaceyi

3. COGNOSCENTE

Eg: Eng: He is a *cognoscente* of art of painting.

Tel: awanu ciwrakalYa *pAraMgawudu/ rasajFudu/ guNajF/ nipuNudu*.

He painting-art *cognoscente*-3p.-sg.-m.

English Equivalent: pAraMgwudu, rasajFudu, guNajFudu.

4. DOYEN

Eg: Eng: Michael Seely, the *doyen* of racing journalists.

Tel: potlwo parugeVduwunna jarnalistlalo mEkel sIli *nipuNdu/ xitta*.

Competition-with running journalist-pl.-among Michael Seely *doyen*

English Equivalent: nipuNudu, xitta

5. SAVANT

Eg: Eng: He is a *savant* in astrology.

Tel: awanu jyowIRyaMlo *paMdiwudu/ viXvAMsudu/ pAraMgawudu/ niRnAwudu/ anuBavajFudu*.

He astrology-in savant-3p.-sg.-m.

English Equivalent:paMdiwudu, viXvAMsudu, pAraMgawudu, niRnAwudu, anuBavajFudu

T Note:

1. The following are the Telugu equivalents for expert person and his skill are:
pravINudu/ prAvINyudu – pravINawa/ prAvINyawa/ prAvINyaM

nipuNudu – nEpuNyaM

(‘*nipuNudu* or a *prAvINyudu*’ is an expert who knows each and every stage and step to be taken and its outcome in his respective field.)

anuBavajFudu – anuBavaM (experienced person)

cawurudu – cawurawa

paMdiwudu pAMdiwyaM

pAraMgawudu – pAraMgawvaM

prawiBASAli prawiBa

meXAvi meXassu

rasajFudu rasajFawa

guNajFudu – guNaM (guNaM in regular sense means nature – bad or good)

viXvAMsudu vixvawwu

niRnAwudu niRnAwawvaM

2. The above mentioned list is pronominalised with masculine gender. 'rAlu' is suffixed for feminine gender. For instance, *paMdiwurAlu*.
3. Intelligence can be an innate quality and also may grow out of experience. But an experienced person need not be an intelligent or an expert nor an intelligent person be an experienced one.
4. Eg: Eng: This is an *expert*, we don't need to doubt.
Tel: ixi *auBavajFuni sAkRyamu*, manamu anumAniMcAlsina avasaraMlexu.

This *expert* we doubting need-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

auBavajFuni sAkRyamu 'proof given by an expert'

17. PHYSIQUE

I.A.

BODY, BUILD, FIGURE, FRAME, ANATOMY, CONSTITUTION, SHAPE, FORM, PROPORTIONS, (physical) MAKE UP, PHYSICAL/ BODY STRUCTURE, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, MUSCLES, MUSCULATURE, SKELETON, FLESH

The formal equivalents: SarIraka Gatana, xehanirmANaM

The immediate Telugu terms are 'SarIraM, xehaM, oVIYIYu'.

T Note: Example sentence is not provided in the Oxford Thesaurus.

Head Word: Physique

1. BODY

Eg: Eng: He has a strong *body*.

Tel: awanixi balamEna *SarIraM/ xehaM/ oVIYIYu*.

He-dat. strong *body*.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIraM, xehaM, oVIYIYu

2. BUILD

Eg: Eng: He has a very weak **build**.

Tel: awaniki **SarIra sORtavaM** lexu.

He-dat. **build** neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

awaniki sarEna **SarIra nirmANaM** lexu.

He-dat. proper **build** neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIra sORTavaM, SarIra nirmANaSEli

T Note: Colloquial variations may be observed in translation. The equivalents are compound nouns.

awani **SarIraM/ xehaM/ oVIYIYu** cAlA nIrasaMgA uMtuMxi.

His **build** very weak-as will be-3p.-sg.-nm

This type of formation is generally not used though the Telugu words are lexical equivalents.

3. FIGURE

Eg: Eng: She exercises everyday to maintain her **figure**.

Tel: AmeV wana **SarIrAkAram/ SarIrAkqwini** cakkagA uMcukovtAniki prawi rojU vyAyAmaM ceswuMxi.

She her **figure** nicely keep-refl.-to every day exercise do-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIrAkAraM, SarIrAkqwi

4. FRAME

Eg: Eng: A good **frame** is also very important for proper recognition.

Tel: sarEna gurwiMpu kosaM o maMci *SarIrAkAram/ SarIrAkqwi/ SarIra nirmANaM* kUdA cAlA muKyaM.

Proper recognition for a good *frame* also very important.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIrAkAraM, SarIrAkqwi, SarIra nirmANaM.

5. ANATOMY

Eg: Eng: The *anatomy* of this white horse is wonderful.

Tel: I weVlla gurram *SarIrAkAram/ SarIrAkqwi/ SarIra nirmANaM* cAlA axBuwaMgA uMxi.

This white horse *anatomy* very wonderful is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIra nirmANaM, SarIraBAgAla amarika

6. CONSTITUTION

Eg: Eng: All of us must see that we have a healthy *constitution*.

Tel: manaki ArogyakaramEna *SarIra vyavasWa* uMdelA manaMxaraM cUsukovAli.

We-dat. healthy (body) *constitution* be-so we-all see-refl.-must.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIra vyavasWa

T Note: The present synonym is related to health and the Telugu equivalent too. The equivalent is a compound noun.

7. SHAPE

Eg: Eng: She lost her *shape* after putting on weight.

Tel: AmeV baruvu peVrigAkA wana *SarIrAkqwini* pogoVttukuMxi.

She weight grow-pst.-after her *shape*-accu. lose-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIrAkqwi

8. FORM

Eg: Eng: The human *form* has changed a little in the last 30,000 years.

Tel: gawa 30,000 saMvawsarAlalo, mAnava *rUpaM/ SarIrAkqwi/ SarIra vyavasWa/SarIra nirmANaM* koVxxigA mAriMxi.

Last 30,000 year-pl.-in human *form* a little change-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: rUpaM, SarIrAkqwi, SarIra vyavasWa, SarIra nirmANaM

T Note:*rUpaM* ‘physical appearance’, *SarIrAkqwi* ‘body shape’, *SarIra vyavasWa* ‘body system’, *SarIra nirmANaM* ‘body construction’

9. PROPORTIONS

Eg: Eng: He is not fit to be a hero. He is not having good *proportions*.

Tel: awanu hIrogA panikirAdu. Awaniki maMci *SarIra vyavasWa/ rUpaM/ SarIrAkqwi/ SarIra nirmANaM* lexu.

He hero-as work-to-come-neg.-3p.-sg.-m. him-dat. good *proportions* there-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIra vyavasWa, rUpaM, SarIrAkqwi, SarIra nirmANaM

10. (PHYSICAL) MAKE UP

Eg: Eng: The baby is having a healthy genetic and *physical make up*.

Tel: biddaki ArogyavaMwamEa janyU *SarIra amarika/ SarIra vyavasWa/ rUpaM/ SarIrAkqwi/ SarIra nirmANaM* uMxi.

Baby-dat. healthy genetic-and physical *make up* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIra amarika, SarIra vyavasWa, rUpaM, SarIrAkqwi, SarIra nirmANaM

11. PHYSICAL/ BODY STRUCTURE

Eg: Eng: He is a body builder. He has a strong *physical/ body structure*.

Tel: awanu bAdI bildaru. awaniki balamEna *SarIra amarika/ SarIra vyavasWa/ SarIrAkqwi/ SarIra nirmANaM/ rUpaM* uMxi.

He body builder him-dat.strong *physical/ body structure* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIra amarika, SarIra vyawasWa, SarIrAkqwi, SarIra nirmANaM, rUpaM

12. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Eg: Eng: Your *Physical development* will be good only if you take nutritious food.

Tel: nuvvu pORTikAhAraM wIsukuMtene nI *SaRIrika eVxuguxala* bAguMtuMxi.

You nutritious-food take-if-only your *physicaldevelopment* good-be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SaRIrika eVxuguxala

13. MUSCLES

1.

Eg: Eng: He has strong *muscles*. He can hit anybody.

Tel: awaniki balamEna *SarIra amarika/ SarIra vyavasWa/ rUpaM/ SarIrAkqwi/ SarIra nirmANaM* uMxi. awanu eVarinEnA koVttagaladu.

He-dat. strong *muscles* there-3p.-sg.-non hum. He anybody-even beat-can-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awaniki maMci (good) *kaMdalu* unnAyi. awanu eVarinEnA koVttagaladu.

He-dat. strong *muscles* there-3p.-pl.-non hum. he anyone-even beat-can-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awaniki maMci *kaMdapuRti* uMxi. awanu eVarinEnA koVttagaladu.

He-dat. good *muscles* there-3p.-sg.-nm. he anyone-even beat-can-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIra amarika, SarIra vyawasWa, rUpaM, SarIrAkqwi, SarIra nirmANaM, SarIra kaMdarAlu, kaMdapuRti

T Note: colloquial variations may be observed.

Wrong usage:

awaniki balamEna *sarIra kaMdarAlu/ kaMdalu* unnAyi. awanu eVarinEnA koVttagaladu.

He-dat. strong physical muscles there-3p.-pl.-non-hum. He anyone-accu. beat-can-3p.-sg.-m.

T Note: Though *SarIra kaMdarAlu* is an equivalent, the above sentence is not correct.

14. MUSCULATURE

Eg: Eng: His *musculature* is huge.

Tel: awani *SarIra nirmANaM* BArlgA uMtuMtuMxi.

His *musculature* huge-as be-will be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIra nirmANaM

15. SKELETON

Eg: Eng: The basic *skeleton* must be good to give a beautiful look.

Tel: aMxaMgA kanipiMcatAniki asalu *SarIrAkqwi/ SarIra nirmANaM* bAguMdAli.

Beautiful-as look-for basic *skeleton* good-must be.

Telugu Equivalents: SarIrAkqwi, SarIra nirmANaM

16. FLESH

Eg: Eng: She is not looking healthy as she is not having proper *flesh*.

Tel: AmeVki sarEna **kaMda puRti/ SarIra puRti/ xeha puRti** lekapovataMwo, AmeV ArogyaMgA kanipiMcataMlexu.

She-dat. proper *flesh* not-having-so she healthy-as looking not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kaMda puRti, SarIra puRti, xeha puRti

T Note: Flesh, skeleton, muscles and musculature are also given as synonyms. I have justified them as synonyms to the extent I could convince. Suggestions welcome.

Colloquial usage of the term ‘physique’ in Telugu.

1. ‘awaniki bAgA **xeha** SuxXi CesAru’ means ‘he is beaten (punishment) very badly’. It cannot be **SarIra** SuxXi in this context; it means to clean some body (generally dead body for dissection or for ceremonial purpose).

If it is **oVIYIYu** SuxXi, it means cleaning a body (living person). But not colloquially used.

2. ‘**SarIraM** maMdipowoMxi’ means ‘the body is burning (due to heat)’. If it is ‘**oVIYIYu** maMdipowoMxi’ it means ‘a person is in extreme anger’ an idiomatic expression. ‘**xehaM** maMdipowoMxi’ is not generally not used but **xehaM** xahiMcukupowoMxi is used, it means ‘to feel hurt’. Both mean the same but it is colloquial variation.

3. ‘**SarIraM/ oVIYIYu/ xehaM** kAlipowoMxi’ may mean ‘the body temperature is high due to fever or burning in fire.’

4. ‘**oVMtlo** eVIA uMxi’ means ‘How is (your) health’ but ‘**SarIraMlo** or **xehaMlo** eVIA uMxi’ are not used.

5. ‘*oVIYIYu eVlA uMxi*’. Though the literal sense of this sentence is ‘how is your health’, it is generally used to threaten or warn somebody intending to ask if he is out of control and daring to go against something or somebody. It is a warning.

6. *oVIYIYu xaggara peVttuko* ‘keep your body near you’. It is a warning to be careful.

But ‘*SarIraM/ xehaM eVlA uMxi*’ don’t generally mean neither of the above senses but it may clearly mean how is the physical body but as it may also not mean the internal health. Suggestions welcome.

18. WISDOM

I.A.

Eg: A number of senior politicians questioned the *wisdom* of the decision.

SAGACITY, SAGENESS, INTELLIGENCE, UNDERSTANDING, INSIGHT, PERCEPTION, PERCEPTIVENESS, PERCIPIENCE, PENETRATION, PERSPICUITY, ACUITY, DISCERNMENT, SENSE, GOOD SENSE, COMMON SENSE, SHREWDNESS, DISCERNMENT, SENSE, GOOD SENSE, COMMON SENSE, SHREWDNESS, ASTUTENESS, ACUMEN, SMARTNESS, JUDICIOUSNESS, JUDGMENT, FORESIGHT, LEAR SIGHTEDNESS, PRUDENCE,

CIRCUMSPECTION

I.B.

LOGIC, RATIONALE, RATIONALITY, SOUNDNESS, SANENESS, ADVISABILITY

II.A.

Eg: The *wisdom* of the East.

KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, ERUDITION, SCHOLARSHIP, PHILOSOPHY

II.B.

LORE

I.A.

SAGACITY, SAGENESS, INTELLIGENCE, UNDERSTANDING, INSIGHT, PERCEPTION, PERCEPTIVENESS, PERCIPIENCE, PENETRATION, PERSPICUITY, ACUITY, DISCERNMENT, SENSE, GOOD SENSE, COMMON SENSE, SHREWDNESS, DISCERNMENT, SENSE, GOOD SENSE, COMMON SENSE, SHREWDNESS, ASTUTENESS, ACUMEN, SMARTNESS, JUDICIOUSNESS, JUDGMENT, FORESIGHT, LEARNER SIGHTEDNESS, PRUDENCE, CIRCUMSPECTION

Head Word: Wisdom

Eg: Eng: A number of politicians questioned the *wisdom* of the decision.

Tel: paluvuru rAjakIya nAyakulu nirNayaMloni **ArRawani** praSiMcAru.

Many political leader-pl. decision-in *wisdom*-accu. question-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: ArRawa

1. SAGACITY

Eg: Eng: You cannot face his *sagacity*.

Tel: awani **ArRawani** nuvvu eVxurkolenu.

His *sagacity*-accu. you face-cannot-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: ArRawa

T Note: The following are also equivalents. *wIkRNabuxXi/ kuSAgrabuxXi* ‘sharp mind’, *curukuxanaM* ‘being smart and alert’, *asAXAraNa weVlivi* ‘extra ordinary intelligence’, *anuBavajFAnaM* ‘knowledge with experience’, *apAravijFAnaM* ‘extreme knowledge’

2. SAGENESS

Eg: Eng: His *sageness* only saved you.

Tel: awani **ArRawe** ninnu kApAdiMxi.

His *sageness*-only you-accu. save-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ArRawa

T Note: *OxAryaM* ‘kind and learnedness’

3. INTELLIGENCE

Eg: Eng: He dint even have the *intelligence* to call for an ambulance.

Tel: awaniki aMbuleVMsu pilavAlanna **Alocana/ weVlivi** kUdA lexu.

He-dat. ambulance call-should-that *intelligence* even neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: Alocana, weVlivi

T Note: *Alocana* ‘thought’, *iMgiwa jFAAnaM* ‘common sense’

4. UNDERSTANDING

Eg: Eng: The existence of God is beyond Human *understanding*.

Tel: BagavaMwuni uniki maniRi **AlocanaA Sakwiki** awIwamEnaxi.

God-accu. existence human *understanding*-dat. beyond-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: AlocanaA Sakwi

T Note: *avagAhana* ‘understanding or an idea’

5. INSIGHT

Eg: Eng: A writer of great *insight*.

Tel: goVppa **aMwarxqRti** kaligiunna racayiwa.

Great *insight* have-ing writer.

Telugu Equivalent: aMwarxqRti

6. PERCEPTION

Eg: Eng: Our *perception* of reality.

Tel: vAswavaM patla manakunna *avagAhana*.

Reality towards our *perception*.

Telugu Equivalent:avagAhana

7. PERCEPTIVENESS

Eg: Eng: His *perceptiveness* is amazing.

Tel: awani *grahaNaSakwi* amoGaM.

His *perceptiveness* amazing.

Telugu Equivalent:grahaNaSakwi

8. PERCIPIENCE

Eg: Eng: She lay in the state of *percipience* without volition.

Tel: AmeV e korikA lekuMdA *nirvANa* sWiwilo uMxi.

She any desire without *percipience* state-in is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent:nirvANa

9. PENETRATION

Eg: Eng:The company's successful *penetration* of overseas market.

Tel: aMwarjAwIya mArkeVtki kaMpeVnI vijayavaMwamEna *coVrabAtu*.

International market-dat. company related successful *penetration*

Telugu Equivalent:coVrabAtu

10. PERSPICUITY

Eg: Eng: He was at pains to insist on the *perspicuity* of what he wrote. (Lionel Trilling)

Tel: awanu rAsina xAni **goVppaxan**Anni/ **Onnawy**Anni nilapatAniki awanu cAlA
ibbaMxulani eVxurukunnAdu.

He write-pl. that-gen. *perspicuity*-accu. stand-to. he very problem-pl.-accu.
face-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: goVppaxanaM

11. ACUITY

Eg: Eng: None can win over his *acuity*.

Tel: awani **weVlivi/ buxXi sUkRmawa** muMxu eVvvaru geVlavaleru.

His *acuity* near none win-cannot-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent:weVlivi, buxXi sUkRmawa

12. DISCERNMENT

Eg: Eng: He shows great *discernment* in his choice of friends.

Tel: awanu snehiwalanu eVMcukovataMlo goVppa **vivecana/ vijFawa** cUpiswAdu.

He friend-pl.-accu. selecting-in great *discernment*-accu. show-will.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: vivecana, vijFawa

13. SENSE

Eg: Eng: Always try to keep a *sense* of proportion.

Tel: eVllappudU **nigrahaM**wo samawulyawa pAtiMcatAniki prayawniMcAli.

Always (control) *sense*-with proportion maintain-to try-must.

Or

eVllappudU nI Uhalaki kalYIYeVM vesi uMcuko.

Always your (*sense*) thought-pl.-dat. control put-and keep-refl.-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: jFAnaM

T Note: This may or may not be considered as loss in translation. *nigrahaM* ‘control’ associates with wisdom. *axupu* ‘control’ is a regular control. The 2nd version of translation is a idiomatic expression and there is loss in translation.

14. GOOD SENSE

Eg: Eng: Fortunately she had the *good sense* to run away.

Tel: axqRta vaSAwwU AmeVki pAripovAlanna *maMci Alocana* vacciMxi.

Fortunately her-dat. run away-that *good sense* come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent:maMci Alocana

T Note: The sense behind the synonym in this sentence is ‘prudence’.

15. COMMON SENSE

Eg: Eng: *Common sense* is not common.

Tel: *iMgiwa jFAnaM* aMxarikI uMdaxu.

Common sense all-dat. there-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalent: iMgiwa jFAnaM

16. SHREWDNESS

Eg: Eng: She had political *shrewdness*, as well as a long memory.

Tel: AmeVki rAjakIya *cawurawawo* pAtu cakkati jFApaka Sakwi kUdA uMxi.

Her-dat. political *shrewdness*-with long (good) memory (remembering strength) also there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: wIkRNawa, vicakRaNa

17. ASTUTENESS

Eg: Eng: It will take courage and *astuteness* to do this much.

Tel: iMwa ceyatAniki XEryamU, *cawurawa* kAvAli.

This much do-to courage-and *astuteness* require.

Telugu Equivalent: cawurawa

18. ACUMEN

Eg: Eng: Turning a life into a livelihood requires more than talent and business *acumen*.

Tel: jIviwAnni jIvanAXAraM cesukovatAniki mariMwa prAvINyawa vyApAra *kuSalawa* avasaraM.

Life-accu. livelihood make-refl.-dat. more than talent business *acumen* require.

Telugu Equivalent: kOSalyaM, kuSalawa

19. SMARTNESS

Eg: Eng: His looks reflect his *smartness*.

Tel: awani rUpaM awani *kuSAgra buxXini/ weVlivini/ vyavahAra xakRawani/ cawurawani/ nerpuni* prawibiMbiswAyi.

His look-pl. his *smartness*-accu. reflect-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: kuSAgra buxXi, weVlivi, vyavahAra xakRawa, cawurawa, nerpu

20. JUDICIOUSNESS

Eg: Eng: Her *judiciousness* is appreciable.

Tel: AmeV *yukwAyukwa vivecana* praSaMsanIyaM.

Her *judiciousness* appreciable.

Telugu Equivalent: yukwAyukwa vivecana

T Note: *maMci wIrpū icce sAmarWyaM* ‘the capacity to give a good judgment’

21. JUDGMENT

Eg: Eng: You will have to use your *judgment*.

Tel: nuvvu nI *vivecanASakwi/ yukwAyukwa pariFAnaM* upayogiMcukovAli.

Your your *judgment* use-must.

Telugu Equivalent: vivecanASakwi, yukwAyukwa pariFAnaM

22. FORESIGHT

Eg: Eng: She had the *foresight* to prepare herself financially in case of any accident.

Tel: exEnA pramAxaM jarigina pakRaMlo AXAraM kosaM ArWika erpAtlu cesukune *xUraxqRti/ muMxucUpu* AmeVki uMxi.

Any accident happen-ppl. case-in support for financial arrangement-pl. doing-refl. *foresight* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: xUraxqRti, muMxucUpu, BaviRyawjFAnaM

23. CLEAR SIGHTEDNESS

Eg: Eng: One must have *clear sightedness* to make proper estimations.

Tel: sarEna aMcanAlu veyatAniki *sUkRma xqRti/ vivecana* avasaraM.

Proper estimation-pl. make-to *clear sightedness* required.

Telugu Equivalent: viRayapariFAnaM, sUkRma xqRti, vivecana, gUDArWa grahaNa Sakwi

24. PRUDENCE

Eg: Eng: She has very less *prudence*.

Tel: AmeVki cAlA wakkuva *vivekaM/ vijFawa/ loka jFAnaM* uMxi.

Her-dat. very less *prudence* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: vivekaM, vijFawa, loka jFAnaM

25. CIRCUMSPECTION

Eg: Eng: The director's *circumspection* saved the unit from a big danger.

Tel: xarSakudi *jAgrawwa* yUnitni peVxxa pramAxaM nuMci kApAdiMxi.

Director-'s *circumspection* unit-accu. big danger from save-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: jAgrawwa

T Note: Each of the equivalent gives a light variation to the meaning of the sentence. *samayaspUrwi* 'prudence', *jAgrawwa* 'careful', *sAvaXAnawa* 'alertness' and *SraxXa* 'particular', *nerpu* 'smartness'. The slight variation with the usage of each equivalent can be understood with the help of the meanings provided.

I.B.

LOGIC, RATIONALE, RATIONALITY, SOUNDNESS, SANENESS, ADVISABILITY

1. LOGIC

Eg: Eng: Linking the proposals in a single package did have a certain *logic*.

Tel: prawipAxanalu anniMtini oVke pyAkejllo jawaceyataMlo kacCiwaMgA exo *AMwaryaM/ lAjik* uMxi.

Proposal-pl. all.-accu. one-only package-in linking-in definitely some *logic* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: AMwaryaM, lAjik

T Note: The English word 'logic' is adopted into Telugu.

2. RATIONALE

Eg: Eng: What is the *rationale* behind these new exams?

Tel: I koVwwa parikRala veVnuka *uxXeSyaM/ AMwaryaM* emiti?

These new exam-pl. behind rationale what.

Telugu Equivalent: uxxeSyaM, AMwaryaM

vivekaM, vivecana, svasWaciwwaM; weVlivi (other equivalents which are not applicable this particular context)

T Note: Here, *AMwaryaM* ‘rational’ (intellectual reason)

3. RATIONALITY

Eg: Eng: The *rationality* of his argument.

Tel: awani vAxanaloni *vivekaM/ vivecana/ AMwaryaM*.

His argument-in *rationality*.

Telugu Equivalent: vivekaM, vivecana, AMwaryaM

4. SOUNDNESS

Eg: Eng: *Soundness* of judgment.

Tel: wIrpuloni *vivekaM/ vivecana/ buxXisWirawa/ svasWaciwwaM*.

Judgment-in *soundness*.

Telugu Equivalent: buxXisWirawa, svasWaciwwaM, vivekaM, vivecana

5. SANENESS

Eg: Eng: *Saneness* of thought is very important.

Tel: alocanalo *buxXi sWirawvaM/ svasWa ciwwaM/ vivekaM/ vivecana* cAlA muKyaM.

Thought-in *saneness* very important.

Telugu Equivalent: buXxi sWirawvaM, svasWa ciwwaM, vivekaM, vivecana

6. ADVISABILITY

Eg: Eng: They questioned the *advisability* of our policy.

Tel: vAIYIYu mA pAlasIloni *nANyawani* praSiMcAru.

They our policy-in *advisability*-accu. question-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: nANyawa

T Note: nANyawa ‘quality’ (quality of the wisdom)

II. A.

KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, ERUDITION, SCHOLARSHIP, PHILOSOPHY

Eg: Eng: The *wisdom* of the East.

Tel: wUrpu xeSAla *parijFAnaM*.

East county-pl.-gen. *wisdom*.

Telugu Equivalent: parijFAnaM

1. KNOWLEDGE

Eg: Eng: He has a wide *knowledge* of painting and music.

Tel: awaniki ciwraleKanaM iMkA saMgIwaMlo maMci *jFAnaM* uMxi.

He-dat. painting and music-in wide(good) *knowledge* there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: jFAnaM

2. LEARNING

Eg: Eng: A woman of great *learning*.

Tel: goVppa *pAMdiwyaM* unna swrI.

Great learning with *woman*

Or

paMdiwurAlu.

Learning-3p.-sg.-nm.gen.marker.

Telugu Equivalent: pAMdiwyaM gala, paMdiwurAlu

T Note: The nouns into pronominalized NP (gender agreement).

3. ERUDITION

Eg: Eng: A scholar of undoubted *erudition*.

Tel: nissaMkocamEna *viSeRa SAswra parijFAnaM* gala paMdiwudu.

Undoubted *erudition* having scholar-3p.-sg.-m..

Telugu Equivalent:viSeRaSAswra parijFAnaM

4. SCHOLARSHIP

Eg: Eng: A magnificent work of *scholarship*.

Tel: *pAMdiwya BariwamEna* racana

Scholarship work.

Or

pAMdiwyaMwo kUdina racana.

Scholarship-with combined work

Telugu Equivalent: pAMdiwyaMwo kUdina

T Note: The noun transforms into an adjective.

5. PHILOSOPHY

Eg: Eng: These ideas are based on his political *philosophy*.

Tel: I EdiyAlu awani rAjakIya *parijFAnAnni* AXAraM cesukuni vaccinavi.

These idea-pl. political *philosophy*-accu. base do-ppl.-refl. come-those-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: parijFAnaM

II. B.

1. LORE

Eg: Eng: weather *lore*.

Tel: vAwAvaraNa *parijFAnaM*.

Weather *lore*.

Telugu Equivalent: parijFAnaM

Findings from the analysis of Nouns:

The number of nouns taken for the analysis are 18. They are:

Abdication, Abdomen, Abeyance, Ability, Ablutions, Abode, Antithesis, Bag, Bark, Barrier, Basin, Boy, Brother, Brow, Courtyard, Expert, Physique and Wisdom.

A few examples are quoted below to show a few drawings from the analysis made on the nouns:

It may be noted that examples from all the words are not taken as the main motto is only given the main findings drawn.

1.

Eng: There is no *aptness* in his argument

Tel: awani vAxana *waginattugA/ samuciwaMgA/ anurUpaMgAlexu*.

His argument *aptness*-as neg.-3p.-sg.-nonhum.

Telugu Equivalents: waginattu, uciwaM, anurUpaM

T Note: The noun became adverb in translation.

2.

Eng: *Disgorgement* is a remedy and not a punishment.

Tel: *wyajiMcataM/ vaxili veVyyataM* oVka pariRkArame gAnI, SikRa kAxu.

Disgorgement one remedy-only but punishment neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: *adaM* is suffixed to the verbs *wyajiMcu* ‘to sacrifice’ and *vaxiliveyu* ‘to leave’ and however in English also, the verb ‘disgorge’ is transformed into noun, ‘disgorgement’ with suffix.

3.

Eng: It is a wild life **enclosure**. Be careful when you visit that place.

Tel: axi kqUra jaMwuvulu uMde *AvaraNa/ praxeSaM*. Akkadiki veVIYIYinappudu jAgrawwagA uMdu.

That wild animal-pl.lilving **enclosure** there-dat. go-while careful be-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: *AvaraNa*, *prAMgaNaM*

T Note: The periphrastic equivalent *kaMce vesina sWalaM* ‘fenced place’ is an exact one for enclosure.

4.

Eng: He used to be very shy, but now he’s gone to **the other extreme**.

Tel: awanu cAlA bidiyaMgA uMde vAdu kAni ippudu *pUrwi virxXaMgA* ayipoyAdu.
He very shy-as be-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.but now **the other extreme** become-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu cAlA bidiyaMgA uMde vAdu kAni ippudu *pUrwigA mAripayAdu*.

He very shy-as be-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.but now **the other extreme**-change-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu cAlA bidiyaMgA uMde vAdu kAni ippudu awanilo *cAlA mArpu* vacciMxi

He very shy-as be-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.but now him-in (very change) **the other extreme** come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: *pUrwiviruxXaM*, *pUrwi/cAlAmArpu*

T Note: Colloquial variations may be observed. The Telugu equivalent in the 1st variation is adverb, 2nd variation is a complex predicate.

5.

Eng: Her **eyebrows** are very beautiful.

Tel: AmeV *kanuboVmma*lu cAlA aMxaMgA unnAyi.

Her **eyebrow**-pl very beautiful-as are-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: *kanuboVmma*

T Note: In the above example, ‘brows’ represent eyebrows and this is possible in the context of ‘eyes...’ being mentioned. Therefore in the TL the word *kanuboVmma* ‘eyebrow’ is provided. In English, part of the expression i.e., brow represents eyebrow. Whereas in the TL, *kanuboVmma* is a whole expression which cannot be segmented.

6.

Eng: The plan fell at the first **hurdle**.

Tel: plAn moVxati adugu xaggare cawikalabadiMxi.

Plan first step near-only fall-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

plAn Axilone cawikala badiMxi.

Plan initial-in-itself fall-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: Loss in translation may be observed in the 1st version of translation.

7.

Eg: Eng: A *deterrent* on crime.

Tel: nerAlapE *goVddalipeVttu/ ukkupAxaM*.

Crime-pl.-on*deterrent*

Telugu Equivalents: goVddalipeVttu, ukkupAxaM

T Note: The Telugu equivalents *goVddalipeVttu* 'to axe' *ukkupAxaM* 'iron foot' are idiomatic expressions and figurative equivalents.

8.

Eg: Eng: Always try to keep a *sense* of proportion.

Tel: eVllappudU *nigrahaM*wo samawulyawa pAtiMcatAniki prayawniMcAli.

Always (control) *sense*-with proportion maintain-to try-must.

Or

eVllappudU nI Uhalaki kalYIYeVM vesi uMcuko.

Always your (*sense*) thought-pl.-dat.control put-and keep-refl.-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: jFAnaM

T Note: This may or may not be considered as loss in translation. *nigrahaM* 'control' associates with wisdom. *axupu* 'control' is a regular control. The 2nd version of translation is a idiomatic expression and there is loss in translation.

kalYIYeVMveyu 'to hold them back with some type of control'

9.

Eg: Eng: He was proud of his daughter's *ability* to read and write.

Tel: wana kUwuru caxivi rAyagalagadaM cUsi awanu garvapadaAdu.

His daughter read-and writing-*ability* see-and he proud feels-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: sAmarWyaM, sawwA, nerpu, kOSalaM

T Note: In Telugu, 'ability' is also denoted by the auxiliary verb *kalugu/ galugu* which literally means 'to have.' When used as an auxiliary it functions as an 'abilitative' marker. It is suffixed to the lexical verb and is never realized as an independent entity.

11.

The following examples are given for various types of bags and their Telugu equivalents may be observed.

a.

Eng: He carried a *bag* filled with sandwiches.

Tel: awanu sAMdviclu unna *dabbA/ pAwra* kUdA wIsukeVIYIYAdu.

He sandwich -pl.-containing *bag* along take-go-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

b.

Eng: In the garden there is a *receptacle* for storing water.

Tel: nIru nilva ceyatAniki wotalo o *pAwra/ tAMku* uMxi.

Water store doing-dat. garden-in *receptacle* (pit) there-3p.-sg.-nm.

c.

Eng: Take the food that is kept in the *container*.

Tel: *pAwralo/ dabbA*lopeVttiunnaAhArAnniwIsuko.

Container-in keep-ppl. food-accu. take-2p.-sg.-impr.

d.

Eng: Pour a few wheat grains in that *string bag* and give it to her.

Tel: A *saMcI* lokAsinigoXumaluposim*Uta*kattiAmeVkiivvu.

That *string bag*-in a few wheat-pl. pour-and string-tie-and her-dat. give-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:saMci

T Note: This synonym can be provided with a periphrastic equivalent, *mUta*kattukunesaMci ‘a bag which can be stringed’. A string bag is also called as a *saMcI* in the target language. A string is pulled to close the opening of a bag. This process is called *mUta*kattu. Once the bag’s opening is tied with a string, it is called as a *mUta*.

d.

Eng: A big rice *sack*.

Tel: o peVxxa biyyaM *baswA/ saMcI/ gowAM/ mUta*.

A big rice *sack*

e.

Eng: She began to unpack her *bags*.

Tel: AmeV wana *peVtte*Vlani/ *sAmAn*lani/ *lagejI*lani/ *byAggu*lani weVravataM moVxaleVttiMxi.

She her *bag*-pl.-accu. opening start-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

The Head Word, ‘Boy’ has one sense according to TNOTE i.e., Boys of all ages till the age of being called as a man.

I have given a two more categorizations. They are:

A boy who works and An orphan or a poor boy.

Eg: Eng: He is a very old *boy* working in the palace.

Tel: awanu BavanaMlo pani ceswunna cAlA pAwa *nOkaru/ panivAdu*.

He palace-loc. working very old *boy*.

Eg: Eng: This *guttersnipe* should be admitted into some orphanage.

Tel: I *anAWabAlu*NNi/ *pexapillavAdini* exo oVka anAWa SarNALayaMlo cerpiMcAli.

This *guttersnipe* some orphanage-loc. admit-should.

T Note: It is observed that Nouns are not changing their grammatical category.

The synonyms provided for the Head Word, ‘Abeyance’ are categorized into two sub-sections, I.A and I.B. It is observed that the synonyms in I.B. are adjectives, phrasal nouns and prepositional phrases. The translation equivalents transforming into various grammatical categories like, nouns, adjectives, adverbs. In certain cases, it is observed that *adaM/ ataM* are suffixed to verbs for noun formation.

Eg: Eng: The director’s *circumspection* saved the unit from a big danger.

Tel: xarSakudi *samaya spUrwi/ jAgrawwa/ SraxXa/ cAkacakyawa* yUnitni peVxxa pramAxaM nuMci kApAdiMxi.

Director-gen. *circumspection* unit-accu. big danger from save-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: Each of the equivalent gives a light variation to the meaning of the sentence. *samayaspUrwi* ‘prudence’, *jAgrawwa* ‘careful’, *sAvaXAnawa* ‘alertness’ and *SraxXa* ‘particular’, *cAkacakyawa* ‘smartness’. The slight variation with the usage of each equivalent can be understood with the help of the meanings provided.

Eg: Eng: Do you have *guts* to talk to her?

Tel: AmeVwo mAtlAdatAniki niku XEryaM uMxA?

Her-with talk-to you-dat. boldness there-3p.-sg.-nm.-intrg.

T Note: ‘guts’ are associated to boldness in English and *eVnni guMdeVlu* ‘how many hearts’ is associated in Telugu. But this expression cannot be used in this sentence. The equivalent provided in the translation is replacement.

Eg: Eng: Always try to keep a *sense* of proportion.

Tel: eVlappudU *nigrahaM*wo samawulyawa pAtiMcatAniki prayawniMcAli.

Always (control) *sense*-with proportion maintain-to try-must.

Or

eVlappudU nI Uhalaki kalYIYeVM vesi uMcuko.

Always your (*sense*) thought-pl.-dat. control put-and keep-refl.-2p.-sg.-impr.

Verbs

1. Abase

2. Abbreviate

3. Abduct

4. Abide

5. Abolish

6. Abominate

7. Badger

8. Bark

9. Bathe

10. Book

11. Break

12. Bribe

13. Covet

1. ABASE (v.t; v.i.)

1.A.

Eg: I watched my colleagues *abasing* themselves before the dean.

HUMBLE, HUMILIATE, BELITTLE, Demean, LOWER, DEGRADE, DISGRACE, DISPARAGE, DEBASE, CHEAPEN, DISCREDIT, MORTIFY, BRING LOW, DEMOTE, REDUCE

1. B.

GROVEL, KOWTOW, BOW AND SCRAPE, TOADY, FAWN

I. A.

HUMBLE, HUMILIATE, BELITTLE, Demean, LOWER, DEGRADE, DISGRACE, DISPARAGE, DEBASE, CHEAPEN, DISCREDIT, MORTIFY, BRING LOW, DEMOTE, REDUCE

Head Word: Abase

Eg: Eng: I watched my colleagues *abasing* themselves before the dean.

Tel: dIn muMxu nA sahacarulu *nakka vinayAlu praxarSiMc*adaM nenu cUSAnu.

Dean near(front) my colleague-pl. *abase*-ing I see-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: nakkavinayAlu cUpiMcu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is an idiomatic expression. It mean to lower one's esteem.

1. HUMBLE

Eg: Eng: He tried to *humble* her pride.

Tel: awanu nAmeV garvAnni *aNicat*Aniki prayawiMcAdu.

He her pride-accu. *humble*-to try-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: aNucu

2. HUMILIATE

Eg: Eng: The party was *humiliated* in the recent elections.

Tel: itIvali eVleVkRanlalo pArtIki *odipoyi*Mxi.

Recent election-pl.-in party-dat. *humiliate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: odipovu

3. BELITTLE

Eg: Eng: She felt that her husband constantly *belittled* her achievements.

Tel: wana Barwa wana vijayAlani eVppudU **culakanagA cUswAdani AmeVki**
anipiMciMxi.

Her husband her achievement-pl.-accu. always **belittle**-that-3p.-sg.-m.-hab. she-
dat. feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: culakangAcUdu

4. Demean

Eg: Eng: Such images **demean** women.

Tel: atuvaMti ciwrAlu swrIla gOravAniki **BaMgaMkaligiswAyi**.

Such image-pl. woman-pl.-gen. esteem-dat. **demean**-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

atuvaMti cirwrAlu swrIla gOravAnni **kiMcaparuswAyi**.

Such image-pl. woman-pl.-gen. esteem-dat.

demean-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

atuvaMti ciwrAlu swrIlanu **avamAnaM/ aprawiRTapAluceswAyi**.

Such image-pl. woman-pl.-accu. **demean** do-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

atuvaMti ciwrAlu swrIlanu **nIcaparuswAyi/ alpaMga ciwrIkariswAyi**.

Such image-pl. woman-pl.-accu. **demean**-ly do-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: BaMgaMkaligiMcu, kiMcaparacu, avamAnaparacu, aprawiRTapAlu ceyu,
nIcaparacu, alpaMgAcUdu

5. Lower

Eg: Eng: He **lowered** for money.

Tel: dabbu kosaM awanu **xigajArAdu/ loVMgipoyAdu**.

He money for *lower*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: waggiMcu, xigajAru, loVMgu

6. DEGRADE

Eg: Eng: This poster is offensive and *degrades* women.

Tel: I postaru catta viruxXaM ayinaxi. Ixi swrllani *nEwikaMgA xigajAru*swuMxi.

This poster offensive-3p.-sg.-nm. This woman-pl.-accu. *degrade*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nEwikaMgA xigajAru

Note: The example sentence given for the synonym 4. Demean can be referred for similar context.

7. DISGRACE

Eg: Eng: He had *disgraced* the family name.

Tel: awanu kutuMba gOravAnni *maMtagalipAdu/ nASanaMceSAdu*.

He family pride and prestige-accu. *disgrace*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: maMtagalupu, nASanaMceyu

T Note: family name= family's pride and prestige = kutuMba gOravaM or paruvuprawiRTalu. But not *kutuMba peru* 'family name'.

maMtagalupu 'mix in the fire' (destroy)

8. DISPARAGE

Eg: Eng: I don't mean to *disparage* your achievements.

Tel: nI vijayAlanu *culakanaceyataM/ wakkuvaceyataM* nA uxxeSyaM kAxu.

Your achievement-pl.-accu. *disparage*-ing. my intention not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: culakanaceyu, wakkuvaceyu

9. DEBASE

Eg: Eng: Sport is being *debased* by commercial sponsorship.

Tel: vANixya spAMsarRipla valana Ata *viluva/ sWYi waggipowoMxi*.

Commercial sponsorship-pl. because of sport *debase*-getting-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: viluva/ sWYi waggu

10. CHEAPEN

Eg: Eng: She never *cheapened* herself by lowering her standards.

Tel: AmeV wana pramANAlani waggiMcukuni wanani wAnu eVppudU *wakkuva cesukolexu/ nIcaparacukolexu*.

She her standard-pl.-accu. lower-refl.-and herself she never *cheapen*-neg.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wakkuva ceyu, nIcaparacu

11. DISCREDIT

Eg: Eng: The photos were deliberately taken to *discredit* the President.

Tel: preVsideMtni *aprawiRTapAlu ceyatAnike* PoVtolu uxxeSyapUrvakaMgA wISArU.

President-accu. *discredit* do-for-only photo-pl. deliberately take-pst.3p.-pl.

Or

preVsideMtki *gOravahAni/ gOravaBaMgaM ceyatAnike* PoVtolu uxxeSyapUrvakaMgA wISArU.

President-dat. *discredit* do-for-only photo-pl. deliberately take-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: aprawiRTapAlu ceyu, gOravahAni ceyu, gOravaBaMgaM ceyu

12. MORTIFY

Eg: Eng: She was *mortified* to realize he had heard every word she said.

Tel: wana mAtlAdina prawi mAta awanu vinnAdani weVlisi AmeV *sigguwo ciwikipoyi*Mxi.

She say-ppl. every word he hear-pst.-that know-ppl. she *mortify*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: sigguwo ciwikipovu

T Note: This Telugu equivalent *sigguwo ciwikipovu* ‘to be crushed with shame’ is an idiomatic expression.

13. BRING LOW

Eg: Eng: He *brought* himself *low* by accepting a bribe.

Tel: laMcaM wIsukuni wanani wAnu *xigajArcu*kunnAdu.

Bribe take-refl.-ppl. him he *bring low*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: xigajAru

14. DEMOTE

Eg: Eng: Don’t do that. Your status will *demote*.

Tel: A pani ceyaku. nI sWAYi *padipowu*Mxi/ *xigajAripowu*Mxi.

That work do-not your (status) *demote*-will.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: sWAYi padipovu, xigajAripovu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent sWAYi padipovu/ xigajAripovu ‘fall of status’. The back translation of the sentence will be,

Don’t do that. Your status will go down.

15. REDUCE

Eg: Eng: Don’t *reduce* yourself for such things.

Tel: alAMti vAtikosaM ninnu nuvvu *waggiMcukoku*.

Such thing-pl.-for. you-accu. you *reduce*-not-2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

alAMti vAtiki *loVMgipoku/ xAsohamavaku*.

Such thing-pl.-dat. *reduce*-not-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: waggiMcu, loVMgipovu, xAsohamavu

I. B.

1. GROVEL

Eg: Eng: *Grovel* for financial benefit.

Tel: ArWika lABaM kosaM *nIcaMgA pravarwiMcu*.

Financial benefit for *grovel*.

Telugu Equivalents: mAnahInaMgA pravarwiMcu

2. KOWTOW

Eg: Eng: The only minority they don't *kowtow* to is the country folk.

Tel: alpa saMKyAkulEna grAmINulaku mAwrame vAIYIYu *sARtAMgapadaru*.

minority-pl. country folk-pl.-dat. only they *kowtow*-dont-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: sARtAMgapadu

The Telugu equivalent sARtAMgapadu 'to fall at once feet' is a figurative one. The meaning of the equivalent is 'to surrender completely'

3. BOW AND SCRAPE

Eg: Eng: It does not require me to *bow and scrape* and cater to your every idiotic whim.

Tel: nI prawi burraleni korikaki *xigajAri* nIku xAsohaM avvAlsina avasaraM nAku lexu.

Your every idiotic whim-dat. *bow and scrape*- you-dat. become-that need me-dat. neg.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: xigajAru

4. TOADY

Eg: Eng: She imagined him *toady*ing to his rich clients.

Tel: awanu wana dabbunna viniyogaxArulanu **axe panigA muKaswuwiceswunnattu/ poVgudu**wunnattu AmeV UhiMciMxi.

He his rich client-pl.-accu. *toady*-ing. she imagine-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

awanu wana goVppa viniyogaxArula patla **amiwa vinayAnni praxarSi**swunnattu AmeV UhiMciMxi.

He his rich client-pl.-gen. towards *toady*-ing. she imagine-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: muKaswuwiceyu, amiwa vinayaM praxarSiMcu

Note:*axepanigA*= manner adverb

5. FAWN

Eg: Eng: Don't *fawn* like that. It looks very cheap.

Tel: alA **xigajAri pravarwiMcaku/ amiwa vinayAnni praxarSiMcaku.** axi cAlA nIcaMgA anipiswuMxi.

Like-that *fawn*-don't.-2p.-sg.-impr. that very cheap-ly looks-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xigajAru, amiwa vinayaM praxarSiMcu

T Note: All the synonyms of the head word, Abase are very closely related and all of them mean 'to lower' in two ways:

1. To lower oneself with submissiveness or downtrodden for some benefit.
2. To lower someone else with ego, pride and so on.

Final T Note: The core meaning that is carried throughout the synonyms of the head word is 'to degrade oneself'. The negative connotation in the synonyms in section II is much more intense.

2. ABBREVIATE (t.v, i.v)

I.A.

Eg: They called the phenomenon long term potentiation, soon abbreviated to LTP.

SHORTEN, REDUCE, CUT, SUT SHORT/ DOWN, CONTRACT, CONDENSE, COMPRESS, ABRIDGE, TRUNCATE, CLIP, CROP, PARE DOWN, PRUNE, SHRINK, CONSTICT, TELESCOPE, CURTAIL

I.B.

SUMMARIZE, ABSTRACT, PRECIS, SYNOPSIS, DIGEST, EDIT

I.A.

SHORTEN, REDUCE, CUT, SUT SHORT/ DOWN, CONTRACT, CONDENSE, COMPRESS, ABRIDGE, TRUNCATE, CLIP, CROP, PARE DOWN, PRUNE, SHRINK, CONSTICT, TELESCOPE, CURTAIL

Head Word: Abbreviate

Eg: Eng: They called the phenomenon long term potentiation, soon *abbreviated* to LTP.

Tel: vAIYIYu A viRayAniki lAMg teVrm poVteMRiyeRan ani peru peVtti, veMtane LTP gA *saMkRipwIkariMc*Arū.

They phenomenon-dat. long term potentiation called name give-ppl. soon it-accu. LTP as *abbreviate*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent:saMkRipwaMceyu, saMgrahaparacu

1. SHORTEN

Eg: Eng: In November the temperatures drop and the days *shorten*.

Tel: navaMbarlo uRnograWalū padipoyi rojulo veVluwurugA uMde samayaM *waggipowu*Mxi.

November-in temperature-pl. drop and day-in lighting-as being time *shorten*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: waggipovu

2. REDUCE

Eg: Eng: **Reduce** the speed.

Tel: vegaM **waggiMcu**.

Speed **reduce**-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: waggiMcu

3. CUT

Eg: Eng: Buyers will bargain hard to **cut** the cost of the house they want.

Tel: koVnugoluxArulu, korukunna iMti KarIxu **waggiMcat**Aniki viparIwaMgA beraM AdawAru.

Buyer-pl. them-dat. want-that house cost **cut**-to very much-as bargain do(play)-will.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: waggiMcu

4. CUT SHORT/ DOWN

Eg: Eng: The doctor told him to **cut down** on his drinking.

Tel: awaniki maMxu wAgataM **waggiMcamani** dAktor ceVppAru.

He-dat. alcohol drinking **cut short/ down**-that doctor tell-pst.-3p.-sg.-hnr.

Telugu Equivalent: waggiMcu

5. CONTRACT

Eg: Eng: This market will **contract** very soon.

Tel: I mArkeVt cAlA woMxaragA **waggipowuMxi/ cinnaxEpowuMxi**.

This market very soon **contract**-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: waggiMcu

T Note: In the present context, the Telugu equivalents, *waggipovu* ‘to reduce in business’, *cinnaxEpovu* ‘to become small in size’ are complex predicates.

6. CONDENSE

Eg: Eng: He *condensed* the article into a page.

Tel: awanu Artikalni oVka pejlloki rASadu/ *kuxiMcAdu/ waggiMcAdu*.

He article-accu. one page-into *condense*-write-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: kuxiMcu, waggiMcu

T Note:*kuxiMcirAyu* ‘to write precisely’, *oVka pejlloki rAyu* ‘to write precisely into a page.’

7. COMPRESS

Eg: Eng: The main arguments were *compressed* into one chapter.

Tel: muKya vAxanalanni oVka cAptarloki *kuxiMcAru/ saMkRipwaparicAru/ saripeVttAru*.

Main argument-pl.-all one chapter-into *compress*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: kuxiMcu, saMkRipwaparacu, saripeVttu

8. ABRIDGE

Eg: Eng: *Abridge* the notes into one page.

Tel: notsni oVka pejlloki rAyi/ *kuxiMcu/ waggiMcu/ saMkRipwaM ceyi*.

Notes-accu. one page-into *abridge*-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: saMkRipwaM ceyu, waggiMcu, kuxiMcu

T Note:*kuxiMcirAyu* ‘to write precisely’, *oVka pejlloki rAyu* ‘to write precisely into a page.’

9. TRUNCATE

Eg: Eng: Don't *truncate* my article.

Tel: nA Articleni *waggiMcaxxu/ kuxiMcaxxu*.

My article-acc. *truncate*-don't-2p.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: saMkRipwaM ceyu, waggiMcu, kuxiMcu

10. CLIP

Eg: Eng: He *clipped* her freedom.

Tel: awanu AmeV svecCani *lAgeskunnAdu/ kawwiriMcAdu*.

He her freedom-accu. *clip*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: lAgesukoVnu, kawwiriMcu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents *lAgesukoVnu* 'to pull off' and *kawwiriMcu* 'to cut' are figurative and idiomatic expression. The English synonym 'clip' is also an idiomatic expression.

11. CROP

Eg: Eng: *Crop* the photo to stamp size.

Tel: PoVtoni stAM sEjki *kawwiriMcu/ waggiMcu*.

Photo-accu. stamp size-dat. crop-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: kawwiriMcu, waggiMcu

12. PARE

Eg: Eng: The training budget will *pare* soon.

Tel: trEniMg badjeVt woVMxaralo *wagguwuMxi*.

Training budget soon-in *pare*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: waggu

13. DOWN

Eg: Eng: He does not **down** his values for trivial issues.

Tel: cinna viRayAla kosaM awanu wana viluvanu **waggiMcukodu**.

Trivial issue-pl.-gen. for he his values-accu. down-don't.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: waggiMcu

14. PRUNE

Eg: Eng: The company will **prune** the staff next month.

Tel: vacceneVla kaMpeVnI stAPni **waggiMceswoMxi**.

Coming-month company staff-accu. **prune**-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: waggiMcu

15. SHRINK

Eg: Eng: Their profits **shrank** by 4% last year.

Tel: gawa saMvawsaraM vAIYIYa lABAlu 4% **waggipoyAyi/ padipoyAyi**.

Last year their profit-pl. 4% **shrink**-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: waggi, padipovu

T Note: It is interesting to note that if the object NP is **lABAlu** 'profits' the verb is **padipovu** 'to fall' while it is **kArmikulu** 'work force' it is kowa viXiMcu 'to impose a cut' or **waggiMcu** 'to reduce'. The equivalents chosen are bound by collocation restrictions.

padipovu 'to fall' is a figurative equivalent, an idiomatic expression.

16. CONSTRICT

Eg: Eng: The new rules will **constrict** the writers.

Tel: koVwwa nibaMXanalu racayiwala svecCapE **AMkRalu viXiswAyi**.

New rule-pl. writer-pl.-accu. freedom-on **constrict**-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: AMkRalu viXiMcu

17. TELESCOPE

Eg: Eng: Three episodes have been *telescoped* into a single programme.

Tel: mUdu BAgAlanu oVke oVka kAryakramaMloki *saripeVttAru/ kuxiMcAru/ waggiMcAru/ cutteSAru/ imidcAru*.

Three episode-pl.-accu. one programme-into *telescope*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: saripeVttu, kuxiMcu, waggiMcu, cutteVyyu, imudcu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *cutteVyyu* (literal) ‘to roll’, (idiomatic) ‘to wind it up’ is a figurative expression.

18. CURTAIL

Eg: Eng: The lecture was *curtailed*.

Tel: prasaMgAnni *kuxiMceSaru/ waggiMceSAru*.

Lecture-accu. *curtail*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: kuxiMcu, waggiMcu

I.B.

SUMMARIZE, ABSTRACT, PRECIS, SYNOPSIS, DIGEST, EDIT

1. SUMMARIZE

Eg: Eng: The results of the research are *summarized* at the end of the chapter.

Tel: pariSoXana PaliwAlu cAptar civarilo *saMgrahiMcabaddAyi/ saMkRipwaMceyabaddAyi/ klupwaMgA ceVppabaddAyi*.

Research result-pl. chapter end-in *summarize*-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: saMgrahiMcu, saMkRipwaM ceyu, klupwaMgA anuvaxiMcu

T Note: *sArAMSaM ceVppu* ‘tell the summary’, *klupwaMgA anuvaxiMcu* ‘to translate briefly’ are translational equivalents and complex predicates.

2. ABSTRACT

Eg: Eng: She *abstracted* the main points from the argument.

Tel: vAxanaloni muKya aMSAlanu AmeV *saMgrahiMci*Mxi/ *saMkRipwaMcesi*Mxi.

Argument-in main point-pl.-accu. she *abstract*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: saMgrahiMcu, saMkRipwaM ceyu

3. PRECIS

Eg: Eng: To *précis* a report.

Tel: o riportni *saMkRipwaMceyu*/ *saMgrahiMcu*.

A- Report-accu. *précis*-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: saMkRipwaM ceyu, saMgrahiMcu

4. SYNOPSIS

Eg: Eng: *Synopsis* the matter and give me.

Tel: viRayAnni *saMkRipwaMcesi*/ *saMgrahiMci* ivvu.

Telugu Equivalent: saMkRipwaMceyu, saMgrahiMcu

5. DIGEST

Eg: Eng: He cannot *digest* anything from this book.

Tel: I puswakaMloni e viRayaM awanu *pattukoledu*/ *jIrNaMcesukoledu*/ *arWaMcesukoledu*.

This book-in any matter he *digest*-cannot-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

I puswakaMloni e viRayaM awaniki arWaMkAxu.

This book-in any matter-accu. he *digest*-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: jIrNaM cesukoVnu, arWaMcesukoVnu, pattukoVnu

T Note: *arWaMcesukoVnu* ‘to understand’ and the idiomatic equivalents *jIrNaMcesukoVnu* ‘to digest’ and *pattukoVnu* ‘to catch’ is a figurative expression.

6. EDIT

Eg: Eng: The speech has to be *edited*.

Tel: A prasaMgaM *saMkRipwaM ceyAli/ cinnaxi ceyAli*.

That speech *edit*-must be

Telugu Equivalent: saMkRipwaMceyu, cinnaxiceyu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are complex predicates. There is a lexical equivalent saMpAxakawvaM for edit (N), which becomes saMpAxakawvaMceyu to become a Verb. The English term edit is also adopted into the target language.

Final T Note: The central meaning of the head word which is carried throughout the different senses is ‘to reduce’. The first sense is to reduce and the second sense is to extract the central or the core idea.

3. ABDUCT (t.v.)

I. A.

Eng: Two men *abducted* her and held her for 36hours.

KIDNAP, CARRY OFF, SEIZE, CAPTURE, RUN AWAY/ OFF WITH, MAKE OFF WITH, SPIRIT AWAY, HOLD HOSTAGE,

HOLD TO RAMSOM, HIJACK

Head Word: Abduct

Eg: Eng: Two men *abducted* her and held her for 36hours.

Tel: ixxaru vyakwulu AmeVni *apahariMci/ eVwwukeVIYIYi/ kidnApcesi* 36 gaMtalapAtu vAIYIYa aXInaMlo peVttukunnAru.

Two people her-accu. *abduct*-ppl. 36 hours their custody-in put-pst.-3p.-pl.

T Note: The three equivalents *apahariMcu*, *eVwwukeVIYIYu* and *kidnapceyu* can be mutually substituted because they share the core semantics and are mere stylistic variants. The word *apahariMcu* is more formal while *eVwwukeVIYIYu* is colloquial. The word *kidnapceyu* denotes a very productive word formation strategy wherein complex predicates of N-V combination are very frequently formed in Telugu. Further Rajyarama (2000) observes that whatever the grammatical category of the first constituent in a complex predicate in the donor language it is always treated as a noun in Telugu.

1. KIDNAP

Eg: Eng: They *kidnapped* the girl according to a plan.

Tel: vAIYIYU o paWakaM prakAraM ammAyini *apahariMcAru/ kidnApceSAru/ eVwwukupoyAru*.

They a plan according girl-accu. *kidnap*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: *apahariMcu*, *kidnapceyu*, *eVwwukeVIYIYu*

2. CARRY OFF

1.

Eg: Eng: The servant maid will *carry off* the items if you will leave them there.

Tel: nuvvu vaswuvulani akkada vaxileswe vAtini panimaniRi *eVwwukeVIYIYi* powuMxi.

You item-pl.-accu. there leave-if them-accu. servant-maid *carry off* will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: *eVwwukeVIYIYu*

3. SEIZE

Eg: Eng: They *seized* the king on that night.

Tel: vAlYlYu A roju rAwri rAjuni **baMXiMc**Aru.

They that day night king-accu. *seize*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: baMXiMcu

4. CAPTURE

1.

Eg: Eng: The king *captured* the island.

Tel: rAju A xvIpAnni **jayiMc**Adu/ **svAXInamu cesukunn**Adu.

King island-accu. *capture*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: The king *captured* all the women in the island.

Tel: rAju xvIpaMloni swrIlaMxarinI **baMxiMc**Adu.

King island-in women-all-accu. *capture*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

T Note: In the above two examples (1&2) the verb capture exhibits two distinct senses each based on the object NP. When the object NP is specified for the ontological features [abstract],[- / human] it denotes the sense of claiming victory, hence the equivalent **jayiMc** ‘to win’ and **svAXInamu cesukoVnu** ‘To gain control over’ which gets reflected in the lexical variants available in Telugu. If the object NP is specified for -human feature, the equivalent in Telugu is **baMxiMc**.

3.

Eg: Eng: The king *captured* all the soldiers in the island.

Tel: rAju xvIpaMloni sEnikulaMxarini **baMxiMc**Adu/ **svAXInamu cesukunn**Adu.

King island-loc.-in soldier-pl. all-accu. *capture*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:jayiMcu, svAXInaM cesukoVnu, baMxiMcu

5. RUN AWAY/ OFF WITH

Eg: Eng: The students *ran away/ off with* the question papers.

Tel: vixyArWulu praSnApawrAlawo *pAripoy*Aru.

Student-pl. question-paper-pl. with run *away/off with*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: wo pAripovu

T Note: One can observe that the phrasal verb in English, ‘run away/ off with’ and its Telugu equivalent which is a compound verb –*wopAripo* express the meaning of ‘intensifying’ the action of the verb.

6. MAKE OFF WITH

Eg: Eng: The maid tried to *make off with* the jewels kept in the bedroom.

Tel: panimaniRi beVdrUMlo peVttina *nagalawo pAripo*jUsiMxi.

Maid bedroom-in keep-ppl. jewel-pl.-with *make off with*-that- see(try)-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

panimaniRi beVdrUMlo peVttina nagalawo *udAyiMc*iMxi.

Maid bedroom-in keep-ppl. jewel-pl.-with *make off with*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

panimaniRi beVdrUMlo peVttina nagalani *cakkabeVtti*Mxi.

Maid bedroom-in keep-ppl. jewel-pl.-accu. *make off with*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wo pAripo, wo udAyiMcu, cakkabeVttu

T Note: The source language has an idiomatic expression ‘make off/ away with’. Hence, in the target language a corresponding idiomatic expression has been sought after as an equivalent. The two equivalents in Telugu are *udAyiMcu*, lit. meaning: ‘to fly away with ...’; idiomatic sense ‘to steal something and run away.’ Similarly, the other equivalent *cakkabeVttu* with the lit. meaning: ‘to arrange in an orderly manner’, has the idiomatic meaning ‘to steal something.’

7. SPIRIT AWAY

Eg: Eng: After the concert, the band was *spirited away* before their fans could get near them.

Tel: aBimAnulu mUge lope bAMduni kacerI avvagAne, akkadinuMci kRaNAllo/awi vegangA **wIsukeVIYIYipoyAru**.

Fan-pl. surround before-itself band-accu. concert finish-after-immediately there-from quickly **spirit away**-pst.-3p.-pl.

T Note: Again this is an example of an idiom in the Source language which gets translated either as an equivalent idiom or its sense is translated by a periphrastic expression in the target language. In Telugu the equivalents describe the manner. Therefore this is a case of a translational equivalent rather a lexical equivalent.

Telugu Equivalents: wIsukeVIYIYipoyAru

8. HOLD HOSTAGE

Eg: Eng: The hijackers **held hostage** of the passengers till the government agreed to their conditions.

Tel: wama Rarawulaki praBuwvaM aMgIkariMcexAkA hEjAkarlu prayANikulani **baMxIlugA uMcAru**.

Their condition-pl.-dat. government agree-till hijacker-pl. passenger-pl.-accu. **hold hostage**-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:baMxIlugA uMcAru

9. HOLD TO RANSOM

Eg: Eng: The children were held to ransom and returned home unharmed.

Tel: pillalni **apahariMci/ eVwwukeVIYIYipoyi/ pattukupoyi** kRemaMgA wirigi paMpAru.

Children-accu. **hold to ransom**-ppl. unharmed-as back send-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: apahariMcu, eVwwukeVIYIYipovu, pattukupovu

10. HIJACK

1.

Eg: Eng: They **hijacked** the plane very dramatically.

Tel: vAlYlYu vimAnAnni cAlA nAtakIyaMgA *xAri malYlYiMc*Aru.

They plane-accu. very dramatically *hijack* -pst.-3p.-pl.

2.

Eg: Eng: They *hijacked* the travelers.

Tel: vAlYlYu prayANikulani *xocukunn*Aru.

They traveler-pl.-accu. *hijack*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: xArimalYlYiMcu; xocukunnAru

T Note: The word *hijack* when collocates with locomotives, denotes the sense of diverting the route and when it collocates with humans (travelers, passengers, people), it denotes a sense of ‘robbing them of their belongings.’ Therefore, these two distinct senses of *hijack* yield two distinct equivalents in Telugu, namely, viz. *xArimalYlYiMcu*, a complex predicate ‘to divert the route’ and *xocukoVnu*, ‘to rob...’ in the target language.

The relation between the head word and the synonyms listed under it, are of hypernymy and hyponymy. The hyponyms express ‘a king of’ relationship with the head word or the hypernymy. However, the head word cannot substitute for the synonyms listed under it.

4. ABIDE (v.t., v.i.)

I.A.

Eg: At least one memory will *abide*.

CONTINUE, REMAIN, SURVIVE, LAST, PERSIST, STAY, HOLD ON, LIVE ON

Head Word: Abide

Eg: Eng: At least one memory will *abide*.

Tel: kanIsaM oVkka jFApakamEnA *nilicipowu*Mxi.

At least one memory-at least *abide*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nilicipovu

1. CONTINUE

Eg: Eng: The memories will *continue* to be with me.

Tel: A jFApakAlu nAwone *nilici uMtAyi*.

Those memory-pl. me-with-only *continue*-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

jFApakAlu nannu *veVMnnaMteuMtAyi*

Memory-pl. me-accu. *continue*-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: niliciuMdu, veVnnaMti uMdu

2. REMAIN

1.

Eg: Eng: I don't like any of your items to *remain* with me.

Tel: nI vaswuvu exI nA xaggara *migiliuMdataM* nAku iRtaMlexu.

You-dat. related any one item my near *remain*(having) me-dat. like-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: She will *remain* in our memories.

Tel: mA jFApakAlalo AmeV *migilipowuMxi/ uMdipowuMxi/ nilipowuMxi*.

Our memory-pl.-in she *remain*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: migiliuMdu, uMdipovu, nilicipovu

3. SURVIVE

Eg: Eng: No one will *survive* if this situation continues.

Tel: ixē parisWiwi koVnasAgiwe e oVkkarU *migili uMdaru*.

This-only situation continues any one *survive*-neg.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: migiliuMdu

4. LAST

1.

Eg: Eng: How long will the colors on these walls *last*?

Tel: I godala mIxa unna raMgulu ennAIYIYu *niliciuMtAyi/ uMtAyi*?

These wall-pl. on there color-pl. how-long *last*-3p.-pl.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: Their friendship did not *last* for long.

Tel: vAIYIYa snehaM eVkkuva kAlaM *nilavalexu/ koVnasAgalexu*.

Their friendship more time *last*-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: niliciuMdu, uMdu, koVnasAgu

5. PERSIST

Eg: Eng: *Persist* in that optimistic belief.

Tel: A nammakaMwone *uMdu*.

That belief-with-only *persist*-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: niliciuMdu

6. STAY

Eg: Eng: He refused to *stay* on his diet.

Tel: AhAra niyamAlaki *kattubadi uMdatAnki* awanu nirAkariMcAdu.

Diet-pl.-dat. *stay*-be he refuse-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kattubadi uMdu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is an idiomatic expression. It is a complex predicate.

7. HOLD ON

Eg: Eng: He **held on** to his believes even after his failure.

Tel: viPaludEyyAkA kUdA awanu wana nammakAlake **aMtipeVttukuni unnAdu**.

Fallen-man-after even he his belief-pl.-to-only **hold on**-is-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwtipeVttukuni uMdu

T Note: Both English synonym and the Telugu equivalent are Idiomatic expressions.

8. LIVE ON

Eg: Eng: Michael Jackson will **live on** through his music.

Tel: mEKel jAKsan wana saMgIwaMwo eVppatikI aMxari manasullo **nilicipowAdu**.

Michael Jackson his music-with forever all-gen. heart-pl.-in **live on**-will-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: nilici uMdu.

T Note: Here, both the English synonym and the Telugu equivalent are idiomatic expressions.

Final T Note: The synonyms listed under this head word share the same central or core meaning.

5. **ABOLISH (t.v.)**

I.A.

Eg: A bill to **abolish** the council tax.

PUT AN END TO, DO AWAY WITH, GET RID OF, SCRAP, END, STOP, TERMINATE, ERADICATE, ELIMINATE, EXTERMINATE, DESTROY, ANNIHILATE, STAMP OUT, OBLITERATE, WIPE OUT, EXTINGUISH, QUASH, EXPUNGE, EXTIRPATE

I.B.

ANNUL, CANCEL, INVALIDATE, NULLIFY, VOID, DISSOLVE, ERASE, DELETE

I.C.

RESCIND, REPEAL, REVOKE, OVERTURN

I.D.

DISCONTINUE, REMOVE, WITHDRAW, RETRACT, COUNTERMAND, EXCISE, DROP, JETTISON, VITIATE, ABROGATE

I.A.

PUT AN END TO, DO AWAY WITH, GET RID OF, SCRAP, END, STOP, TERMINATE, ERADICATE, ELIMINATE, EXTERMINATE, DESTROY, ANNIHILATE, STAMP OUT, OBLITERATE, WIPE OUT, EXTINGUISH, QUASH, EXPUNGE, EXTIRPATE

Head Word: Abolish

Eg: Eng: A bill to ***abolish*** the council tax.

Tel: kOnsil tAksni ***raxxu cese*** billu.

Council tax-accu. ***abolish***-doing bill.

Telugu Equivalents:raxxuceyu

1. PUT AN END TO

Eg: Eng: Now ***put an end to*** this issue here itself.

Tel: iMka I viRayAnni ikkade ***vaxile***Vyyi/ ***Apiveyi***/ ***mugiMce***Vyyi.

Now this issue-accu. here itself ***put an end to***-2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

iMka I viRayAniki ikkade ***mugiMpupaluku***.

Now this issue-dat. here itself ***put an end to***-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:Apiveyu, vaxiliveyu, mugiMpupaluku

2. DO AWAY WITH

Eg: Eng: **Do away with** this problem immediately.

Tel: I samasyaki veVMtane **mugiMpupaluku**.

This problem-dat. immediately **do away with** 2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

I samasyani veVMtane **pariRkariMcu**.

This problem-accu. immediately **do away with** 2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:mugiMpupaluku, pariRkariMcu

3. GET RID OF

Eg: Eng: Try and **get rid of** your visitors before I get there.

Tel: nenu akkadiki vaccelopu nI vijitarlani **vaxiliMcukune** prayawnaM ceVyyi.

I there-dat. come-by then your visitor-pl.-accu. **get rid of**-refl.-ing trial do-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:vaxilImcukoVnu

T Note: visitors=**saMxarSakulu**=tourists, **awiXulu** 'guests'. Since, the term, visitors is used very frequently in Telugu, I have used it. The Telugu equivalent is an idiomatic expression.

4. SCRAP

Eg: Eng: Don't **scrap** the plan.

Tel: plAnni **raxxu ceyaxxu**.

Pln-accu. **scrap**-don't.

Telugu Equivalents:raxxuceyu

5. END

Eg: Eng: Government should **end** the system of child labor.

Tel: praBuwvaM bAla kArmikula viXAnAnni **raxxu ceyyAli/ aMwamoVMxiMcAli**

Government child labor-pl. system-accu. **end**-must.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu, aMwamoVMxiMcu.

6. STOP

Eg: Eng: Today's bus towards the college is *stopped*.

Tel: kAleJl vEpu velYIYe eroju bassu *raxxayyi*Mxi.

College towards go-ing bus *stop*-happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is N-V complex predicate.

7. TERMINATE

Eg: Eng: The agreement was *terminated* immediately.

Tel: agrImeVMt veMtane *raxxu ceyabadi*Mxi.

Agreement immediately *terminate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu

8. ERADICATE

Eg: Eng: Diphtheria has been virtually *eradicated* in the United States.

Tel: yunEted stetslo diPwIriyA cAlA mattuku *nirmUliMcabadi*Mxi.

United states-in diphtheria all most *eradicate*-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nirmUliMcu,

9. ELIMINATE

Eg: Eng: The police have *eliminated* two suspects from their investigation.

Tel: pollsulu wama xaryApwu nuMci ixaru anumAniwulani *woVlagiMcAru/ wIsiveSAru*.

Police-pl. their investigation-from two(people) suspect-pl.-accu. *eliminate*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:woVlagiMcu, wIsiveyu

10. EXTERMINATE

Eg: Eng: The purpose of hunting is to control not *exterminate* a species.

Tel: vetAdatAniki kAraNaM axupuceyatame kAnI jAwini *samUlaMgA nASanaM ceyataM/ peVkiliMci veyataM* kAxu.

Hunting-dat. reason control do-ing-only but species-accu. *exterminate*-ing not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:samUlaMgAnASanaMceyu/ peVkaliMciveyu

11. DESTROY

Eg: Eng: They have *destroyed* all the evidence.

Tel: vAIYIYu sAkRAlu anniMtinI *nASanaM ceSAru*.

They evidence-pl. all-accu. *destroy*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:nASanaMceyu

12. ANNIHILATE

Eg: Eng: The human race has enough weapons to *annihilate* itself.

Tel: wanani wAnu *nAmarUpAlu lekuMdA/ nirmUlaM/ nASanaM cesukovatAniki saripadA* AyuXAlu mAnava jAwi xaggara unnAyi.

Itself it *annihilate* do-refl.-dat. enough weapon-pl. human race near there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:nAmarUpAlulekuMdAceyu, nirmUlaMceyu, nASanaMceyu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *nAmarUpAlulekuMdAceyu* the (idiomatic sense) ‘to see that the name and form is no more existing’ is a periphrastic one. it is a complex predicate.

13. STAMP OUT

Eg: Eng: To *stamp out* racism.

Tel: jAwi vivakRawanu *aMwamoVMxiMcu/ rUpumApu*.

Racism-accu. *stamp out*.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwamoVxiMcu, rUpumApu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are N-V compounds, complex predicates. The synonym and the corresponding Telugu equivalents are also idiomatic expressions.

14. OBLITERATE

Eg: Eng: The snow had *obliterated* their footprints.

Tel: maMcu vAri pAxamuxralani *wudicivesiMxi/ rUpumApiMxi/ AnavAlu lekuMdA cesiMxi*.

Snow their footprint-pl.-accu. *obliterate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wudiciveyu, rUpumApu, AnavAlulekuMdAceyu

T Note: The Telugu Equivalent *AnavAlulekuMdAceyu* ‘to erase the proof’ is a periphrastic expression and a complex predicate.

15. WIPE OUT

Eg: Eng: Whole villages were *wiped out* by the earthquake.

Tel: BukaMpaMwo palleVtUIYIYu moVwwaM *wudicipeVttuku poyAyi/ nAmarUpAlu lekuMdA poyAyi*.

Earthquake-with village-pl. whole *wipe out*-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wudiciveyu, nAmarUpAlulekuMdApovu

16. EXTINGUISH

Eg: Eng: Please *extinguish* all cigarettes and fasten your safety belts.

Tel: xayacesi anni sigareVtlanI *Arpesi*, mI rakRaNa beVltani kattukoMdi.

Please all cigarette-pl.-accu. *extinguish*-and your safety belt-pl.-accu. fasten-2p.-pl.-impr.

Or

Eg: Eng: News of the bombing *extinguished* all hope of peace.

Tel: bAMbu pelulYIYa vArwawo SAMwi kosaM unna AsalannI *caccipoy*Ayi/*wudicipeVttukupoy*Ayi/ *adiyASalayy*Ayi/ *hariMcukupoy*Ayi.

Bomb bombing-pl. news-with peace for have-ing hope-accu. *extinguish*-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:Arpiveyu, caccipovu, wudiciveyu, adiyASalavvu, hariMcu

17. QUASH

Eg: Eng: The Government moved quickly to *quash* the revolt.

Tel: wirugubAtuni *aMwamoVMxiMcat*Aniki/ *rUpumApat*Aniki/ *arikattat*Aniki praBuwvaM vegaMgA kaxiliMxi.

Revolt-accu. *quash*-for Government quick-ly move-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:aMwamoVMxiMcu, rUpumApu, arikattu (SASanasammawaMkAxani)

18. EXPUNGE

Eg: Eng: Details of his criminal activities were *expunged* from the file.

Tel: awani nera kArya kalApAla vivarAlu PeluloMci *woVlagiMce*SAr/ *wIsive*SAr.

His criminal activity-pl.-dat. detail-pl. file from *expunge*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:woVlagiMcu, wIsiveyu

19. EXTIRPATE

Eg: Eng: The College tried very seriously to *extirpate* ragging.

Tel: rAgiMgni *samUlaMgA peVkaliMci* veyatAniki/ *woVlagiMcat*Aniki/ *rUpumApat*Aniki kAlejI cAlA gattigA prayawniMciMxi.

Ragging-accu. *extirpate*-dat. college very seriously try-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: samUlaMgApeVkaliMciveyu/ woVlagiMcu/ rUpumApu

I. B.

1. ANNUL

Eg: Eng: Their marriage was *annulled* after just six months.

Tel: vAIYIYa peVIYIYi kevalaM Aru neVlalalone *raxxu ayipoyi*Mxi.

Their marriage just six month-pl.-itself *annul* over-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu

2. CANCEL

Eg: Eng: All flights have been *cancelled* because of bad weather.

Tel: vAwAvaraNaM bAgolekapovataM valana vimAnAlanni *raxxu ceyada*M jarigiMxi.

Weather nice-neg. due to flight-pl.-all *cancel*-doing. happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu

3. INVALIDATE

Eg: Eng: This new piece of evidence *invalidates* his version of events.

Tel: I koVwwa sAkRyaM awanu ceVppina saMGatanala kaWanAlu anniMtinI *raxxu cesi*Mxi.

This new evidence he tell-pst.-those event-pl. version-all.-pl.-accu. *invalidate*-do-will-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu

4. NULLIFY

Eg: Eng: Judges were unwilling to *nullify* Government decisions.

Tel: praBuwva nirNayAlanu **raxxu ceyat**Aniki/ **koVttiveyat**Aniki jeVdjIlLu iRtapadataM lexu.

Government decision-pl.-accu. **nullify**-doing-for judge-pl. like-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu, koVttiveyu

5. VOID

Eg: Eng: **Void** spaces.

Tel: **raxxu ceyabadina/ niRexiMcabadina** sWalAlu.

Void-pst. space-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu, niRexiMcu

6. DISSOLVE

Eg: Eng: The election was announced and parliament was **dissolved**.

Tel: eVleVkRan prakatiMcataMwo pArlameVMt **raxxu ceybadi**Mxi.

Election announcement-with parliament **dissolve**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raxxuceyu

7. ERASE

Eg: Eng: All doubts were suddenly **erased** from his mind.

Tel: awani manasuloMci anni anumAnAlu haTAwwugA **wuducukupoy**Ayi/
lekuMdApoyAyi.

His mind-from all doubt-pl. sudden-ly **erase** go-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wudiciveyu; lekuMdAceyu

8. DELETE

Eg: Eng: Your name is **deleted** from the list.

Tel: listuloMci nI peru *wIseSAru/ woVlagiMcAru*.

List-from your name *delete*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:wIsiveyu, woVlagiMcu

I. C.

1. RESCIND

Eg: Eng: The agreement was *rescinded* on 20th March 1993.

Tel: 1993 mArc 20va wexIna oVppaMxaM *koVttiveSAru/ raxxu ceSAru*.

1993 March 20th date-on agreement *rescind*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:koVttiveyu, raxxuceyu

2. REPEAL

Eg: Eng: The committee does not have the power to *repeal* the ban.

Tel: byAnni *koVttiveyatAniki/ raxxuceyatAniki* kamitlki aXikAraM lexu.

Ban-accu *repeal*-for committee-dat. power neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:koVttiveyu, raxxuceyu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents *koVttiveyu, raxxuceyu* are complex predicates.

3. REVOKE

Eg: Eng: Your license may be *revoked* at any time.

Tel: nI lEseVns eVppudEnA *raxxuavvaccu*.

Your license anytime *revoke* happen-can.

Telugu Equivalents:raxxuceyu

4. OVERTURN

Eg: Eng: He fears that councilors will **overturn** the decision.

Tel: kOnslarlur nirNayAnni **walakiMxalu ceswArani/ wArumAru ceswArani** awanu BayapaduwnnAdu.

Councilor-pl. decision-accu. **overturn**-do-will-that he- fear-ing.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:walakiMxaluceyu, wArumAruceyu

T Note: The literal meaning of the idiomatic equivalents, **walakiMxaluceyu**, **wArumAruceyu** are ‘to make upside down’, ‘to exchange the places’ respectively.

I.D.

1. DISCONTINUE

Eg: Eng: The company has **discontinued** the practice of providing the employees with free lunches.

Tel: uxyogaswulaki uciwa maXyAnna BojanAlu kalpiMce paxXawini kaMpeVnI **mArcesiMxi**.

employee-pl.-dat. free lunch-pl. provide-ing practice-accu. company **discontinue**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:mAniveyu, **mArciveyu** ‘to change’

2. REMOVE

Eg: Eng: The shareholders of the company have the power to **remove** the board.

Tel: kaMpeVnI BagasvAmulaki borduni **raxxucose/ woVlagiMce/ wIsivese** aXikAraM uMxi.

Company shareholder-pl.-dat. board-accu. **remove**-ing power there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:raxxuceyu, woVlagiMcu, wIsiveyu

3. WITHDRAW

Eg: Eng: He **withdrew** his support for our campaign.

Tel: mA kaMpeVyinki awanu wana maxxawwuni **upasaMhariMcukunnAdu**.

Our campaign-dat. he his support-accu. *withdraw*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: upasaMhariMcu

4. RETRACT

Eg: Eng: He made a false confession which he later *retracted*.

Tel: awanu abaxXapu wIrmAnaM cesi waruvAwa *upasaMhariMcAdu*.

He false confession go-ppl. later *retract*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: upasaMhariMcu

5. COUNTERMAND

Eg: Eng: He appeared to be *countermanding* orders as fast as they were given.

Tel: Ardarlu iccI ivaagAne vAtiki awanu *prawyAxeSaM* iswunnattu kanipiMcAdu.

Order-pl. give-and-give-as soon as them-dat. he *countermand* giving.-like appear-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: prawyAxeSiMcu

6. EXCISE

Eg: Eng: The sensor improves the precision with which surgeons can *excise* brain tumors.

Tel: sarjeVnlu breVyin tyUmarlanu *wIsive* VyyatAniki seVnsarlu jAgrawwani peVMcuwAyi.

Surgeon-pl. brain tumor-pl.-accu. *excise*-to sensor-pl. precision-accu. improve-will.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

sarjeVnlu breVyin tyUmarlanu jAgrawwagA wIseveVyyatAniki seVnsarlu sahakariswAyi.

Surgeon-pl. brain tumour-pl.-accu. carefully *excise*-to sensor-pl. help-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:wIsiveyu, kosiveyu

7. DROP

1.

Eg: Eng: Can't we just let the matter **drop**?

Tel: manaM I viRyAnni **vaxile**yalemA/ **Apive**yalemA?

We this matter-accu. **drop**-1p.-pl.-intro.

2.

Eg: Eng: **Drop** this idea immediately.

Tel: I Alocanani veVMtane **mAnuko**/ **vaxile**Vy.

This thought-accu. immediately **drop**-2p.-sg.-impr.

3.

Eg: Eng: Drop this idea immediately from your brain.

Tel: I Alocanani veVMtane nI burraloMci **woVlagiMcu**/ **wIse**Vyyi.

This thought-accu. immediately your brain-in-from **drop**-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:Apiveyu, mAniveyu, woVlagiMcu, vaxileyu, wIseVy

8. JETTISON

Eg: Eng: He was **jettisoned** as team coach after the defeat.

Tel: otami waruvAwa awanni tIM kocgA **woVlagiMc**Aru.

Defeat after him-accu. team coach-as **jettison**-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:woVlagiMcu

9. VITIATE

Eg: Eng: The 'yes' vote was **vitiating** by the low turnout in the election.

Tel: eVleVkRanloni wakkuva tarnOt valla maxxawwu votu **waggi**Mxi.

Election in low turnout due to yes (support) vote *vitiate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:waggiMcu

T Note:vitiate= to spoil or reduce the effect of something.

10. ABROGATE

Eg: Eng: The rule has been *abrogated* by mutual consent.

Tel: rUlu paraspara sammawiwu *raxxu ce*SAr.

Rule mutual consent-with *abrogate*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:raxxuceyu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a complex predicate.

Final T Note: The core sense carried throughout the synonyms is to ‘remove’. But the synonym *vitiate* gives a sense of reducing the effect of something.

6. ABOMINATE (t.v.)

I.A.

Eg: Most New Yorkers *abominate* the countryside.

DETEST, LOATHE, HATE, ABHOR, DESPISE, DISLIKE, EXECRATE,

FEEL AVERSION OR FEEL REVULSION TO, SHUDDER AT

Head Word: Abominate

Eg: Eng: Most New Yorkers *abominate* the countryside.

Tel: cAlA maMxi nyU yArk prajalu palleVtUIYIYanu *asahyiMcukuMtAru/ xveRiswAru*.

Many people New York people countryside-pl.-accu. *abominate*-will-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: asahyiMcukoVnu, xveRiMcu, evagiMcukoVnu

equivalents not frequently used: aniRtapadu, garhiMcu, virakwiwo jUcu, awiheyamuwo jUcu.

1. DETEST

Eg: Eng: They *detest* each other.

Tel: vAlYlYu oVkarinoVkaru *asahyiMcukuMtAru/ xveRiMicukuMtAru*.

They each other *detest*-refl.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: asahyiMcu, xveRiMcu

2. LOATHE

Eg: Eng: Many of the people fear and *loathe* the new Government.

Tel: cAlA maMxi koVwwa praBuwvAniki Bayapadu wunnAru, *asahyiMcukuMtunnAru*.

Many people new Government-dat. fearing-3p.-pl. *loathe*-ing-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: asahyiMcu, xveRiMcu

3. HATE

1.

Eg: Eng: Sometimes I really *hate* her.

Tel: oVkkosAri nenu AmeVni nijaMgA *asahyiMcukuMtAnu*.

Sometimes I her-accu. really *hate*-1p.-sg.

2.

Eg: Eng: I *hate* her.

Tel: AmeVni nenu *asahyiMcukuMtAnu/ xveRiswAnu, evagiMcukuMtAnu*.

Her-accu. I *hate*-refl.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: asahyiMcukoVnu, xveRiMcu, evagiMcukoVnu

4. ABHOR

Eg: Eng: She *abhors* any form of cruelty towards animals.

Tel: jaMwuvula patla erakamEna kqUrawvAnnEnA AmeV *asahyiMcukuMtuMxi/ xveRiswuMxi*.

Animal-pl.-gen. towards any-type cruelty-even she *abhor*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xveRiMcu, asahyiMcukoVnu

T Note:*KaMdiMcu* 'to act against'. This may be the reaction of hate or something one is against to. It may be checked in this context.

5. DESPISE

Eg: Eng: I don't know why they *despise* her so much.

Tel: vAIYIYu AmeVni aMwaLA eVmxuku *asahyiMcukuMtAro/ xveRiswAro nAku* weVliyaxu.

They her-accu. so much why *despise* I don't know.

Telugu Equivalents: xveRiMcu, asahyiMcukoVnu

6. DISLIKE

Eg: Eng: She *dislikes* her boss intensely.

Tel: AmeV wana bAsni cAlA *asahyiMcukuMtuMxi/ evagiMcukuMtuMxi*.

She her boss-accu. intensely *dislike*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: asahyiMcukoVnu, evagiMcu

T Note:*xveRiMcu* is a higher degree of hate. Hence, it may not suit this synonym since it is dislike (not liking some person but not hate).

7. EXECRATE

Eg: Eng: I *execrate* people who are not true to themselves even.

Tel: vAIYIYaki vAIYIYu kudA nijAyiIgA leni vAIYIYani nenu **asahyiMcukuMtAnu/ evagiMcukuMtAnu/ xveRiswAnu**.

Them-accu. they even true neg. those-accu. I **execrate**-hab.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: asahyiMcukoVnu, evagiMcu, xveRiMcu

8. FEEL AVERSION/ REVULSION TO

Eg: Eng: Your family will **feel aversion/ revulsion to** you if they will know this matter.

Tel: I viRayaM weVliswe nI kutuMbaM ninnu **asahyiMcukuMtuMxi**.

This matter know-if your family you-accu. **feel aversion/ revulsion to**-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: asahyiMcukoVnu, evagiMcu

9. SHUDDER AT

Eg: Eng: I **shuddered at** the thought itself that he would come.

Tel: awadu vaswAdanna Alocanake nenu **asahyiMcukunnAnu/ cirAku padipoyAnu/ evagiMpuwo regipoyAnu**.

He come-that thought-itself I **shudder at**-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: asahyiMcukoVnu, cirAkupadu, evagiMpuworegu

Final T Note: Possible Telugu synonyms for the head word, 'abominate':

asahyiMcukoVnu 'extreme dislike', **evagiMcukoVnu** 'a feeling of unbearable dislike', **xveRiMcu** 'hate', **IsadiMcu** 'responding rudely with dislike and disrespect in an insulting manner', **wqNikariMcu** 'responding with a very down opinion or feel', **nIcamugAneVMcu** 'considering very cheap', **garhiMcu** 'hate', **aniRtapadu** 'dislike', **virAgiMcu** 'keeping away from', **Royu** 'severe hate', **cIxariMcukoVnu** 'responding with dislike and disrespect in an insulting manner', **evagiMpuwo regu** 'react being unable to bear'

7. BADGER (t.v.)

I.A.

Eg: Let me get on with it, instead of *badgering* me the whole time.

PESTER, HARASS, BOTHER, PLAGUE, TORMENT, HOUND, NAG, CHIVVY, HARRY, KEEP ON AT, GO ON AT, KEEP AFTER, IMPORTUNE, ANNOY, TROUBLE

Head Word: Badger

Eg: Eng: Let me get on with it, instead of *badgering* me the whole time.

Tel: aswamAnaM nannuve*XiMcaku*/ *sAXiMcaku*/*edipiMcaku*/
cikAkupeVttaku/*kAlcukuwinaku*/ *vegiMcukuwinaku*. nannu I alocanawo muMxuku
veVIYIYanI.

Always me-accu. *badger*-don't-2p.-sg.-impr. me-accu. this thought-with forward go-
let-2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

AswamAnaM nA *burrawinaku*/ *prANaM wIyaku*. nannu I alocanawo muMxuku
veVIYIYanI.

Always my *badger*-don't-2p.-sg.-impr. me-accu. this thought-with forward go-let-2p.-
sg.-impr.

Or

nAku aswamAnaM ilA *narakaM cUpiMcaku*. nannu I alocanawo muMxuku
veVIYIYanI.

Me-dat. always *badger*- don't-2p.-sg.-impr. me-accu. this thought-with forward
go-let-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:veXiMcu, sAXiMcu, ibbaMxipeVttu, edipiMcu, cikAkupeVttu

T Note:*narakaM cUpiMcu* 'show hell', *burrawinu* 'eat brain', *kAlcukuwinu* 'fry and eat' (on direct fire), *vegiMcukuwinu* 'to fry and eat' *prANaMwIyu* 'kill' are idiomatic equivalents. The Telugu terms *bAXapeVttu* 'to hurt' and *ibbaMxi peVttu* 'create trouble or inconvenience' look less intense when compared to the others. But then, they may be considered as equivalents if *bAgA* or *cAlA* 'very' is prefixed to them.

1. PESTER

Eg: Eng: Why do you keep on *pestering* her?

Tel: eVMxuku AmeVni eVppudU alA *ibbaMxipeVd* uwU/ *edipiswU*/ *cikAkupeVduwU*/
kAlcukuwiMtU/ *vegiMcukuwiMtU*/ *xoVliceswU* uMtAvu?

Why her-accu. always like that *pester*-ing be-will-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents:edipiMcu, cikAkupeVttu, kAlcukuwinu, vegiMcuku winu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *xoVliceyu* ‘to make hole’ is an idiomatic expression. The act of making holes by Insects and pests is called as *xoVlucuta* ‘making hole’. It may be considered as an corresponding equivalent to the synonym, ‘pester’.

2. HARASS

Eg: Eng: Don’t *harass* the children like that.

Tel: pillalni alA *veXiMcaku*/ *sAXiMcaku*/ *ibbaMxipeVttaku*/ *edipiMcaku*/
cikAkupeVttaku/ *burrawinaku*/ *kAlcukuwinaku*/ *vegiMcukuwinaku*/ *prANaMwIyaku* /
caMpukuwinaku/ *bAXapeVttaku*.

Children-accu. like that *harass*- don’t-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:*veXiMcu*, *sAXiMcu*, *ibbaMxipeVttu*, *edipiMcu*, *cikAkupeVttu*,
bAXapeVttu, *burrawinu*, *kAlcukuwinu*, *vegiMcukuwinu*, *prANaMwIyu*

T Note: The Telugu equivalents *ibbaMxipeVttu*, *cikAkupeVttu*, *bAXapeVttu* are N-V complex predicate. The figurative equivalents, *burrawinu* ‘to eat the brain’, *kAlcukuwinu* ‘to fry and eat’, *prANaMwIyu* ‘to kill’, *campukuwinu* ‘kill and eat’ are idiomatic expressions.

3. BOTHER

Eg: Eng: The boy always *bothers* his parents.

Tel: pillavAdu eVppudU awani wallixaMdrulani *edipiMceswuMtAdu*/
ibbaMxipeVtteswuMtAdu/ *cikAkupeVtteswuMtAdu*/ *kAlcukuwineswuMtAdu*/
vegiMcukuwineswAdu.

Boy always his father-mother-(parent)-pl.-accu. *bother*-keep on-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:edipiMcu, *ibbaMxipeVttu*, *cikAkupeVttu*, *kAlcukuwinu*

T Note: The equivalent edipiMcu ‘make someone cry’. It is a idiomatic expression and the sense is ‘to trouble someone a lot’.

4. PLAGUE

Eg: Eng: Be *plagued* by jealousy.

Tel: asUyawo *kAlipovu/ edcu/ ibbaMxipadu/ kakAvikalamavu*.

jealousy-with *palgue*

Telugu Equivalents: kAlipovu, edcu, ibbaMxipadu, kakAvikalamavu

T Note: It is interesting to note that while in English ‘someone is plagued by jealousy’. In Telugu ‘someone is enflamed with jealousy’. The Telugu equivalent, *kAlipovu* ‘burn’ is an idiomatic expression.

5. TORMENT

Eg: Eng: The old lady is *tormented* for the property.

Tel: musalAvidanu Aswi kosaM *veXi*swunnAru.

Old lady-accu. property for *torment*-ing-3p.-pl.

Or

musalAvidaki Aswi kosaM *narakaMcUpe*VduwunnAru.

Old-fem. gen. marker-accu. property for *torment*-ing-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: veXiMcu, sAXiMcu, ibbaMxipeVttu, edipiMcu, kAlcukuwinu, prANaMwIyu, bAXapeVttu, narakaMcUpiMcu

T Note: All the equivalents can be used but the equivalents used in the sentences with colloquial variations are more in use.

6. HOUND

1.

Eg: Eng: The reporters constantly *hounded* the politician.

Tel: vileKarulu axepanigA A rAjakIyanAyakudini **veVMtAdi veXiMc**Aru.

reporter-pl. constantly that politician-accu. **hound**-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:veMtAdi veXiMcu

7. NAG

Eg: Eng: Stop nagging, I'll do your work as early as I can.

Tel: nannu **visigiMc**aku. vIlEnaMwa woVxaragA nI pani cesi iswAnu.

me-accu. **nag**-dont-2p.-sg.-impr. possible-as much early-as your work do-and
give-will-1p.-sg.

or

nA**prANAlu wIyaku**, vIlEnaMwa woVxaragA nI pani cesi iswAnu.

me-accu. **nag**-dont-2p.-sg.-impr. possible-as much early-as your work do-and
give-will-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: visigiMcu, veXiMcu, kAlcukuwinu, prANAlu wIyu

T Note:The Telugu translations show the collocation. All the equivalents can be used depending upon the intensity of the situation.

8. CHIVVY

Eg: Eng: I am sorry I **chivvied** you.

Tel: ninnu axe panigA **visigiMc**Anu. kRamiMcu.

You-accu. constantly **chivvy**-pst.-1p.-sg. excuse me-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: visigiMcu, veXiMcu, kAlcukuwinu, prANAlu wIyu

T Note:**axepanigA** is a manner adverb.

9. HARRY

Eg: Eng: The press reporters **harried** the producer.

Tel: preVss vileKarulu nirmAwani **veXiMc**Aru.

Press reporter-pl. producer-accu. **harry**-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: veXiMcu

T Note: **veMtAdi veXiMcu** 'hounding' or 'following a person constantly and harassing' is also relevant. This expression shows the intensity of the situation.

10. KEEP ON AT

Eg: Eng: I'll give it to him – just don't **keep on at** me about it!

Tel: nenu awaniki icceswAnu – xAniguriMci axe panigA **visigiMc**aku.

I him-dat. give-will-1p.-sg. it-about constantly **keep on at**-don't-2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

nenu awaniki icceswAnu – xAniguriMci Urike nannu **visigiMc**aku/
ibbaMxipeVttaku/ edipiMcaku.

I him-dat. give-will-1p.-sg. it-about constantly me-accu. **keep on at**-don't-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: burrawinu, prANaM wIyu, kAlcukuwinu, visigiMcu, ibbaMxipeVttu, edipiMcu

T Note: colloquial variation

11. GO ON AT

Eg: Eng: Don't keep **going on at** me for the job, I haven't done it.

Tel: A pani guriMci axe panigA **visigiMc**aku/ **veXiMc**aku nenaxi ceyyalexu.

That work about constantly **go on at**-don't-2p.-sg.-impr. I-that do-not yet-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: visigiMcu, veXiMcu

12. KEEP AFTER

Eg: Eng: I'll keep after you until you do it.

Tel: nuvvu axi cesexAkA nenu nI *veMta* ilA *padu*wUne uMtAnu.

You that do-till I your *keep after*- will-1p.-sg.

Or

nuvvu axi cesexAkA nenu ninnu *visigis*wUne/ *veXis*wUne uMtAnu.

You that do-till I your *keep after*- will-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: veVMta padu, visigiMcu, veXiMcu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent in the 1st version translation is a phrasal expression.

13. IMPORTUNE

Eg: Eng: He *importuned* his father for money.

Tel: dabbu kosaM awanu wana waMdrini *veXiMc*Adu.

Money for he his father-accu. *importune*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: veXiMcu

14. ANNOY

Eg: Eng: The mosquitoes *annoyed* me so much I couldn't sleep.

Tel: xomalu cAlA *cirAkupeVtt*Ayi, nixrapolekapoyAnu.

Mosquito-pl. very *annoy*-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum. sleep-cannot-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: cirAkupeVttu

T Note: All the Telugu equivalents can be used. The provided equivalent is much more close and matching.

15. TROUBLE

Eg: Eng: The boss tried to **trouble** a lady employee.

Tel: bAs o ledI eVMplAyni **veXiM**catAniki prayawniMcAdu.

Boss a lady employ-accu. **trouble**-to try-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: veXiMcu

1.0. In the case of the word discussed above, it is possible to generalize that:

. the Telugu equivalents **ibbaMxipeVttu** ‘to trouble’, **veXiMcu** ‘to pester/ harass’ are used in the context of a harassment meted out to somebody at work place or of an individual or it may have references to sexual harassment.

2.0. All the Telugu equivalents provided for the head words are closely related and they can be interchanged in most of the case with collocations.

Final T Note: The core meaning is carried throughout the synonyms of the head word to 'to trouble'.

8. BARK (i.v.)

I. A.

Eg: The dog **barked**.

WOOF, YAP, YELP, BAY

I. B.

SNARL, HOWL, WHINE

II. A.

Eg: Why are you **barking** like that?

SAY/ SPEAK BRUSQUELY, SAY/ SPEAK ABRUPTLY, SAY/ SPEAK ANGRILY, SNAP, SNARL, GROWL

II. B.

SHOUT, BAWL, CRY, YELL, ROAR, BELLOW, THUNDER

I. A.

WOOF, YAP, YELP, BAY

Eg: Eng: Why is your dog *barking* like that?

Tel: mI kukka eVMxuku alA *moVrugu*woMxi/ *aruswo*Mxi?

Your dog why like-that *bark*-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: moVrugu, arucu

1. WOOF (term generally used in children's literature)

Eg: Eng: That big dog is *woofing* since one hour.

Tel: A peVxxa kukka gaMta nuMci *moVrugu*woMxi/ *aruswo*Mxi.

That big dog hour from *woof*-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: moVrugu, arucu

2. YAP (short high sounds made by little dogs)

Eg: Eng: The little dog was *yapping* at the guests.

Tel: kukka pilla *kuykuy*mantU awiXula cuttU wirigiMxi.

Dog baby *yap*-ing-and guest-pl.-gen. around roam-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu

T Note: An onomatopoeic expression is used for the synonym *yap*. The term *moVrugu* is not used for the barking sound made by little dogs in Telugu.

3. YELP (a sudden short cry)

Eg: Eng: The wolf **yelped** loudly.

Tel: A wodelu gatiigA **arici**Mxi/ **edci**Mxi.

That Wolf loudly **yelp**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, edcu

4. BAY (deep and prolonged bark)

Eg: Eng: The hounds were **baying** very furiously in the forest last night.

Tel: ninna rAwri adavilo vetakukkalu cAlA BlkaraMgA **moVrig**Ayi/ **aric**Ayi.

Yesterday night forest-loc.-in. hound-pl. very furiously **bay**-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, moVrugu

I. B.

SNARL, HOWL, WHINE

1. SNARL (angry vicious sound barring the teeth)

Eg: Eng: The dog **snarled** with anger when the children irritated it.

Tel: pillalu xAnni visigiMcetappatiki kukka kopaMwo **gurruma**Mxi.

Children it-accu. irritate-pst.-when dog angrily **snarl**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: moVrugu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent, a complex predicate **gurrumanu** ‘to say gurru’ is an onomatopoeic expression

2. HOWL (long sorrowful or angry sound)

Eg: Eng: A jackal was **howling** in the forest.

Tel: adavilo o nakka **UYape**VduwoMxi/ **kU**swoMxi/ **eduswo**Mxi/ **aruswo**Mxi/
boVbbalu peduwoMxi.

Forest-loc.-in a jackal **howling**-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: UIYapeVttu, arucu, edcu, kUyu, boVbbalu veyu

3. WHINE (plaintive, high pitched, protracted sound as in pain, fear, supplication or complaint)

Eg: Eng: The dog *whined* throughout the night.

Tel: kukka bAXawo rAwraMwA *edci*Mxi/ *arici*Mxi/*mUligi*Mxi.

Dog night-all *whine*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, moVrugu, edcu, raccapeVttu

T Note: Different terms are available in the source language both for animal sounds as well as the manner in which these sounds are made (angrily, grumpily, in pain, agony, furiously). However the target language does not have lexical equivalents for the manner words. So, the strategy adopted here is to provide an equivalent i.e., a complex predicate an onomatopoeic expression like *kuykuymanu* ‘to say kuykuy’, *gurrumanu* ‘to say gurru with anger’, or periphrastic expressions like *bAXawo mUligu/ edcu* ‘to whine in pain’.

II. A.

Under this section, we list all those verbs which are associated with human communication system. Consider the following:

SAY/ SPEAK BRUSQUELY, SAY/ SPEAK ABRUPTLY,

SAY/ SPEAK ANGRILY, SNAP, SNARL, GROWL

Eg: Eng: Why are you *barking* like that?

Tel: eVMxukaIA *aruswunnAv/ kekaleswunnavu/ moVruguwunnAv?*

Why-like that *bark*-ing-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, kekaleyu, moVrugu

It is worth mentioning that the word *moVrugu* as an equivalent ‘odd man out’ and denotes a pejorative sense and condescending attitude.

1. SAY/ SPEAK BRUSQUELY

Eg: Eng: He *spoke brusquely*.

Tel: awanu *karkaSaMgA mAtlAdAdu /karuggA mAtlAdAdu/ koVttinattu mAtlAdAdu*.

He *speak brusquely*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: karkaSaMgA/ karuggA/ koVttinattu ceVppu/ mAtlAdu

2. SAY/ SPEAK ABRUPTLY

Eg: Eng: He *said it abruptly*.

Tel: awanu *hattAwwugA/ AkasmikaMgA ceppAdu*.

He *say abruptly*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: hatAwwugA/ AkasmikaMgA ceVppu/ mAtlAdu

3. SAY/ SPEAK ANGRILY

Eg: Eng: She *spoke very angrily*.

Tel: AmeV cAlA *kopaMgA/ visurugA mAtlAdiMxi*.

She very *speak angrily*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kopaMgA/ visurugA ceVppu/ mAtlAdu

T Note: It is a periphrastic expression in English itself and hence it is provided a periphrastic expression in Telugu even.

4. SNAP

Eg: Eng: She *snapped* at them when they tried to ask her for the book.

Tel: AmeVni puswakaM adagatAniki vAlYIYu prayawniMcinappudu AmeV *kopaMgA/ koVttinattu mAtlAdi*Mxi.

Her-accu. book ask-dat. they try-pst.-when she *snap*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kopaMgA/ koVttinattu ceVppu/ mAtlAdu

5. SNARL

Eg: Eng: Why does she always *snarl*?

Tel: AmeV eVMxuku eVppudU alA *aruswuMxi/ ciraciralAduwuMxi*?

She why always like that *snarl*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, ciraciralAdu

6. GROWL

Eg: Eng: Don't keep on *growling* like that.

Tel: alA *arusU/ ciraciralAduwU/ moVruguwU* uMdaku.

Like that *growling* be-not-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, ciraciralAdu, moVrugu

II. B.

SHOUT, BRAWL, CRY, YELL, ROAR, BELLOW, THUNDER

1. SHOUT

Eg: Eng: Don't *shout* from here.

Tel: ikkaNuMci *aravaku/ kekalu veyaku*.

Here-from *shout*-not-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, kekalu veyu

2. BRAWL

Eg: Eng: Drunkards are terribly **brawling** on the road.

Tel: wAgubowulu roddu mIxa BayaMkaraMgA **arucukuMtunnAru/ goVdava ceswunnAru/ kekalu veswunnAru.**

Drunkard-pl. road on terribly **brawling**-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, kekalu veyu, biggaragA aru, goVdava ceyu

T Note:

1. arucukoVnu/ goVdava peVttukoVnu = shouting among themselves.
2. arucu/ goVdava ceyu = shout or make mess
3. aruswunnAru/ govdava ceswunnAru = they are making mess or shouting together.

3. CRY

Eg: Eng: She will **cry** for every small thing.

Tel: AmeV prawi cinna viRayAniki **raccaceswuMxi/ goVdavaceswuMxi.**

She every small thing-dat. **cry**-hab.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raccaceyu, goVdavaceyu

The English synonym, *cry* loses its literal sense and acquires an idiomatic one of ‘to fight and get something’ in the present context.

4. YELL

Eg: Eng: She **yelled** on her brother for not bringing the items she asked him to bring.

Tel: AmeV weVmanna vaswuvulu welexani wammudipE **ariciMxi.**

She bring-say-pst.-those item-pl. bring-neg.-so brother-on **yell**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

AmeV weVmanna vaswuvulu welexani wammudini **wittiMxi.**

She bring-say-pst.-those item-pl. bring-neg.-so brother-accu. **yell**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: biggaragA aracu, gAvukekaveyu, wittu

5. ROAR

Eg: Eng: He **roared** at the street boys who were teasing a girl.

Tel: o ammAyini edipiswunna vIXi kurrAlYIYapE awanu **aric**Adu/ **kekalupeVtt**Adu.

A girl-accu. teasing street boy-pl.-on roar-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, kekalupeVttu

6. BELLOW

Eg: Eng: The PT sir **bellowed** the instructions to the students.

Tel: pI tI sAru vixArWulaku nibaMXanalu **biggaragA/ peVxxagoVmwuwo** vivariMcAru.

PT sir student-pl.-dat. instruction-pl. **bellowing** tell-pst.-3p.-sg.-hnr.

Telugu Equivalents: biggaragA ceVppu, peVxxagoVmwuwo ceVppu

7. THUNDER

Eg: Eng: Don't **thunder** like that on kids, they will not come to you.

Tel: pillala mIxa alA **aravaku/ raMkeVleyaku/ kekalu peVttaku**, vAlYIYu nI xaggaraku rAru.

Child-pl.-on like that **thunder**-don't they you near-dat. come-neg.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: arucu, raMkeVlu veyu, kekalu peVttu

For instance, when any person is yelling loudly, a Telugu speaker would say

eVMxukuaruswAvu or **moVruguwAvu** 'why do you bark'

moVrugu means 'to bark'. However it denotes a pejorative sense and condescending attitude on the part of the speaker.

Generally this term '**bark**' i.e., '**moVrugu**' is applied to the animals but it is also used for human beings, people also say, 'eVMxukala kukkalA **moVruguwAvu** or **aruswAvu**?' means 'why do you **bark** like a dog?'

Final T Note: Senses I.A. and I.B. refer to animal cries, while sense II.A. and II.B. refer to the extension of concept of ‘bark’ to human communication. Therefore, in these two sets the verbs treated are communicative verbs.

9. BATHE (i.v.)

I.A.

Eg: Occasionally I ***bathed*** in the local swimming pool.

SWIM, GO SWIMMING, TAKE A DIP, DIP, SPLASH AROUND

II. A.

Eg: His arm was ***bathed*** and the wound was lanced.

CLEANSE, CLEAN, WASH, RINSE, WET, MOISTEN

II. B.

SOAK, IMMERSE

II. C.

DISINFECT

III.A.

Eg: The room was suddenly ***bathed*** in light.

SUFFUSE, ENVELOP, PERMEATE, COVER, PERVADE, WASH, SATURATE, IMBUE, FILL, LOAD, IMPREGNATE, INFORM, STEEP, COLOUR

BATH

Eg: Eng: She **bathe**d and went down to dinner.

Tel: AmeV **snAnaM cesi** rAwri BojanAniki kiMxaki veVIYIYiMxi.

She **bathe**-ppl night meal-for down-to go-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: snAnaM ceyu

T Note: There are no specified terms for break fast, lunch or dinner in Telugu. They are just called as poVxxuti/ maXyAHnna/ rAwri BojanaM.

I.A.

SWIM, GO SWIMMING, TAKE A DIP, DIP, SPLASH AROUND

Eg: Eng: Occasionally I **bathe**d in the local swimming pool.

Tel: eVppudannA oVka sAri sWAnika svimmiMgpUllo **snAnaM cesevAdini/ cesexAnni**.

Occasionally one time local swimming pool-in **bathe** do-used to-1p.-sg.-m/nm.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaMceyu, Ixu

T Note: There is gender agreement in Telugu.

1. SWIM

Eg: Eng: The boys **swam** across the lake.

Tel: abbAyilu ceVruvulo **IxAru**.

Boy-pl. lake-in **swim**-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: Ixu

2. GO SWIMMING

Eg: Eng: I **go swimming** every weekend.

Tel: nenu prawi vAraM **IwakoVttatAniki** veVdawAnu.

I every week **go swimming**-for go-will-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: Ixu

3. TAKE A DIP

Eg: Eng: I want to **take a dip** in this cool water.

Tel: nAku I calla nIIYIYllo oVka sAri **snAnaMceyAlani/ munagAlani** uMxi.

Me-dat. this cool water-in one time **take a dip**-should like there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: munugu, snAnaMceyu

4. DIP

Eg: Eng: He **dipped** the dog into the river.

Tel: awanu kukkani ceVruvulo **muMcAdu/ snAnaMceyiMcAdu**.

He dog-accu. river-in **dip**-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: munugu, snAnaMceyu

5. SPLASH AROUND.

Eg: Eng: People were having fun in the pool, swimming or just **splashing around**.

Tel: janaM svimmiMg pUllo IxuwU oVkaripE oVkaru nIIYIYu **cimmukuMtU** saraxAgA gadupuwunnAru.

People swimming pool-in swim-ing.-and one-on one **splash around**-ing.-and fun-as spend-ing-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: nIIYIYu cimmu

The head word, *bathe* in section II gives a primary meaning, swimming. It may or may not also mean bathing.

II. A.

CLEANSE, CLEAN, WASH, RINSE, WET, MOISTEN

Eg: Eng: His arm was *bathed* and the wound was lanced.

Tel: awani ceyi *Subraparaci* appudu gAyAnni weVricAru.

His hand *bathe*-And then wound-accu. lance-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: Subraparacu

1. CLEANSE

Eg: Eng: *Cleanse* your face before you sleep.

Tel: nixrapoyemuMxu muKAnni *SubraMcesuko*.

Sleep-before face-(on skin-)accu. *cleanse*-refl.-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: Subraparacu

2. CLEAN

Eg: Eng: Have you *cleaned* your hands?

Tel: cewulu *SubraMceskunnAva*?

hand-pl. *clean*-refl.-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: Subraparacu

T Note: The term *womu* ‘to brush or scrub’ is also a type of clean.

6. *paYIYu womu* ‘brushing the teeth’
7. *aMtlu womu* ‘washing the vessels’
8. *oVIYIY womu* ‘scrubbing while taking bath’

9. *bAgA womu* ‘studying hard’ (figurative)
‘nuvvu nI palYlYu *womukunnAva?*’

3. WASH

Eg: Eng: **Wash** the fruit thoroughly before eating.

Tel: paMdu winemuMxu cakkagA *kadugu/ Subramuceyi*.

Fruit eat-ing-before thoroughly *wash*-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: kadugu, Subraparacu

4. RINSE

Eg: Eng: **Rinse** the cooked pasta with hot water.

Tel: vaMdina pAswAni vedi nItiwo *kadugu/ SurbraMceyi*.

Cook-pst. pasta-accu. hot water-with *rinse*-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: kadugu, Subraparacu

5. WET

Eg: Eng: **Wet** the brush slightly before putting it in the paint.

Tel: peViMtlo peVtte muMxu braRni koVxxigA *wadupu*.

Paint-in put-ing- before brush-accu. slight-ly *wet*-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: wadupu

6. MOISTEN

Eg: Eng: He **moistened** his lips before he spoke.

Tel: awanu mAtlAde muMxu awani peVxavulu *wadupu/ wadicesukunnAdu*.

He talk-ing. before his lip-pl. *moisten*-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: wadupu

II. B.

SOAK, IMMERSE

1. SOAK

Eg: Eng: I'm going to go and *soak* in the bath.

Tel: nenu veVIYIYi hAyigA praSAMwaMgA *snAnaM ceswAnu*.

4.0. go-and happy-ly peaceful-ly *soak* do-will-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaMceyu

2. IMMERSE

Eg: Eng: I will *immerse* in the bath tub this Sunday.

Tel: I AxivAraM nenu bAwu tabbulo *snAnaM ceswAnu*.

This Sunday I bath tub-in *immerse* do-will-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: snAnaMceyu

T Note: Here, 'soak/ immerse in the bathtub' is expressed as= happily take bath or take bath at leisure peacefully. But it cannot be

t. nenu veVIYIYi snAnaMlo nAnawAnu.

I go-and bath-in *soak*-will.-1p.-sg.

III. C.

1.

DISINFECT

Eg: Eng: To *disinfect* a wound.

Tel: gAyaM *SubraMceyu*.

Wound *disinfect*.

Telugu Equivalents: Subramuceyu

This sense is related to Medical treatment.

IV.A.

SUFFUSE, ENVELOP, PERMEATE, COVER, PERVADE, WASH, SATURATE, IMBUE, FILL, LOAD, IMPREGNATE, INFORM, STEEP, COLOUR

Eg: Eng: The room was suddenly *bathed* in light.

Tel: gaxi hatAwwu veVluwuruwo *niMdipoyiMxi*

Room suddenly light-with *bathe*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

hatAwwugA gaxaMwA veVluwuru *vyApiMciMxi*.

Suddenly room-all light *bathe*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

hatAwwugA gaxaMwA veVluwuruwo *snAnaM cesiMxi*.

Suddenly room-all light-with *bathe*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

(The third translation is figurative)

Telugu Equivalents: niMdipovu, vyApiMcu, snAnaMceyu.

T Note: The first two Telugu translations show the colloquial variations and the equivalents are complex predicates and the third translation provides a figurative equivalents.

1. SUFFUSE

Eg: Eng: Her face was *suffused* with color.

Tel: AmeV muKaM raMguwo *niMdipoyiMxi*.

Her face color-with *suffuse*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

RaMgu AmeV muKamaMwA *vyApiMciMxi*.

Color her face-all *suffuse* (spread)-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: niMdipovu, vyApiMcu

2. ENVELOP

Eg: Eng: Clouds *enveloped* the mountain tops.

Tel: mabbulu SiKarAgrAlani *cutt/ mUs/ kapp/ AvariMc/ kammeSAyi*.

Cloud-pl. mountain-top.-pl.-accu. *envelop*-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

SiKarAgrAlapE mabbulu *vyApiMcAyi/ niMdipoyAyi*.

Mountain-top-pl.-on cloud-pl. *envelop*-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: cuttabeVttu, mUyu, kappu, AvariMcu, kammu;

niMdipovu, vyApiMcu

3. PERMEATE

1.

Eg: Eng: Rainwater *permeating* through the ground.

Tel: nelaMwA *vyApiswunna/ niMdipowunna varRaM nIru*.

ground-all *permeate*-ing rain water.

2.

Eg: Eng: The smell of leather *permeated* the room.

Tel: wolu vAsana gaxaMwA *vyApiMciMxi/ kammesiMxi*.

Leather smell room-all *permeat*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vyApiMcu, niMdipovu, kammu

4. COVER

Eg: Eng: Snow **covered** the ground.

Tel: maMcu nelani **kappesiMxi/ mUsesiMxi/ AvariMciMxi**.

Snow ground-accu. **cover**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

nelaMwA maMcuwo **niMdipoyiMxi**.

Ground-all snow-with **cover**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

nelaMwA maMcu **vyApiMciMxi**.

Ground-all snow **cover**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kappu, mUyu, AvariMcu, niMdipovu, vyApiMcu

5. PERVADE

Eg: Eng: The entire house was **pervaded** with a sour smell.

Tel: illu moVwwaM pulisina vAsanawo **niMdipoyiMxi**.

House full sour smell-with **pervade**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

illu moVwwaM pulisina vAsana **vyApiMciMxi/ kammesiMxi/ AvariMciMxi**.

House full sour smell **pervade**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vyApiMcu, niMdipovu, kammu, AvariMcu

6. WASH

Eg: Eng: The moon light **washed** our garden last night.

Tel: poyina rAwri veVnneVla mA wotaMwatini **kammesiMxi**.

Last night moon light our garden-all-accu. **wash**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

poyina rAwri mA wotaMwA veVnneVlawo **niMdipoyiMxi**.

Last night our garden-all moon light-with **wash**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

poyina rAwri mA wotaMwA veVnneVla **vAyApiciMxi**.

Last night our garden-all moon light **wash**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: niMdu, kammu, vyApiMcu

If light is replaced by darkness and translated, the sentence would be

poyina rAwri cIkati mA wotaMwatini **kammesiMxi/ musiresiMxi**.

Last night moon light our garden-all-accu. **wash**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: All the remaining terms are also used similarly.

7. SATURATE

Eg: Eng: The continuous rain had **saturated** the soil.

Tel: nirvirAmaMgA padina varRaMwo matti pUrwigA **wadisi/ niMdipoyiMxi**.

Continuous-ly fall-pst.-that rain-with soil-accu. complete-ly **saturate**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

nirvirAmaMgA padda varRaM mattini pUrwigA **muMceVwwiMxi**.

Continuously fall-pst.-that rain soil-accu. completely **saturate**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: niMdu, muMceVwwu, waducu

The Telugu equivalent **waducu** is associated only with liquids like water, milk, etc..

8. IMBUE

Eg: Eng: Her voice was **imbued** with unusual seriousness.

Tel: AmeV goVMwu asAXAraNa kopaMwo **niMdipoyiMxi**.

Her voice unusual seriousness-with *imbue*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: niMdu

9. FILL

Eg: Eng: A fun *filled* day.

Tel: saraxAlawo *niMd*ina roju.

Fun-pl.-with *fill*-pst. day.

Or

saraxAlu *niMd*ina/ *vyApiMc*ina/ *AvariMc*ina roju.

Fun-pl. *fill*-pst. day.

Or

saraxAlalo *weliyAd*ina roju.

Fun-pl.-in *fill*-pst. day

Telugu Equivalents: niMdu, vyApiMcu, AvariMcu, weliyAdu

10. LOAD

Eg: Eng: They *loaded* her with gifts.

Tel: AmeVni kAnukalawo *muMceVww*Aru.

Her-accu. gift-pl.-with *load*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: muMceVwwu

11. IMPREGNATE

Eg: Eng: The pad is *impregnated* with insecticide.

Tel: pyAddu purugula maMxuwo *niMd*ipoyiMxi.

Pad persticide-pl. medicine-with *impregnate*-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: niMdu

12. INFORM

Eg: Eng: The orientation did more than *inform* her guests.

Tel: orieVMtaRan AmeV awiXulaki *weVlap*Alsina xAnikaMte eVkkuve icciMxi.

Orientation her guest-pl.-dat. *inform*-supposed that-than more-only give-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: weVlupu

T Note:*prowsahiMcu* ‘encourage’, *manassukeVkkiMcu* ‘make a person understand completely and change him or her’.

13. STEEP

Eg: Eng: He grew up *steeped* in the ways of his ancestors.

Tel: awanu wana pUrvIkula paxXawulalone peVrigAdu.

He his ancestor-pl.-gen. (system-pl.-in-only) *steep* grow-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu wana pUrvIkula paxXawulane pUrwigA *alavarcuku*MtU peVrigAdu.

He his ancestor-pl.-gen. system-pl.-only completely (adopt) *steep*-ing-and grow-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: vyApiMcu

14. COLOUR

Eg: Eng: This incident *colored* her whole life.

Tel: saMGatana AmeV moVwwaM jIviwAnne **mArcesiMxi**.

Incident her whole life-accu.-itself **color**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm. (mArcu=change. i.e., to *fill* one's mind with a change)

2.

Eg: Eng: He drew a monster and **colored** it green.

Tel: awanu rAkRasudi bomma gIsi, Akupacca raMgu **niMpAdu**.

He monster-gen. figure draw-and green color **color**-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: mArcu, niMpu

Final T Note: The first sense of the head word, *Bathe* is 'to take bath'.

The second section involves a water body and various types of activities like swimming, taking a holy dip, the main activity intended in this section is to swim, take a dip, play and so on. The swimming may be for fun, exercise, competition, etc. Hence, this sense cannot be associated with bathing in all the cases because, if the swimming is done in a swimming pool, it will be just swimming for various purposes as mentioned above. A person who swims in a swimming pool would definitely take a shower as the water in the pool will be treated water and is not a natural flowing one but is stored for a limited period of time and changed again and it is also not meant for taking bath. Coming to a natural water body like a lake, river, pond or so people generally go for various purposes like, swimming for various reasons mentioned above and also take a bath, for taking a holy dip during ceremonies and so on. This process is mostly practiced in rural areas. Many people who live close by water bodies also take bath in them (and also for various domestic purposes).

The third section is about cleaning a wound or a body part and wet an item. This can be either *washing* or *cleaning* or just *wetting*. The synonym of section III in a sub section is associated with medical treatment. The last section is totally away from the regular sense of the head word but it is remotely connected to the headword. The sense means to fill something completely changing the previous form.

Bathe is a hypernym of *swim*, *wash* or *cleanse*. It is a more generic term. According to my conception,

In a way swim is more closer to bathe than bath. Swim can be a type of bathing though not always. Whereas, bath is just a *bath* but not *swim*. But then, if *swim* is not mentioned in the context while talking about types of taking *bath*, it doesn't arise in the mind generally; but then

bath which is not *swimming* only comes to mind. Hence, it can be said that both swim and bath take priority in two different ways.

It may be noted that the TL fails to provide corresponding equivalents to the head word, 'Bathe' in general as various types like soak, dip, shower, soaping, sponging, toilet and others are connected and associated with the Western concept of bathing. The only equivalent that Telugu provides to the verb, 'bathe' is *snAnaMceyu*.

10. BOOK (t.v.)

I.A.

Eg: Steven *booked* a table at their favorite restaurant.

RESERVE, MAKE A RESERAVATION FOR, ARRANGE IN ADVANCE, PREARRANGE, ARRANGE FOR, ORDER, CATER, HIRE.

II.A.

Eg: We *booked* a number of events in the Wellington Festival.

ARRANGE, PROGRAMME, SCHEDULE, TIMETABLE, LINE UP, SECURE, FIX UP, LAY ON

I.A.

RESERVE, MAKE A RESERAVATION FOR, ARRANGE IN ADVANCE, PREARRANGE, ARRANGE FOR, ORDER, CATER, HIRE.

Head Word: Book

Eg: Eng: Steven **booked** a table at their favorite restaurant.

Tel: stIveVn vAlYIYaki bAgA iRtamEna reVstAreVMtulo tebul **buk** ceSAdu.

Steven their-dat. very like-ing. restaurant-in table **book** do-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: muMxaswu erpAtu ceyu, bukceyu

T Note: The target language doesn't provide a lexical equivalent for the headword *Book* 'to reserve in advance' and hence a periphrastic equivalent, a complex predicate is provided as an equivalent, *book* is directly adopted.

1. RESERVE

Eg: Eng: I **reserved** a room in the name of Jones.

Tel: nenu jons peru mIxa gaxi **wIsAnu/ bukceSAnu**.

I Jones name on room **reserve**-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: bukceyu, wIsukoVnu

T Note: Here, booking a room will be => gaxibukceyu**or** gaxiwIyu. **wIyu** 'to take'. This term cannot be used for booking a table as it will mean, removing, taking the table from its place or purchasing one.

2. MAKE A RESERAVATION FOR

Eg: Eng: **Make a reservation** of a hall for our program.

Tel: mana kAryakramAniki o hAl **bukceyi/ wIsko**.

Our program-dat. a hall **make a reservation** for-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: bukceyu, wIsukoVnu

3. ARRANGE IN ADVANCE

Eg: Eng: The car was *arranged in advance*.

Tel: kAr *muMxugAne erpAtu/ buk ceyataM* jarigiMxi.

car *arrange in advance*-itself-ing happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:bukceyu, wIsukoVnu (muMxugAerpAtuceyu)

4. PREARRANGE

Eg: Eng: It is not a *prearranged* room.

Tel: ixi *muMxugA erpAtu/ buk cesina* gaxi kAxu.

It *prearrange*-pst. room neg.

Telugu Equivalents:bukceyu, wIsukoVnu (muMxugAerpAtuceyu)

5. ARRANGE FOR

Eg: Eng: We *arranged for* a car to collect us from the airport.

Tel: mammalni vimAnASrayaM nuMci wIsukurAvatAniki memu cAr *erpAtu/ buk cesukunnAmu*.

We-accu. airport from bring-and-come-dat. we car *arrange for*-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:erpAtuceyu, bukceyu

6. ORDER

Eg: Eng: Shall I *order* a taxi for you?

Tel: nI kosaM tAksI *bukceVyyanA/ erpAtuceVyyanA/ mAtladanA/ ceVppanA/ pilavanA?*

You for taxi *order*-should-1p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents:bukceyu, erpAtuceyu, mAtlAdu, ceVppu, pilu

T Note: *mAtlAdu* ‘to talk’, *ceVppu* ‘to tell’, *pilu* ‘to call’. But these three terms are used as equivalents in the context of hiring a taxi.

7. CHARTER

Eg: Eng: They flew to Athens and then **chartered** a boat to the island.

Tel: vAIYIYu eWeVnski vimAnaMlo veVIYIYArU. akkadinuMci xvIpAniki o padava
buk cesukunnAru/ erpAtu cesukunnAru/ mAtlAdukunnAru.

They Athens-dat. flight-in go-pst-3p-pl. there-from island-dat. a boat **charter-**
pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: bukceyu, erpAtuceyu, mAtlAdu

8. HIRE.

Eg: Eng: **Hire** a taxi till you are here.

Tel: nuvvu ikkada unnaMwakAlaM tAksI **bukcesuko/ erpAtucesuko/ mAtlAdu**ko.

You here be-till time period taxi **hire**-dat. take-2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

Eg: Eng: He **hired** a person to look after the child.

Tel: biddani cUsukovatAniki awanu o maniRini **panilo cercukunnAdu**.

Child-accu. see-refl.-dat.(look after) her a person-accu. **hire** (work-in-join-refl.-
3p.-sg.-m.)

Telugu Equivalents: bukceyu, erpAtuceyu, mAtlAdu; panilocercu

T Note: *axxeVkiwIskoVnu* ‘to take on rent’. i.e., to take a taxi on rent to drive or make
livelihood.

Added:

PREBOOK

muMxugA buk ceyu

Eg: Eng: Accommodation is cheaper if you **pre book** it.

Tel: nuvvu **muMxugA buk cesku**Mte akAmidaRan wakkuvaki xorukuwuMxi.

You *pre book*-relf.-if accommodation cheaper-dat. find-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: bukceyu, erpAtuceyu (muMxugA)

II.A.

ARRANGE, PROGRAMME, SCHEDULE, TIMETABLE, LINE UP, SECURE, FIX UP, LAY ON

Eg: Eng: We *booked* a number of events in the Wellington Festival.

Tel: memu veVlliMgton saMbarAllo boledu IveVMtlu *buk ceSAmu/ erpAtu ceSAmu*.

We Wellington festival-pl.-in number of event-pl.- *book*-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: bukceyu, erpAtuceyu

1. ARRANGE

Eg: Eng: Can I *arrange* the appointment for Monday?

Tel: nenu apAyIMtmeVMtni somavAraMnAtiki *erpAtu/ bukceyavaccA?*

I appointment-accu. Monday time det.-dat. *arrange* do-can-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: bukceyu, erpAtuceyu

2. PROGRAMME

Eg: Eng: The final section of road is *programmed* for completion next month.

Tel: roddu civariBAGaM vacce neVlalo pUrwi ceVyyatAniki *plAn/ erpAtu ceyataM jarigiMxi*.

Road final section next month-in complete do-to *programme*-ing. happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: plAnceyu, erpAtuceyu

3. SCHEDULE

Eg: Eng: The meeting is *scheduled* for Friday afternoon.

Tel: mItiMgu sukraVArAm maXyAnnaM *erpAtu/plAn ceyataM* jarigiMxi.

Meeting Friday afternoon *schedule*-ing. happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:plAnceyu, erpAtuceyu

4. TIME TABLE

Eg: Eng: A series of discussion groups have been *time tabled* for the afternoon.

Tel: koVnni diskaRan grUpulanu maXyAnnAniki *plAn/ RedyUl/ erpAtu* ceSAru.

Few discussion group-pl.-accu. afternoon-dat. *timetable*-do-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:plAnceyu, ReVdyUlceyu, erpAtuceyu

5. LINE UP

Eg: Eng: We *lined up* some events in the Christmas celebration.

Tel: kristmas saMbarAlalo memu koVnni IveVMtlu *plAn ceSAmu/ erpAtu ceSAmu/ ReVdyUl ceSAmu*.

Christmas celebration-pl.-in we a few event-pl. *line up*-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:plAnceyu, ReVdyUlceyu, erpAtuceyu

6. SECURE

Eg: Eng: They managed to *secure* a place in the finals.

Tel: vAIYIYu Penalslo sWAnaM *saMpAxiMcukogaligAru/ poVMxuparacukunnAru*.

They final-pl. in place *secure*-can-refl.-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:saMpAxiMcu, poVMxuparacu

7. FIX UP

Eg: Eng: I have *fixed up* to go to the theatre next week.

Tel: vacce vAraM Wiyetarki veVIYIYAlani *plAn* ceskunnAnu/ *ReVdyUl* cesukunnAnu.

Coming week theatre-dat. go-dat. *fix up* do-refl.-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:plAnceyu, ReVdyUlceyu

T Note: The English words, *plan* and *schedule* are transferred into Telugu as complex predicates with Telugu verbalizer as the target language equivalents. The Telugu terms *nirNayiMcu* ‘to decide’, *erpAtuceyu* ‘to arrange’ cannot serve as perfect equivalents.

The first sense of the head word, book is to take a room, vehicle or anything on hire for a limited duration in beforehand. Whereas, the second sense is to arrange, plan, attain something in beforehand. Both the senses of the headword are close groups of synonyms and both of them mean to secure something, time, place or anything in advance.

11. BREAK (t.v.)

I. A.

Eg: The mirror fell on the floor, where it *broke* into pieces.

SHATTER, SMASH, SMASH TO SMITHEREENS, CRACK, SNAP, FRACTURE, FRAGMENT, SPLINTER

I. B.

DISINTEGRATE, FALL TO BITS, FALL TO PIECES

I. C.

SPLIT, BURST, BLOW OUT

I. D.

TEAR, REND, SEVER, RUPTURE, SEPARATE, DIVIDE

I. E.

CRACK, FRACTURE, RUPTURE, SPLIT

II.A.

Eg: She **broke** her leg in two places.

FRACTURE, CRACK, SMASH

III. A.

Eg: The bite had barely **broken** the skin.

PIERCE, PUNCTURE, PENETRATE, PERFORATE

III. B.

CUT, GRAZE, MAKE A FLESH WOUND IN

IV. A.

Eg: The machine has **broken** and they can't fix it until next week.

STOP WORKING, CEASE TO WORK/ FUNCTION, BREAK DOWN, GO WRONG, GIVE OUT, DEVELOP A FAULT, MALFUNCTION,

BE DAMAGED, BE UNUSABLE

IV. B.

CRASH

V. A.

Eg: The council will prosecute traders who **break** the law.

CONTRAVENE, VIOLATE, FAIL TO COMPLY WITH, FAIL TO OBSERVE, DISOBEY, INFRINGE, BREACH, COMMIT A BREACH OF

TRANSGRESS AGAINST

V. B.

DEFY, FLOUT, FLY IN THE FACE OF, IGNORE, DISREGARD

VI.A.

Eg: His concentration was *broken* by a sound.

INTERRUPT, DISTURB, INTERFERE WITH

VII. A.

Eg: At mid morning they *broke* for coffee.

STOP, PAUSE, TAKE/ HAVE A BREAK, HAVE A REST

VII. B.

RECESS, SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS

VIII.A.

Eg: He landed on a pile of carpets which *broke* his fall.

CUSHION, LESSEN/ REDUCE/ SOFTEN THE IMPACT OF,
TAKE THE EDGE OFF, DIMINISH, MODERATE

MITIGATE

IX.A.

Eg: The film broke box office records.

EXCEED, SURPASS, BEAT, BETTER, CAP, TOP, TRUMP, OUTDO, OUTSTRIP, GO
BEYOND, ECLIPSE, PUT IN THE SHADE

X.A.

Eg: Deeply established habits are very difficult to *break*.

GIVEUP, RELINQUISH, DROP, GET OUT OF

XI. A.

Eg: The strategies used to *break* the union.

DESTROY, CRUSH, SMASH, QUASH, DEFEAT, VANQUISH, OVERCOME,
OVERPOWER, OVERWHELM, CRIPPLE,

BRING TO ONE'S KNEES

XI. B.

WEAKEN, ENFEEBLE, SAP, SUPPRESS, SUBDUE, COW, DISPIRIT, IMPAIR,
UNDERMINE, DEMORALIZE, INCAPACITATE, EXTINGUISH

XII.A.

Eg: Her self control finally *broke*.

GIVE WAY, COLLAPSE, CRACK, BE OVERCOME, GIVE IN,
CAVE IN, YIELD, CRUMPLE, GO TO PIECES

XIII.A.

Eg: Four Thousand pounds wouldn't *break* him.

BANKRUPT, MAKE BANKRUPT, RUIN, REDUCE TO PENURY,
REDUCE TO NOTHING, PAUPERIZE

XIV. A.

Eg: He tried to *break* the news gently.

REVEAL, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE, LET OUT

XIV. B.

ANNOUNCE, TELL, IMPART, MAKE PUBLIC, RELEASE, PROCLAIM

XV.A.

Eg: Krycek managed to *break* the encryption code.

DECIPHER, DECODE, DECRYPT, UNRAVEL, SOLVE, WORK OUT

XVI.A.

Eg: The day *broke* fair and cloudless.

DAWN, BEGIN, START, COME INTO BEING, COME FORTH,
EMERGE, APPEAR

XVII.A.

Eg: A political scandal **broke** in mid 1991.

ERUPT, BURST OUT, BREAK OUT

XVIII.A.

Eg: Overnight, the weather **broke**.

CHANGE, UNDERGO A CHANGE, ALTER, SHIFT, METAMORPHOSE

XIX. A.

Eg: Waves **broke** against the rocks.

CRASH, DASH, BEAT, POUND, LASH

XIX. B.

BATTER

XX.A.

Eg: Her voice **broke** as she relived the experience.

FALTER, QUAVER, QUIVER, TREMBLE, SHAKE

virugu (i.v.), pagulu (i.v.),

mukkalavu (i.v.), wunakalavu (i.v.), KaMdAlavu (i.v.), Binnamavu (i.v.)

(The above 2 Telugu equivalents are direct verbs and remaining 4 are suffixed by verbalizer. All the above Telugu equivalents are intransitive verbs. The following are transitive and this may be noted and understood that intransitive form is used for the work throughout and transitive form is used only where there is no possibility to use intransitive form.

viragoVttu (t.v.), virucu (t.v.), pagalagoVttu (t.v.),

mukkaluceyu (t.v.), wunakaluceyu (t.v.), KaMdAluceyu (t.v.), Binnamuceyu (t.v.), viBAgiMcu (t.v.)s

Note: Each term will indicate intensity.

I. A.

SHATTER, SMASH, SMASH TO SMITHEREENS, CRACK, SNAP, FRACTURE, FRAGMENT, SPLINTER

Head Word: Break

Eg: Eng: The mirror fell to the floor, where it **broke** into pieces.

Tel: axxaM nelapE padi, **pagilipoyiMxi/ mukkalEpoyiMxi/ baxxalEpoyiMxi.**

Mirror floor-on fall-and **break**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pagulu, mukkalavvu, baxxalavu

1. SHATTER

(the intensity of the action is more. i.e., this synonym expresses the intensity.)

Eg: Eng: The window glasses **shattered** into pieces.

Tel: kitikI axxAlu **mukkalEpoyAyi/ baxxalEpoyAyi/ mukkalugA pagilipoyAyi.**

Window glass-pl. shatter (piece-pl-as break-3p.-pl.-pst.-non hum.)

Or

‘kitikI axxAlu **mukkalayyAyi/ baxxalEpoyAyi/ BinnamayyAyi.**

Window glass-pl. **shatter**-3p.-pst.-pl.-non hum.

But not:

kitikI axxAlu mukkalugA **mukkalayyAyi.**

Window glass-pl. piece-pl.-as **shatter**-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: pagilipovu, baxxalEpovu, wunAwunakalEpovu

2. SMASH

Eg: Eng: She **smashed** the cell phone into pieces.

Tel: AmeV seVl fonni **pagalagoVtte/ mukkalucose/ baxxalugoVtte/ viraggote/ ciwwuciwwu cesesiMxi.**

She cell phone-accu. **smash**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pagilipovu, baxxalEpovu, wunAwunakalEpovu, ciwwuciwwEpovu

3. SMASH TO SMITHEREENS

Eg: Eng: She *smashed* the glass bowl *to smithereens*.

Tel: AmeV gAju pAwrani *wunAwunakalu cesiMxi/ ciwwuciwwu cesiMxi*.

She glass bowl-accu. *smash to smithereens*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pagilipovu, baxxalEpovu, wunAwunakalEpovu, ciwwuciwwEpovu

4. CRACK

Eg: Eng: He *cracked* the glass bowl into pieces.

Tel: awanu gAju pAwrani mukkalugA *pagalagoVttAdu/ viragoVttAdu/ baxxalagoVttAdu*.

He glass bowl-accu. piece-pl.-as crack-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: pagilipovu, baxxalEpovu, wunAwunakalEpovu

5. SNAP

Eg: Eng: He *snapped* that large wood at a stroke.

Tel: awanu A peVxxa ceVkkani oVvka vetuwo *viragoVtteSAdu*.

he that big wood-accu. one-just *snap*-with break-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: vetu

T Note: Here, *vetu* is a noun. *ViragoVttesAdu*= break-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

(breaking of a wood, bone, etc. but not glass with a sudden sound.)

6. FRACTURE

Eg: Eng: The pipe *fractured* into two.

Tel: pEpu reVMdu *mukkalEMxi*.

Pipe two (*fracture*) piece-pl.-become-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

pEpu reVMdu mukkalugA *virigipoyi*Mxi.

Pipe two piece-pl.-as fracture-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:virugu, mukkalavu, Binnamavu

7. FRAGMENT

Eg: Eng: He *fragmented* the plate in anger.

Tel: awanu kopamlo palYIYAnni *mukkaluces*Adu/ *BinnaMce*SAdu.

He anger-in plate-accu. *fragment*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu kopamlo palYIYAnni *pagalago*VttAdu/ *virago*VttAdu.

He anger-in plate-accu. *fragment*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:mukkalavu, virugu, Binnamavu, pagulu

8. SPLINTER

Eg: Eng: The mirror *splintered* into small pieces when it slipped from her hand.

Tel: AmeV cewiloMci jAri padinappudu axxamu *cinna cinna mukkaluga*
*pagilipoyi*Mxi/ *virigipoyi*Mxi..

Her hand-from slip fall-when mirror *splinter*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

AmeV cewiloMci jAri padinappudu axxamu *mukkalEMxi*/ *wunakalEMxi*.

Her hand-from slip fall-when mirror *splinter*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

(*wunaka* means a small piece. *wunAwunakalu* also means the same but generally used to show more intensity.)

Telugu Equivalents: pagulu, cinna cinna mukkalavu, mukkalavu, virugu, wunakalavu

T Note: Colloquial variations may be observed.

I.B.

DISINTEGRATE, FALL TO BITS, FALL TO PIECES

1. DISINTEGRATE

1.

Eg: Eng: The box *disintegrated* into pieces when the boy threw it from the top floor.

Tel: pillavAdu dabbAni pE aMwaswu nuMdi padesesariki axi *mukkalEpoyiMxi/ mukkalugA pagilipoyiMxi/ mukkalugA virigipoyiMxi/ BinnamEpoyiMxi*.

Boy box-accu. top floor from throw-as it *disintegrate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The plane *disintegrated* into pieces crashed into valley.

Tel: loyaloki kUli vimAnaM *mukkalEpoyiMxi*.

valley-loc. fall-pst. plane *disintegrate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

loyaloki kUli vimAnaM *mukkalugApelipoyiMxi*.

valley-loc. fall-pst. plane crash-as blast-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: mukkalavu, pagulu, virugu, Binnamavu

2. FALL TO BITS

Eg: Eng: The idol *fell to bits* when it slipped from rack.

Tel: araloMci kiMxa padi boVmna *mukkalugA pagilipoyiMxi/ virigipoyiMxi/ BinnamEyyiMxi*.

rack-from down fall-and idol *fall to bits*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: mukkalugA pagulu/ virugu, Binnamavu

T Note: wunAwunakalavu (this Telugu synonym shows the intensity.)

3. FALL TO PIECES

Eg: Eng: The bowl *fell to pieces* when he kicked it hard.

Tel: awanu pAwrani gattigA wannetappatiki axi *mukkalugA pagilipoyiMxi/ viripoyiMxi*.

He bowl-accu. hard-as kick-pst.-when that *fall to pieces*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

awanu pAwrani gattigA wannetappatiki axi *mukkalEpoyiMxi/ BinnamEpoyiMxi*.

He bowl-accu. hard-as kick-pst.-when that *fall to pieces*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: mukkalugA pagulu/ virugu, Binnamavu

I. C.

SPLIT, BURST, BLOW OUT

1. SPLIT

(There is another sense ‘crack’, it has been given another sub – section created for better understanding.)

1.

Eg: Eng: The pillow *split* open and all the sponge pieces fell everywhere.

Tel: xiMdu *cirigipoyi* spAji mukkalu ceVllAceVxarugA padipoyAyi.

Pillow *split*-and sponge piece-pl. scatter-as fall-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: cirugu

T Note:

1. 2 examples with 'split' have been put under section III.A.

2. 2 examples for the synonym, 'split' have been made into 2 more categories, XXI and XXII at the end with 2 examples with the synonym 'split' for the head word 'break' following my understanding.

2. BURST

Eg: Eng: The balloon **burst** when the boy tried to sit on it.

Tel: pillavAdu budaga mIxa kUrcune prayawnaM cesinappudu axi **pagilipoyi**Mxi/
pelipoyiMxi.

Boy balloon on sitting trial do-when-pst. that **burst**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:pagulu, pelu

3. BLOW OUT

Eg: Eng: That oil tank will **blow out** in another 5minutes.

Tel: maro 5nimiRA lalo A nUneV tyAMku **pelipowu**Mxi.

Another 5 minute-pl.-in oil tank blow out-will-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pelu, wunAwunakalavu

I.D.

TEAR, REND, SEVER, RUPTURE, SEPARATE, DIVIDE

1. TEAR

Eg: Eng: Why did you **tear** the curtain?

Tel: karteVn eVMxuku **ciMp**Avu?

Curtain why **tear**-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents:ciMpu/ cirugu

2. REND

Eg: Eng: She **rent** the papers out of anger.

Tel: AmeV kopaMlo kAgiwAlanu **ciMpesi**Mxi.

She anger-in paper-pl.-accu. **rent**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

(Figurative)

Eg: Eng: The loud barking of the hound **rent** the air.

Tel: adavi kukka arupulu gAlini **cIlcukuni** vaccAyi.

Hound barking-pl. air-accu. **rent**-and come-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: cllu, cirugu, weVgipovu, wIsiveyu

T Note: Since the English expression in figurative sense is compositional, a Telugu equivalent is created.

3.

Eg: Eng: **Sever** that rope and give me.

Tel: A wAdu **weVMpi** nAku ivvu.

That rope **sever**-and me-dat. give-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: weVgu/ weVMpu

T Note: The other contexts where sever occurs have been given in the related sections or categories.

4. RUPTURE

(There is also a sense of crack (where the entity remains single) for which the Telugu equivalent are '**pagulu, cllu, weVgu**'. This sense is taken another sub – section created for better understanding though not given by Oxford Thesaurus.)

Eg: Eng: The old pipe got **ruptured**.

Tel: pAwa pEpu **naligipoyiMxi**.

Old pipe **rupture**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: regu, nalugu

5. SEPARATE

Eg: Eng: **Separate** all the blue color balls.

Tel: nIlaM raMgu baMwullaniMtinI **veruceVyyi/ vidagoVttu**.

Blue color ball-pl.-all-accu. **separate**-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: veravu, vidipovu

6. DIVIDE

Eg: Eng: **Divide** the paper into four parts.

Tel: kAgiwAnni nAlugu **mukkalu ceVyyi/ mukkalugA ciMpu**.

Paper-accu. four **divide** (piece-pl. do./ piece-pl.-as tear)-2p.-sg.-impr.

2.

Eg: Eng: **Divide** the branch from the tree.

Tel: koVmmani ceVttunuMci **weVgoVttu/ narikiveyi**.

Branch-accu. tree-from **divide**-2p.-sg.-impr.

3.

Eg: Eng: **Divide** the wheat flour into two equal parts.

Tel: goXuma piMdini reVMdu samAna BagAlugA **veruceVyyi**.

Wheat flour-accu. two equal part-pl.-as **divide**-2p.-sg.-impr.

T Note: ‘divide’ in the 3rd example is tearing one entity into pieces, it is making a smaller groups out of a group of small entities.

Telugu Equivalents: mukkalu ceVyyi, weVgoVttu, naruku; veruceVyyi

I. E.

Added (The entitiy remains single piece)

CRACK, FRACTURE, RUPTURE, SPLIT

1. CRACK

Eg: Eng: The pipe got **cracked** in the middle.

Tel: pEpu maXyalo **pagilipoyiMxi/ citlipoyiMxi/ bItavariMxi**.

Pipe middle-in **crack**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pagulu, citlu, bItavAru

2. FRACTURE

Eg: Eng: The tube got **fractured** as it became very old.

Tel: tyUbu pAwaxEpovataM valana axi **pagilipoyiMxi/ citlipoyiMxi**.

Tube old-item-become-ing due to that **fracture**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pagulu, citlu

3. RUPTURE

Eg: Eng: The tyre got **ruptured** and it is not safe to use it like that.

Tel: tayar **arigipoyiMxi**, xAnni ala vAdataM kRemaM kAxu.

Tyre **rupture**-3p.-sg.-non hum.-pst. it-accu. use-ing. safe neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: arugu

4. SPLIT

Eg: Eng: The pot *split* at the bottom.

Tel: kuMda aduguna *bItavAriMxi/ citliMxi*.

Pot bottom-at *split*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: bItavAru, citlu

II.A.

FRACTURE, CRACK, SMASH

Eg: Eng: She had *broken* her leg in two places.

Tel: AmeV wana kAluni reVMdu cotla *viragoVttukuMxi*.

She her leg-accu. two place-pl. *break*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.-refl.

Telugu Equivalents: virugu

1. FRACTURE

Eg: Eng: His hand *fractured* in the accident.

Tel: awani ceVyyi reVMdu cotla *virigiMxi*.

His hand two place-pl. *fracture*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: virugu

2. CRACK

Eg: Eng: She has *cracked* a bone in her leg.

Tel: AmeV kAli eVmuka *virigipoyiMxi*.

Her leg bone *crack*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

(The bone in her leg broke.)

Or

AmeV kAli eVmuka *viragoVttukuMxi*.

Her leg bone *crack*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.-refl.

(She broke her leg or the bone in her leg.)

Telugu Equivalents: virugu

3. SMASH

Eg: Eng: His leg got *smashed* in the car accident.

Tel: kAru pramAxaMlo awani kAlu *ciwwuciwwu ayipoyiMxi/ nujjunujiEpoyiMxi*.

Car accident-in his leg *smash*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ciwwuciwwu avvu, nuju nujiEpovu

III. A.

PIERCE, PUNCTURE, PENETRATE, PERFORATE

Eg: Eng: The bite had barely *broken* the skin.

Tel: kAtu carmaMpE peVxxagA *gAyaMceyalexu*.

Bite skin-on hugely (hardly) *break* do-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalents: gAyaMceyu

1. PIERCE

1.

Eg: Eng: Your skin will get *pierced* if you will hold the knife tight.

Tel: kawwini gattigA pattukuMte nI carmaM *cIrukupowuMxi*.

knife-accu. tight-as hold-if your skin pierce-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: She got her ears *pierced*.

Tel: AmeV ceVvulu *kutti*McukuMxi.

She ear-pl. *pierce*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.-refl.

3.

Eg: Eng: He *pierced* a hole with a knife on the belt.

Tel: awanu beVltu mIxa kawwiwo *raMxramu ce*SAdu/ *kannaM ce*SAdu.

He belt on knife-with *pierce*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: raMxraMceyu, cIlcu, cIru

T Note: getting ears pierced is a ritual which is practiced when the child is around two years old. The Telugu equivalent for this is an idiomatic expression. It is a fixed expression in Telugu. It is an idiomatic expression, *kuttiMcu* ‘to stitch’. There is no other equivalent available for this process.

2. PUNCTURE

1.

Eg: Eng: Her lung got *punctured* in the accident.

Tel: pramAxaMlo AmeV Upiriwiwwi *xeVbba* winnaxi.

Accident-in her lung puncture-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: Her palm got *punctured* in the accident.

Tel: pramAxaMlo AmeV araceyi *cIruku poyi*Mxi/ *xeVbba* winnaxi.

Accident-in her lung puncture-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

3.

Eg: Eng: The tyre got *punctured* in running.

Tel: baMdi naduswuMdagA tayaruki **raMxraM pad**iMxi/ **cillupad**iMxi. (hole)

Vehicle walk-ing-while tyre-dat. **puncture**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

baMdi naduswuMdagA tayaran **pagilipoyi**Mxi. (blast)

Vehicle walk-ing-while tyre **puncture**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

(this sense has to be grouped under a separate section.)

Or

baMdi naduswuMdagA tayaran **clrukupoyi**Mxi/ **cIlipoyi**Mxi. (slit)

Vehicle walk-ing-while tyre **puncture**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: raMxraMceyu, cIlcu, cIru; xeVbbawinu; pagilipovu

T Note:**clrukupovu** ‘to slit or cut’. Internal organs may damage but cannot slit generally. It is possible when the accident is very major and dangerous.

cilluceyu ‘to make a hole’. This equivalent should be used according to the context and collocation.

3. PENETRATE

1.

Eg: Eng: The knife had **penetrated** his stomach.

Tel: kawwi awani poVtta loki **coVccukupoyi**Mdi/ **xUsukupoyi**Mxi/ **xigipoyi**Mxi. (pass through)

Knife his stomach into **penetrate**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

kawwi awani poVtta loMci **xUsukupoyi**Mxi. (pass through)

Knife his stomach from **penetrate**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

kawwi awani poVtta lo **raMxraMcesiMxi/ xigipoyiMxi**. (hole)

Knife his stomach in **penetrate**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The sun's rays **penetrated** her skin.

Tel: sUryudi kiraNAlu AmeV carmAnki **hAni cesAyi**. (harm)

sun-'s ray-pl. her skin-accu. **penetrate**-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

3.

Eg: Eng: Political crisis **penetrates** every part of the nation's life style.

Tel: rAjakIya saMkRoBaM xeSa jIvana SEli loni prawi aMSaMpE **praBAvaM cUpuwuMxi**. (effect)

Political crisis nation life style in every issue/part-on **penetrate**-show-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

rAjakIya saMkRoBaM xeSa jIvana SEli loni prawi aMSaMloki **coVccukupowuMxi**. (penetrate)

Political crisis nation life style in every issue/part-into **penetrate**-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

4.

Eg: Eng: These fine particles may **penetrate** deep into the lungs.

Tel: I sUkRmaMgA unna palukulu Upiriwiwwula lopalikaMtA **coVccukupovaccu/ veVIYIYipovaccu/ xUripovaccu/ ceripovaccu**. (go inside)

These fine-as there particle-pl. lung-pl.-gen. into-deep **penetrate**-may.

Telugu Equivalents: coVccukupovu, veVIYIYipovu, xUripovu, ceripovu, xUsukupovu, xigipovu, raMxraMceyu, xigipovu; hAniceyu, praBAvaM cUpu

T Note: In the 2nd example sentence, the literal equivalent is **coVccuku povu** 'to penetrate' but in the particular context, the Telugu translation will be **hAniceyu** 'to harm'.

4. PERFORATE

Eg: Eng: The bomb explosion *perforated* her eardrums.

Tel: bAMbu peludu valana AmeV karna Beriki *kannaM padīMxi/ cillupadīMxi/ raMxraM padīMxi*.

Bomb blast due-to her ear drum-dat. *perforate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Tel: bAMbu peludu valana AmeV karna Beri *pelipoyiMxi/ pAdEpoyiMxi/ poyiMxi/ xeVbbawiMxi/ pagilipoyiMxi*.

Bomb blast due-to her ear drum-dat. *perforate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kannaMceyu, raMxraMceyu, cilluceyu; pelipovu, pAdEpovu, povu, xeVbbawinu, pagilipovu

The following sentences are framed for the synonyms of setion I.A. for the sense of section III.A.

1.

Eg: Eng: Her head *split* open when she fell on the stone.

Tel: AmeV rAyi mIxa padinappudu AmeV wala *pagilipoyiMxi*.

She stone on fall-when her head *split*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The skin on her palm *split* open when she was cutting the vegetables.

Tel: AmeV kUralu koswunnappudum, AmeV araceyi *cIrukupoyiMxi/ weVgipoyiMxi*.

She vegetable-pl. *cut*-ing-when her palm-in skin *split*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

3.

Eg: Eng: Skin on her hand *tore* as the knife was very sharp.

Tel: cAku cAlA paxunugA uMdataM valana AmeV ceyi *cIrukupoyiMxi/ weVgipoyiMxi/ kosukupoyiMxi*.

Knife very sharp-as being so her hand *tear*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

4.

Eg: Eng: The skin got **ruptured** when her hand fell in the door.

Tel: walupulo padinappudu AmeV ceVyyi **naligipoyi**Mxi.

Door-in fall-when-pst. her hand **rupture**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Sub section:

Eg: Eng: Her head **broke/ split** when she fell from the stairs.

Tel: meVtla mIxinuMci padinappudu AmeV wala **pagili**Mxi/ **citli**Mxi.

Step-pl.-gen. top-from fall-pst.-when her head **split**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

III. B.

CUT, GRAZE, MAKE A FLESH WOUND IN

1. CUT

Eg: Eng: The knife is very sharp, it will **cut** the skin.

Tel: kawwi cAlA paxunugA uMxi, carmAnni **koseswu**Mxi/ **cIlceswu**Mxi.

Knife very sharp-as there-3p.-sg.-non hum. that skin-accu. **cut**-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

kawwi cAlA paxunugA uMxi, carmaM **cIrukupowu**Mxi.

Knife very sharp-as there-3p.-sg.-non hum. skin **cut**-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: koyu, cIru, cIlru

2. GRAZE

Eg: Eng: The skin on his hand got **grazed** when he fell down.

Tel: awanu kiMxapadinappudu cewimIxa carmaM **regipoyi**Mxi.

He down-fall-pst.-when hand-on skin **graze**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: regu

3. MAKE A FLESH WOUND IN

Eg: Eng: The new knife **made a flesh wound in** the palm while cutting vegetables.

Tel: kUralu kosetappudu kowwa cAku aracewilo **gAyaM cesi**Mxi.

Or

kUralu kosetappudu kowwa cAku aracewilo **kosuku**Mxi.

Vegetable-pl. cutting-while new knife palm-in **make a flesh wound** in-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: gAyaMceyu, koyu

T Note: The Telugu terms given in the sentence are not replaceable, but they are related terms. It may be understood that the knife may do any of the above type of damage to the skin.

IV. A.

STOP WORKING, CEASE TO WORK/ FUNCTION, BREAK DOWN, GO WRONG, GIVE OUT, DEVELOP A FAULT, MALFUNCTION,

BE DAMAGED, BE UNUSABLE

Eg: Eng: The machine has **broken** and can't be fixed it until next week.

Tel: miRanu **pAdEpoyi**Mxi/ **poyi**Mxi/ **ceVdipoyi**Mxi vacce vAraM varaku xAnini bAguceyataM kuxaraxu.

Machine **break**-3p.-sg.-non hum.-pst. coming week till it-accu. repairing possible-neg.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pAdavu, povu, ceVdipovu

1. STOP WORKING

Eg: Eng: The old machine *stopped working*.

Tel: pAwa miRanu *paniceyataM AgipoyiMxi/ paniceyataM mAnesiMxi/ pAdEpoyiMxi/ ceVdipoyiMxi*.

Old machine *stop working*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: paniceyataM Agipovu, paniceyuta mAniveyu, pAdavu, ceVdipovu

2. CEASE TO WORK/ FUNCTION

Eg: Eng: The motor *ceased to work/ function* as it was in rain throughout the night.

Tel: rAwraMwA varRaMlo uMdataM valana motaru *paniceyataMlexu/ paniceyataM mAnesiMxi/ pAdEpoyiMxi/ ceVdipoyiMxi/ poyiMxi*.

Night-all rain-in being due to motor *cese to work/ function*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: paniceyakapovu, paniceyuta mAniveyu, pAdavu, ceVdipovu, povu

3. BREAK DOWN

Eg: Eng: The vehicle *broke down* in the journey.

Tel: prayANaMlo uMdagA vAhanaM *pAdEpoyiMxi/ ceVdipoyiMxi/ AgipoyiMxi*.

Journey-in be-while vehicle *break down*-pst-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pAdavu, ceVdipovu, Agipovu

T Note:*poyiMxi* cannot be used in the present context as it will mean that the vehicle is lost.

4. GO WRONG

Eg: Eng: Unexpectedly things *went wrong* somewhere and the plan was canceled.

Tel: anukokuMdA ekkado *wedAvacci* praNAlika nilicipoyiMxi.

Eg: Eng: The machine *went wrong* and the work was stopped.

Tel: miRanu *wedAvacci/ pAdayyi/ paniceyaka*, pani nilicipoyiMxi.

Telugu Equivalents: wedAvaccu, pAdavu

5. GIVE OUT

Eg: Eng: Her patience finally *gave out*.

Tel: civariki AmeV sahanaM *caccipoyiMxi/ naSiMcipoyiMxi*.

Finally her patience *give out*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: caccipovu, naSiMcipovu

T Note: Both in target language and source language the expressions are metaphoric extensions.

6. DEVELOP A FAULT

Eg: Eng: The machine *developed a fault*, it will not work anymore.

Tel: miRanu *pAdEpoyiMxi/ ceVdipoyiMxi/ poyiMxi*, iMka axi emAwraM paniceyaxu.

Machine *develop a fault*-3p.-sg.-non hum.-pst. now that anymore work-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalents: pAdavu, ceVdipovu, povu

7. MALFUNCTION

Eg: Eng: The trip was postponed because of the *malfunctioning* of the car.

Tel: kAru *paniceyatlexani/ pAdEpoyiMxani/ ceVdipoyiMxani* trippu vAyixApadiMxi.

Car *malfunction*-since trip postpone-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: paniceyataM Agipovu, pAdEpovu, ceVdipovu

8. BE DAMAGED

Eg: Eng: The car *got damaged* when it hit the wall.

Tel: kAru godani guxxinappudu *pAdEyyiMxi/ wedAvacciMxi*.

Car wall-accu. hit-when *be damaged*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pAdavu, wedAvaccu

9. BE UNUSABLE

Eg: Eng: The new radio *went unusable* as it was not used at all.

Tel: assalu vAdakapovataM valana koVwwa rediyo *paniceyakundApoyiMxi/ pAdEpoyiMxi*.

At all use-neg.-with due to new radio *be unusable*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: paniceyakuMdApovu, pAdavu

IV. B.

CRASH

1. CRASH

Eg: Eng: The computer got *crashed* and all the files got corrupted.

Tel: kaMpyUtar *pAdEpoyi*, PEIYIYannI poyAyi.

Computer *crash*-and file-pl.-all corrupt-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pAdavu, paniceyataM Agipovu

T Note:

1. The terms *pAdavu&ceVdipovu* ‘to spoil’. They are not domain specific.
2. The term *paniceyataM Agipovu* ‘to stop working’ is not used for food items, clothes, etc. For instance, we don’t say paMdlu *paniceyataMlexu* but we say *pAdEpoyAyi/ ceVdipoyAyi*. For instance,

pandlu *pAdEyAyi/ ceVdipoyAyi* inka *panikirAvu*.

The fruits are spoiled, they cannot be used anymore

But, we can say,

fonu *pAdEpoyiMxi* ‘spoiled’ and also *paniceyataMlexu* ‘not working’

V. A.

CONTRAENE, VIOLATE, FAIL TO COMPLY WITH, FAIL TO OBSERVE, DISOBEY, INFRINGE, BREACH, COMMIT A BREACH OF

TRANSGRESS AGAINST

Eg: Eng: The council will prosecute traders who **break** the law.

Tel: cattAnni *ullaMGiMce/ awikramiMce/ mIre* vArini kOMsil vicAriswuMxi.

law-accu. **break** those-accu. council prosecute-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ullaMGiMcu, awikraMiMcu, mIru

1. CONTRAENE

Eg: Eng: The factory was sealed for **contravening** the safety rules.

Tel: rakRaNa nibaMXanalanu *awikramiMci/ ullaMGiMcinaMxuku/ mIrinaMxuku* PyAktarIni mUsiveSAru.

Safety rule-pl.-accu. **contravene**-due to factory-accu. seal-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: awikramiMcu, ullaMGiMcu, mIru

2. VIOLATE

Eg: Eng: The students were removed from the college for **violating** the rules.

Tel: nibaMXanalanu *awikramiMcinaMxuku/ ullaMGiMcinaMxuku/ mIrinaMxuku* vixyArWulanu kAlejInunci wIsiveSAru.

Rule-pl.-accu. **violate**-for student-pl.-accu. college-from remove-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: awikramiMcu, ullaMGiMcu

3. FAIL TO COMPLY WITH

Eg: Eng: He *failed to comply with* the company due to his ego.

Tel: ahaMkAraM valana awanu kaMpeVnI wo *viXeyaMgA uMdalekapoy*Adu.

Ego due to he company-with *fail to comply with*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

ahaMkAraM valana awanu kaMpeVnI wo *sarxukolekapoy*Adu/ *anuguNaMgA uMdalekapoy*Adu.

Ego due to he company-with *fail to comply with*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: viXeyaMgA uMdalekapovu, sarsukolekapovu, anuguNaMgA uMdalekapovu

T Note: The synonym is not 'to oppose' but is 'fail to comply with'. The difference may be noted. The Telugu equivalents are periphrastic.

4. FAIL TO OBSERVE

Eg: Eng: He *failed to observe* the rules.

Tel: awanu nibaMXanalanu *pAtiMcalexu*.

He rule-pl.-accu. *fail to observe*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pAtiMcakapovu

T Note: He *failed to observe* the rules as he was in hurry.

woMxaralo uMdataM valana awanu nibaMXanalanu *pAtiMcalekapoy*Adu.

Hurry-in being due-to he rule-pl.-accu. *fail to observe*-pst.-3p.-m.

5. DISOBEY

Eg: Eng: She will never *disobey* her teachers.

Tel: AmeV wana upAXyAyula mAtani eVppudU *ullaMGiMcaxu/ awikramiMcaxu/ mIrxu*.

She her teacher-pl.-gen. word-accu. never *disobey*-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalents: ullaMGiMcu, awikramiMcu, mIru

6. INFRINGE

Eg: Eng: *Infringe* the regulations.

Tel: nibaMXanalani *ullaMGiMcu/ awikramImcu/ mIru*.

regulation-pl. *infringe*.

Telugu Equivalents: ullaMGiMcu, awikramiMcu, mIru

7. BREACH

Eg: Eng: The government is accused of *breach*ing the terms of the treaty.

Tel: oVppaMxaMloni nibaMXanalanu *ullaMGiMciMxani/ awikramiMciMxani*
praBuwvaMpE AropaNa vacciMxi.

Treaty-in term-pl.-accu. *breach*-pst.-that government-on accusation come-pst.-
3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ullaMGiMcu, awikramIMcu

8. COMMIT A BREACH OF

Eg: Eng: His actions prove that he *committed a breach of* trust.

Tel: awanu nammakAnni *vammu ce*SAhani awani panulu nirUpiswunnAyi.

He trust-accu. *commit a breach of*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.-that his-gen. action-pl. prove-
ing-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: vammuceyu

9. TRANSGRESS AGAINST

Eg: Eng: I dint mean to *transgress against* you.

Tel: ninnu vyawirekiMcAlannaxi nA uxxeSyaM kAxu.

You *transgress against*-that-3p.-sg.-nm. my intention neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

nIku *eVxuru veVIYIY*Ali annaxi nA uxxeSyaM kAxu.

You-dat. *transgress against*-that-3p.-sg.-nm. my intention neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vyawirekiMcu, eVxuruveVIYIYu

V. B.

DEFY, FLOUT, FLY IN THE FACE OF, IGNORE, DISREGARD

1. DEFY

Eg: Eng: Hundreds of people today *defied* the ban on political gatherings.

Tel: Iroju vaMxala maMxi rAjakIya saBala niRexAnni *prawiGati*McAru/
*vyawireski*McAru.

Today hundred-pl. people political gathering-pl.-gen. ban-accu. *defy*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: prawiGatiMcu, vyawirekiMcu

2. FLOUT

Eg: Eng: Motorists regularly *flout* the law.

Tel: motaru vAhanaxArulu waracU nibaMXanalani *pAti*McAru/ *awikramisw*Aru.

Motor vehicle-user-pl. regularly law-pl.-accu. *flout* (follow-3p.-pl.-neg).

motaru vAhanaxArulu waracU nibaMXanalani *patti*Mcukoru.

Motor vehicle-user-pl. regularly law-pl.-accu. *flout* (care-3p.-pl.-neg).

Telugu Equivalents:pattiMcukokapovu, pAtiMcakapovu, awikramiMcu.

3. FLY IN THE FACE OF

Eg: Eng: Such a proposal is *flying in the face of* common sense.

Tel: avtuvaMti prawipAxana iMgiwa jFAnAniki **vyawirekis**woMxi.

Such proposal common sense-dat. *fly in the face of*-is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vyawirekiMcu, avamAniMcu, eVxiriMcu, pattiMcukokapovu

4. IGNORE

Eg: Eng: She deliberately **ignored** my question and changed the subject.

Tel: AmeV kAvAlane nA praSnani **pattiMcukokuMdA/ viluvaivvakuMdA**, mAta mArcesiMxi.

She deliberately my question-accu. **ignore**-and subject change-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pattiMcukokuMdu, viluva ivvakapovu

5. DISREGARD

Eg: Eng: Safety rules were **disregarded**.

Tel: rakRaNa nibaMXanalu **nirlakRyaM ceyadaM** jarigiMxi.

Safety rule-pl. **disregard** do-ing happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: avamAniMcu, gOraviMcakapovu, pattiMcukokuMdu

T Note: There is a shade difference between

- **nirlakRyaM ceyu** ‘to ignore or be careless or give less importance to something’
- **pAtiMcakapovu, viXeyaMgA uMdakapovu** ‘not following’
- **ullaMgiMcu, awikramiMcu, mIru** ‘to violate’
- **vyawirekiMcu** ‘to oppose’
- **viruxXaMgA uMdu** ‘to be against’
- **wiraskariMcu** ‘to reject’
- **eVxuruveVlyiYu, eVxiriMcu, viroXiMcu, prawiGatiMcu** ‘agitating against something’
- **savAluceyu** ‘to challenge to prove that something is wrong or to prove oneself’
- **parihasiMcu, geliceyu** ‘to make fun of’
- **xveRAnni veVlibuccu** ‘to express hate’
- **avamAniMcu** ‘to insult’
- **pattiMcukokuMdu** ‘is not to care’
- **gOraviMcakapovu** ‘not respect’, this may not be categorized under any of the above groups, it may be understood as it is and may also be understood in next shade, to insult, ignore, etc according to the context).

VI.A.

INTERRUPT, DISTURB, INTERFERE WITH

Eg: Eng: His concentration was **broken** by a sound.

Tel: awani ekAgrawa o SabxaMwo **ceVxiriMxi/ xeVbbawinnaxi**.

His concentration a sound-with **break**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

o SabxaM valana awani ekAgrawaki **BaMgaM kaligiMxi/ aMwarAyaM kaligiMxi**.

A sound due to his concentration-dat. **break**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm

Telugu Equivalents: ceVxuru, xeVbbawinu, BaMgaM kalugu, aMwarAyaM kalugu

1. INTERRUPT

Eg: Eng: Sorry to **interrupt**, but there is someone to see you.

Tel: mI paniki **aMwarAyaM kaligiMcinaMxuku** kRamiMcaMdi, mimmalni kalavatAniki eVaro vaccAru.

Your work-dat. **interrupt**-do-pst.-for forgive-2p.-sg.-hnr. you-accu.-hnr. meet-for someone come-pst.-3p.-sg.-hnr.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwarAyaM kaligiMcu

T Note: pani=work is added to frame a proper sentence.

2. DISTURB

Eg: Eng: Don't **disturb** him, he is studying for his exams.

Tel: awanni **distarb** ceVyyaku, awanu parikRalaki caxuvukuMtunnAdu.

Him **disturb** do-not-2p.-sg.-impr. he exam-pl.-dat. study-ing.-is-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwarAyaM kaligiMcu, disturb ceVyyi

T Note: The term disturb is adopted in Telugu as there is no exact equivalent.

3. INTERFERE WITH

1.

Eg: Eng: She never allows her personal feeling to *interfere with* her work.

Tel: AmeV eVnnadU wana vyakwigawa BAvAla *praBAvaM* pani *pEpadanivvaxu*.

She never her personal feeling-pl.-gen. *interfere with*-allow-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

AmeV eVnnadU wana vyakwigawa BAvAlu wana panipE *praBAvaM cUpakuMdA* cUsukuMtU Mxi.

She never her personal feeling-pl. her work-on *interfere with* show-without see-refl.-3p.-sg.-nm.-hab.

2.

Eg: Eng: I'd get fired if he found out I'd been *interfering with* his records.

Tel: nenu awani rikAdla viRayaMlo *jokyaMcesukuMtU* unnAnani weVliswe nA pani ayipowuMxi.

I his record-pl.-gen. case-in *interfere with*-ing am-that know-if my work over-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwarAyaM kaligiMcu, jokyaM kalugajesukoVnu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are complex predicates.

VII. A.

STOP, PAUSE, TAKE/ HAVE A BREAK, HAVE A REST

Eg: Eng: At mid morning they *broke* for coffee.

Tel: kAswa poVxxeVkkAkA vAIYIYu kAPI kosaM *AgAru*.

A little mid morning they coffee for *break*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: Agu

T Note: There is no term for mid morning available in Telugu. *virAmaM wIsukoVnu* ‘take a break’ is a corresponding equivalent but cannot be used in the sentence colloquially. It is used formally.

1. STOP

Eg: Eng: I am hungry. Let’s *stop* for lunch.

Tel: nAku AkaligA uMxi. BojanAniki *Agux*Amu.

Me-dat. hungry-as is-3p.-sg.-nm. meal-for *stop*-will.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: Agu

2. PAUSE

Eg: Eng: I *paused* at the door and looked back.

Tel: nenu walupu xaggara *Ag*i venakki cUSAnu.

I door near *pause*-and back-dat. look-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: Agu

3. TAKE/ HAVE A BREAK

Eg: Eng: I don’t usually *take a/my break* until 10:30.

Tel: nenu sAxAranaMgA 10:30 varaku *virAmaM wIsukonu*.

I usual-ly 10:30 till *have a break*-1p.-sg.-neg.-hab.

Telugu Equivalents: *virAmaM wIsukoVnu*

4. HAVE A REST

Eg: Eng: *Have a rest* for one day and then go for work.

Tel: oVka roju **viSrAMwi wIsukuni** appudu paniki veVIYIYu.

One day have a rest-and then work-dat. go-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: viSrAMwi wIsukoVnu

VII. B.

RECESS, SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS

1. RECESS

Eg: Eng: The hearing was **recessed** for the weekend.

Tel: hiyariMgu vArAMwAniki **vAyixA veyadaM** jarigiMxi.

Hearing weekend-dat. **recess**-ing happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vAyixAveyabadu

T Note: The above example illustrates collocational possibilities in Telugu as the object NP is a noun belonging to the domain of law/ judiciary. The equivalent is vAyixA veyu...

2. SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS

Eg: Eng: **Suspend** all the **proceedings** until next week.

Tel: vacce vAraM varaku annI **ApiveyaMdi/ vAyixAveyaMdi**.

Next week till all **suspend proceedings**-2p.-pl./hnr.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: vAyixAveyabadu, wAwkAlikaMgA Apiveyabadu

VIII.A.

CUSHION, LESSEN/ REDUCE/ SOFTEN THE IMPACT OF,

TAKE THE EDGE OFF, DIMINISH, MODERATE

MITIGATE

Eg: Eng: He landed on a pile of carpets which **broke** his fall.

Tel: awanu wiVAcIla kuppapE paddAdu. xeVbbala wIvrawa **waggiMxi**.

He carpet-pl.-gen. pile-on fall-3p.-sg.-m.-pst. with-that him-dat. injury-pl. hit-ing intensity **break**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: waggu

1. CUSHION

Eg: Eng: My fall was **cushioned** by the deep snow.

Tel: xattamEna maMcu meVwwati parupulA uMxi. nA xeVbbala wIvrawa **waggiMciMxi**.

Thick (deep) snow soft cushion-like-is-3p.-sg.-non hum. my wound-pl.-gen. intensity **cushion**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: waggiMcu

2. LESSEN/ REDUCE/ SOFTEN THE IMPACT OF

Eg: Eng: They gave her an injection to **lessen the impact of** the pain.

Tel: noVppi **wIvrawa/ praBAvaM/ uxqwaM/ vawwidiwaggat**Aniki AmeVki iMjeVkRan iccAru.

Pain **lessen/ reduce/ soften the impact of**-dat. her-dat. injection give-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: wIvrawa/ uxqwi/ praBvaM/ vawwidi waggiMcu

3. TAKE THE EDGE OFF

Eg: Eng: I took an aspirin to **take the edge off** the pain.

Tel: noVppi **waggat**Aniki Aspirin veskunnAnu.

Pain **take the edge off**-dat. aspirin take-pst.-1p.-sg.

Or

noVppi *wIvrawa/ praBAvaM/ uxqwaM/ vawwidiwaggat*Aniki Aspirin veskunnAnu.

Pain *take the edge off*-dat. aspirin take-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: wIvrawa/ uxqwi/ praBvaM/ vawwidi waggiMcu

T Note: The expression in the source language is an idiomatic expression whereas in the target language, it is a complex predicate with no idiomaticity involved.

4. DIMINISH

Eg: Eng: The world's resources are rapidly *diminishing*.

Tel: prapaMcapu vanarulu wIvra sW Ayilo *waggipowunn*Ayi.

World-gen. resource-pl. rapid level-in *diminish*-ing-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: waggipo

5. MODERATE

Eg: Eng: By evening the wind had *moderated* slightly.

Tel: sAyaMwrAniki gAli kAswa *waggumuKaM patti*Mxi, *waggi*Mxi.

Evening-dat. wind slight *moderate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: waggumuKaM pattu, waggiMcu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is an idiomatic expression.

6. MITIGATE

Eg: Eng: Action to *mitigate* poverty.

Tel: pexarikAnni *nirmUliMcat*Aniki/ *waggiMcat*Aniki caryalu.

Poverty-accu. *mitigate*-dat. action-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: nirmUliMcu, waggiMcu

T Note: Though the actual meaning of mitigate is to reduce, it may also be used in the sense of eradication. *nirmUliMcu* ‘to eradicate’

IX.A.

EXCEED, SURPASS, BEAT, BETTER, CAP, TOP, TRUMP, OUTDO, OUTSTRIP, GO BEYOND, ECLIPSE, PUT IN THE SHADE

Eg: Eng: The film *broke* box office records.

Tel: sinimA bAks APIs rikArdlanu *baxxalagoVttiMxi/ xAtivesiMxi*

Cinema box office record-pl.-accu. *break*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: baxxalagoVttu, xAtiveyu

1. EXCEED

Eg: Eng: His achievements have *exceeded* expectations.

Tel: awani vijayAlu aMcanAlanu *xAtipoyAyi*.

His achievement-pl. expectation-pl.-accu. *exceed*-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: xAtiveVIYIYu, xAtipovu, miMcu

2. SURPASS

1.

Eg: Eng: He hopes one day to *surpass* the world record.

Tel: exo oVka rojuna awanu prapaMca rikArduni *baxxalagoVdawAdani ASiswunnAdu*.

Some one day-on he world record-accu. *surpass*-will-that hope-ing-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: Her cooking was always good, but this time she had *surpassed* herself.

Tel: AmeV vaMta eVppudU bAguMtuMxi, kAnI I sAri wanani wAnu **aXigamiMciMxi/ xAtipoyiMxi/ miMcipoyiMxi**.

Her cooking always good-3p.-sg.-non hum.-hab. but this time her-accu. she **surpass**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: ‘AmeVni Ame baxxalagoVttukuMxi’ is a wrong usage.

She-accu. she-only **blast/break**-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: baxxalagoVttu, aXigamiMcu, xAtu, miMcu

T Note: If the object NP happens to be record the verb is always baxxala goVttu ‘to break’

3. BEAT

1.

Eg: Eng: Nothing **beats** home cooking.

Tel: iMti vaMtalani evI **aXigamiMcalevu/ miMcalevu**.

Home-gen. dish-pl.-accu. nothing **beat**-can-neg.-3p.-pl.

2.

Eg: Eng: You cannot **beat** him in running.

Tel: parigeVwwataMlo nuvvu awanni **odiMcalevu**.

Running-in you him-accu. **beat**-can-neg.-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: aXigamiMcu, miMcu, odiMcu

4. BETTER

Eg: Eng: His early work has never really been **bettered**.

Tel: awani woVli panni ippativaraku exI **aXigamiMcalexu/ xAtaalexu**.

His-gen. early work-accu. now-till nothing **better**-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: aXigamiMcu, xAtu

5. CAP

Eg: Eng: What an amazing story. Can anyone *cap* that?

Tel: eMwa axBuwamEna kaWa. *iMwakanna goVppagA* eVvarEnA *ceVppagalarA*?

How (much) wonderful story this-than great-as (*cap*) anyone-at least tell-can-3p.-pl.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: geVlucukoVnu, aXigamiMcu, odiMcu

T Note: It can be noticed that an explanatory equivalent for the word ‘cap’ is provided.

6. TOP

Eg: Eng: The other party has *topped* his offer.

Tel: iMko pArtI awani AParni *aXigamiMciMxi/ xAti veVIYIYiMxi*.

Other party his offer-accu. *top*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

iMko pArtI awani *kanna eVkkuva* dabba *icciMxi*.

Other party him (than more more give) *top*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: aXigamiMcu, xActiveVIYIYu, odiMcu, aMwakanna eVkkuva ceyu/ivvu/ etc.

7. TRUMP

Eg: Eng: They were *trumped* by another firm that made a lower bid.

Tel: wakkuva bid cesi maro kaMpeVnI vAIYIYani *odiMciMxi/ aXigamiMciMxi/ geVliciMxi/ xActiveVIYIYiMxi*.

Less bid do-and another company them-accu. *trump*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: odiMcu, aXigamiMcu, geVlucu, xActiveVIYIYu

8. OUTDO

Eg: Eng: Sometimes small firms can **outdo** big business when it comes to customer care.

Tel: kastamar ker viRayAniki vaccesariki oVkkosAri peVxxa vyApArAlani cinna pariSramalu **miMcipowAyi/ aXigamiswAyi/ xAtipowAyi/ meVruggA paniceswAyi**.

Customer care case-dat. come-when sometimes big business-pl.-accu. small firm-pl. **outdo**-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: miMcu, aXigamiMcu, xAtu, meVruggA paniceyu

9. OUTSTRIP

Eg: Eng: The latest computer will **outstrip** all the old versions.

Tel: koVwwagA vaccina kaMpyUtar pAwa vAtini **aXigamiswuMxi**.

Newly come-that computer old those-accu. **outstrip**-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: aXigamiMcu

10. GO BEYOND

Eg: Eng: I think his dance performance will **go beyond** the expectations.

Tel: awani nAtya praxarSana aMcanAlani **miMcuwuMxani** anukuMtununnAnu.

His dance performance expectation-pl.-accu. **go beyond**-will-that think-ing-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: miMcipovu, xAtipovu

11. ECLIPSE

Eg: Eng: Though a talented player, he was completely **eclipsed** by his brother.

Tel: awanu prawiBAvaMwudEna AtagAde ayinA, awanu wana anna valla pUrwigA **marugunapadi**poyAdu.

He talented-m. player-m.-only even then he his brother because of completely **eclipse**-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: maruguna padu

T Note: ‘eclipse’ is a metaphorical expression in English whereas in Telugu it is rendered with an equivalent which is a complex predicate.

12. PUT IN THE SHADE

Eg: Eng: He was **put in the shade** for many years because of his personal problems.

Tel: vyakwigawa samasyalavalana awanu cAlA saMvawsarAlu **marugunapadipoyAdu**.

Personal problem-pl.-due to he many year-pl. **put in the shade**-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: maruguna padu

X.A.

GIVE UP, RELINQUISH, DROP, GET OUT OF

Eg: Eng: Deeply established habits are very difficult to **break**.

Tel: balaMgA nAtukupoyina alavAtlanu **vaxilipeVttataM/ mAnataM/ vidicipeVttataM** cAlA kaRtaM.

Very old habit-pl.-accu **break**-ing. very difficult.

Telugu Equivalents: vaxiliveyu, mAniveyu, vidicipeVttu, Apiveyu

1. GIVE UP

Eg: Eng: I had to **give up** my job for my family.

Tel: nA kutuMbaM kosaM nenu nA uxyogaM **vidicipettAlsi/ vaxilipeVttAlsi/ mAniveyAlsi** vacciMxi.

My family for I job **give up**-pst.-1p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wyajiMcu, vidicipeVttu, vaxiliveyu, mAniveyu

2. RELINQUISH

1.

Eg: Eng: They had **relinquished** all hope that she was alive.

Tel: AmeV brawiki uMxanna ASa aMxarU **vaxulukunn**Aru.

She alive-that there-that hope all **relinquish**-relf.-pst.-3p.-pl.

2.

Eg: Eng: She **relinquished** possession of the house to her sister.

Tel: AmeV iMtipE aXikArAnni AmeV ceVlleliki **wyAgaM cesi**Mxi.

She house-on possession-accu. her sister-dat. **relinquish**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wyAgaM ceyu, vidicipeVttu, vaxili veyu, icci veyu

3. DROP

1.

Eg: Eng: The police decided to **drop** the charges against her.

Tel: poliIsulu AmeVpE aBiyogAlani/ caryalani **nilipiveyy**Alani nirNayiMcukunnAru.

Police-pl. her-on charge-pl.-accu. **drop**-that decide-pst.-3p.-pl.

2.

Eg: Eng: Can we **drop** talking about this topic?

Tel: I tApik guriMci manaM mAtlAdukovataM **mAneyaccA/ ApeyaccA?**

This topic about we talk-ing **drop**-can-intrg.

Or

I tApikni ikkadiwo **vaxileyaccA?**

This topic-accu. here-till **drop**-can-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: mAniveyu, Apiveyu, vaxileyu

4. GET OUT OF

Eg: Eng: Let me *get out of* here first!

Tel: muMxu nannu ikkadinuMci **bEtapadanivva**Mdi.

First me here-from *get out of*-let me-2p.-pl.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: bayatapadu

XI. A.

DESTROY, CRUSH, SMASH, QUASH, DEFEAT, VANQUISH, OVERCOME, OVERPOWER, OVERWHELM, CRIPPLE,

BRING TO ONE’S KNEES

Eg: Eng: The strategies used to *break* the union.

Tel: yUniyanni **XvaMsaMcese/ nASanaMcese** praNAlikalu.

Union-accu. *break*-ing strategy-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: XvaMsaMceyu, nASaMceyu

1. DESTROY

Eg: Eng: You have *destroyed* all my hopes.

Tel: nuvvu nA ASallanniMtini **XvaMSaMceSAv/ nASanaMceSAv.**

You my hope-pl.-all.-accu. *destroy*-pst.-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: XvaMsaMceyu, nASaMceyu

2. CRUSH

Eg: Eng: She felt completely *crushed* by the teacher’s criticism.

Tel: upAXyAyuni vimarSaki AmeV sigguwo **ciwikipoyi**Mxi.

Teacher-gen. criticism-dat. she shame-with *crush*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: aNagagOVttu, aNacu

T Note: Both the English synonym and the Telugu equivalent *ciwikipovu* ‘to get crushed’ are idiomatic expressions.

3. SMASH

Eg: Eng: Police say they have *smashed* a major drugs ring.

Tel: o peVxxa mawwu maMxula mAPIyAni *CexiMcinattu* poliIsulu ceVpwunnAru.

A big (sedative medicine) drug-pl.-gen. ring-accu. *smash*-pst-that police- telling.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: CexiMcu

4. QUASH

Eg: Eng: The rumors were quickly *quashed*.

Tel: vaxaMwulu woVMxaragA *mAyamayyAyi/ samasipoyAyi*.

Rumour-p. quick-ly *quash*-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: mAsipovu, mAyamavvu, samasipovu

5. DEFEAT

Eg: Eng: The motion was *defeated* by 19 votes.

Tel: 19 votlawo moRan *odipoyiMxi*.

19 vote-pl.-with motion *defeat*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: odipovu

6. VANQUISH

Eg: Eng: Government forces *vanquished* the rebels.

Tel: praBuwva xalYAlu wirugubAtuxArulani *oaNga goVt* tAru.

Government force-pl. rebel-pl.-accu. *vanquish*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: odipovu, nASanaMceyu

7. OVERCOME

Eg: Eng: In the final game Sweden easily **overcame** France.

Tel: civari Atalo svIdan PrAnsni suluvugA **odiMciMxi/ jayiMciMxi**.

Final game-in Sweden France-accu. easy-ly **overcome**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

civari Atalo svIdan PrAnspE suluvugA **geVliciMxi/ vijayaM sAXiMciMxi**.

Final game-in Sweden France-on easy-ly **overcome**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: odiMcu, jayiMcu, aXigamiMcu, geVlucu, vijayaM sAXiMcu

8. OVERPOWER

Eg: Eng: Police finally managed to **overpower** the gunman.

Tel: pollsulu civariki gunmAnni **axupuloki wIsukogaligAru**.

Police-pl. finally gunman-accu. **overpower**-can-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: axupuloki wIsukoVnu,

9. OVERWHELM

1.

Eg: Eng: She was **overwhelmed** by feelings of guilt.

Tel: AmeV aparAXaBAvaMwo **kuMgipoyiMxi**.

She guilt-with **overwhelm**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The beauty of the nature **overwhelmed** me with joy.

Tel: prakqwi aMxaM nannu AnanxaMlo **muMceVwwiMxi/ ukkiribikkiri cesiMxi**.

Nature beauty me-accu. joy-in *overwhelm*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

3.

Eg: Eng: The army was *overwhelmed* by the rebels.

Tel: ArmI wirugubAtuxArula valana *walamunakalayy*Aru.

Army rebel-pl.-gen. because of *overwhelm*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: walamunakalu avvū, muMceVwwu, kuMgipovu

10. CRIPPLE

Eg: Eng: She got *crippled* with shame.

Tel: AmeV sigguwo *kuMgipoyi*Mxi.

She shame-with *cripple*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kuMgu, aSakwamavu, nASanaMavu

11. BRING TO ONE'S KNEES

Eg: Eng: He can bring anyone to his knees.

Tel: awanu eVarinEnA *mokAlYlYa mIxa padelA ceVyyagaladu/ aXInaM cesukogaladu*.

He anyone-even *bring to one's/ his knees*-can-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: mokAlYlYa mIxa padelA ceVyyu, odiMcu

XI. B.

WEAKEN, ENFEEBLE, SAP, SUPPRESS, SUBDUE, COW, DISPIRIT, IMPAIR,
UNDERMINE, DEMORALIZE, INCAPACITATE, EXTINGUISH

1. WEAKEN

1.

Eg: Eng: His authority is steadily *weakening*.

Tel: awani aXikAraM kramepI *balahInamO*woMxi/ *xurbalamO*woMxi.

His authority steadily *weaken*-ing.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: His hope is *weakening*.

Tel: awani ASa *nIrugAru*woMxi.

His-gen. hope *weaken*-ing.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: *balahInamO*, *xurbalamO*, *nIrugAru*

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *nIrugAru* ‘to water down’ is an idiomatic expression.

2. ENFEEBLE

Eg: Eng: The soldiers were *enfeebled* by lack of nutrition.

Tel: sEnikulu poRakAhAraM leka *balahInapaddAru*/ *SakwihInamayyAru*.

Soldier-pl. nutritious food lack *enfeeble*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: *balahInaMceyu*, *SakwihInamavvu*, *aSakwulavu*

3. SAP

1.

Eg: Eng: The hot sun *sapped* our energy.

Tel: wIvramEna eVMda mA Sakwini *pIlecesiMxi*/ *IAgesiMxi*.

Extreme heat our energy-accu. *sap*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

wIvramEna eVMdaki memu *nIrasiMcipoyAmu*.

Extreme heat-to we *sap*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

wIvramEna eVMdaki **nIrasiMcesiMxi**.

Extreme heat-to **sap**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pIlceyu, lAgeyu, nIrasiMpajeyu

4. SUPPRESS

Eg: Eng: They often use violence to **suppress** opposition.

Tel: vyawirekawani **aNagaxoVkkatAniki/ aNaciveyatAniki/ woVkkeyyatAkini** vAlYlYu eVppudU hiMsane eVnnukuMtAru.

Opposition-accu. **suppress**-dat they often violence-only choose-3p.-pl.-hab.

Telugu Equivalents: aNagoxoVkku, aNaciveyu, woVkkiveyu

5. SUBDUE

Eg: Eng: Troops were called in to **subdue** the rebels.

Tel: wirugubAtuxArulani **axupuceyatAniki/ aNaciveyatAniki** sEnika xalYAlanu pilicAru.

Rebel-pl.-accu. **subdue**-dat. army troop-pl.-accu. call-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: axupuceyu, aNaciveyu

6. COW

Eg: Eng: She was easily **cowed** by the people in authority.

Tel: aXikAraMlo unna vyakwula valana AmeV suluvugA **beVxiripoyiMxi/ Bayapadi**poyiMxi.

Authority-in present person-pl.-gen. she easily *cow*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: beVxiriMcu, BayapeVttu

7. DISPIRIT

Eg: Eng: He can *dispirit* anyone very easily.

Tel: awanu eVvarinEnA cAlA suluvugA *nirASaparacagaladu/ niruwsAhaparacagaladu/ nispruhaki guriceyagaladu/ nIrugAracagaladu.*

He anyone-even very easily *dispirit*-can-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: nirAsaparacu, niruwsAhaparacu, nispruhaki guriceyu, nIrugArcu

8. IMPAIR

1.

Eg: Eng: Even one drink can *impair* driving.

Tel: oVkka driMkayinA sare drEviMguni *pAduceswuMxi.*

One drink-even even driving-accu. *impair*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The medicine *impaired* his hearing for 2 months.

Tel: maMxu valana awani ceVulu 2 neVlalu *paniceyalexu/ vinabadalexu/ balahInamgA unnAyi/ pAdayyunAyi.*

Medicine due to his ear-pl. 2 month-pl. *impair*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

3.

Eg: Eng: The medicine impaired his hearing power.

Tel: maMxu awani viniki Sakwini *xeVbba wIsiMxi.*

Medicine his-accu. hearing power-accu. *impair*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: pAdavu, paniceyakuMdu, balahInamavu, xeVbbawIyu

9. UNDERMINE

Eg: Eng: It ultimately *undermined* his ability to play.

Tel: axi civariki awani Ade sAmarWyAnni **balahInaparie**iMxi/ **xeVbba wI**siMxi/
pAducesiiMxi/ **nASaMcesi**iMxi/ **kRINiMpajesi**iMxi.

That ultimately his playing ability-accu. *undermine*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: balahInaparacu, xeVbba wIyu, pAduceyu, nASaMceyu,
kRINiMpajeyu

10. DEMORALIZE

Eg: Eng: Constant criticism is enough to *demoralize* anybody.

Tel: axepanigA vimarSiswe cAlu eVarikEnA **XEryaM ceVxaragoV**tatAniki.

Constant-ly criticize-if enough anyone-even *demoralize*-to.

Telugu Equivalents: XEryaM ceVxaragoVttu

11. INCAPACITATE

Eg: Eng: He was *incapacitated* by his old age and sickness.

Tel: awanu vArWakyaM, anArogyaM valana **asamarWudayyA**du/ **aSakwudayyA**du.

He old age sickness due to *incapacitate*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: asamarWaMceyu, aSakwaMceyu

12. EXTINGUISH

Eg: Eng: News of bombing *extinguished* all hope of peace.

Tel: bAMbu xAdula vArwa prSAMwawapE unna ASalanniMtinI **nASanaM cesi**iMxi/
nIrugarciMxi/ **rUpumA**piMxi/ **wudicesi**iMxi.

Bomb attack-pl.-gen. news peace-on there hope-all-accu. *extinguish*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nASanaM ceyu, nIrugaArcu, rUpumApu, wudiciveyu

XII.A.

**GIVE WAY, COLLAPSE, CRACK, BE OVERCOME, GIVE IN,
CAVE IN, YIELD, CRUMPLE, GO TO PIECES**

Eg: Eng: Her self control finally *broke*.

Tel: AmeV nigrahaM civaraki *sadalipoyi*Mxi.

Her self control final-dat. *break*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: sadalipovu

1. GIVE WAY

Eg: Eng: His father finally *gave* him *way* to do business.

Tel: awani waMdri civariki vyApAraM cesukotAniki *oVppukunnAru/ vaxilipeVttAru*

His father finally business do-refl.-dat. *give way*-pst.-3p.-sg.-hnr.

Telugu Equivalents: oVppukoVnu, vaxilipeVttu

2. COLLAPSE

Eg: Eng: She *collapsed* listening to the news.

Tel: vArwa vinagAne AmeV *kuppa kUlipo*yiMxi

News listen-immediately she *collapse*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kuppakUlipo

3. CRACK

Eg: Eng: They questioned him for days before he *cracked*.

Tel: awanu *loVMgi wappu oVppukune* muMxu rojula warabadi awanni praSniMcAru.

He *crack*-pst. before day-pl. together him-accu. question-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: loVMgi wappu oVppukoVnu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a periphrastic expression.

4. BE OVERCOME

Eg: Eng: He read her note and *was overcome* with grief.

Tel: AmeV rAsina uwwaraM caxivi awanu xiguluwo *kuMgioyAdu*.

She write-ppl. letter read-ppl. he grief (worry)-with *be overcome*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kuMgipovu

5. GIVE IN

Eg: Eng: The rebels were forced to *give in*.

Tel: wirugubAtuxArulanu balavaMwaMgA *loVMgaxIsukunnAru*.

Rebel-pl.-accu. force-with *give in*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: loVMgipovu

6. CAVE IN

Eg: Eng: The mine entrance *caved in* trapping the boys.

Tel: gani xvAraM *mUsuku poyi* abbAyilu aMxulo cikkuku poyAru.

Mine entrance *cave in*-ppl. boy-pl. it-in trap-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: mUsukupovu

7. YIELD

1.

Eg: Eng: I **yielded** to temptation and had a chocolate.

Tel: norUripoyi cAkleVt winnAnu.

(Mouth-water) **yield**-and chocolate eat-pst.-1p.-sg.

Or

jihva cApalyAniki **lonayyi** cAkleVt winnAnu.

Tongue temptation-dat. yield-ppl. chocolate eat-pst.-1p.-sg.

2.

Eg: Eng: He will **yield** to money and do that work at any cost.

Tel: awanu dabbu ki **lobadi/ loMgipoyi/ lAlUcIpadu** A panini eVtti pariswiwullonU
ceseswAdu.

He money-dat. **yield**-and that work-accu. any situation-pl.-in-even do-off-will-
3p.-sg.-m.

Or

dabbu kosam awanu A paniki eVlAgEnA **oVppukuMtAdu**.

Money for he that work-dat. any cost agree(**yield**) -will-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: lobadu, loVMgu, lAlUcIpadu, oVppukoVnu

T Note:In the 1st version of the example 1, there is a loss in translation. The Telugu equivalent ***lAlUcIpadu*** ‘bend for money’ is an idiomatic expression.

8. CRUMPLE

Eg: Eng: He **crumpled** up in agony.

Tel: awanu Avexanawo **kuMgipoyAdu/ sadalipoyAdu/ XEryaM kolpoyAdu**.

He agony-with *crumple*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kuMgipovu, sadalipovu, XEryaM kolpovu

9. GO TO PIECES

Eg: Eng: In that one meeting all her hopes *went to pieces*.

Tel: A oVkka mItiMgwo AmeV AsalannI *ceVllA ceVxaru* ayipoyAyi.

That one meeting-with her hope-all *go to pieces*-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: ceVllA ceVxaravu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is an idiomatic expression.

XIII.A.

BANKRUPT, MAKE BANKRUPT, RUIN, REDUCE TO PENURY,

REDUCE TO NOTHING, PAUPERIZE

Eg: Eng: Four thousand pounds wouldn't *break*.

Tel: nAlugu vela pOMdlu *naRtaM/ vivAIYA* kAxu.

Four thousand pound-pl. break neg.

Telugu Equivalents: xivAlAwIyu, naRtapovu

1. BANKRUPT

Eg: Eng: The loss almost *bankrupted* the company.

Tel: naRtaMwo kaMpeVnI iMcumiMcugA *xivAlYAwIsiMxi/ ciwikipoyiMxi*.

Loss-with company-accu. almost-as *bankrupt*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xivAlAwIyu, naRtapovu, cawikilapadu

2. MAKE BANKRUPT

Eg: Eng: The sudden losses have made the company *bankrupt*.

Tel: Akasmika naRtAlu kaMpeVnIni *xivAIYA wIsAyi*.

Or

Akasmika naRtAlu kaMpeVnI *cawikilabadiMxi/ naRtapoyiMxi*.

Sudden loss-pl. company-accu. *bankrupt*-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xivAlAwIyu, cawikilapadu, naRtapovu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *cawikilapadu* ‘to fall helpless’ is an idiomatic expression.

3. RUIN

Eg: Eng: The country was *ruined* by the war.

Tel: yuxXaM xeSAnni *nASanaM ceswuMxi*.

War country-accu. *ruin*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

yuxXaM valla xeSaM *nASanamEpoyiMxi/ XvaMsamEpoyiMxi/ CinnABinnamEpoyiMxi*.

War due to country *ruin*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: nASanamEpovu, naRtapovu, CinnABinnavu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent CinnABinnamavu ‘to scatter’ is an idiomatic expression.

4. REDUCE TO PENURY

Eg: Eng: After they lost their court case, they were *reduced to penury*.

Tel: kortu kes odipoyAkA vAIYIYu *moVwwaM pogoVttukunnAru*.

Court case lose-after they (everything lose) *reduce to penury*-refl.-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwA/moVwwaM pogoVttukoVnu

5. REDUCE TO NOTHING

Eg: Eng: He reduced to nothing.

Tel: awanu *nirupexa/ bIxavAdu/ pApara/ biccagAdu ayyAdu*.

He *reduce to nothing*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu *xivAIYAwISAdu*.

He *reduce to nothing*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: nirupexagAmAru, bIxavAnigAmAru, pAparavu, biccagAdavu, xivAlAwIyu

T Note:*biccagAdu* ‘beggar-m.gen.marker’ is an expression in Telugu in this context. It doesn’t really mean that he became a beggar.

6. PAUPERIZE

Eg: Eng: She was *pauperized* with the new business.

Tel: kowwa vyApAraM AmeV *xivAIYA wIsiMxi/ naRtapoyiMxi/ pAparEpoyiMxi*.

New business-with she *pauperize*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xivAIYAwIyu, naRtapovu, pAparavvu

T Note: The English term ‘pauper’ is adopted into Telugu and is regionalized.

XIV. A.

REVEAL, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE, LET OUT

Eg: Eng: He tried to **break** the news gently.

Tel: awanu vArwani sunniwaMgA **bayatapeVttadAniki** prayawiMcAdu.

he news-accu. gentle-ly **break**-dat. try-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: prakatiMcu, veVlladiMcu, bayatapeVttu

1. REVEAL

Eg: Eng: The media did not reveal the facts.

Tel: mIdiyA vAswavAlanu **veVlladiMcalexu/bahiraMgaMceyalexu/**
bahirgawaMceyalexu/ bayatapeVttalexu.

Media fact-pl.-accu. **reveal**-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: veVlladiMcu, bahiraMgaMceyu, bahirgawaMceyu, bayatapeVttu

2. DISCLOSE

Eg: Eng: She was ordered to **disclose** all the relevant documents.

Tel: saMbaMXiwa dAkyumeVMtlanni **bayatapeVttAlani** AmeVni AxeSiMcataM
jarigiMxi.

Relevant document-pl.-all-accu. **disclose**-that she-accu. order-ing happen-pst.-
3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: bayatapeVttu

3. DIVULGE

Eg: Eng: She refused to **divulge** the information.

Tel: samAcAraM **veVlladiMcatAniki/ bayatapeVttatAniki/ bahiraMgaparacatAniki/**
bahirgawaM ceyatAniki AmeV oVppukolexu.

Information **divulge**-dat. she agree-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalents: veVlladiMcu, bayatapeVttu, bahiraMgaMceyu, bahirgawaMceyu

4. LET OUT

Eg: Eng: He never allowed me to **let out** my feelings.

Tel: awanu eVppudU nA aBiprAyAlani **veVlladiMc**anivvalexu.

He never my feeling-pl.-accu. **let out**-allow-neg.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: veVlladiMcu, bayatapeVttu, bahiraMgaMceyu, prakatiMcu

XIV. B.

ANNOUNCE, TELL, IMPART, MAKE PUBLIC, MAKE KNOWN, RELEASE, PROCLAIM

1. ANNOUNCE

Eg: Eng: They **announced** that the flight is canceled.

Tel: vimAnaM raxxu ceSArani vAIYIYu **prakatiMc**Aru.

Flight cancel do-that-pst. they **announce**-pst.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: prakatiMcu

2. TELL

Eg: Eng: Promise you wont **tell**.

Tel: evariki **ceVppanani** oVtteVyyi.

None-dat. **tell**-not-that promise-2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

viRayaM **bEtapeVttanani** oVtteVyyi.

Matter **tell**-will not-1p.-sg.-that promise-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: ceVppu, bEtapeVttu

3. IMPART

Eg: Eng: These men *impart* to others the instructions they have received.

Tel: I vyakwulu vAIYIYu aMxukunna AxeSAlani iwarulaki **boXiswAru**.

These people (men) they receive-pst. instruction-pl.-accu. other-pl.-dat. *impart*-will-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: boXiMcu, weVlupu, weVliyajeyu

4. MAKE PUBLIC

Eg: Eng: The media *made* the news *public*.

Tel: mIdiyA vArwani **bahiraMgaparaciMxi/ bayatapeVttiMxi/ bahirgawaMcesiMxi**.

Media news-accu. *make public*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: bahiraMgaparacu, bayatapeVttu, bahirgawaMceyu

5. RELEASE

Eg: Eng: Are you going to release the description?

Tel: vivaraNani **viduxala ceswunnArA/ bahirgawaM ceswunnArA/ bahiraMgaparuswunnArA/ bayatapeVduwunnArA/ prakatiswunnArA?**

Description-accu. *release*-ing-2p.-pl.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: bahirgawaMceyu, bahiraMgaparacu, bayatapeVttu, prakatiMcu

6. PROCLAIM

Eg: Eng: The government's chief scientific adviser *proclaimed* that the epidemic was under control.

Tel: aMtuvyAXi axupulone uMxani praBuwva praXAna sAMkewika salahAxArulu **veVlladiMcAru/ prakatiMcAru**.

Epidemic control-in-only is-that government chief scientific advisor *proclaim*-pst.-3p.-sg.-hnr.

Telugu Equivalents: veVlladiMcu, prakatiMcu

XV.A.

DECIPHER, DECODE, DECRYPT, UNRAVEL, SOLVE, WORK OUT

Eg: Eng: Krycek managed to **break** the encryption code.

Tel: kriseVk eVnkripRan saMkewAnni **CexiM**catAniki prayawniMcAdu.

Krycek encryption code-accu. **break**-dat. try-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: CexiMcu

1. DECIPHER

Eg: Eng: Can anyone **decipher** this code?

Tel: I kodni eVarannA **CexiM**cagalarA?

This code-accu. anyone **decipher**-can-3p.-pl.-intrg.

Or

I saMkewAnni eVarannA **caxav**agalarA?

This code-accu. anyone **decipher**-can-3p.-pl.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: CexiMcu, caxuvu

2. DECODE

Eg: Eng: **Decode** the handwriting immediately.

Tel: cewirAwani veVMtane **CexiM**cu.

Handwriting-accu. immediately **decode**-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: CexiMcu

3. DECRYPT

Eg: Eng: If you cannot **decrypt** this file, appoint someone else.

Tel: nuvvu I PElni **CexiMc**alekapowe, marokarini niyamiMcu.

You this file-accu. **decrypt**-cannot-if someone else-accu. appoint-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: CexiMcu

Periphrastic equivalent: gupwa/ saMkRipwa leKanAnni mAmUlu mAtalloki mArcu

4. UNRAVEL

Eg: Eng: Gradually, the mystery began to **unravel**.

Tel: neVmmaxigA, mistarI **vIdadaM** moVxalEMxi.

Gradually mystery **unravel**-ing begin-pst.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: vIdu

5. SOLVE

Eg: Eng: You must **solve** the problem immediately.

Tel: nuvvu samasyani veMtane **pariRkariMc**Ali/ **CexiMc**Ali.

You problem-accu. immediately **solve**-must.

Telugu Equivalents: pariRkariMcu, CexiMcu

6. WORK OUT

Eg: Eng: I know you will **work** it **out**.

Tel: nuvvu xAnni **Cexisw**Avani/ **sAXisw**Avani nAku weVlusu.

You that-accu. **work out**-that I know.

Telugu Equivalents: CexiMcu, sAXiMcu

XVI.A.

DAWN, BEGIN, START, COME INTO BEING, COME FORTH,
EMERGE, APPEAR

Eg: Eng: The day *broke* fair and cloudless.

Tel: mabbulu lekuMxdA roju weVllagA *weVllAri*Mxi.

cloud-pl. without day fair-as *break*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: moVxalavu, prAraMBamavu, weVllAru

1. DAWN

Eg: Eng: A new technological age had *dawned*.

Tel: koVwwa sAMkewika yugaM *AraMBamEMxi/ prAraMBamEMxi/ moVxalEMxi*.

New technological age *dawn*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: AraMBamavu, prAraMBamavu, moVxalavu

T Note:*aruNoxayamavu* ‘to dawn’

2. BEGIN

Eg: Eng: It may *begin* to snow now.

Tel: ippudu maMcu kuravataM *moVxalavvaccu/ prAraMBamavaccu*.

Now snow falling *begin*-may.

Telugu Equivalents: moVxalavu, AraMBamavu, prAraMBamavu

3. START

Eg: Eng: A new system will *start* from next month.

Tel: vacce neVla nuMci koVwwa paxXawi *moVxalavuwuMxi/ prAraMBamOwuMxi*.

Next month from new system *start*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: moVxalavu, prAraMBamavu

4. COME INTO BEING

1.

Eg: Eng: The idea *came into being* during the last decade.

Tel: I Alocana gawa xaSAbaxaMlo *waleVwwiMxi*.

This idea last decade-in *come into being*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: When did this organization *come into being*?

Tel: I saMsWa eVppudu *erpaduMxi/ moVxalEMxi/ AvirBaviMciMxi/ AraMBaM ayiMxi?*

This organization when *come into being*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: waleVwwu, moVxalavu, erpadu, AvirBaviMcu, AraMBamavu, prAraMBamavu

5. COME FORTH

Eg: Eng: All the crew *came forth* and received the applause.

Tel: grUpu *muMxukoVcci* aBinaMxanalulu aMxukunnAru.

Crew *come forth*-ppl. applause-pl. receive-pst.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: muMxukuvaccu

6. EMERGE

Eg: Eng: New companies are *emerging* very fast in this area.

Tel: I prAMwaMlo koVwwa kaMpeVnllu cAlA woVMxaragA *erpadu*wunnAyi/
*moVxalavu*wunnAyi.

This area-in new company-pl. very quickly *emerge*-ing-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: moVxalavu, erpadu

7. APPEAR

Eg: Eng: This problem first *appeared* in the inner cities.

Tel: I samasya movxata lopali nagarAllo *moVxalEMxi/ waleVwwiMxi*.

This problem first inner city-pl.-in *appear*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: moVxalavu, waleVwwu

XVII.A.

ERUPT, BURST OUT, BREAK OUT

Eg: Eng: A political scandal *broke* in mid 1991.

Tel: rAjaIya kuMBakoNaM 1991 maXyalo *bEtapadiMxi/ battabayalEMxi/ poVkkiMxi/ vyApiMciMxi*.

Political scandal 1991 mid-in *break*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: bEtapadu, battabayalavu, poVkku, vyApiMcu

1. ERUPT

1.

Eg: Eng: He *erupted* into fury when he heard the news.

Tel: vArwa vinagAne awanu kopaMwo *ragilipoyAdu*.

News listen-immediately he fury-with *erupt*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: Violence *erupted* outside the embassy gates.

Tel: eVMbasI getla bEta hiMsa **ceVlaregi**Mxi.

Embassy gate-pl.-gen. outside violence **erupt**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ragilipovu, ceVlaregu, Ugipovu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents **ragilipovu** ‘to burn’, **ceVlaregu** ‘to rise like fire’, **Ugipovu** ‘to swing’ are idiomatic expressions.

2. BURST OUT

Eg: Eng: He **burst out** as he was unable to hide the matter anymore.

Tel: viRayAnni iMka emAwraM xAcaleka awanu **bEtapeVtte**SAdU/ **gabAlna** **ceVppe**SAdU/ **bEtapadipoy**Adu/ **ceVppe**SAdU.

Matter-accu. more anymore hide-cannot he **burst out**-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: bEtapeVttu, gabAlna ceVppu, bEtapadu, ceVppu

3. BREAK OUT

Eg: Eng: The news **broke out** that the hero is coming to the city in the mid night secretly.

Tel: kaWAnAyakudu nagarAniki rahasyaMgA arWarAwri vaswunnAdanna vArwa **poVkkipoyi**Mxi/ **vyApiMc**iMxi.

Hero city-to secretly midnight coming-that-3p.-sg.-m. news break out-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: poVkku, bEtapadu, battabayalavu

XVIII.A.

CHANGE, UNDERGO A CHANGE, ALTER, SHIFT, METAMORPHOSE

Eg: Eng: Overnight, the weather **broke**.

Tel: rAwriki rAwri vAwAvaraNaM **mAripoyi**Mxi.

night-dat. night weather **break**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: mAru

1. CHANGE

Eg: Eng: The weather *changed* suddenly.

Tel: vAwAvaraNaM hattAwwugA *mAri*Mxi.

Weather suddenly *change*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: mAru

2. UNDERGO A CHANGE

Eg: Eng: The political atmosphere of the country *underwent* an unexpected *change*.

Tel: xeSa rAjakIya vAwAvaraNaM anukoni *mArpuku lonayyi*Mxi.

Country political atmosphere expected-neg. *undergo a change*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: mArpuki lonavvu

3. ALTER

Eg: Eng: He has *altered* very much. I could not recognize him.

Tel: awanu cAlA *mAripoy*Adu. nenu awadini gurwupattalekapoyAnu.

He very *alter*-3p.-sg.-m.-pst. I him-accu. recognize-can-not-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: mAru

4. SHIFT

Eg: Eng: There was an expected *shift* in his idea.

Tel: awani Alocana UhiMcinattugAne *mArpu vacci*Mxi.

His-gen. idea expected-as-only *shift*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: mAru

5. METAMORPHOSE

Eg: Eng: The caterpillar will eventually *metamorphose* into a butterfly.

Tel: goVMgalYIpurugu slwAkokacilukagA *rUpAMwaraM ceVMxuwuMxi/ mArpu ceVMxuwuMxi*.

Caterpillar butterfly-as *metamorphose*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.-hab.

Telugu Equivalents: mArpu ceVMxu, rUpAMwaraM ceVMxu

XIX. A.

CRASH, DASH, BEAT, POUND, LASH

Eg: Eng: Waves *broke* against the rocks.

Tel: keVratAlu rAlYIYanu *DIkoVnnAyi/ koVttukunnAyi*.

Wave-pl. rock-pl.-accu. *break*-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: DIkoVnu, koVttukoVnu

1. CRASH

Eg: Eng: The car lost control and *crashed* into the wall.

Tel: kAru axupuwappi godanu *guxxesiMxi/ kottesiMxi*.

Car control-lose-and wall-accu. *crash*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: koVttukoVnu, guxxu

2. DASH

Eg: Eng: That small boat *dashed* against the rock.

Tel: A cinna padava rAyini *DIkoVMxi*.

That small boat rock-accu. *dash*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm..

Telugu Equivalents: koVttukoVnu, wagulu

3. BEAT

Eg: Eng: She is *beating* the dust out of the old curtains.

Tel: AmeV pAwa karteVnlapE xummu *dulupuwo*Mxi.

She old curtain-pl.-on dust *beat*-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: koVttukoVnu, xulupu

4. POUND

1.

Eg: Eng: She *pounded* the thief with her fists.

Tel: AmeV xoVMgani wana pidikilYIYawo *guxxi*Mxi.

She thief-accu. her fist-pl.-with *pound*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The rain *pounded* on the roof.

Tel: varRaM pEkappumIxa *koVtnattugA* *kurisi*Mxi.

Rain roof-on *pound*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: koVttukoVnu, guxxu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a periphrastic expression.

5. LASH

Eg: Eng: The rain *lashed* on us when we were on the hill.

Tel: memu koVMdamIxa unnappudu mA mIxaki vAna Jallu *koVtti*Mxi.

We hill-on present-when rain us on-dat. *lash*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

memu koVMdamIxa unnappudu varRaM mammalni koradA **JulYipiMc**inatlu mA mixa kurisiMxi.

We hill-on present-when rain us-accu. whip **lash**-like-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: koVttukoVnu, JulYipiMcu

XIX. B.

BATTER

Eg: Eng: The wind was **battering** at the glass windows with heavy force.

Tel: gAli cAlA vegaMwo axxAla kitikIlanu **koVtteswo**Mxi.

Wind very force-with glass-pl.-gen. window-pl.-accu. **batter**-is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: koVttu

T Note: both the telugu terms, **wagulu&wAku** ‘to touch’ are not relevant but **gattigA wagulu/ wAku** ‘to hit hard’ (but not touch hard.) are relevant.

XX.A.

FALTER, QUAVER, QUIVER, TREMBLE, SHAKE

Eg: Eng: Her voice **broke** as she relived the experience.

Tel: wana anuBavAnni gurwucesukunnappudu AmeV goVMwu **vaNiki**Mxi/ **kaMpiMc**iMxi/ **wadabadi**Mxi/ **woVtrupadi**Mxi/ **xagxamayyi**Mxi.

Her experience-accu. relieve-when her voice **break**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vaNuku, kaMpiMcu, wadabadu, woVtrupadu, xagxasvaraMwo mAtlAdu

1. FALTER

1.

Eg: Eng: He **faltered** while hiding the truth.

Tel: awanu nijaM xAce prayawnaMlo **wadabaddAdu/ wotrupaddAdu/ vaNik**Adu.

He truth hide-ing trial-in *falter*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: He *faltered* when his secret was disclosed.

Tel: awani rahasyaM bEtapadagAne awanu *XEryaM kolpoy*Adu. (loss of confidence)

His secret disclose-pst.-immediate-ly he *falter*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

Tel: awani rahasyaM bEtapadagAne awanu *wadabadd*Adu/ *vaNikipoy*Adu/
*kaMpiMcipoy*Adu. (fear)

His secret disclose-pst.-immediate-ly he *falter*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: wadabadu, woVtrupadu, vaNuku, kaMpiMcu, saMkociMcu,
xagxasvaraMwo mAtlAdu

2. QUAYER

Eg: Eng: Why did the girl's voice *quaver*.

Tel: ammAyi goVMwu eVMxuku *kaMpiMciMxi/ vaNikiMxi/ wadabadiMxi/*
woVtrupadiMxi.

Girl voice why *quaver*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

ammAyi *xagxasvaraMwo* eVMxuku *mAtlAdiMxi*.

Girl *quaver* (blocked voice with) why talk-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kaMpiMcu, vaNuku, wadabadu, woVtrupadu, xagxasvaraMwo mAtlAdu

3. QUIVER

1.

Eg: Eng: The baby's lips *quivered* when she started crying.

Tel: pApa edcetappudu AmeV peVxavulu *vaNikipoy*Ayi.

Baby cry-when her lip-pl. *quiver*-pst.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: His voice *quivered* when the fact was revealed.

Tel: vAswavaM bEtapadagAne awani svaraM *vaNikiMxi/ kaMpiMciMxi/ axiriMxi*.

Fact reveal-pst.-immediate-ly his voice *quiver*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vaNuku, kaMpiMcu, axuru

4. TREMBLE

1.

Eg: Eng: His body *trembled* with fear.

Tel: awani SarIraM BayaMwo *vaNikipoyiMxi/ kaMpiMcipoyiMxi*.

His body fear-with *tremble*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: His body *trembled* with pain.

Tel: awani SarIraM bAXawo *allallAdi/ vilavillAdipoyiMxi*.

His body pain-with *tremble*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vaNuku, kaMpiMcu, allallAdu, vilavillAdu

5. SHAKE

1.

Eg: Eng: He was *shaking* with fear.

Tel: awanu BayaMwo *vaNikipowunnAdu/ kaMpiMcipowunnAdu*.

He fear-with *shake*-ing-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: His voice was *shaking* with fear.

Tel: awani goVMwu BayaMwo *vaNikipowoMxi/ kaMpiMcipowoMxi/ wadabadipowoMxi/ woVtrupaduwoMxi*.

His gen. voice fear-with *shake*-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vaNuku, kaMpiMcu, wadabadu, woVtrupadu

(to make short quick movements that you cannot control – because of cold or fright.)

T Note: *vaNuku/ kaMpiMcu* ‘to shiver’ (with fear, cold, tension, weakness, etc.)

wadabadu/ woVtrupadu ‘confuse’ (with tension, fear, weakness, etc.)

(The above are general but all of them can be applied to talk.

A person’s *svaraM* ‘voice’ will shiver (*vaNuku/ kaMpiMcu/ wadabadu/ woVtrupadu*)

added

6. SHIVER

Eg: Eng: His body *shivered* with fear.

Tel: awani SarIraM BayaMwo *vaNikipoyiMxi/ kaMpiMcipoyiMxi*.

His body fear-with *shiver*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vaNuku, kaMpiMcu

Note: The above term is added out of my idea. I felt this term is also relevant and may be considered as replaceable.

XXI. **added:**

This example can be categorized into a separate section as it is breaking of a group of people. There is no separate section, hence another section may be added – section 21.

1.

Eg: Eng: The group *split* into two sections.

Tel: grUpu reVMdugA *cIlipoyiMxi/ vidipoyiMxi*.

Group two-as *split*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

(the group got separated into two sections with differences among themselves)

Or

Eng: The group was *split* into two sections.

Tel: grUpu reVMdu seVkRanlugA *veru ceyabadi*Mxi.

Group two section-pl.-as split-is-make-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

(i.e., the group was separated into two sections for some purpose)

2.

Eg: Eng: The Country is *rent* as two different zones by unexpected political conditions.

Tel: anukoni rAjakIya parisWiwulavalana xeSaM reVMdugA *cIlipoyi*Mxi.

Unexpected political condition-pl.-due to country two-as *rend*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

3.

Eg: Eng: The two families have *severed* all the family bonds.

Tel: reVMdu kutuMbAlu anni baMXAlani *weVMpesukunn*Aru.

Two family-pl. all bond-pl.-accu. *sever*-refl.-pst.-3p.-pl.

4.

Eg: Eng: The family *severed* into two.

Tel: kutuMbaM reVMdugA *cIlipoyi*Mxi/ *vidipoyi*Mxi.

Family two-as *sever*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

5.

Eg: Eng: Their son got *severed* from the family.

Tel: vAlYIYa koVduku kutuMbaM nuMdi *verEpoy*Adu.

Their son family from *sever*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

6.

Eg: Eng: The couple got *separated*.

Tel: A jaMta *vidipoy*Aru/ *verEpo*yAru.

That couple *separate*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

A jaMta maXya baMXaM *weVgipoyi*Mxi.

That couple between relation *separate*(cut)-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

7.

Eg: Eng: Many families got *separated* because of war.

Tel: yuxXaM valana cAlA kutuMbAlu *verEpo*yAyi/ *vidipoy*Ayi/ *BinnamEpo*yAyi.

War due to many family-pl. *separate*-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

8.

Eg: Eng: The class was *divided* into four groups.

Tel: waragawi nAlugu BAgaLugA *vidago*VttabadiMxi.

Class four group-pl.-as *divide*-is-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

9.

Eg: Eng: The family got *divided* because of property disputes.

Tel: AsWi goVdavala valana kutuMbaM *BinnamEpo*yiMxi/ *vidipoyi*Mxi/ *verEpo*yiMxi.

Property dispute-pl.-gen. due to family *divide*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

XXII.

4.

Eg: Eng: The property was *split* among the legal heirs equally.

Tel: Aswi vArasulaki samAnaMga *paMcabadi*Mxi.

Property heir-pl.-dat. equally *spilt*-is-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

(split = share. This usage is not mentioned in the thesaurus entries. It may be checked as it is my idea that it is relevant in this context.)

Telugu Equivalents: paMcu

Final T Note: The added section XXI is about the separation of groups or people. Section XXII is the division of property (things)

The following are the Telugu synonyms.

1. axxamu ***pagiliMxi*** ‘glass/ mirror broke’

2. balla ***virigiMxi*** ‘table broke’

balla ***pagiliMxi*** – wooden, plastic or any other material ***pagulu*** but remain one entity.

balla citliMxi ‘table cracked’(cracks on a table)

3. manasu ***virigiMxi*** ‘heart broke’

hqxayaM ***pagiliMxi/ virigiMxi***

guMdeV ***pagiliMxi/ baxxalEMxi*** (idiomatic usage. Collocations may be observed)

5. pAlu ***pagilAyi/ virigAyi*** ‘milk curdled’

6. kAlu ***virigiMxi*** ‘leg broke’

kAlu ***pagiliMxi*** ‘foot cracked’ kAlYIYu ***pailAyi*** ‘feet cracked’

7. eVmuka ***citliMxi*** ‘bone cracked’

8. goda ***baxxalEMxi*** ‘wall broke’

9. mohaM ***pagalagoVdawAnu*** ‘I will break your face’

mohaM ***pagilipowuMxi*** ‘your face will break’

baxxalOwuMxi/ baxxalagoVdawAnu is also used.

mohaM ***viraggoVdawAnu/ virigipowuMxi*** is a wrong usge.

It is warning and is an idiomatic expression.

8. ceVMpa *paguluwuMxi* ‘you will get a tight slap’. There is no such expression in English like ‘cheek broke’!!

ceVMpa *virigiMxi/ baxxaleMxi* is a wrong usage.

All the senses given in the Oxford Thesaurus for the head word ‘Break’ are provided with contextual examples, Telugu translations and all the possible Telugu equivalents. It may be noted that Telugu has a very limited number of senses for the head word, ‘break’ (given above). Whereas the term ‘break’ in English has 20 senses according to Oxford Thesaurus.

It may also be noted that the synonyms of each sense of any particular word need not have equal number or same Telugu terms as equivalents and also the range of applications in English is much different from that of the Telugu.

It is also known that no two or three synonyms are exact replaceable. These variations depend on the sense and intensity carried by the English synonyms. There would at least be some shade difference for which Telugu may have some other term as its equivalent. This may be observed in the working of the words and also in the above explanation of the Telugu Synonyms.

12. BRIBE (t.v.)

I.A.

Eg: He used his considerable wealth to **bribe** the officials.

BUY OFF, PAY OFF, SUBORN, GIVE AN INDUCEMENT TO, CORRUPT

Head Word: Bribe

Eg: Eng: He used his considerable wealth to **bribe** the officials.

Tel: awanu wana xaggara unna dabbuloni aXika moVwwAnni aXikArulaki
laMcaminvatAniki upayogiMcAdu.

He his near present wealth-in considerable-amount-accu. official-pl.-dat. **bribe-**
dat. use-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: laMcaminvu

1. BUY OFF

Eg: Eng: He is very rich, he can **buy off** anyone.

Tel: awanu cAlA XanavaMwudu, awanu eVarinEnA **koVneyagaladu**.

He very rich-3p.-sg.-m. he anyone **buyoff**-can-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: koVneVyyu

T Note: For an object to buy denotes to purchase. When the concept extends to humans it means to bribe.

2. PAY OFF

Eg: Eng: The company will **pay off** to all the government officials for the work to be done.

Tel: pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxariki **laMcamiswuMxi/**
muttajeVpwuMxi.

Work happen-for company government official-pl.-all-dat. *pay off*-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxarinI *koVneswu*Mxi.

Work happen-for company government official-pl.-all-accu. *pay off*-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxari *cewulu wadupu*wuMxi.

Work happen-for company government official- pl.- all *pay off*(hand- pl. wet)-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: laMcamivvu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents, *cewulu wadupu* ‘to wet the hands’, *koVneVyyu* ‘to buy off’, *muttajeVppu* (there is a loss of lexical meaning.) ‘to offer’ are idiomatic expressions.

3. SUBORN

Eg: Eng: He *suborned* the witness in this case.

Tel: I kesuloni sAkRini awadu *laMcaMwo prerepiMc*Adu.

This case- in witness- accu. he *suborn*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: laMcaMwo prerepiMcu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent to the synonym is a periphrastic expression, a phrasal expression.

4. GIVE AN INDUCEMENT TO

Eg: Eng: You cannot *give an inducement to* him.

Tel: nuvvu awanni *praloBapeVttalevu/ koVnalevu*.

You him- accu. *give an inducement to*-cannot-2p.-sg.

Or

nuvvu awaniki **laMcami**vvailevu.

You him- dat. **give an inducement to-** cannot-2p.-sg.

Or

nuvvu awani **cewulu wadap**alevu.

You his **give an inducement to(hand-pl. wet-cannot)-** cannot-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: praloBapeVttu, laMcamiccu, cewulu wadupu, koVnu

T Note:praloBapeVttu, laMcamiccu are complex predicates. **cewulu wadupu** is an idiomatic expression

5. CORRUPT

Eg: Eng: He can **corrupt** the officers and get the work done easily.

Tel: awadu aXikArulaki **laMcamicci** pani suluvugA ceyiMcagaladu.

He officer- pl.-dat. **corrupt-** and work easily do-make-can-3p.-sg.-m. (he can make them do)

Or

awadu aXikArulani **koVnesi** pani suluvugA ceyiMcagaladu.

He officer- pl.-accu. **corrupt-** and work easily do-make-can-3p.-sg.-m. (he can make them do)

Or

awadu aXikArula **cewuluwadipi** pani suluvugA ceyiMcagaladu.

He officer- pl.-gen. **corrupt-** and work easily do-make-can-3p.-sg.-m. (he can make them do)

Telugu Equivalents: laMcamiccu, koVneyu, cewuluwadupu

Additional information:

laMcaM iccu/ wIskoVnu = bribe giving or taking.

dabbuwokoVnu = buy off.

‘He *bribed* the officer for his work to be done’

‘wana pani avvatAniki awanu APIsaruki *laMcaM* iccAdu.’

His work happen-for he officer- dat. *bribe* give-pst.-3p-sg.-m.

Or

‘wana pani avvatAniki awanu *avinIwiki pAlpadd*Adu.’

His work happen-for he *illegal-dat. commit*-pst.-3p-sg.-m.-sg.

Or

‘awani pani avvatAniki awanu ApIsarini *dabbuwo koVnnAdu*’.

His work happen-for he officer-accu. *money-with buy*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

The figurative expressions and idiomatic expressions, where the expression is not compositional.

ballakiMxa cewulupeVttu ‘to put the hands under the table’

(to give or take benefit for some purpose secretly)

cewulu wadupu ‘to wet the hands’

(to give benefit to someone who did some favor to you or from whom one is expecting any favor)

‘awani pani avvatAniki awanu ApIsar *cewulu wadup*Adu.’

‘pani ceyatAniki ApIsar *ballakiMxa cewulupedaw*Adu’

(My assumption:

1. *cewulu wadupu* is generally applied to the person who gives the bribe.
2. *ballakiMxa cewulupeVttu* is applied to the person who takes the bribe.

13. COVET (t.v.)

I.A.

Eg: People still *coveted* things which didn't belong to them.

DESIRE, BE CONSUMED WITH DESIRE FOR, CRAVE, HAVE ONE'S HEART SET ON

I.B.

WANT, WISH FOR, LONG FOR, YEARN FOR, DREAM OF, ASPIRE TO, HANKER FOR, HANKER AFTER, HUNGER AFTER/ FOR, THIRST FOR, ACHE FOR, FANCY, BURN FOR, PANT FOR

Head Word: Covet

I.A.

DESIRE, BE CONSUMED WITH DESIRE FOR, CRAVE, HAVE ONE'S HEART SET ON

Eg: Eng: People still *coveted* things which didn't belong to them.

Tel: wamavi kAni vaswuvulEnA prajalu *ASapaddAru/ xurASapaddAru/ vyAmohaMceVMxAru/ manasupaddAru*.

Them-dat. belong-neg. thing-pl.-on people still *covet*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: ASapadu, xurASapadu, vyAmohapadu, manasupadu, korukoVnu, awigA ASapadu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents *ASapadu*, *surASapadu*, *vyAmohaMceVMxu*, *manasupadu* are N-V and *awigAASapadu*, Adv-V => complex predicates.

1. DESIRE

Eg: Eng: He still *desired* her.

Tel: AmeVni awanu iMkA *korukuMtunnAdu/ kAMkRiswunnAdu*..

Her-accu. he still *desire*-ing-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: korukoVnu, kAMkRiMcu

T Note: Tense gets interpreted with tense adverb

2. BE CONSUMED WITH DESIRE FOR

Eg: Eng: Don't *be consumed with desire for* such things.

Tel: alAMti vAti kosaM *aMwalAgA ASapadipoku/ veVMparlAdaku/ vyAmohaM ceVMxaku/ korikawo niMdipoku.*

Such-pl. those for so much *be consumed with desire for*-don't-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: ASawo niMdipovu, xurASapadu, awyASapadu, vyAmohapadu, korikawo niMdipovu

T Note: The English synonym is also a figurative and an idiomatic expression. *aMwalAgA* 'so much' is an shows the intensity. The Telugu equivalents, *ASawo niMdipovu* and *korikawo niMdipovu* 'to get filled with desire' are figurative equivalents which are metaphoric expressions. Both the English synonym and the Telugu equivalents *ASawo niMdipovu, korikawo niMdipovu* are periphrastic. All the Telugu equivalents are complex predicates.

3. CRAVE

Eg: Eng: He *craves* for sweets.

Tel: awanu svItlani bAgA *iRtapadwAdu.*

He sweet-pl.-gen. *crave*-will-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu svItlaMte *padi caccipowAdu.*

He sweet-pl. *crave*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: iRtapadu, padicaccipovu

T Note: The English synonym which is single lexeme becomes a complex predicate when translated into Telugu. The 2nd version of translation is an idiomatic expression, *padicaccipovu* 'fall and die'

4. HAVE ONE'S HEART SET ON

Eg: Eng: He *has* his *heart set on her.*

Tel: awanu AmeVpE *manasupaddAdu/ manasu pAresukunnAdu.*

He her-on *have one's heart set on*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:manasupadu, manasu pAresukoVnu

T Note: The Telugu Equivalent *manasu pAresukoVnu* 'throw ones heart' is an idiomatic expression.

I.B.

1. WANT

Eg: Eng: I just *want* you to be happy.

Tel: nuvvu saMwoRaMgA uMdatame nenu *kAvAli anukuMtunnAnu/ korukuMtunnAnu*.

You happy-as being-only I *want*-relf.-ing.-1p.-sg.

Or

nuvvu saMwoRaMgA uMdatame nAku *kAvAli*.

You happy-as being-only me-dat. *want*.

Telugu Equivalents:kAvAlanukoVnu, korukoVnu, kAvAli

T Note: The above sentence has verb form. But generally, it is used as:

nuvvu saMwoRaMgA uMdatame nA *korika*.

You happy-as being-only my *want*.

T Note: 'ika' is a productive, deverbal noun forming suffix as in,

mannika "mannu-ika" 'durability'

eMpika "eVMcu-ika" 'selection'

2. WISH FOR

Eg: Eng: I can understand her *wish for* success.

Tel: vijayaMpE AmeV ki unna *aBilARa/ korika* nenu arWaM cesukogalanu.

Success-on her-dat. have-that *wish for* I understand-can-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:aBilARa, korika

3. LONG FOR

Eg: Eng: Lucy had always *longed for* a brother.

Tel: lUsI eVppudU o wammudu kAvAlani *korukunexi*.

Lucy always a brother (younger) want *long for*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:korukoVnu

T Note:*eVxurucUdu* ‘longing for or to have a desire for’.

4. YEARN FOR

Eg: Eng: People *yearned for* peace.

Tel: prajalu SAMwi kosaM *ArAtapaddAru/ Awqwawo eVxuru cUSAr/ ASapaddAru*.

People peace for *yearn for*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

prajalu SAMwi *korukunnAru*.

People peace *yearn for*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

prajalu SAMwini *kAMkRiMcAru*.

People peace-accu. *yearn for*-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:ArAtapadu, Awqwawo eVxurucUdu, korukoVnu, kAMkRiMc, ASapadu

T Note:The colloquial variations may be observed.

5. DREAM OF

Eg: Eng: He often ***dreamed of*** owning a house right on the beach.

Tel: awanu eVppudU sariggA bIchlo soVMwa illu kAvAlani ***kalalu kanevAdu/ korukunevAdu/ ASapadevAdu/ kAMkRiMcevevAdu/ ArAtapadevAdu/ ubalAtapadevAdu.***

He often right beach-in own house want-that ***dream of***-used to -3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:kalaluganu, korukoVnu, ASapadu, kAMkRiMcu, ubalAtapadu

6. ASPIRE TO

Eg: Eng: She ***aspired to*** a scientific career.

Tel: AmeV o SAswra vewwa avvAlani ***ASapadiMxi/ korukuMxi/ ubalAtapadiMxi/ kAMkRiMciMxi.***

She a scientist become-that ***aspire to***-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:korukoVnu, ASapadu, kAMkRiMcu, ubalAtapadu, kalaluganu

7. HANKER FOR

Eg: Eng: She still ***hankered for*** her homeland.

Tel: AmeV iMkA soVMwa Uri kosaM ***veVMparlAduwuMxi.***

Telugu Equivalents:veVMparlAdu

8. HANKER AFTER

Eg: Eng: He had ***hankered after*** fame all his life.

Tel: awanu jIviwAMwaM peru kosaM ***pariwapiMcevevAdu.***

He his life all name for ***hanker after***-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:pariwapiMcu

9. HUNGER AFTER/ FOR

1.

Eg: Eng: I *huger for* your touch.

Tel: nenu nI sparSa kosaM *ArAtapadawAnu/ ubalAtapadawAnu/ ASapadwAnu*.

I your touch for *hunger for*-will-1p.-sg.

Or

nenu nI sparSani *kAMkRiswAnu/ korukuMtAnu*.

I your touch-accu. *hunger for*-will-1p.-sg.

2.

Eg: Eng: I've never *hungered after* power.

Tel: nenu eVppudU paxavi kosaM *veVMparlAdalexu*.

I never power for *hunger after*-neg.-pst.-1p.-sg.

Or

nAku eVppudU aXikAra xAhaM lexu.

I-dat. power-thirst neg.-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: kAMkRawouMdu, korikawouMdu, ASawouMdu, ArAtapadu, ubalAtapadu, veVMparlAdu

aXikAraxAhaM 'power thirst' is a compound. Lexical equivalent is not possible in this construction. It is a translation equivalent.

AkaliwouMdi 'be with hunger' is also an equivalent.

T Note: *kAMkRa/ ASa/ etc. wouMdu* is much effective then, *korukonu/ kAMkRiMcu, ASapadu*, etc. Colloquial variation may be observed.

In English, desire for power is 'hunger' but in Telugu, it is 'thirst'.

10. THIRST FOR

Eg: Eng: She *thirsted for* power.

Tel: AmeV aXikAra *kAMkRawo uMxi/ xAhaMwo uMxi*.

She power *thirst for*-with there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

AmeV aXikAraM pE *korikawo uMxi/ ASawo uMxi*.

She power-on *thirst for*-with there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

AmeV aXikAraM kosaM *ArAtapadiMxi/ ubalAtapadiMxi*.

She power for *thirst for*-with there-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:kAMkRawouMdu, korikawouMdu, ASawouMdu, xAhaMwouMdu, ArAtapadu, ubalAtapadu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are complex predicates.

11. ACHE FOR

Eg: Eng: Jim *aches for* the sight of Mary.

Tel: jiM merIni cUdAlani *ArAtapadawAdu/ ubalAtapadawAdu/ kAMkRiswAdu*.

Jim Mary-accu. see-to *ache for*-will-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:ArAtapadu, ubalAtapadu, kAMkRiMcu

korukoVnu ‘wish’, *cAlAanipiMcu* ‘longing or feel a lot for something’

12. FANCY

Eg: Eng: He *fancies* new trends.

Tel: awanu koVwwa pokadalaki moju padawAdu.

He new trend-pl.-dat. *fancy*-will-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:mojupadu

saraxApadu ‘to enjoy or wish’(as one fancies for something) is also an equivalent.

13. BURN FOR

Eg: Eng: He *burnt for* another look at her.

Tel: AmeVni marosAri cUdAlani awanu *ArAtapaddAdu/ AwqwapaddAdu/ kAMkRiMcAdu*.

His childhood-in education for he very *burn for*-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:ArAtapadu, Awqwapadu, kAMkRiMc

14. PANT FOR

1.

Eg: Eng: Jim’s heart *pants for* her.

Tel: jiM hqxayaM AmeV kosaM *ArAtapadu*wuMxi/ *kalavarapadu*wuMxi/ *koVttuku*MtuMxi.

Jim heart her for *pant for*-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The end of the novel leaves you *panting for* more.

Tel: navala mugiMpu kaWa iMkA koVnasAgiwe bAguNNu ane BAvana kalagajeswuMxi.

Novel ending story (still continue-if be good such feeling) *pant for* create-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:koVttumittAdu

T Note:*koVttukoVnu* ‘beat’ is an idiomatic expression. All the equivalents in the example 1 are complex predicates. The Telugu equivalent in the second example of the present synonym is periphrastic.

Final T Note: The core meaning sustained behind all the English synonyms and the sense carried in all the Telugu equivalents is a ‘to desire for’.

ArAtapadu ‘to crave for’, *ubalAtapadu* ‘feeling curious or hurry to want something’, *ASapadu* ‘desire for’, *korukoVnu* ‘wish for’, *kalalukanu* ‘dream about’, *kAMkRiMcu* ‘desire to want’, *BrAMwipadu* ‘desire to want’, *awigAASapadu/ xurASapadu/ vyAmohapadu* ‘over crave for extremely’, *manasupadu* ‘to have heart on..’

It is difficult to give clear variation. But all of them carry the core sense of desire for something or someone.

Findings from the analysis of Verbs:

The central idea behind the work is to primarily provide lexical equivalents for the English Head Words and for the different synonyms listed under distinct senses. In case of a lexical equivalent not being available, equivalents that have been chosen fall under the following heads:

translational
periphrastic
partial
idiomatic
phrasal

At times along with a lexical equivalent the above types of equivalents are also provided depending on the context.

In the Source Language (SL), i.e., English, the concept is expressed either by a single lexeme, for eg: ‘Abolish’ which is also a head word and a complex lexeme (a derivative) eg: ‘discontinue’, ‘exterminate’, etc., or by a phrasal verb, eg: ‘stamp out’, or by a periphrastic expression, eg: ‘put an end to.’ Similarly in the Target Language the equivalents exhibit a pattern: so a verb which is a simple lexeme in the SL is translated by an equivalent verb which is a simple one or by a compound verb or by a complex predicate or by a verb phrase

is provided as an equivalent in translation when a lexical equivalent is not available or when an equivalent idiomatic expression is also available for a given head word or its synonym. A few of such sentences with Telugu translation and gloss are provided below.

1.

Eng: After the concert, the band was *spirited away* before their fans could get near them.

Tel: aBimAnulumUge lope bAMdunikacerlavvagAne, akkadinuMci kRaNaAllo/awivegaMgA *wIsukeVIYI*YipoyAru. *kRaNaAllo* ‘in seconds’ and *awivegangA* ‘very quickly’ are manner adverbs.

Fan -pl. surround before -itself band -accu. concert finish -after -immediately there -from quickly *spirit away* -pst. -3p. -pl.

T Note: A Phrasal expression in the source language which gets translated either as an equivalent phrase or its sense is translated by a periphrastic expression. Therefore this is a case of a translational equivalent rather a lexical equivalent.

2.

Eng: He **held on** to his believes even after his failure.

Tel: viPaludEyyAkA kUdA awanu wana nammakAlake **aMtipeVttukuni unnAdu**.

Fallen -man -after even he his belief -pl. -to -only **hold on** -is -3p. -sg. -m.

(**aMtipeVttukuniuMdu**(literal meaning) ‘to stick and stay’ and (idiomatic meaning) ‘to abide’)

3.

Eng: Micheal Jackson will **live on** through his music.

Tel: mEKel jAksan wana saMgIwaMwo eVppatikI aMxari manasullo **nilicipowAdu**.

Micheal Jackson his music -with forever all -gen. heart -pl. -in **live on** -will -3p. -sg. -m.

T Note:In the above sentence, both English synonym and Telugu equivalent are idiomatic expressions. *Live on* ‘to remain’ and the literal meaning Telugu equivalent **nilicipovu** is ‘to remain in standing’ and the idiomatic meaning is ‘to remain’

4.

Eng: The human race has enough weapons to **annihilate** itself.

Tel: wananiwAnun**AmarUpAlulekuMdA/ nirmUlaM/**
nASanaMcesukovatAnikisaripadAAyuXAlumAnavajAwixaggaraunnAyi.

Itself it **annihilate** do -refl. -dat. enough weapon -pl. human race near there -3p. -pl. -non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:nAmarUpAlulekuMdAceyu, nirmUlaMceyu, nASanaMceyu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent **nAmarUpAlulekuMdAceyu** the (idiomatic sense) ‘to see(do) that the name and form is no more existing’ is a periphrastic one. It is a complex predicate.

5.

Eng: The students **ran away/ off with** the question papers.

Tel: vixyArWulu praSnA pawrAlawo **pAripoy**Aru.

Student -pl. question -paper -pl. with run **away/off with** -pst. -3p. -pl.

T Note: One can observe that the phrasal verb in English, ‘run away/ off with’ and its Telugu equivalent which is a compound verb –**wopAripo** express the meaning of ‘intensifying’ the action of the verb.

6.

Eng: She imagined him **toady**ing to his rich clients.

Tel: awanu wana dabbunna viniyogaxArulanu **axepanigA muKaswuwi ceswunnattu/ poVgudu**wunnattu AmeV UhiMciMxi.

He his rich client -pl. -accu. **toady** -ing. she imagine -pst. -3p. -sg. -nm.

Or

awanu wana goVppa viniyogaxArula patla **amiwa vinayAnni praxarSi**swunnattu AmeV UhiMciMxi.

He his rich client -pl. -gen. towards **toady** -ing. she imagine -pst. -3p. -sg. -nm.

T Note:**axepanigA** is a manner adverb

7.

Eng: Two men **abducted** her and held her for 36hours.

Tel: ixxaru vyakwulu AmeVni **apahariMci/ eVwwukeVIYIYi/ kidnApcesi** 36 gaMtala pAtu vAlYIYa aXInaMlo peVttukunnAru.

Two people her -accu. **abduct** -ppl. 36 hours their custody -in put -pst. -3p. -pl.

T Note:

The three equivalents **apahariMcu**, **eVwwukeVIYIYu** and **kidnapceyu** can be mutually substituted because they share the core semantics and are mere stylistic variants. The word **apahariMcu** is more formal while **eVwwukeVIYIYu** is colloquial. The word **kidnapceyu** denotes a very productive word formation strategy wherein complex predicates of N -V combination are very frequently formed in Telugu.

8.

a.

Eng: The king *captured* the island.

Tel: rAju A xvIpAnni *jayiMc*Adu/ *svAXInamucesukunn*Adu.

King island -accu. *capture* -pst. -3p. -sg. -m.

b.

Eng: The king *captured* all the women in the island.

Tel: rAju xvIpaMloni swrIlaMxarinI *baMxiMc*Adu.

King island -in women -all -accu. *capture* -pst. -3p. -sg. -m.

T Note: In the above two examples (1&2) the verb capture exhibits two distinct senses each based on the object NP. When the object NP is specified for the ontological features [abstract],[-/ human] it denotes the sense of claiming victory, hence the equivalent *jayiMc*u ‘to win’ and *svAXInamucesukoVnu* ‘To gain control over’ which gets reflected in the lexical variants available in Telugu

If the object NP is specified for -human feature, the equivalent in Telugu is *baMxiMc*u. in the target language. In Telugu the equivalents describe the manner.

9.

Eng: Don’t *harass* the children like that.

Tel: pillalni alA *veXiMc*aku/ *sAXiMc*aku/ *ibbaMxipeVttaku*/ *edipiMc*aku/ *cikAkupeVttaku*/ *burrawinaku*/ *kAlcukuwinaku*/ *prANaMwIyaku*/ *caMpukuwinaku*.

bAXapeVttaku.

Children -accu. like that *harass* - don’t -2p. -sg. -impr.

Telugu Equivalents: *veXiMc*u, *sAXiMc*u, *ibbaMxipeVttu*, *edipiMc*u, *cikAkupeVttu*, *bAXapeVttu*, *burrawinu*, *kAlcukuwinu*, *prANaMwIyu*

T Note: The Telugu equivalents *ibbaMxipeVttu*, *cikAkupeVttu*, *bAXapeVttu* are N -V complex predicate. The figurative equivalents, *burrawinu* 'to eat the brain', *kAlcukuwinu* 'to fry and eat', *prANaMwIyu* 'to kill', *campukuwinu* 'kill and eat' are idiomatic expressions.

10.

a.

Eng: The little dog was *yapping* at the guests.

Tel: kukka pilla *kuykuymantU* awiXula cuttU wirigiMxi.

Dog baby *yap* -ing -and guest -pl. -gen. around roam -ing -3p. -sg. -nm.

T Note: An onomatopoeic expression is used for the synonym *yap*. The term *moVrugu* is not used for the barking sound made by little dogs in Telugu. YAP: short high sounds made by little dogs)

11.

Eng: She *bathed* and went down to dinner.

Tel: AmeV *snAnaM cesi* rAwri BojanAniki kiMxaki veVIYIYiMxi.

She (bath do) -and *bathe* night meal -for down -to go -pst. -3p. -sg. -nm.

T Note: There are no specified terms for break fast, lunch or dinner in Telugu. They are just called as *poVxxuti/ maXyAHnna/ rAwriBojanaM*. The Telugu equivalent is a complex predicate.

12.

Eng: The room was suddenly *bathed* in light.

Tel: gaxi hatAwwugA veVluwuruwo *niMdipoyi*Mxi

Room suddenly light -with *bathe* -pst. -3p. -sg. -non hum.

Or

hatAwwugA gaxaMwA veVluwuru *vyApiMci*Mxi.

Suddenly room -all light *bathe* -pst. -3p. -sg. -non hum.

Or

hatAwwugA gaxaMwA veVluwuru wosn**AnaMcesi**Mxi.

Suddenly room -all light -with **bathe** -pst. -3p. -sg. -non hum.

T Note: The first two Telugu translations show the colloquial variations and the equivalents are complex predicates and the third translation provides a figurative equivalents.

13.

Eng: Steven **booked** a table at their favorite restaurant.

Tel: stIveVn vAIYIYaki bAgA iRtamEna reVstAreVMtulo tebul **bukce**SAdu.

Steven their -dat. very like -ing. restaurant -in table **book** do -pst. -3p. -sg. -m.

T Note: The target language doesn't provide a lexical equivalent for the headword *Book* 'to reserve in advance' and hence a periphrastic equivalent, a complex predicate **muMxugAerpAtuceyu** is provided also the lexeme, *book* is directly adopted.

14.

Eng: I have **fixed up** to go to the theatre next week.

Tel: vacce vAraM Wiyetarki veVIYIYAlani **plAn** cesukunnAnu/ **ReVdyUl** cesukunnAnu.

Coming week theatre -dat. go -dat. **fix up** do -refl. -pst. -1p. -sg.

T Note: The English words, *plan* and *schedule* are transferred into Telugu as complex predicates with Telugu verbalizer as the target language equivalents. The Telugu terms **nirNayiMcu** 'to decide', **erpAtuceyu** 'to arrange' cannot serve as perfect equivalents.

15.

Eng: People still **coveted** things which dint belong to them.

Tel: vAIYIYaki ceVMxani vaswuvulapE janaM **ASapadd**Aru/ **awigAASapadd**Aru/
xurASapaddAru/ **vyAmohaMceVMx**Aru/ **manasupadd**Aru.

Them -dat. belong -neg. thing -pl. -on people **covet** -pst. -3p. -pl.

Or

vAIYIYaki ceVMxani vaswuvulani janaM **korukunn**Aru.

Them -dat. belong -neg. thing -pl. -accu. people **covet** -pst. -3p. -pl.

T Note: The Telugu equivalents **ASapadu, surASapadu, vyAmohaMceVMxu, manasupadu** are N -V and **awigAASapadu**, Av -V => complex predicates.

16.

a.

Eng: The company will **pay off** to all the government officials for the work to be done.

Tel: pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxariki **laMcamiswuMxi/ muttajeVpwuMxi**.

Work happen -for company government official -pl. -all -dat. **pay off** -futr. -3p. -sg. -nm.

Or

Pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxarinI **koVneswuMxi**.

Work happen -for company government official -pl. -all -accu. **pay off** -futr. -3p. -sg. -nm.

Or

Pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxari **cewulu wadupuwuMxi**.

Work happen -for company government official - pl. - all **pay off**(hand -pl. wet) -futr. -3p. -sg. -nm.

T Note: The Telugu equivalents, **cewuluwadupu** ‘to wet the hands’, koVneVyyu ‘to buy off’, **muttajeVppu** (there is a loss of lexical meaning.) ‘to offer’ are idiomatic expressions.

b.

Eng: He is planning to **suborn** the witness in this case.

Tel: I kesuloni sAkRini awadu **laMcaMwo prerepiMcAdu**.

This case - in witness - accu. he *suborn* -pst. -3p. -sg. -m.

T Note: The Telugu equivalent to the synonym is a periphrastic expression, a phrasal expression.

ballakiMxacewulupeVttu ‘to put the hands under the table’

(to give or take benefit for some purpose secretly)

cewuluwadupu ‘to wet the hands’

(to give benefit to someone who did some favor to you or from whom one is expecting any favor) are figurative and idiomatic expressions where expression is not compositional.

17.

Eng: She got her ears *pierced*.

Tel: AmeV ceVvulu *kuttiMcukuMxi*.

She ear -pl. *pierce* -pst. -3p. -sg. -non hum. -refl.

T Note: getting ears pierced is a ritual which is practiced when the child is around two years old. The Telugu equivalent for this is an idiomatic expression. It is a fixed expression in Telugu. It is an idiomatic expression, *kuttiMcu* ‘to stitch’. There is no other equivalent available for this process.

Final T Note: It is observed that most of the Telugu equivalents provided for the verbs are verbalized terms as there are limited number of verbs in Telugu. When categorical equivalents are not available, lexical equivalents are provided. In case of unavailability of the categorical or lexical equivalents, Translational or Periphrastic equivalents are given.

Adjectives

- 1. Abashed**
- 2. Aboriginal**
- 3. Arresting**
- 4. Difficult**
- 5. Helpless**
- 6. Invisible**
- 7. Obstinate**
- 8. Wise**

1. ABASHED

I.A.

Eg: The boy looked down *abashed*.

EMBARRASSED, ASHAMED, SHAMEFACED, REMORSEFUL, MORTIFIED,
CONSCIENCE STRICKEN, HUMILIATED, HUMBLLED, TAKEN ABACK,
DISCONCERTED, NONPLUSSED, DISCOMFITED,

DISCOMPOSED, DISTRESSED, CHAGRINED, PERTURBED, CONFOUNDED,
DISMAYED, DUMBFOUNDED, CRESTFALLEN,

SHEEPISH, RED FACED, BLUSHING, CONFUSED, PUT OUT OF COUNTENANCE,
DISCOURAGED,

WITH ONE'S TAIL BETWEEN ONE'S LEGS

No. Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison
Embarrassed	+	+	+	+?
Ashamed	+	+	+	-?
Shamefaced	+	+	+	-?
Remorseful	+	+	+	+?
Mortified	+	+	+	+?
Conscience-stricken	+	+	+	+?
Humiliated	+	+	+	+
Humbled	+	+	+	+
Taken aback	+	+	-	-
Disconcerted	+	+	+	-
Nonplussed	+	+	-	-
Discomfited	+	+	-	-
Discomposed	+	+	-	-

No. Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison
Distressed	+	+	+	+
Chagrined	+	+	?	?
Perturbed	+	+	+	?
Confounded	+	+	+	?
Dismayed	+	+	?	?
Dumbfounded	+	+	?	?
Crestfallen	+	+	-	-
Sheepish	+	+	+	-
Red-faced	+	+	-	-
Blushing	+	+	+	-
Confused	+	+	+	+
Put out of				
Countenance	-	+	-	-
Discountenanced	+	+	-?	-?
With one's tail				
between-one's legs	-?	+	-	-

Head Word: Abashed

Eg: Eng: The boy looked down, *abashed*.

Tel: pillavAdu *sigguwo/ avamAnaMwo* wala xiMcukunnAdu.
abashed- with head bend- pst.- 3p.- sg.- m.

Boy

Telugu Equivalent: siggupade, avamAnapadda

T Note: The adjective transforms into an adverb when translated into Telugu. The head word 'abashed' is preceded by a predicate.

1. EMBARRASSED

Eg: Eng: I never felt so *embarrassed* in my life.

Tel: nA jIviwaMlo eVppudu iMwa *ibbaMxi*gA anipiMcalexu.

My life-in never this (much) *embarrassed* feel-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: *ibbaMxi anipiMce*

T Note: The adjective transforms into an adverb when translated into Telugu. The synonym, ‘embarrassed’ is preceded by a predicate.

2. ASHAMED

Eg: Eng: Mental illness is nothing to be *ashamed* of.

Tel: mAnasika xOrbalyaM *siggupadAlsina* / *avamAnakaramEna* / *walaxiMcukovalasina* viRayamemI kAxu.

Mental illness *ashamed* issue- at all neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: *siggupadAlsina, avamAnakaramEna, walaxiMcukovalasina*

3. SHAMEFACED

Eg: Eng: A *shamefaced* smile.

Tel: *aparAXa BAvaMwo kUdina* nissahAyapu navvu.

(*shamefaced*) mistake- feel- with combined helpless smile.

Telugu Equivalent: *siggupade, bidiyapade*

T Note: The Telugu equivalent for the present synonym, ‘shamefaced’ is a periphrastic equivalent.

4. REMORSEFUL

Eg: Eng: He seemed genuinely *remorseful* for what he had done.

Tel: cesinaxAniki awanu nijAyiWigA *paScAwwApaM ceVMxina vAdila* anipistunnAdu.

did- that-dat. he genuinely *remorseful*-as seem-prst.cont.-3p.-m.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: paScAwwApaM wo unna

5. MORTIFIED

Eg: Eng: Feeling extremely *mortified*.

Tel: cAlA *avamAna padinattu* anipiswoMxi.

Extreme *mortified* feeling-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Tel: *manasu* cAlA *gAyapadi*Mxi/ *bAXapadi*Mxi.

Heart extreme hurt-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Tel: *manasuki* cAlA *bAXa kaligi*Mxi.

Heart-dat. extreme pain happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: avamAnapade, manasugAyapade or manasubAXapade

6. CONSCIENCE STRICKEN

Eg: Eng: He came with conscience stricken face. Don't hurt me anymore.

Tel: awanu *paScAwwApapadinattu* mohaM peVttukuni vaccAdu. awanni iMka emAwraM bAXapeVttaxxu.

He *conscience stricken*- as face put-ppl. come-3p.-sg.-m. him-accu. now anymore hurt-don't-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: paScAwwApapadina

7. HUMILIATED

Eg: Eng: The *humiliated* man did not come back.

Tel: *avamAnapadda/ BaMgapadda* vyakwi wirigi rAlexu.

Humiliated person again come-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalent: avamAnapadda, BaMgapadda

8. HUMBLLED

Eg: Eng: His resentful colleagues long to see him *humbled*.

Tel: awanni ibbaMxi peVttAlanukune saharulu awanu *avamAnapadiwe/ BaMgapowe* cUdAlani eVxuru cUswunnAru.

Him-accu. resentful colleague-pl. he *humbled*-if see-for await-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: avamAnapadina, BaMgapadina

9. TAKEN ABACK

Eg: Eng: She was completely *taken aback* by his anger.

Tel: ameV awani kopAniki *gurayyiMxi*.

She his-gen. anger-accu. *taken aback*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: gurayyina

T Note: The English Synonym is an idiomatic expression. The Telugu equivalent is a complex predicate.

10. DISCONCERTED

Eg: Eng: I was *disconcerted* to find that everyone else already knew it.

Tel: aMxariki appatike weVlisipoyiMxani weVlisi nAku *cinnawaMgA anipiMciMxi/ avamAnaMgA anipiMciMxi*.

Everyone-dat.-also by then only know-pst.-that know-and me-dat. *disconcerted*-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: cinnawanaMgA anipiMcina, avamAnaMgA anipiMcina

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are adverbial predicates.

11. NONPLUSSED

Eg: Eng: I was completely *nonplussed* by his reply.

Tel: awani samAXAnAniki nenu pUrwigA *niruwwarud*ayyaAdu.

His answer-dat. I completely *nonplussed*-pst.-1p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: niruwwarudEna

T Note: The word 'nonplussed' cannot be analyzed as a prefix and a base form. It is a frozen expression. When translated into Telugu, it demands an equivalent where the pragmatic value of the original needs to be transported. The Telugu equivalent is a complex predicate.

12. DISCOMFITED

Eg: Eng: He looked *discomfited* by their request.

Tel: vAri aByarWanawo awanu *ibbaMxipaddin*attu kanipiMcAdu.

His request-with he *discomfited*-as look-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: ibbaMxipadina

13. DISCOMPOSED

Eg: Eng: He looked very *discomposed* when he came home.

Tel: awanu iMtiki vaccinappudu cAlA *AMxolYanag*A unnAdu.

He home-dat. come-pst.-when very *discomposed*-as is-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: AMxolYanakaligina

T Note: The English synonym 'discomposed' transforms into an adverb when translated into Telugu.

14. DISTRESSED

Eg: Eng: He was too *distressed* and confused to answer their questions.

Tel: vAlYIYa praSnalaki samAXAnaM ceVppatAniki awanu cAlA *kaRtapadd*Adu, alAge saMxigXaMlo paddAdu.

Their question-pl.-dat. answer tell-for he very *distressed* feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: kaRtapadina

15. CHAGRINED

Eg: Eng: They waited in the hall, looking *chagrined* and angry.

Tel: vAlYIYaMwA hAllo cAlA *cirAgga*, kopaMgA eVxuru cUSArU.

They-all hall-in very *chagrined* angry-ly wait-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: cirAkukaligina

16. PERTURBED

Eg: Eng: When the host at the party made the racist comments, I was *perturbed* and left the event quickly.

Tel: pArtI iccina vyakwi jAwini uxxeSiMci vyAKyalu cesinappudu, nAku *avamAnakaraMgA* anipiMci akkadinuMci woVMxaragA veVIYIYipoyAnu.

Party give-that person race-accu. targeting comment-pl. do-pst.-when me-dat. *perturbed* feel-and there-from quickly go away-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: bAXAkaramEna, kalavarapadina, avamAnakaramEna

T Note: The English synonym, ‘perturbed’ transforms into an adverb when translated into Telugu.

17. CONFOUNDED

Eg: Eng: She looked *confounded*.

Tel: AmeV *BaMgapadinattu/ avamAnapadinattu* kanipiMciMxi.

She *confounded* seem-pst.-3p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: BaMgapadina, avamAnapadina

18. DISMAYED

Eg: Eng: He was *dismayed* at the change in his old friends.

Tel: awani pAwa snehiwulalo mArpuki awanu cAlA *bAXapaddAdu/ kalawa ceVMxAdu*.

His old friend- pl.-in change-dat. he very *dismayed*-pst.-3p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: bAXapadda, kalawa ceVMxina

19. DUMBFOUNDED

Eg: Eng: The news left her *dumbfounded*.

Tel: vArwa AmeVki *xigBrAMwi kaligiMciMxi*.

News her-dat. *dumbfounded* create- pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: xigBrAMwi kaligina

T Note: The English synonym dumbfounded transforms into a complex predicate in when translated into Telugu.

20. CRESTFALLEN

Eg: Eng: Mrs. Clark looked quite *crestfallen* all of a sudden.

Tel: Srlmawi klArk hatAwwugA *xigAlugA ayipoyinattugA/ xigulu padipoyinattugA/ kuMgipoyinattugA/ XEryaMkolpoyinattugA* anipiMciMxi.

Mrs. Clark suddenly *crestfallen*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: xigAlupadina, kuMgina, XEryaMceVdina

21. SHEEPISH

Eg: Eng: She came into the room looking rather *sheepish*.

Tel: AmeV gaxiloki kAswa *wawwarapAtugA* vacciMxi.

She room-in rather *sheepish*-as come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: wawwarapAtugAunna

T Note: The English synonym, predicative adjective becomes adverb when transformed into Telugu equivalent.

22. RED-FACED

Eg: Eng: The band were left *red-faced* with embarrassment.

Tel: byAMd avamAnaMwo *eVrrabadina moVh*Alawo uMdipoyAru.

Band embarrassment- with *red-faced*-pl.-with remain-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: avamAnapadu, avamAnaMwo eVrrabadina moVhaM

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *avamAnapadu* ‘face insult’ is a complex predicate and the equivalent *avamAnaMwo eVrrabadina moVhaM* ‘face which has become red with insult or embarrassment’ is a periphrastic one.

23. BLUSHING

Eg: Eng: She said it a little nervously, but without *blushing*.

Tel: AmeV kAswa KaMgArugA ceVppiMxi, kAnI *siggupadalexu*.

She little nervously tell-pst.-3p.-sg. but *blushing*-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalent: siggupadina

T Note: The Telugu synonym is a complex predicate.

24. CONFUSED

Eg: Eng: His smile irritated and *confused* me.

Tel: awani navvu nAku cirAku weVppiMci, *kalavarapariciMxi/ kaMgArupeVttiMxi*.

His smile me-dat. irritation bring- and *confused*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: kalavarapadina, kaMgArupeVttina

25. PUT OUT OF COUNTENANCE

Eg: Eng: He is in a *put out of countenance* condition.

Tel: awanu *wawwarapAtuwounna/ vikalamEna* pariswiwilo unnAdu.

He *put out of countenance* situation-in is-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: wawwarapAtuwounna, vikalamEna

26. DISCOURTEAGED

Eg: Eng: The *discourteaged* candidate.

Tel: *nirAkariMcabadina/ AmoxiMcabadani* aByarWi.

Discourteaged candidate

Telugu Equivalent: nirAkariMcabadina, AmoxiMcabadani

27. WITH ONE'S TAIL BETWEEN ONE'S LEGS

Eg: Eng: *With one's tail between one's legs* situation.

Tel: *avamAnakaramEna/ BaMgapadina* parisWiwi.

With one's tail between one's legs situation

Telugu Equivalent: avamAnakaramEna, BaMgapadina

T Note: The English equivalent is an idiomatic expression.

Final T Note: The core sense that runs throughout the synonyms of the head word, Abashed is, to feel a sort of inconvenience or pain mentally.

2. ABORIGINAL

I.A.

Eg: The area's *aboriginal* inhabitants.

INDIGENOUS, NATIVE

I.B.

ORIGINAL, EARLIEST, FIRST, INITIAL

I.C.

ANCIENT, PRIMITIVE, PRIMEVAL, PRIMORDIAL

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison
INDIGENOUS	+	+	-	-
NATIVE	+	+	-	-
ORIGINAL	+	+	-	-
EARLIEST	+	+	-	-
FIRST	+	+	+	-
INITIAL	+	+	-	-
ANCIENT	+	+	+	+
PRIMITIVE	+	+	+	+
PRIMEVAL	+	+	+	+
PRIMORDIAL	+	+	+	+

I.A.

INDIGENOUS, NATIVE

Head Word:Aboriginal

Eg: Eng: The area's *aboriginal* inhabitants.

Tel: prAMwa *Axima* vAsulu.

Area *aboriginal* inhabitant-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:Axima

1. INDIGENOUS

Eg: Eng: The Kangaroo is *indigenous* to Australia.

Tel: kaMgArU AstreliyA *xeSIya* pakRi.

Kangaroo Australia *indigenous* bird.

Telugu Equivalents:xeSIya

T Note:The English synonym, a predicative adjective remained adjective in Telugu.

The term *xeSIya* is the nearest equivalent for the source language word 'indigenous'.

2. NATIVE

Eg: Eng: It is a wonderful *aboriginal* art.

Tel: ixi o axBuwamEna *svaxeSI* kalYa.

It a wonderful *native* art.

Telugu Equivalents:svaxeSI

I. B.

1. ORIGINAL

Eg: Eng: The *original* tribe of this place do not exist anymore.

Tel: I praxeSAniki ceVMxina *Axima* jAwi vAru ikaleru.

This place-on live-pst. *original* tribe no more there-neg.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:Axima

2. EARLIEST

Eg: Eng: The *earliest* pottery found in the excavations is preserved in the museum.

Tel: wavvakAlalo xoVrikina *awipurAwana* matti sAmagri myUjiyaMlo BaxraparicAru.

Excavation-pl.-in find-pst. *earliest* (mud item) pottery museum-in preserve-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:awipurAwan

3. FIRST

1.

Eg: Eng: It cannot be definitely said that this is the *first* construction ever made.

Tel: ixē *anniMtikannA muMxu*gA kattina kattadaM ani KacCiwaMgA ceVppataM kuxaraxu.

This-only all-among *first* construct-pst. construction that definitely telling. possible-neg.

Or

Ixe *moVttamoVxati/ awipurAwana* kattadaM ani KacCiwaMgA ceVppataM kuxaraxu.

This-only *first* construction that definitely telling possible-neg.

2.

Eg: Eng: When the *first* settlers moved into the area they faced immense hardship.

Tel: *moVtta moVxati* seVtlarlu ikkadiki vaccinappudu cAlA ibbaMxulu eVxurkoVnnAru.

First settler-pl. here-dat. come-pst.-when immense hardship-pl. face-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:anniMtikannAmuMxu, moVttamoVxati, awipurAwana

T Note:The Telugu equivalent in the first version of the 1st example sentence is an adverb predicative usage.*awipurAwana* may be ‘the first or the very old one’

4. INITIAL

Eg: Eng: Only one *initial* weapon is found here.

Tel: kevalaM oVokka *moVtta moVxati* AyuXaMe ikkada xoVrikiMxi.

Only one *initial* weapon-only here find-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:moVttamoVxati

I.C.

ANCIENT, PRIMITIVE, PRIMEVAL, PRIMORDIAL

1. ANCIENT

Eg: Eng: *Ancient* Indian culture.

Tel: *prAcIna/ purAwana* BArawIya saMskqwi.

Ancient Indian culture.

Telugu Equivalents:purAwana, prAcIna

2. PRIMITIVE

Eg: Eng: *Primitive* man created fire by hitting two stones to each other.

Tel:

*Axim*AnavudureVMdurAlYIYanuoVkaxAninioVkaxAnikirApAdiMcinippuputtiMcevAdu.

Primitive man two stone-pl.-accu. one that-accu. one that-dat. beat-and fire create-use-pst.-to-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:Axi

3. PRIMEVAL

Eg: Eng: These herbs are *primeval*.

Tel: I mUlikalu *prAcIna/ purAwanam*Enavi.

These herb-pl. *primeval*-dat. belong-those.

Or

Eg: Eng: These are *primeval* herbs.

Tel: ivi *prAcIna/ purAwana* mUlikalu.

These *primeval* herb-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: prAcIna, purAwana

4. PRIMORDIAL

Eg: Eng: This construction is believed to be *primordial*.

Tel: I kattadaM *AximamEnaxi* ani nammakaM.

This construction *primordial* that belief.

Telugu Equivalents: AximamEna

Final T Note:

The first section of synonyms is a list of things or people belonging originally to a particular place. The second section of synonyms is a list of things which are the first or the original one. The third section of synonyms is a list of very old or primitive items.

The core sense that is carried out throughout all the synonyms of all the groups of synonyms is either original or very old.

3. ARRESTING

I. A.

Eg: This is certainly an *arresting* image.

STRIKING, EYE CATCHING, CONSPICUOUS, NOTICEABLE, DRAMATIC, IMPRESSIVE, IMPOSING, SPECTACULAR, BREATHTAKING, DAZZLING, AMAZING, ASTOUNDING, ASTONISHING, SURPRISING, STAGGERING, STUNNING, SENSATIONAL, AWESOME, AWE INSPIRING, ENGAGING

I. B.

REMARKABLE, NOTABLE, NOTEWORTHY, DISTINCTIVE, EXTRAORDINARY, OUTSTANDING, INCREDIBLE, PHENOMENAL, UNUSUAL, RARE, UNCOMMON, OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison
Striking	+	+	-?	+
Eye-catching	+	+	+	-
Conspicuous	+	+	+	+
Noticeable	+	+	+	+
Dramatic	+	+	+	+
Impressive	+	+	+	+
Imposing	+	+	+	+
Spectacular	+	+	+	+
Breathtaking	+	+	-	-
Dazzling	+	+	-	-
Amazing	+	+	+	+
Astounding	+	+	+	+

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison
Astonishing	+	+	+	+
Surprising	+	+	+	+
Staggering	+	+	+	+
Stunning	+	+	+	+
Sensational	+	+	+	+
Awesome	+	+	+	+
Awe-inspiring	+	+	-	-
Engaging	+	+	-	-
I. B.				
Remarkable	+	+	+	+
Notable	+	+	+	+
Noteworthy	+	+	-	-
Distinctive	+	+	+	+
Extraordinary	+	+	+	-
Outstanding	+	+	+	-
Incredible	+	+	+	-
Phenomenal	+	+	+	+
Unusual	+	+	+	+
Rare	+	+	+	+
Uncommon	+	+	+	+
Out of the ordinary	+	+	-	-

I. A.

STRIKING, EYE-CATCHING, CONSPICUOUS, NOTICEABLE, DRAMATIC, IMPRESSIVE, IMPOSING, SPECTACULAR, BREATHTAKING, DAZZLING, AMAZING, ASTOUNDING, ASTONISHING, SURPRISING, STAGGERING, STUNNING, SENSATIONAL, AWESOME, AWE-INSPIRING, ENGAGING

Head Word: Arresting

Eg: Eng: This is certainly an *arresting* image.

Tel: ixi KacCiwaMgA *Akattukune* ciwraM.

This certainly *arresting* image.

Telugu Equivalent: Akattukune

1. STRIKING

1.

Eg: Eng: She bears a *striking* resemblance to her older sister.

Tel: AmeVlo wana peVxxa akka polikalu *koVttoccinattu kanipiswAyi*.

Her-in her eldest-sister feature-pl. *striking* seen-will be-3p.-pl.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: *Striking* beauty.

Tel: *AkarRiMce* aMxaM.

Striking beauty.

Telugu Equivalent: AkarRiMce; koVttoccinattukanipiMce

2. EYE CATCHING

Eg: Eng: An *eye catching* advertisement.

Tel: *AkarRiMce/ vismayaparice/ Akattukune* vANixya prakatana.

Eye catching advertisement.

Telugu Equivalent: AkarRiMce, vismayaparice, Akattukune

T Note: *AkarRiMce* ‘attracting’, *vismayaparice* ‘surprising and astonishing’, *AScaryaparice* ‘astonishing’

3. CONSPICUOUS

Eg: Eng: I felt very *conspicuous* in my new car.

Tel: nA koVwwa kArulo nenu cAlA *AkarRiMce/ vismayaparice/ Akattukune* viXaMgA unnattu anipiMciMxi.

My new car-in me-accu. very *conspicuous* way-as be-as if feel-refl.-pst.-1p.-sg.

Or

nA kowwa kArulo kUrcunnappudu aMxarU nanne cUswunnattu anipiMciMxi.

My new car-in sit-when all me-only looking-as if feel-refl.-pst.-1p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: AkarRiMce, vismayaparice, Akattukune

T Note: In the 1st version of the translation, pred. adj. became adverb. In the 2nd version there is loss in translation, sense translation. The sense is however understood.

4. NOTICEABLE

Eg: Eng: A *noticeable* improvement.

Tel: *gurMicaxagga* aBivqxXi/ purogawi.

Noticeable improvement.

Telugu Equivalent: gurwiMcaxagga

5. DRAMATIC

Eg: Eng: The announcement had a *dramatic* effect on the house prices.

Tel: prakatana ilYlYa KarIxulapE *nAtakIya* praBAvAnni cUpiMxi.

Announcement house-pl. price-on *dramatic* effect show-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: nAtakIya

6. IMPRESSIVE

Eg: Eng: She was very *impressive* in the interview.

Tel: AmeV inteVrvyUlo cAlA *meVccukoxaginattugA* uMxi.

She interview-in very *impressive*-ly is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: meVccukoxagina

7. IMPOSING

1.

Eg: Eng: A tall *imposing* woman.

Tel: poVdavAti *AkarRiMce/ vismayaparice* swrI.

Tall *imposing* woman.

It can also be: poVdavAti *aMxamEna/ axBuwamEna* swrI.

2.

Eg: Eng: A grand and *imposing* building.

Tel: AdaMbaraMgA unna *AScaryaparice/ vismayaparice* BavaMwi.

Grand-ly is-that *imposing* building.

It can also be: AdaMbaraMgA unna *aMxamEna/ axBuwamEna* BavaMwi.

Telugu Equivalent: AkarRiMce, vismayaparice; AScaryaparice

8. SPECTACULAR

Eg: Eng: *Spectacular* scenery.

Tel: *vismayaparice/ AScaryaparice/ apUrva/ axBuwa* xqSyaM.

Spectacular scenery.

Telugu Equivalent: vismayaparice, AScaryaparice, apUrva, axBuwa

9. BREATH TAKING

Eg: Eng: A *breath taking* view of the mountains.

Tel: parvawAla *axBuwa/ AScaryaparice/ vismayaparice/ apUrva* xqSyam.

Mountain-pl.-dat. *breath taking* view.

Telugu Equivalent: axBuwamEna, AScaryaparice, vismayaparice, apUrvamEna

10. DAZZLING

Eg: Eng: A *dazzling* display of oriental dance.

Tel: *mirumitlu goVlipe/ apUrva/ axBuwa/ vismayaparice* oriyeVntal nqwya praxarSana.

Dazzling oriental dance display.

Telugu Equivalent: mirumitlugoVlipe, apUrvamEna, axBuwamEna, vismayaparice

11. AMAZING

Eg: Eng: An *amazing* achievement.

Tel: *axBuwa/ apUrva/ xivyamEna* vijayaM.

Amazing achievement.

Telugu Equivalent: axBwamEna, apUrva, xivyamEna

12. ASTOUNDING

Eg: Eng: There was *astounding* 20% increase in sale.

Tel: *AScaryaparice/ vismayaparice*1A ammakAlu 20% peVrigAyi.

Astounding sale-pl. 20% grow-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: AScaryaparice, vismayaparice

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is an adverb.

13. ASTONISHING

1.

Eg: Eng: I find it absolutely *astonishing* that you dint like it.

Tel: nIku axi naccakapovataM nAku viparIwamEna *vismay*Anni/ *AScary*Anni
kaligiMciMxi.

You-dat. that like-not-ing me-dat. absolutely *astonishing*-accu. create-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The *astounding* thing is that this process has no end.

Tel: *Ascaryaparice/ abburaparice/ axBuwamEna* viRayaM emitaMte, I prakriyaki
aMwaM lexu.

Astounding thing-is this process-dat. end neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: vismayaparice, AScaryaparice, abburaparice

T Note: The sense in the first example sentence is a feeling of shock with disappointment whereas the sense in the 2nd example sentence is a surprise or amazing.

14. SURPRISING

Eg: Eng: Its *surprising* what people will do for money.

Tel: dabbu kosaM janaM (emEnA=anything) eMeM ceswAru annaxi *vismayaprice/*
AScaryaparce viRayaM.

Money for people anything/ what not do-will-3p.-pl.-hab. that *surprising*
thing(matter).

Telugu Equivalent: vismayaparice, AScaryaparice

T Note: *xigBrAMwi kaligiMce* ‘creating shock with upset’

15. STAGGERING

Eg: Eng: She is a *staggering* beauty.

Tel: AmeV *vismayaparice/ AScaryaparice* aMxagawweV.

She *staggering* beauty

Telugu Equivalent: vismayaparice, AScaryaparice

T Note: *aMxagawweV* ‘a beautiful female’, *aMxagAdu* ‘a handsome male’

16. STUNNING

Eg: Eng: You look absolutely *stunning*.

Tel: nuvvu cAlA *vismayaparice*lA uMtAvu.

You very *stunning* like be-2p.-sg.-hab.

Or

nuvvu cAlA *apUrvaM/ xivyaM*gA uMtAvu.

You very *stunning*-as be-2p.-sg.-hab.

Telugu Equivalent: vismayaparice, apUrva, xivyamEna

17. SENSATIONAL

Eg: Eng: The result was a *sensational* 4 1 victory.

Tel: PaliwaM *saMcalanAwmaka/ apUrva/ axBuwa*4 1 vijayaM.

Result *sensational* 4 1 victory.

Telugu Equivalent: saMcalanAwmakamEna, apUrvamEna, axBuwamEna

18. AWESOME

Eg: Eng: *Awesome* power.

Tel: *axBuwa/ vismayaparice/ apUrva/ xivya* Sakwi.

Awesome Sakwi.

Or

Eg: Eng: *Awesome* beauty.

Tel: *axBuwa/ vismayaparice/ apUrva/ xivya* sowMxaryaM.

Awesome beauty.

Telugu Equivalent: axBuwamEna, vismayaparice, apUrva, xivyamEna

T Note: *pAravSyamKaligiMce* ‘giving a pleasant and mesmerizing feeling’

19. AWE INSPIRING

Eg: Eng: The building was *awe inspiring* in the size and design.

Tel: BavaMwi parimANaMlonU, dijEnlonU *AkarRiMce/ kattivese/ Akattukune/ vismayaparice* lA uMxi.

Building size-in-also design-in-also *awe inspiring*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

BavaMwi parimANaMlonU, dijEnlonU *axBuwaMgA* uMxi.

Building size-in-also design-in-also *awe inspiring*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: AkarRiMce, kattivese, Akattukune, vismayaparice, axBuwamEna

20. ENGAGING

Eg: Eng: An *engaging* smile.

Tel: *AkarRiMce/ kattivese/ Akattukune/ vismayaparice* cirunavvu.

Engaging smile.

Telugu Equivalent: AkarRiMce, kattivese, Akattukune, vismayaparice

I. B.

1. REMARKABLE

1.

Eg: Eng: She was a truly *remarkable* woman.

Tel: AmeV nijaMgA *asAXAraNamEna/ meVccukoxagina* swrI.

She truly *remarkable* woman.

2.

Eg: Eng: It is a *remarkable* change.

Tel: axi *asAXAraNa/ meVccukoxagina/ suspaRtamEna* mArpu.

It *remarkable* change.

Or

Eg: Eng: The change is *remarkable*.

Tel: mArpu *asAXAraNaMgA* uMxi.

Change *remarkable*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: *asAXAraNamEna, meVccukoxagina, suspaRtamEna*

T Note: An adjective preceded by a verb or a predicate becomes a verb or an adverb when translated into Telugu and it remains an adjective when a noun follows the adjective.

asAXAraNamEna ‘extraordinary’, *meVccukoxagina* ‘appreciable’, *suspaRtamEna* ‘very clear’.

2. NOTABLE

Eg: Eng: This town is *notable* for its ancient harbor.

Tel: I tOnu wana purAwana vAdarevuki *prasixXi*.

This town its ancient harbor-dat. *notable*(famous).

Telugu Equivalent: *prasixXa*

3. NOTEWORTHY

1.

Eg: Eng: This is a *noteworthy* place.

Tel: I sWalaM *gurwiMcaxaginaxi*.

This place *noteworthy*-it-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Tel: ixi *gurwiMcaxagina* sWalaM.

This *noteworthy* place.

2.

Eg: Eng: It is a *noteworthy* point in the entire book.

Tel: puswakaM moVwwaM mIxa ixi *gamanArhamEna/ gurwiMcaxagina* pAyiMt/ viRayaM.

Book total on it *noteworthy* point.

Telugu Equivalent: *gamanArhamEna, gurwiMcaxagina*

4. DISTINCTIVE

Eg: Eng: The male bird has *distinctive* white marking on its head.

Tel: maga pakRiki wala miXa *viSiRtamEna/ sPutamgAkanabade* weVllati gurwu uMtuMxi.

Male bird head on *distinctive* white marking be-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: *viSiRtamEna, sPutamgAkanabade*

5. EXTRAORDINARY

1.

Eg: Eng: They went to *extraordinary* lengths to explain their behavior.

Tel: wama pravarwanani vivariMcatAniki vAIYIYu *UhakaMxani* aMcula xAkA veVIYIYArU.

Their behavior-accu. explain-dat. they *extraordinary* end-pl. till go-pst.-3p.-pl.

2.

Eg: Eng: *Extraordinary* beauty.

Tel: *aruxEna/ vismayaparice* aMxaM.

Extraordinary beauty

3.

Eg: Eng: *Extraordinary* speech.

Tel: *aXBuwa* prasaMgaM.

Extraordinary speech

4.

Eg: Eng: *Extraordinary* dish.

Tel: *amoGamEna* vaMtakaM.

Extraordinary dish

5.

Eg: Eng: *Extraordinary* scene.

Tel: *apUrva* xqSyaM.

Extraordinary scene

6.

Eg: Eng: *Extraordinary* victory.

Tel: *asAXAraNa* geVlupu.

Extraordinary victory

Telugu Equivalent: aruxEna, apUrva, asAXAraNa, aXBuwa, amoGamEna; vismayaparice, AScaryakaramEna

T Note: It may noted that all of them can be interchanged but they are generally used in like this. It can be considered as collocation partially.

6. OUTSTANDING

Eg: Eng: An *outstanding* player.

Tel: *aruxEna/ apUrvamEna/ asAXAraNa/ aXBuwamEna/ asAXyamEna/ AScaryakaramEna* AtagAdu/ AtagawweV.

Outstanding player-3p.-sg.-m./ nm.

Telugu Equivalent: aruxEna, apUrvamEna, asAXAraNamEna, aXBuwamEna, asAXyamEna; AScaryakaramEna

7. INCREDIBLE

Eg: Eng: An *incredible* story.

Tel: *aruxEna/ apUrvamEna/ asAXAraNamEna/ aXBuwamEna/ AScaryakaramEna* kaWa.

Incredible story.

Telugu Equivalent: aruxEna, apUrvamEna, asAXAraNamEna, aXBuwamEna; AScaryakaramEna

T Note:*aruxEna* ‘rare’, *apUrvamEna* ‘very great’, *asAXAraNamEna* ‘extraordinary’, *aXBuwamEna* ‘wonderful’, *AScaryakaramEna* ‘amazing or surprising’

8. PHENOMENAL

Eg: Eng: The product has been a *phenomenal* success.

Tel: uwpAxana *axBuwaMgA/ asAXAraNaMgA* vijayavaMwaM Enaxi.

Product *phenomenal*-as success-becom-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Tel: uwpAxana *axBuwa/ asAXAraNa* vijayaM sAXiMciMxi.

Product *phenomenal* success attain-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: axBuwamEna, asAXAraNamEna

9. UNUSUAL

Eg: Eng: She has a very *unusual* name.

Tel: AmeVxi cAlA *aruxEna/ apUrvamEna/ asAXAraNamEna/ AScaryakaramEna* peru.

Her-dat. very *unusual* name.

Telugu Equivalent: aruxEna, apUrvamEna, asAXAraNamEna; AScaryakaramEna

10. RARE

Eg: Eng: It is *rare* to find such loyalty these days.

Tel: I rojullo ilAMti viXeyawa cUdataM *aruxu*.

These day-pl.-in (such) this type loyalty see-ing *rare*.

Or

Tel: I rojullo ilAMti viXeyawa cAlA *aruxu* gA kanipiswuMxi.

These day-pl.-in (such) this type *loyalty* rare-ly seen-will-is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: aruxEna, asAXAraNamEna, apUrvamEna; AScaryakaramEna

11. UNCOMMON

Eg: Eng: She showed *uncommon* pleasure at his arrival.

Tel: awanu rAvataMwo AmeV *aruxEna/ apUrvamEna/ asAXAraNamEna* saMwoRAnni cUpiMciMxi.

He come-with she *uncommon* pleasure-accu. show-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: Here, *viparIwamEna* ‘extreme’ can also be used.

Or

Eg: Eng: It is an *uncommon* success.

Te: ixi *aruxEna/ apUrvamEna/ asAXAraNamEna/ AScaryakaramEna* vijayaM.

This *uncommon* success.

Telugu Equivalent: aruxEna, apUrvamEna, asAXAraNamEna; AScaryakaramEna

12. OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Eg: Eng: This color is *out of the ordinary*.

Tel: ixi *aruxEna/ apUrvamEna/ asAXAraNa/ AScaryakaramEna* raMgu.

This *out of the ordinary* color.

Telugu Equivalent: aruxEna, apUrvamEna, asAXAraNamEna; AScaryakaramEna

4. **DIFFICULT**

I. A.

Eg: Digging through the snow was becoming increasingly *difficult*.

HARD, STRENUOUS, ARDUOUS, LABORIOUS, HEAVY, TOUGH, ONEROUS, BURDENSOME, DEMANDING, PUNISHING, GRUELLING, GRINDING, BACK BREAKING, PAINFUL

I. B.

EXHUAUSTING, TIRING, FATIGUING, WEARING, WEARYING, WEARISOME

II. A.

Eg: She found maths very *difficult*.

PROBLEMATIC, HARD, PUZZLING, BAFFLING, PERPLEXING, CONFUSING, MYSTIFYING, MYSTERIOUS

II. B.

COMPLICATED, COMPLEX, INVOLVED, INTRICATE, KNOTTY, THORNY, TICKLISH

II. C.

OBSCURE, ABSTRACT, ABSTRUSE, RECONDITE, ENIGMATIC, IMPENETRABLE, UNFATHOMABLE, OVER ONE'S HEAD, ABOVE ONE'S HEAD, BEYOND ONE

III. A.

Eg: The office manager was a *difficult* man.

TROUBLESOME, TIRESOME, TRYING, EXASPERATION, DEMANDING,
UNMANAGEABLE, INTRACTABLE, PERVERSE, CONTRARY, RECALCITRANT,
OBSTREPEROUS, REFRACTORY, FRACTIOUS

III. B.

UNACCOMMODATING, UNHELPFUL, UNCOOPERATIVE, UNAMENABLE,
UNREASONABLE, DISOBLIGING, STUBBORN, OBSTINATE, BULL HEADED, PIG
HEADED

III. C.

HARD TO PLEASE, HARD TO SATISFY, FUSSY, PARTICULAR, OVER PARTICULAR,
FASTIDIOUS, PERFEXTIONIST, CRITICAL, HYPERCRITICAL, FINICKY

IV.A.

Eg: You've come at a *difficult* time.

INCONVENIENT, AWKWARD, UNFAVOURABLE, INAPPROPRIATE, UNSUITABLE,
UNTIMELY, ILL TIMELY, INOPPORTUNE, INEXPEDIENT, UNSEASONABLE,
DISADVANTAGEOUS

V. A.

Eg: The family have been through very *difficult* times.

BAD, TOUGH, GRIM, TERRIBLE, AWFUL, DREADFUL, NIGHTMARISH, DARK,
BLACK, HARD, ADVERSE, UNPLEASANT, UNWELCOME, DISAGREEABLE,
DISTRESSING, HARROWING

V. B.

STRAITENED, HARDPRESSED

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct object
I. A.					
HARD	+	+	+	+	-
STRENUOUS	+	+	+	+	-
ARDUOUS	+	+	+	+	-
LABORIOUS	+	+	+	+	-
HEAVY	+	+	+	+	-
TOUGH	+	+	+	+	-
ONEROUS	+	+	+	+	-
BURDENSOME	+	+	+	+	-
DEMANDING	+	+	+	+	-
PUNISHING	+	+	+	+?	-
GRUELLING	+	+	+	+?	-
GRINDING	+	+	+	+?	-
BACK-BREAKING	+	+	?	?	-
PAINFUL	+	+	+	+	-

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct object
I. B.					
EXHUAUSTING	+	+	+	+	-
TIRING	+	+	+	+	-
FATIGUING	+	+	+	+	-
WEARING	+	+	-	-	-
WEARYING	+	+	-	-	-

WEARISOME	+	+	-	-	-
-----------	---	---	---	---	---

II. A.

PROBLEMATIC	+	+	+	+	-
-------------	---	---	---	---	---

HARD	+	+	+	+	-
------	---	---	---	---	---

PUZZLING	+	+	+	+	-
----------	---	---	---	---	---

BAFFLING	+	+	+	+	-
----------	---	---	---	---	---

PERPLEXING	+	+	+	+	-
------------	---	---	---	---	---

CONFUSING	+	+	+	+	-
-----------	---	---	---	---	---

MYSTIFYING	+	+	+	?	-
------------	---	---	---	---	---

MYSTERIOUS	+	+	+	+	-
------------	---	---	---	---	---

II. B.

COMPLICATED	+	+	+	+	-
-------------	---	---	---	---	---

COMPLEX	+	+	+	+	-
---------	---	---	---	---	---

INVOLVED	+	+	+	+	-
----------	---	---	---	---	---

INTRICATE	+	+	+	+	-
-----------	---	---	---	---	---

KNOTTY	+	+	+	?	-
--------	---	---	---	---	---

THORNY	+	+	+	-?	-
--------	---	---	---	----	---

TICKLISH	+	+	+	+	-
----------	---	---	---	---	---

II. C.

OBSCURE	+	+	+	+	-
---------	---	---	---	---	---

ABSTRACT	+	+	+	+	-
----------	---	---	---	---	---

ABSTRUSE	+	+	+	+	-
----------	---	---	---	---	---

RECONDITE	+	+	+	?	-
-----------	---	---	---	---	---

ENIGMATIC	+	+	+	-?	-
-----------	---	---	---	----	---

IMPENETRABLE	+	+	-?	-?	-
UNFATHOMABLE	+	+	+	+	-
OVER ONE'S					
HEAD	?	+	-	-	-
ABOVE					
ONE'S HEAD	?	+	-	-	-
BEYOND ONE	+	+	-	-	-
III. A.					
TROUBLESOME	+	+	+	+	-
TIRESOME	+	+	+	+	-
TRYING	+	+	+	+	-
EXASPERATION	?	?	?	?	-
DEMANDING	+	+	+	+	-
UNMANAGEABLE	+	+	+	+	-
INTRACTABLE	+	+	+	+	-
PERVERSE	+	+	+	+	-
CONTRARY	?	+	+	?	-
RECALCITRANT	?	+	+	?	-
OBSTREPEROUS	+	+	+	-?	-
REFRACTORY	+	+	+	+	-
FRACTIONOUS	+	+	+	-?	-
III. B.					
UNACCOM-					
MODATIONG	+	+	+	-?	-
UNHELPFUL	+	+	+	-?	-

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct object
UNCOOPERATIVE	+	+	+	-?	-
UNAMENABLE	+	+	+	-?	-
UNREASONABLE	+	+	+	-?	-
DISOBLIGING	+	+	+	-?	-
STUBBORN	+	+	+	+	-
OBSTINATE	+	+	+	+	-
BULL-HEADED	+	+	-	-	-
PIG-HEADED	+	+	-	-	-
III. C.					
HARD TO PLEASE	+	+	+	-?	-
HARD TO SATISFY	+	+	+	-?	-
FUSSY	+	+	+	-?	-
PARTICULAR	+	+	+	+	-
OVER-					
PARTICULAR	+	+	-	-	-
FASTIDIOUS	+	+	+	+	-
PERFECTIONIST	-	+	-	-	-
CRITICAL	+	+	+	+	-
HYPERCRITICAL	+	+	-	-	-
FINICKY	+	+	+	+?	-
IV.					
INCONVENIENT	+	+	+	+	-

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct object
AWKWARD	+	+	+	+	-
UNFAVOURABLE	+	+	+	+	-
INAPPROPRIATE	+	+	+	-	-
UNSUITABLE	+	+	+	?	-
UNTIMELY	+	+	+	-	-
ILL-TIMELY	?	?	-	-	-
INOPPORTUNE	+	+	-	-	-
INEXPEDIENT	+	+	-	-	-
UNSEASONABLE	+	+	-	-	-
DISADVANTAGEOUS	+	+	+	-?	-
V. A.					
BAD	+	+	+	-?	-
TOUGH	+	+	+	+	-
GRIM	+	+	+	?	-
TERRIBLE	+	+	+	+	-
AWFUL	+	+	+	+	-
DREADFUL	+	+	+	-	-
NIGHTMARISH	+	+	+	-	-
DARK	+	+	+	+	-
BLACK	+	+	+	+	-
HARD	+	+	+	+	-
ADVERSE	+	+	+	+	-
UNPLEASANT	+	+	+	+	-

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct object
UNWELCOME	?	?	-	-	-
DISAGREEABLE	+	+	-?	-?	-
DISTRESSING	+	+	+	+	-
HARROWING	+	+	+	?	-
V. B.					
STRAITENED	+	+	?	+	-
HARDPRESSED	+	+	?	?	-

I.A.

HARD, STRENUOUS, ARDUOUS, LABORIOUS, HEAVY, TOUGH, ONEROUS, BURDENSOME, DEMANDING, PUNISHING, GRUELLING, GRINDING, BACK BREAKING, PAINFUL

Head Word: Difficult

Eg: Eng: Digging through the snow was becoming increasingly *difficult*.

Tel: maMculoMci wavvukuMtU rAVataM cAlA *kaRtaM/ kaTinaM* ayipoyiMxi.

Snow-through digging-and coming very *difficult* beome-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:kaRtamEna, kaTinamEna

1. HARD

Eg: Eng: I found the exam quite *hard*.

Tel: nAku parIkRa cAlA *kaRtaMgA, kaTinaMgA* anipiMciMxi.

Me-dat. exam very hard-as feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtamEna, kaTinamEna

2. STRENUOUS

Eg: Eng: Avoid *strenuous* works immediately after a meal.

Tel: BojanaM ayina veVMtane *SramawokUdina* panulu ceyarAxu.

Meal over immediately *strenuous* work-pl. do-should not.

Telugu Equivalents: SramawokUdina

3. ARDUOUS

Eg: Eng: The work was *arduous*.

Tel: pani *SramasAXyaMgA* uMxi.

Work *arduous*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SramasAXyamEna

4. LABORIOUS

Eg: Eng: A *laborious* process.

Tel: *kaRtaMwokUdina/ SramawokUdina* prakriya.

Laborious work.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtaMwokUdina, SramawokUdina

5. HEAVY

Eg: Eng: *Heavy* digging.

Tel: *kaRtawaramEna/ kaTinamEna* wavvakaM.

Heavy digging.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtawaramEna, kaTinamEna

6. TOUGH

1.

Eg: Eng: We must take a **tough** stance against terrorism.

Tel: wIvraVAXaMpE manaM **ukku pAXaM** mopAli.

Terrorism-on we **tough** (iron feet) put-must.

2.

Eg: Eng: He may find it **tough** to pursue his plans.

Tel: awani pIAnlanu AcaraNalo peVttataM awaniki **kaRtaM/ kaTinaMga** anipiMcavaccu.

His plan-pl-accu. execution-in put-ing he-dat. **tough** feel-may.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtamEna, kaTinamEna

7. ONEROUS

Eg: Eng: An **onerous** responsibility.

Tel: **kaTinamEna/ kaRtasAXyamEna** bAXyawa.

Onerous responsibility.

Telugu Equivalents: kaTinamEna, kaRtasAXyamEna

8. BURDENSOME

Eg: Eng: The new regulations will be **burdensome** for small businesses.

Tel: koVwwa nibaMXanalu cinna vyApArAlaku **prayAsakaram** avuwAyi.

New regulation-pl. small business-pl.-dat. **burdensome**-become-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: prayAsakaramEna

9. DEMANDING

Eg: Eng: The work is physically *demanding*.

Tel: pani SArIraka *SramawokUdinaxi*.

Work physical *demanding*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SramasAXyamEna, BAramEna, prayAsakaramEna

10. PUNISHING

Eg: Eng: A *punishing* work.

Tel: *kaRtamEna/ kaTinamEna/ kaRtasAXyamEna* pani.

Punishing work

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtamEna, kaTinamEna

11. GRUELLING

Eg: Eng: A *grueling* work schedule.

Tel: *BAramEna* pani RedyUl.

Grueling work schedule.

Telugu Equivalents: BAramEna

12. GRINDING

Eg: Eng: *Grinding* poverty.

Tel: *xurBaramEna* pexarikaM.

Grinding poverty.

Telugu Equivalents: xurBaramEna

13. BACK BREAKING

Eg: Eng: She realized that it is a *back breaking* work.

Tel: axi *SramasAXyamEna* panani AmeV weVlusukuMxi.

It *back breaking* work-that she realize-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SramasAXyamEna, kaRtamEna, kaTinamEna, BAramEna, prayAsakaramEna

14. PAINFUL

Eg: Eng: Its very *painful* for a kid to face up to that kind of thing.

Tel: cinna biddaki atuvaMti viRayAnni eVxurkovataM cAlA *kaRtaMgA uMtuMxi*.

Small kid-dat such thing-accu facing very *painful*-will be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtaMgAunna

I.B.

EXHUAUSTING, TIRING, FATIGUING, WEARING, WEARYING, WEARISOME

1. EXHAUSTING

Eg: Eng: It was an *exhausting* day.

Tel: I roju cAlA *alasipoy*Anu.

Today very *exhausting*-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: alasata kaligiMce, badalika kaligiMce, nIrasaparice, Sramawo kUdina, vawwidi kaligiMce

T Note:cAlA *alasata kaligiMcina roju*

‘very exhaustion/ fatigue creat-ppl. day’ is a wrong construction.

2. TIRING

Eg: Eng: It has been a long *tiring* day.

Tel: I roju cAlA *alasata* kaligiMxi/ alasipoyAnu.

This day very *tiring*-pst.-3p.-sg.-non hum./ *tiring*-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: alasata kaligiMce, badalika kaligiMce, nIrasaparice, Sramawo kUdina, vawwidi kaligiMce

T Note: There is a problem in the translation. There is a change in the expression.

3. FATIGUING

Eg: Eng: It is very *fatiguing* talking to him.

Tel: awaniwo mAtlAdiwe cAlA *alasatagA anipiswu*Mxi.

His-with talk-if very *fatiguing*-as feel-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: alasata kaligiMce, badalika kaligiMce, nIrasaparice, Sramawo kUdina, vawwidi kaligiMce

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is an adverb.

4. WEARING

Eg: Eng: Constant noise can be very *wearing* on the nerves.

Tel: ekaXAti SabxaM narAlapE *vawwidi kaligiMcavaccu*.

Constant noise nerve-pl.-on *wearing*-cause-can.

Telugu Equivalents: vawwidi kaligiMce

5. WEARYING

Eg: Eng: A *wearying* journey.

Tel: *alasata kaligiMce/ badalika kaligiMce* prayANaM.

Wearying journey

Telugu Equivalents: alasata kaligiMce, badalika kaligiMce, nIrasaparice, SramawokUdina, vawwidikaligiMce

6. WEARISOME

Eg: Eng: A repetitive and *wearisome* task.

Tel: SramasAXyamEna, *vawwidi kaligiMce* pani.

Repetitive *wearisome* task.

Telugu Equivalents:vawwidikaligiMce

T Note: The terms ‘repetitive’ and ‘wearisome’ in the present sentence may be considered as redundant terms.

II. A.

PROBLEMATIC, HARD, PUZZLING, BAFFLING, PERPLEXING, CONFUSING, MYSTIFYING, MYSTERIOUS

Eg: Eng: She found Mathematics very *difficult*.

Tel: AmeVki leVkkalu cAlA *kaRtaMgA* anipiswAyi.

Her-dat. mathematics very difficult-as feel-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtamEna

1. PROBLEMATIC

Eg: Eng: The situation is more *problematic* than we first thought.

Tel: memu anukunnaxAnikaMte parisWiwi cAlA *kliRtaMgA* uMxi.

We think-pst.-that-than situation very *problematic*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kliRtamEna, jatilamEna, kaRtamEna, kaTinamEna

2. HARD

Eg: Eng: I found the exam quite **hard**.

Tel: nAku parIkRa cAlA **kaRtaM**gA anipiMciMxi.

Me-dat. exam very **hard**-as feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtamEna

3. PUZZLING

Eg: Eng: One of the most **puzzling** aspects of the crime.

Tel: nerAlaloni viparIwamEna **kliRtawa kaligina** viRayaM.

Crime-pl.-in most (extreme) **puzzling** having aspect.

Telugu Equivalents: kliRtamEna

4. BAFFLING

Eg: Eng: Some of the country's customs are **baffling** to outsiders.

Tel: xeSaMloni koVnni AcArAlu iwarulaki **KaMgArupeVtte/ kalavaraparice** viXaMgA uMtAyi.

Country-loc. some custom-pl. outsiders-accu. **baffling**-way are-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: kalavaraparice, KaMgArupeVtte

5. PERPLEXING

Eg: Eng: A **perplexing** problem.

Tel: **kliRtamEna** samasya.

Perplexing problem.

Telugu Equivalents: kliRtamEna

6. CONFUSING

Eg: Eng: The instructions on the box are very *confusing*.

Tel: dabbApE unna nibaMXanalu cAlA *wikamaka peVtte*lA unnAyi.

Box-on present instruction-pl. *confusing*-as there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: wikamaka peVtte

7. MYSTIFYING

Eg: Eng: As a result, the list of prohibited and permitted items is *mystifying*.

Tel: PaliwaMgA niRexiMcinA, AmoxiMcina vaswuvula cittA *saMxehaM kaligiMcelAuMxi*.

Result-as prohibited permitted item-pl.-dat. list *mystifying*-as-is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:saMxehaM kaligiMcelA unna

8. MYSTERIOUS

Eg: Eng: The whole thing was *mysterious*.

Tel: viRayaM moVwwaM *anumAnAspaxaMgA uMxi*.

Thing (matter) whole mysterious-as-is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:anumAnAspaxaMgA unna

II. B.

COMPLICATED, COMPLEX, INVOLVED, INTRICATE, KNOTTY, THORNY, TICKLISH

1. COMPLICATED

Eg: Eng: This is where the story gets *complicated*.

Tel: ikkade kaWa *jatilam*OwoMxi.

Here only (at this point) story *complicated*-becoming.

Telugu Equivalents: jatilamEna

2. COMPLEX

Eg: Eng: Technically *complex* surgery.

Tel: sAMkewikaMgA *kliRtamEna* saswracikiwsa.

Technically *complex* surgery.

Telugu Equivalents: kliRtamEna

3. INVOLVED

Eg: Eng: An *involved* plot.

Tel: *pannAgaM*

Telugu Equivalents: kliRtamEna, jatilamEna

T Note: ‘An involved plot’ is called as *pannAgaM* in Telugu.

4. INTRICATE

Eg: Eng: An amazingly *intricate* structure.

Tel: viciwraMgA *kliRtamEna* kattamEna.

Amazingly *intricate* structure.

Telugu Equivalents: kliRtamEna

5. KNOTTY

Eg: Eng: A *knotty* problem.

Tel: *cikkumudulunna/ jatila* samasya.

Knotty problem.

Telugu Equivalents: cikkumudulunna, jatila

6. THORNY

Eg: Eng: There are still some *thorny* questions to be answered.

Tel: samAXAnaM rAvAlsina *kliRtamEna* praSnalu iMkA koVnni unnAyi.

Answer come-yet to *thorny* question-pl. still a few there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: kliRtamEna

7. TICKLISH

Eg: Eng: A *ticklish* situation.

Tel: *awisunniwamEna* parisWiwi.

Ticklish situation.

Telugu Equivalents:awisunniwamEna

II. C.

OBSCURE, ABSTRACT, ABSTRUSE, RECONDITE, ENIGMATIC, IMPENETRABLE, UNFATHOMABLE, OVER ONE’S HEAD, ABOVE ONE’S HEAD, BEYOND ONE

1. OBSCURE

Eg: Eng: The origins of the tradition have become *obscure*.

Tel: saMskqwiki saMbaMXiMcina mUlAlu *aspaRtaM* ayipoyAyi.

Tradition-dat. related origin(root)-pl. *obscure* become-3p.-pl.-pst.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:aspaRtamEna

2. ABSTRACT

Eg: Eng: *Abstract* principles are no good in this particular situation.

Tel: prawyekiMci I pariswiwilo *nigUDamEna* sUwrAlu saripadavu.

Particularly this situation-in *abstract* principle-pl. match-don't-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: nigUDamEna

3. ABSTRUSE

Eg: Eng: An *abstruse* argument.

Tel: *kliRtamEna* vAxana.

abstruse argument

Telugu Equivalents: kliRtamEna

4. RECONDITE

Eg: Eng: A *recondite* subject.

Tel: *nigUDamEna* viRayaM.

Recondite subject.

Telugu Equivalents: nigUDamEna

5. ENIGMATIC

Eg: Eng: He gave an *enigmatic* smile.

Tel: awanu o *gUDamEna* navvu navvAdu.

He *enigmatic* smile smile-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: gUDamEna

6. IMPENETRABLE

Eg: Eng: The camera work is beautiful but the plot is *impenetrable*.

Tel: keVmerA pani aMxaMgA uMxi kAnI plAt **CexiMcaleniviXaMgA uMxi**.

Camera work beautiful-as is-3p.-sg.-nm. but plot *impenetrable* way is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: CexiMcaleni viXaMgA unna

7. UNFATHOMABLE

Eg: Eng: An *unfathomable* mystery.

Tel: **agocaramEna** mistarI.
unfathomable mystery.

Telugu Equivalents: agocaramEna

8. OVER ONE'S HEAD

Eg: Eng: This is way *over my head*. Can you explain it more simply?

Tel: ixi nA Alocanaki **miMciMxi/ Sakwiki miMcinaxi**. xInini iMkA suluvugA vivariMcagalavA?

This my *over one's (my) head* it-accu. still simply explain-can-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: Alocanaki/ Sakwiki miMcina

9. ABOVE ONE'S HEAD

Eg: Eng: I cannot read what he wrote. This is *above my head*.

Tel: awanu rAsiMxi nenu caxavalenu. axi nA **Sakwiki miMcinaxi**.

He write-ppl.-that I read-cannot-1p.-sg. that my *beyond one's (my) head*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SakwikimiMcina

T Note: A few more equivalents are *aspaRtamEna* ‘that which is unclear’, *vivaraMleni* ‘one with no detail’, *vixiwaMkAni* ‘not understandable’, *gurwiMcaleni* ‘unrecognizable’

10. BEYOND ONE

Eg: Eng: The plAn is *beyond my* thinking.

Tel: plAn nA AlocanA *Sakwiki miMcinaxi*.

Plan my thinking *beyond one*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: SakwikimiMcina

(In this group II. C. of the head word ‘**DIFFICULT**’ the sense is ‘hidden, not clear and so on’ since, it would naturally create irritation if any thing is not clear or when there is no proper information, I have considered those synonyms which have the sense of ‘creating irritation’.)

III. A.

TROUBLESOME, TIRESOME, TRYING, EXASPERATION, DEMANDING, UNMANAGEABLE, INTRACTABLE, PERVERSE, CONTRARY, RECALCITRANT, OBSTREPEROUS, REFRACTORY, FRACTIOUS

Eg: Eng: The office manager is a *difficult* man.

Tel: APIs menejar *ibbaMxi peVtte/ cikAkuparice* maniRi.

Office manager difficult person.

Or

APIs menejarwo cAlA *kasRtaM*.

Office manager-with very *difficult*.

Telugu Equivalents:ibbaMxi peVtte, cikAkuparice, kaRtaM

1. TROUBLESOME

Eg: Eng: A *troublesome* child.

Tel: *visikiMce* pillAdu.

Troublesome child.

Telugu Equivalents: visikiMce

2. TIRESOME

Eg: Eng: I developed a *tiresome* cough that kept me awake all night.

Tel: nAku cAlA *ibbaMxipeVtte/ cirAkupeVtte* xaggu moVxalEMxi. rAwraMwA
nixralexu.

You-dat. very *tiresome* cough start-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm. night-all sleep-3p.-sg.-nm.-
neg.

Telugu Equivalents: ibbaMxi peVtte, cirAkupeVtte

3. TRYING

Eg: Eng: These are *trying* times for all of us.

Tel: ixi manaMxariki *kaRtamEna* kAlaM.

This we-all-dat. *trying* time

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtamEna

4. EXASPERATION

Eg: Eng: An *exasperation* sigh.

Tel: *reVccagoVtte/ kopaM weVppiMce* nittUrpu.

Exasperation sigh

Telugu Equivalents: reVccagoVttu, kopaM weppiMce

T Note: The Telugu equivalent adjectives are complex predicative.

5. DEMANDING

Eg: Eng: Childbirth is physically and emotionally very *demanding*.

Tel: biddaki janmanivvataM SARIrakaMgAnU, mAnasikaMgA kUdA o savAlulAMtixi.

Child-dat. birth-giving physically-and emotionally also very *demanding*.

Telugu Equivalents: SramakaligiMce, ibbaMxipeVtte, prayAsapeVtte, BariMcaleni

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *savAl* means challenge.

6. UNMANAGEABLE

Eg: Eng: He is an *unmanageable* child.

Tel: vAdu cAlA *moVMdi* pillAdu.

He very *unmanageable* child-m.gen.marker.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi

7. INTRACTABLE

Eg: Eng: Unemployment was proving to an *intractable* problem.

Tel: niruxyogaM *BariMcaleni* samasyagA uMtoMxi.

Unemployment *intractable* problem-as being-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: BariMcaleni

8. PERVERSE

Eg: Eng: Do you really mean that, or are you just being deliberately *perverse*?

Tel: nijaMgA nI uxxeSyam axenA, leka kAvAlane *kutilaMgAuMtunnAvA*.

Really your intension that-only or intentionally *perverse*-as being-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents:kutilaMgAunna

9. CONTRARY

Eg: Eng: It seems **contrary** to common sense.

Tel: ixi iMgiwa jFAnAniki **viruxXaMgA** anipiswoMxi.

This common sense-dat. **contrary**-as seems-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: viruxXamEna

10. RECALCITRANT

Eg: Eng: He was a teacher encouraging a **recalcitrant** pupil.

Tel: awanu **aviXeya/ moVMdi** vixyArWulani prowsahiMce upAXyAyudu.

He **recalcitrant** student-pl.-accu. encouraging teacher-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: aviXeya, moVMdi

11. OBSTREPEROUS

Eg: Eng: Because my brother is **obstreperous**, he often gets in trouble at school.

Tel: mA wammudu **viparIwaMgA wiragabade** vAdavvataMwo skUllo aswamAnaM
ibbaMxullo paduwuMtAdu.

Our (my) brother(younger) extremely **obstreperous** m.gender marker-being-so
school-in often trouble-pl.-in fall-ing-keep-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:(viparIwaMgA) wiragabade

12. REFRACTORY

Eg: Eng: He is suffering from a **refractory** disease.

Tel: awanu **moVMdi** vyAXiwo bAXapaduwnnAdu.

He **refractory** disease-with suffering-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi, asAXyamEna, wiragabade, loVMgani

T Note: The Telugu equivalent would be same in formal and also the medical sense.

13. FRACTIOUS

Eg: Eng: Children become *fractious* and tearful when tired.

Tel: pillalu alasipoyinappudu *allaripeVdutU*, cAlA edipiMceswAru.

Children tired-when *fractious*-and very cry-make-3p.-pl.-hab. (trouble)

Telugu Equivalents:allaripeVtte

III. B.

UNACCOMMODATING, UNHELPFUL, UNCOOPERATIVE, UNAMENABLE, UNREASONABLE, DISOBLIGING, STUBBORN, OBSTINATE, BULL HEADED, PIG HEADED

1. UNACCOMMODATING

Eg: Eng: A very *unaccommodating* mindset.

Tel: assalu *sahakariMcani* manaswawvaM.

Not at all *unaccommodating* mindset.

Telugu Equivalents:sahakariMcani

2. UNHELPFUL

Eg: Eng: The taxi driver was being very *unhelpful*.

Tel: tAksI drEvar assalu *sahakariMcalexu*.

Taxi driver not at all *unhelpful* (co operate-3p.-sg.-neg.)

Telugu Equivalents: sahakariMcani

3. UNCOOPERATIVE

Eg: Eng: She was an aggressive and *uncooperative* child.

Tel: AmeV cAlA xUkudunna, *mAtavinani* pillu.

She very force-having (aggressive) *uncooperative* child (female)

Telugu Equivalents: mAtavinani

4. UNAMENABLE

Eg: Eng: The writer was very *unamenable*.

Tel: racayiwa cAlA *peVdasaraMgA* unnAdu.

Writer very *unamenable*-as is-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: peVdasarapu

5. UNREASONABLE

Eg: Eng: The fees they charge are not *unreasonable*.

Tel: vAlYlYu wIsukune Pls *asamaMjasaMgA* emI lexu.

They taking (charging) fees *unreasonable*-neg.-being nothing not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: asamaMjasamEna

6. DISOBLIGING

Eg: Eng: A *disobliging* manner.

Tel: *viXeyawaleni* paxXawi.

Disobliging manner.

Telugu Equivalents: viXeyawaleni

7. STUBBORN

Eg: Eng: He was too *stubborn* to admit that he was wrong.

Tel: awani wappu oVppukovatAniki awanu *assalu sixXaMgA ledu*.

His mistake submit-for he not at all ready neg-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi, assalu sixXaMgA lenI

T Note: The Telugu sentence is only sense translation.

8. OBSTINATE

Eg: Eng: He can be very *obstinate* when he wants to be.

Tel: awanu uMdAli anukunnappudu awanu cAlA *moVMdigA* uMdagaladu.

He be-must think-when he very *obstinate*-ly be-can-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi

9. BULL HEADED

Eg: Eng: You are just being *bullheaded* now.

Tel: nuvvu ippudu cAlA *mUrKaMgA* unnAvu.

You now very *bullheaded*-as are-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: mUrKapu

10. PIG HEADED

Eg: Eng: Why are you being so *pigheaded* about this?

Tel: xIni guriMci nuvvu eMxuku iMwa *mUrKaMgA* unnAvu?

This about you why so much *pigheaded*-as are-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: mUrKapu

III. C.

HARD TO PLEASE, HARD TO SATISFY, FUSSY, PARTICULAR, OVER PARTICULAR, FASTIDIOUS, PERFEXTIONIST, CRITICAL, HYPERCRITICAL, FINICKY

1. HARD TO PLEASE

Eg: Eng: He is very *hard to please*.

Tel: awanini *saMwoRa peVttataM cAlA kaRtaM*.

Him *hard to please*

Telugu Equivalents: saMwoRa peVttataM kaRtaM ayina

2. HARD TO SATISFY

Eg: Eng: He is not so *hard to satisfy*.

Tel: awanni *wqpwi paracataM aMwa kaRtaM* kAxu.

Him satisfy doing so much hard (*hard to satisfy*) not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wqpwi paracataM kaRtaM ayina

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a periphrastic one

3. FUSSY

Eg: Eng: The costume designs are too *fussy*.

Tel: kAstyUM deJEnlu bAgA *cikAku kaligiMce*lA unnAyi.

Costume design-pl. too *fussy*-as is-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: cikAku kaligiMce

4. PARTICULAR

Eg: Eng: She is very *particular* about her clothes.

Tel: AmeV wana battala viRayaMlo awi SraxXawo bAgA *visigiMceswuMxi*.

She her clothes-dat. case-in over concentration-with too *particular*(irritate-3p.-nm.-hab.)

Telugu Equivalents: visigiMce, kaRtasAXyamEna, moVMdi, cikAku kaligiMce, mUrKapu

5. OVER PARTICULAR

Eg: Eng: Don't be so *over particular* and trouble the kids.

Tel: marI aMwa *awi CAXaswaM*wo pillalni ibbaMxi peVttaxxu.

Even more *over particular*-with kid-pl.-accu. trouble do-not.

Telugu Equivalents:awi CAXaswaMgala

6. FASTIDIOUS

Eg: Eng: She is very *fastidious* about her personal hygiene.

Tel: AmeV wana vyakwigawa pariSubrawa guriMci *viparIwamEna SraxXa wIsuku*MtuMxi.

She her personal hygiene about *fastidious*-take-3p.-sg.-nm.-hab.

Telugu Equivalents:viparIwamEna SarxXa wIsukune

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a periphrastic expression.

7. PERFECTIONIST

Eg: Eng: It is a *perfectionist* work.

Tel: ixi *kaRtasAXyamEna* pani.

This *perfectionist* work

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtasAXyamEna

8. CRITICAL

Eg: Eng: The supervisor is very *critical*.

Tel: sUparvEsar cAlA *kaRtasAXyudu*.

Supervisor very *critical*-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

sUparvEsar cAlA **cikAku kaligiswAdu**.

Supervisor very **critical**-make-3p.-sg.-m.-hab.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtasAXyamEna, cikAku kaligiMce

9. HYPERCRITICAL

Eg: Eng: Don't touch him. He is a **hypercritical** person.

Tel: awanni muttukovaxxu. awanu cAlA **kaRtasAXyamEna** vyakwi.

Him-accu. touch-don't-impr. very hypercritical person

Telugu Equivalents: kaRtasAXyamEna, moVMdi, cikAku kaligiMce, mUrKapu pattuxalagala, mUrKapu

10. FINICKY

Eg: Eng: He is a **finicky** eater.

Tel: awanu **awi jAgrawwa/ awi CAxaswaMgA** wiMtAdu.

He **finicky**-as eat-3p.-sg.-m.-hab.

Telugu Equivalents: awi jAgrawwagA uMde, awi CAxaswaMgA uMde

IV.A.

INCONVENIENT, AWKWARD, UNFAVOURABLE, INAPPROPRIATE, UNSUITABLE, UNTIMELY, ILL TIMELY, INOPPORTUNE, INEXPEDIENT, UNSEASONABLE, DISADVANTAGEOUS

Eg: Eng: You've come at a **difficult** time.

Tel: nuvvu **ibbaMxikaramEna** samayaMlo vaccAvu.

You difficult time-in come-pst.-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: ibbaMxikaramEna

1. INCONVENIENT

Eg: Eng: Will this evening be *inconvenient* for you?

Tel: I sAyaMwraM nIku *ibbaMxikaraMgA* uMtuMxA?

This evening you-dat. *inconvenient*-as be-3p.-sg.-nm.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: ibbaMxikaramEna

2. AWKWARD

Eg: Eng: Don't ask *awkward* questions.

Tel: *ibbaMxikaramEna* praSnalu adagaku.

Awkward question-pl. ask-don't.-2p.-pl.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: ibbaMxikaramEna

3. UNFAVOURABLE

Eg: Eng: An *unfavorable* economic situation.

Tel: *prawikUlamEna* ArWika parisWiwi.

Unfavourable economic situation

Telugu Equivalents: prawikUlamEna

4. UNFORTUNATE

Eg: Eng: You are putting me in a most *unfortunate* position.

Tel: nuvvu nannu bAgA *ibbaMxikaramEna* sWiwilo pedutunnAvu.

You me most *unfortunate* position-in putting-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:ibbaMxikaramEna

5. INAPPROPRIATE

Eg: Eng: This treatment was highly *inappropriate* in her case.

Tel: AmeV viRayaMlo I vExyaM pUrwigA *anuciwamEnaxi*.

Her case-in this treatment highly (totally) – *inappropriate*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: anuciwamEna

6. UNSUITABLE

Eg: Eng: These shoes are *unsuitable* for climbing the hill.

Tel: koVMda eVkkadAniki I bUtlU *vIlugA uMdavu*.

Hill climb-for these shoe-pl. *unsuitable* (convenient-3p.-pl.-non hum.-neg.)

Telugu Equivalents: vIlukAni, anuvugAni

7. UNTIMELY

Eg: Eng: She met a tragic and *untimely* death.

Tel: AmeV bAXAkaramEna, *akAla* maraNam pAlEMxi.

She tragic *untimely* death prone-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: akAla

8. ILL TIMELY

Eg: Eng: An *ill timely* journey.

Tel: *akAla* prayANam.

Untimely journey

Telugu Equivalents: akAla

9. INOPPORTUNE

Eg: Eng: They arrived at an *inopportune* moment.

Tel: vAIYIYu *anuciwamEna* sWiwilo vaccAru.

They *inopportune* moment-in come-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: anuciwamEna

10. INEXPEDIENT

Eg: Eng: It would be *inexpedient* to raise taxes further.

Tel: siswulu mariMwa peVMcataM *anuciwaM* avuwuMxi.

Tax-pl. futher raising *inexpedient* become-will.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: anuciwa

11. UNSEASONABLE

Eg: Eng: *Unseasonable* weather.

Tel: *akAla* vAwAvaraNaM.

Unseasonable weather.

Telugu Equivalents: akAla

12. DISADVANTAGEOUS

Eg: Eng: Growing conditions here are *disadvantageous*.

Tel: ikkadi peVruguwunna pariswiwulu *naRtaMwokUdinavigA/ hAnikaraMgA* unnAyi.

Here-dat. growing condition-pl. disadvantageous is-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: naRtaMwokUdina, hAnikaramEna

V. A.

BAD, TOUGH, GRIM, TERRIBLE, AWFUL, DREADFUL, NIGHTMARISH, DARK, BLACK, HARD, ADVERSE, UNPLEASANT, UNWELCOME, DISAGREEABLE, DISTRESSING, HARROWING

Eg: Eng: The family have been through very *difficult* times.

Tel: A kutuMbaM cAlA *gaddu/ kliRta* pariswiwulani eVxurkunnaxi.

That family very *difficult* situation-pl.-accu.- face-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: gaddu, kliRta

1. BAD

Eg: Eng: Nobody stood beside them in their *bad* times.

Tel: vAri *kaRta/ gaddu* kAlaMlo vAriki eVvvarU wodugA nilabadalexu.

Their *bad* time-in them-dat. none-even support-as stand-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalents: kaRta, gaddu

2. TOUGH

Eg: Eng: He had a *tough* childhood.

Tel: awanu cAlA *xurBaramEna/ bAXAkaramEna* bAlyAnni cUSAdu.

He very *tough* childhood-accu. see-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: xurBaramEna, bAXAkaramEna

3. GRIM

Eg: Eng: *Grim* news.

Tel: *bAXAkaramEna* vArwa.

Grim news

Telugu Equivalents: bAXAkaramEna

4. TERRIBLE

Eg: Eng: I thought something really *terrible* had happened.

Tel: exo *BayaMkaramEna* viRayaM jarigiMxani anukunnAnu.

Something *terrible* issue happen-pst.-that think-pst.-1p.-sg.-refl.

Telugu Equivalents: BayaMkaramEna

5. AWFUL

Eg: Eng: The weather last summer was *awful*.

Tel: gawa eVMdAkAlaM *xAruNaMgA* gadiciMxi.

Last summer *awful*-as go-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xAruNamEna

6. DREADFUL

Eg: Eng: There's been a *dreadful* argument.

Tel: cAla *BlkaramEna/ BayaMkaramEna* vAxana jarigiMxi.

Very *dreadful* argument happen-pst.-3p.-pl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: BlkaramEna, BayaMkaramEna

7. NIGHTMARISH

Eg: Eng: *Nightmarish* living conditions.

Tel: *xAruNamEna/ xurBaramEna* jIvana viXAnAlu.

Nightmarish living condition-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: xAruNamEna, xurBaramEna

8. DARK

Eg: Eng: The film is a *dark* vision of the future.

Tel: sinima BaviRyawwuni **BayaMkaraMgA** cUpiMciMxi.

Film future-accu. *dark* show-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: BayaMkaramEna

9. BLACK

Eg: Eng: The future looks pretty *black*.

Tel: BaviRyawwu cAla **agamyamG/ xAruNaMgA** anipiswoMxi.

Furture very black-as looking-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: agamyam, xAruNaM

10. HARD

Eg: Eng: She had a *hard* life.

Tel: AmeV **xAruNamEna** jIviwAnni cUsiMxi.

She *hard* life-accu. see-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xAruNamEna

11. ADVERSE

Eg: Eng: The new proposal should help those in *adverse* circumstances.

Tel: koVwwa prawipAxana **xurBaramEna** parisWiwullo unnavAriki upayogapadAli.

New proposal *adverse* circumstance-pl.-in there-those-dat. help-do-should.

Telugu Equivalents: xurBaramEna

12. UNPLEASANT

Eg: Eng: A thoroughly *unpleasant* man.

Tel: cAlA cikAkupeVtte vyakwi.

Very unpleasant person.

Telugu Equivalents: cikAkupeVtte, kaRtamEna, kaTinamEna, ibbaMxikaramEna

13. UNWELCOME

Eg: Eng: To avoid attracting *unwelcome* attention he kept his voice down.

Tel: *avasara*MgA eVari xqRtilo padakUdaxani awanu mOnaMgA uMdipoyAdu.

Unnecessarily nobody's view-in fall-should not-that he calm-as remain-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: anavasaramEna

T Note: It is a sense translation.

14. DISAGREEABLE

Eg: Eng: A rather *disagreeable* situation.

Tel: cAlA xAruNamEna/ *BariMcaleni* parisWiwi.

Very *disagreeable* situation.

Telugu Equivalents: xAruNamEna, BayaMkaramEna

15. DISTRESSING

Eg: Eng: The divorce was extremely *distressing* for the children.

Tel: vidAkulu pillalapE cAlA xAruNamEna/ *BayaMkaramEna* praBAvAnni cUpAyi.

Divorce children-on very *distressing* influence show-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: xAruNamEna, BayaMkaramEna

16. HARROWING

Eg: Eng: The whole thing was very *harrowing* for her.

Tel: viRayaM moVwwaM AmeVki cAlA **xAruNaMgA** anipiMciMxi.

Matter whole her-dat. very *harrowing*-as feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: xAruNaMgA unna

V. B.

STRAITENED, HARDPRESSED

1. STRAITENED

Eg: Eng: The family of eight was living in *straitened* circumstances.

Tel: eVnimixi maMxi unna kutuMbaM **xAruNamEna/ gaddu** parisWiwullo brawukuwoMxi.

Eight people there family *straitened* situation-in living-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xAruNamEna, gaddu

2. HARD PRESSED

Eg: Eng: You would be *hard pressed* to find a better secretary.

Tel: oVka maMci seVkreVkarIni veVwiki pattukovataM cAlA **kaRtaM**.

One good secretary-accu. search-and catching very *hard pressed*.

Telugu Equivalents: kaToramEna, kaTinamEna, kaRtamEna, gaddu

The following are the Telugu synonyms.

The corresponding equivalent to 'difficult' is **kaRtaM**

Eg: Eng: It is *difficult* to finish this work.

Tel: I pani pUrwi ceyataM **kaRtaM**.

This work finish doing difficult

But,

Eg: Eng: He is in a **problem**.

Tel: awanu **kaRtaM**lo unnAdu.

He **problem**-in is-3p.-sg.-m.

Various senses for the following Telugu sentence:

awaniwo mAtlAdataM **kaRtaM**:

1. He is a very complicated person, it is *difficult* (tiring) to talk to him.
2. He is a very intelligent person, it is *difficult* (hard) to talk to him.
3. He is a very irrelevant person, it is *difficult* (tough) talking to him.
4. He is a very irritating person, it is *difficult* (inconvenient) talking to him.
5. He is a very dangerous person, it is *difficult* (risk) talking to him.

(it may be noticed that both English and Telugu have equal senses for this particular head word.)

Final T Note: TNOTE has given five senses for the lexical entry ‘difficult’. They are:

1. Difficult/ tough to do or go ahead.
2. Difficult/ hard to understand or beyond the capacity.
3. Difficult/ tiring to deal with.
4. Difficult/ inconvenient as the condition is not matching.
5. Difficult/ miserable due to unfavorable conditions.

5. HELPLESS

I. A.

Eg: The cubs are born blind and *helpless*.

DEPENDENT, INCAPABLE, POWERLESS, IMPOTENT, WEAK, FEEBLE

I. B.

DEFENCELESS, UNPROTECTED, VULNERABLE, OPEN TO ATTACK, PARALYSED, DISABLED

Word	attributive		predicative intensifier		comparison	direct object
DEPENDENT	+	+	+	+	+	+
INCAPABLE	+	+	+	+	+	-
POWERLESS	+	+	-	-	-	+?
IMPOTENT	+	+	+	+	+	-
WEAK	+	+	+	+	+	-
FEEBLE	+	+	+	-	-	-
DEFENCELESS	+	+	+?	-	-	-/+?
UNPROTECTED	+	+	+?	-	-	-
VULNERABLE	+	+	+?	-	-	-
OPEN TO ATTACK	+	+	+	+	+	-
PARALYSED	+	+	-	-	-	-
DISABLED	+	+	+?	+	+	-

I. A.

DEPENDENT, INCAPABLE, POWERLESS, IMPOTENT, WEAK, FEEBLE

Head Word: helpless

1.

Eg: Eng: The cubs are born blind and *helpless*.

Tel: puli pillalu kalYIYu kanapadani *nissahAya* swiwilo pudawAyi.

Tiger baby-pl. eye-pl. see-neg. *helpless* condition-in born-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: I can't describe how *helpless* I felt.

Tel: nAku eMwa *nissahAyaMgA* anipiMciMxo ceVppalenu.

me-dat. how *helpless*-as felt tell-cant-1p.-sg.

Telugu equivalents: *nissahAya*.

T Note: In English, common collocations after 'helpless' are not freely available. This shows that helpless is mostly used predicatively and also along with adverbs, prepositions etc., but its distribution as an adjective modifying a noun is scarcely found.

In Telugu, it is used mostly as an adverb *nissahAyaMgA* and its use as an adjective *nissahAya* is restricted to modifying nouns like, sWiwi 'state' and parisWiwi 'situation' both denoting abstract concepts.

1. DEPENDENT

Eg: Eng: You can't be *dependent* on your parents all your life.

Tel: jIviwamaMwA nuvvu nI wallixaMdrula mIxa *AXArapadi uMdakUdaxu*.

Life-total you your mother, father-pl. on depend-and be(*dependent*)-should not.

Telugu equivalents: *AXArapadina*

T Note: The adjective 'dependent' can be translated into Telugu as a complex predicate, *AXArapadu* and when the adjectival suffix *ina* is added it becomes an adjective.

2. INCAPABLE

Eg: Eng: The queen bee is *incapable* of feeding herself or grooming herself.

Tel: rANI Iga wanani wAnu poRiMcukune, peVMcukune *samarWawalenixi*.

Queen bee herself she feeding-refl. grooming-refl. *incapable*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu equivalents: samarWawaleni.

T Note: Adjective of English becomes pronominalized NP in Telugu.

3. POWERLESS

Eg: Eng: He is *powerless* to stop what is happening to them.

Tel: vAIYIYaki jaruguwunnaxi ApatAniki awanu *aSakwudu*.

them-dat. happening stop-to he *powerless*.

Telugu equivalents: aSakwudu/ aSakwurAlu

4. IMPOTENT

1.

Eg: Eng: She blazed with *impotent* rage.

Tel: AmeV *cewakAni* kopaMwo ragilipoyiMixi.

She *impotent* rage-with blaze-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The army was *impotent* to fight.

Tel: sEnyaM yuxXaM ceyatAniki *aSakwaMgA* uMxi.

Army war do-dat. *impotent*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu equivalents: cewkAni, aSakwa

T Note: When the adjective, impotent collocates with words like anger, rage, frustration etc. the Telugu equivalent for this would be an adjective *cewakAni*. Whereas, when the same word occurs predicatively, it yields an equivalent adverb rather than an adjective.

5. WEAK

1.

Eg: Eng: She is still **weak** after her illness.

Tel: AmeV wana anArogyaM waruvA kUdA iMkA **balahInaMgAne** uMxi.

She her ill health after even still **weak**-only there-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: This **weak** bridge cannot carry heavy traffic.

Tel: I **gattigAleni/ balaMgAleni** bridji eVkkuva trAPikni moVyyalexu.

This **weak** bridge heavy traffic-accu. carry-cannot-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu equivalents: balahIna, gattigAleni, balaMgAleni

7. FEEBLE

Eg: Eng: A **feeble** old man.

Tel: **xurbalmEna/ balahInamEna/aSakwudEna** vqxXudu.

Feeble old man.

Telugu equivalents: xurbalamEna, balahInamEna, aSakwawagala

I. B.

1. DEFENSELESS

Eg: Eng: The village is **defenseless** against the attacks.

Tel: grAmAniki xAdulanuMci **rakRaNa lexu/ kApu lexu.**

Village-dat. attack-pl.-from **defenseless** -3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu equivalents: rakRaNa leni, kApu leni

2. UNPROTECTED

1.

Eg: Eng: Machinery was *unprotected* and accidents were frequent.

Tel: miRanarI *arakRiwaMgA/ rakRaNa lekuMdA* uMdataMvalan waracU
pramAxAxAlu jaruguwunnAyi.

Machinery *unprotected* being due to frequently accident-pl. happen-ing.-3p.-pl.-
non hum.

Or

2.

Eg: Eng: The soldier went *unprotected*.

Tel: sEnikudu *nirAyuXaMgA* veVIYIYAdu.

Soldier *unprotected*-as go-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

3.

Eg: Eng: *Unprotected* children.

Tel: *xikkuleni* pillalu.

Unprotected child-pl.

Telugu equivalents: arakRiwamEna, rakRaNa leni, nirAyuXamEna, xikkuleni

T Note: The meaning of 'protection' undergoes changes depending on the context. If it is attributed to non human entities like machinery as in sentence 1, it implies protection by any means. When it attributes to humans as in sentence 2, it carries a sense of protection being rendered by arms that a person carries on him or her. This is reflected in the Telugu translation. The equivalent *nirAyuXaMgA* literally means without any protective weapons on oneself. If we look at the 3rd context, i.e., when unprotected collocates with a noun like children, the equivalent Telugu word is *xikkuleni* which means 'whom no one takes care of' in other words, it also means 'destitute children'. This is the reason for there arising three different translational equivalents in Telugu.

3. VULNERABLE

Eg: Eng: The sudden resignation of the financial director put the company in a very *vulnerable* position.

Tel: PEnAnRiyal dEreVktar haTAwwugA rAjInAmA ceyataMwo kaMpeVnI cAlA *vipawkara paris Wiwilo* padipoyiMxi.

Financial director sudden-ly resignation do-ing-with company very *vulnerable* position-in fall-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu equivalents: vipawkara paris Wiwi, sunniwamEna

7. OPEN TO ATTACK

1.

Eg: Eng: Her health is very sensitive. She is *open to attack* by diseases.

Tel: AmeV ArogyaM assalu bAgolexu. AmeVki e vyAXEnA *itte sokavaccu*.

Her health not at all good-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm. her-dat. any disease-even *open to attack*-may.

Or

AmeV ArogyaM bAgA sunniwaMgA uMxi. AmeVki rogAlu rAvatAniki *cAlA avakASAlu unnAyi*.

Her health very sensitive is-3p.-sg.-nm. her-dat. disease-pl. come-for *open to attack* (many chance-pl.) there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: He laid himself wide *open to* political *attack*.

Tel: wanani wAnu rAjakIya xAdiki *pUrwigA kApuleni/ rakRaNaleni* swiwilo uMcukunnAdu.

Him-accu. he political attack-dat. completely *open to attack* condition-in keep-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu equivalents:kApuleni, rakRaNaleni

T Note: There is loss in translation. The Telugu sentence says, ‘he kept himself in a situation where he is completely unsafe from political attack.’

There are no terms to replace, he laid himself wide open to political attack. Hence, sense translation is adopted.

8. PARALYZED

Eg: Eng: She stood there, *paralyzed* with fear.

Tel: AmeV BayaMwo *koVyyabAripoyiMxi/ karragattukupoyiMxi*.

She fear-with *paralyzed*-3p.-sg.-nm.-pst.

Telugu equivalents:koVyyabAripoyina, karragattukupoyina

T Note: It is a figurative sentence. *karragattukupovu* ‘to become stiff like a stick’. *karra* ‘stick’. *koVyyabAripovu* ‘to become stiff like a stick’ also gives the similar sense.

9. DISABLED

Eg: Eng: Physically *disabled*.

Tel: SAIrakaMgA *aSakwamEna/ nissahAyamEna*.

Physically *disabled*.

Telugu equivalents:aSakwamEna, nissahAyamEna

T Note:

1. Orphans are also called as *gawileni/ xikkuleni* ‘direction no those’, *nirAXAramEna* ‘no support those’

2. A person who is physically or mentally helpless is understood to be in *nissahAya*, ‘helpless’ and *xInamEna* ‘pitiable’.

6. INVISIBLE

I.A.

Eg: He struggled to free his arms from the *invisible* bonds.

UNABLE TO BE SEEN, NOT VISIBLE, UNSEEABLE, UNDETECTABLE, INDISCERNIBLE, INDISTINGUISHABLE, INCONSPICUOUS, UNNOTICEABLE, IMPERCEPTIBLE, UNSEEN, UNNOTICED, UNOBSERVED, HIDDEN, CONCEALED, OBSCURED, OUT OF SIGHT, SECRET

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct object
Unable to be seen	+	+	-	-	-
Not visible	+	+	-	-	-
Unseeable	+	+	-	-	-
Undetectable	+	+	-	-	-
Indiscernible	+	+	-	-	-
Indistinguishable	+	+	+	+	-
Inconspicuous	+	+	+	+	-
Unnoticeable	+	+	+	+	-
Imperceptible	+	+	+	+	-
Unseen	+	+	-	-	-
Unnoticed	+	+	-	-	-
Unobserved	+	+	-	-	-
Hidden	+	+	-	-	-
Concealed	+	+	-	-	-
Obscured	+	+	+	+	-
out of sight	+	+	-	-	-
secret	+	+	-	-	-

I.A.

UNABLE TO BE SEEN, NOT VISIBLE, UNSEEABLE, UNDETECTABLE, INDISCERNIBLE, INDISTINGUISHABLE, INCONSPICUOUS, UNNOTICEABLE, IMPERCEPTIBLE, UNSEEN, UNNOTICED, UNOBSERVED, HIDDEN, CONCEALED, OBSCURED, OUT OF SIGHT, SECRET

Head Word: Invisible

1.

Eg: Eng: He struggled to free his arms from the *invisible* bonds.

Tel: awanu **kanabadani** saMkeVIYIYa nuMci cewulani vidipiMcukovadAniki peVnugulAdAdu.

He *invisible* bond-pl. from hand-pl.-accu. free-refl.-for struggle-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: They parked behind rocks and immediately saw a nearly *invisible* path upward.

Tel: koVMdala veVnakAla pArk cesukunna veVMtane vAIYIYu **kanlkanabadani** oVka xArini cUSArU.

They rock-pl. behind park do-refl.-after immediately they *invisible* one path-accu. see-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent:kanabadani

1. UNABLE TO BE SEEN

Eg: Eng: The colors are *unable to be seen*.

Tel: raMgulu **cUdaSakyaMkAni**viXaMgA unnAyi.

Color-pl. *unable to be seen*-manner are 3p.-pl.- non hum.

Telugu Equivalent:cUdaSakyaMkAni

2. NOT VISIBLE

Eg: Eng: The board is *not visible* from here.

Tel: bordu ikkadinuMci *kanipiMcatlexu*.

Board here- from *not visible*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:kanabadani, kanipiMcani

3. UNSEEABLE

Eg: Eng: Some *unseeable* power is protecting the kid.

Tel: exo *axqSya* Sakwi biddani kApAduwoMxi.

Some *unseeable* power kid-accu. protecting-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:axqSya

4. UNDETECTABLE

Eg: Eng: This is an *undetectable* thing.

Tel: ixi *kanipeVttalenI* vaswuvu.

This *undetectable* thing.

Telugu Equivalents: kanipeVttaleni

5. INDISCERNIBLE

Eg: Eng: The difference is almost *indiscernible*.

Tel: wedA iMcumiMcu *grahiMcleni/ kanipeVttaleni* viXaMgA uMxi.

Difference almost *indiscernible*-way-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:grahiMcaleni, kanipeVttaleni

T Note: predicative usage becomes adverb.

6. INDISTINGUISHABLE

Eg: Eng: The performance of both the dancers is *indistinguishable*.

Tel: ixxaru nqwyakArula praxarSanalo wedA *grahiMcatAniki vIlugAlexu*.

Two-people dancer-pl.-gen. performance-in difference *indistinguishable*-is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: grahiMcaleni, kanipeVttaleni

T Note:predicative usage becomes complex predicate??

7. INCONSPICUOUS

Eg: Eng: Many issues in this case went *inconspicuous* as the time passed by.

Tel: kAlaM gadicina koxXI I kesuloni cAlA aMSAlu *gurwiMpulekuMdA* poyAyi.

Time pass-pst.-as many issue-pl. inconspicuous go-pst.-3p-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:gurwiMpuleni

8. UNNOTICEABLE

Eg: Eng: There were *unnoticeable* worms in that bottle.

Tel: A sIsAlo *kanbadani* purugulu unnAyi.

That- bottle- in *unnoticeable* worm- pl. there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:kanabadani

9. IMPERCEPTIBLE

Eg: Eng: There were *imperceptible* variations in his feelings.

Tel: awani BAvanalalo *kanapadani* wedAlu unnAyi.

His feeling-pl.-in *imperceptible* variation-pl. there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: kanapadani, grahiMcaleni

10. UNSEEN

1.

Eg: Eng: There are *unseen* mysteries in this fort.

Tel: I kotalo *weVliyani* rahasyAlu unnAyi.

This fort- loc.(in) *unseen* mystery- pl. exist-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

Eg: Eng: The mysteries in the fort are *unseen*.

Tel: kotaloni rahasyAlu *kanabadakuMdA* unnAyi.

fort-in mystery-pl. unseen is-3p.-pl.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: *Unseen* by the general public.

Tel: sAmAnyā prajalaki *kanabadani*.

General public-dat. *unseen*.

3.

Eg: Eng: Technology today allows us to visualize this largely *unseen* world.

Tel: sAMkewikawa ixivaraku cAlA varakU *cUdanI* prapaMcAnni manamu xarSiMcukune vIlū kalpiswoMxi.

Technology previously most-till (largely) *unseen* world-accu. we see-refl. chance providing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: cUdaSakyaMkAni, kanabadani; weVliyani

T Note: An adjective preceded by a verb or a predicate becomes a verb or an adverb when translated into Telugu and it remains an adjective when a noun follows the adjective.

11. UNNOTICED

Eg: Eng: The main point in the argument went *unnoticed*.

Tel: vAxanalo muKyamEna viRayaM *gurwiMpulekuMdA poyi*Mxi.

Argument- in main point *unnoticed* go-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

vAxanalo muKyamEna viRayaM *maruguna padipoyi*Mxi.

Argument-in main point unnoticed-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: gurwiMpu lekuMdA poyina, marugunapadina

12. UNOBSERVED

Eg: Eng: Don't let anything go *unobserved* in the case.

Tel: kesulo e viRyAnni *pariSiliMcakuMdA* ponivvaxxu.

case-in any thing-accu. *unobserved* go-allow-don't.

Telugu Equivalents: pariSIlalaneni

13. HIDDEN

1.

Eg: Eng: There are fears of a *hidden* agenda behind this new proposal.

Tel: I koVwwa prawipAxana veVnuka *xAgiunna/ nigUDamEna* ajeMdA uMxanna BayAlunnAyi.

This new proposal behind *hidden* agenda there-3p.-sg.-nm. that fear-pl.-there.-pl.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: There are many *hidden* facts in the History.

Tel: cariwralo *nigUDamEna/ nikRipwamEna/ veVlikirAni* sawyAlu eVnno unnAyi.

history-in hidden fact-pl. many there-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: xAgiunna, nigUDamEna, nikRipwamEna, veVlikirAni

14. CONCEALED

Eg: Eng: His *concealed* feeling could not be understood.

Tel: awaniloni *xAgiunna/ xAgiunna* BAvAlu arWaMkAlexu.

His-in *concealed* feel-pl. understand neg.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xAgiunna, nigUDamEna

15. OBSCURED

Eg: Eng: Several strong candidates for Type 2, or *obscured* quasars have been discovered.

Tel: tEpu2ki ceVMxinavenani rUDIgA ceVppagaligina aneka *marugunapadipoyina* nakRawrAlanu kanugoVnnAru.

Type2-dat. belonging strongly tell-can several *obscured* quasars-accu. discover-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: marugunapadipoyina, agamyamEna

16. OUT OF SIGHT

Eg: Eng: *Out of sight* but Mr. Cruel is on police minds.

Tel: awanu *kanipiMcatlexu* kAnI A krUrudu polIsula xqRtilo unnAdu.

He *out of sight* but that cruel-gen. agrmnt. police-pl. view-in there-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kanabadani

17. SECRET

Eg: Eng: I know about your *secret* business and I know you know I know.

Tel: nAku nI *rahasya* vyApAraM guriMci weVlusu. axi nAku weVlusanna viRayaM nIku weVlusani nAku weVlusu.

me-dat. your secret business about know that me-dat. know-quotative matter you-dat. know-quotative me-dat. know.

Telugu Equivalents: rahasya

The usage of Telugu equivalents are:

ikkadexo *axqSya/ kanapadani* Sakwi uMxi = There is some *invisible* power here.

I xAraM *kanapadatlexu* = This thread is invisible

xAri *agocaraMgA* uMxi = The route is invisible(The meaning may be that the route is not clear/ confusing/ puzzle (idiomatic))

xAri *kanipinchatledu*= way is not visible

gAlipataM AkASaMlo eVguruwunnappudu xAni xAraM *kanapadaxu* = When the kite is flying in the sky, its thread is invisible

gAlipataM AkASaMloki (pEki) eVguruwunna koVxxI xAraM *kanapadakuMdApoyiMxi/ axqSyamEMxi* = As the kite started flying high into the sky, the thread went invisible.

A ceVttu xaggara nenu cUsina viciwramEna AkAraM hattAwwugA *mAyaM* ayipoyiMxi = The strange figure which I saw near that tree *vanished* all of a sudden.

7. OBSTINATE

I.A.

Eg: I don't think you'll succeed in changing his mind – he's very *obstinate*.

STUBBORN, HEADSTRONG, WILFUL, UNYIELDING, INFLEXIBLE, UNBENDING, INTRANSIGENT, INTRACTABLE, OB DURATE, MULISH, STUBBORN AS A MULE, PIGHEADED, BULLHEADED, SELFWILLED, STRONGMINDED, STRONGWILLED, CONTRARY, PERVERSE, RECALCITRANT, REFRACTORY, UNCOOPERATIVE, UNMANGAEABLE, CROSSGRAINED, STIFFNECKED, STIFF, RIGID, STEELY, UNCOMPROMISING, IMPLACABLE, RELENTLESS, UNRELENTING, UNPERSUADABLE, IMMOVABLE, UNMALLEABLE, UNSHAKEABLE, INEXORABLE, WITH ONE'S TOES/ FEET DUG IN, PERSISTENT, PERSEVERING, TENACIOUS, PERTINACIOUS, DOGGED, SINGLEMINDED, ADAMANT, FIRM, STEADFAST, DETERMINED

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct object
Stubborn	+	+	+	+	-
Headstrong	+	+	+	+	-
Willful	+	+	+	+	-
Unyielding	+	+	+	?	-
Inflexible	+	+	+	+	-
Unbending	+	+	+	+	-
Intransigent	+	+	+	+	-
Obdurate	+	+	+	+	-
Mulish	+	+	+	+	-
Stubborn as a mule	-	+	+	?	-
Pig-headed	+	+	-	-	-
Bull-headed	+	+	-	-	-

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct
Self-willed	+	+	+	-?	-
Strong-minded	+	+	+	+?	-
Strong-willed	+	+	+	-	-
Contrary	+	+	+	+	-
Perverse	+	+	+	+	-
Recalcitrant	+	+	+	+	-
Refractory	+	+	+	+	-
Uncooperative	+	+	+	+	-
Unmanageable	+	+	+	+	-
Cross-grained	+	+	-?	-?	-
Stiff-necked	+	+	+	-?	-
Stiff	+	+	+	+	-
Rigid	+	+	+	+	-
Steely	+	+	+	+	-
Uncompromising	+	+	+	-?	-
Implacable	+	+	-	-	-
Relentless	+	+	+	+	-
Unrelenting	+	+	-	-	-
Unpersuadable	+	+	+	+	-
Immovable	+	+	+	+	-
Unmalleable	+	+	+	+	-
Unshakeable	+	+	+	+	-
Inexorable	+	+	+?	+?	-

Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct
With one's toes/					
feet dug in-	+	-	-	-	
Persistent	+	+	+	+	-
Persevering	+	+	+	+	-
Tenacious	+	+	+	+	-
Pertinacious	+	+	+	+	-
Dogged	+	+	+	+	-
Single-minded	+	+	+	+	-
Adamant	+	+	+	+	-
Firm	+	+	+	+	-
Steadfast	+	+	+	+	-
Determined	+	+	+	+	-

I.A.

STUBBORN, HEADSTORNG, WILFUL, UNYIELDING, INFLEXIBLE, UNBENDING, INTRANSIGENT, INTRACTABLE, OBDURATE, MULISH, STUBBORN AS A MULE, PIGHEADED, BULLHEADED, SELFWILLED, STRONGMINDED, STRONGWILLED, CONTRARY, PERVERSE, RECALCITRANT, REFRACTORY, UNCOOPERATIVE, UNMANGAEABLE, CROSSGRAINED,STIFFNECKED, STIFF, RIGID, STEELY, IRONWILLED, UNCOMPROMISING, IMPLACABLE, RELENTLESS, UNRELENTING, UNPERSUADABLE, IMMOVABLE,

UNMALLEABLE, UNSHAKEABLE, INEXORABLE,

WITH ONE'S TOES/ FEET DUG IN, PERSISTENT, PERSEVERING, TENACIOUS, PERTINACIOUS, DOGGED, SINGLEMINDED, ADAMANT, FIRM, STEADFAST, DETERMINED

Head Word: Obstinate

1.

Eg: Eng: I don't think you'll succeed in changing his mind. He's very *obstinate*.

Tel: nuvvu awani manasu mArcagalavani nenu anukovataM lexu. awanu cAlA *moVMdi* vAdu.

You his mind change-can I thinking-neg. he very *obstinate*-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: Don't invite that *obstinate* fellow.

Tel: A *moVMdi*vAdini/ *jagamoVMdini*/ *moVMdiGat*Anni pilavaxxu.

That *obstinate*-fellow-accu. invite-not-2p.-sg./pl.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi

T Note: Change of grammatical category. Predicative adjective in the English sentence becomes pronominalized NP in Telugu.

The immediate terms are '*moVMdi*', '*jagamoVMdi*', '*moVMdiGataM*'. These are the regular terms used by Telugu speakers. The terms '*jagamoVMdi*', '*moVMdiGataM*' indicate the intensity.

1. STUBBORN

1.

Eg: Eng: She has inherited her mother's *stubborn* streak.

Tel: Amev wana walli *moVMdi pattuxala*/ *moVMdi wanaM* vArasawvaMgA aMxi puccukuMxi.

She her mother *stubborn* inheritance take over-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: Her son is a very *stubborn* boy.

Tel: AmeV koVduku cAlA *moVMdi* vAdu.

Her son very *stubborn* boy.

Or

AmeV koVduku **moVMdi GataM**

Her son very **stubborn**.

Or

AmeV koVduku assalu **loVMgadu**.

Her son at all **stubborn**-3p.-sg.-m. (will not bend)

Or

AmeV koVduku **jagamoVMdi/ bAgA hataM ceswAdu**.

Her son stubborn/ very **stubborn**-do-will-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, moVMdipattuxalagala, loVMgani, jagamoVMdi, hataMcese

T Note: In the first example sentence, the adjective becomes a noun when translated into Telugu.

pattuvidupuleni ‘not flexible.’

2. HEADSTORNG

1.

Eg: Eng: He is a very **headstrong** person. Nobody can talk to him.

Tel: awanu cAlA **moVMdi/ peVdasarapu** maniRi. Awaniwo evvarU mAtlAdaleru.

He very **headstrong** person him-with nobody talk-cannot-3p.-pl.

2.

Eg: Eng: **Headstrong**, confident girl living in a world ruled by men.

Tel: maga vAlIYiYu pAlIMce prapaMcaMlo brawukuwunna **pattuxalagala**, Awma viSvAsaM gala ammayi.

Men ruling world-in living **headstrong** having girl.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, peVdasarapu, pattuxalagala

3. WILFUL

Eg: Eng: The report concluded that her death was a result of *wilful* neglect.

Tel: AmeV cAvuki AmeV *mUrKapu/ moVMdi* nirlakRame kAraNamani ripotlu welci ceVppAyi.

Her death-dat. her *wilful* negligence-onlyreason-thatreport-pl. conclude-and tell-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:mUrKapu, moVMdi

4. UNYIELDING

Eg: Eng: If a person is *unyielding*, he is not easily influenced and is unlikely to change his mind.

Tel: oVka vyakwi *mUrKudu*ayiwe, A vyakwini praBAviwaM ceyataM sulaBaM kAxu; alAge A vyakwi wana manasu mArcukovataM kUdA kaRtaM.

One person *unyielding*-if that person-accu. influence doing easy not similarly the person his/ her thinking-pl.-accu. changing also difficult.

Or

oVka vyakwi *moVMdi/ pattU vidupu leni* maniRi ayiwe, A vyakwini praBAviwaM ceyataM sulaBaM kAxu; alAge A vyakwi wana manasu mArukovataM kUdA kaRtaM.

One person *unyielding* person-if that person-accu. influence doing easy not similarly that person his/ her thinking-pl.-accu. changing also difficult.

Telugu Equivalents:mUrKapu, moVMdi, loVMgani, pattuvidupuleni

5. INFLEXIBLE

Eg: Eng: An *inflexible* system.

Tel: *mArpu ceVMxani/ xqDamEna* vyavasWa. (positive connotation)

Or

moVMdi/ mUrKapu vyavasWa. (negative connotation)

Inflexible system.

Telugu Equivalents: mArpuceVMxani, xqDamEna, moVMdi, mUrKapu

6. UNBENDING

Eg: Eng: Her father was a stern *unbending* man.

Tel: AmeV waMdri kaTinamEna *moVMdi/ mUrKapu* maniRi.

Her father very *unbending* person.

Or

AmeV waMdri pattuxala gala *moVMdi* vAdu/ *mUrKudu*.

Her father stern *unbending*-m.gen. marker-3p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi, pattuxalagala, pattuvidupuleni, mUrKapu

T Note: Telugu uses *vyakwi/ maniRi* for adults without gender distinction. Whereas, ‘pilladu’ is used for boy and ‘pilla’ for girl. The equivalent in the 2nd version translation is a pronominalized NP.

7. INTRANSIGENT

Eg: Eng: An *intransigent* attitude.

Tel: *mUrKapu/ moVMdi* vEKari.

Intransigent attitude.

Telugu Equivalents: mUrKapu, moVMdi

8. INTRACTABLE

1.

Eg: Eng: Unemployment was proving to be an *intractable* problem.

Tel: niruxyogaM o *jatila/ moVMdi* samasyagA mAruwoMxi.

Unemployment a *intractable* problem-as changing-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: All attempts to arrange a truce between the two *intractable* conquerors were in vain.

Tel: A ixaru *moVdi/ mUrKapu* rAjula maXya saMXi kuxarcataAniki cesina anni prayawnAlu vqXA ayyAyi.

Those two *intractable* conqueror-pl. between truce set-dat. done all attempt-pl. vain become-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

3.

Eg: Eng: The *intractable* problem of human greed.

Tel: mAnava xurASa *wIrcaleni* samasya.

Human greed *Intractable* problem.

Telugu Equivalents:jatila, moVMdi, mUrKapu; wIrcaleni

9. OBDURATE

Eg: Eng: Some members of the committee are likely to prove *obdurate* on this matter.

Tel: I viRayaMlo koVMxaru kamitI saByulu *kaTinaMgA* uMtAru anipiswoMxi.

This matter-in some(people) committee member-pl. *obdurate*-as be-will seem-ing.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:kaTinamEna (niMxAspaxaMgA)

T Note:The present synonym is used in a pejorative sense.

10. MULISH

Eg: Eng: Don't be so *mulish*.

Tel: marI aMwa *moVMdigA/ mUrKaMgA* uMdaku.

Higher degree of a state so much *mulish* be-don't-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, mUrKapu

T Note: It is an animal metaphor. In Telugu, we don't find obstinacy correlated to animals. Literal translation of these expressions would yield unacceptable equivalents in the target language.

Predicative usage becomes an adverb when translated.

11. STUBBORN AS A MULE

Eg: Eng: He is *stubborn as a mule*.

Tel: awanu cAlA *moVMdivAdu/ mUrKudu*.

He very *stubborn as a mule*-gen. marker.

Or

Awanu assalu *loVMgani/ pattU vidupu* leni vAdu.

He at all *stubborn as a mule* gen. marker.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi, mUrKapu, pattuvidupuleni

T Note: It is a periphrastic and explanatory expression. This type of words have a figurative meaning and a metaphoric expression and extension.

Predicative usage became pronominalized NP.

12. PIG-HEADED

1.

Eg: Eng: Why are you being so *pig-headed* about this?

Tel: xIniguriMci nuvvu eVMxuku aMwa *moVMdigA/ pattuxalagA* unnAvu?

This-about you why-so much *pig-headed*-as are-2p.-sg.-intrg.

2.

Eg: Eng: He is a *pig-headed* person. Don't try to convince him.

Tel: awanu cAlA *moVMdi* vAdu/ *mUrKudu/ bAgA pattuxala gala* vAdu. Awanni oVppiMcatAniki prayawiMcaku.

He *pig-headed*-3p.-sg.-m. him-accu. convince-do-for try-don't-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:cAlAmoVMdi, bAgApattuxalagala, pattuvidupuleni, mUrKapu

T Note:*assaluloVMgani* ‘a person who doesn’t bend at all’.

13. BULLHEADED

Eg: Eng: You are just being *bullheaded* now.

Tel: nuvvu ippudu cAlA *maMku pattuxalawo* unnAvu.

You now very *bullheaded*-with are-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:maMkupattuxala

14. SELF-WILLED

Eg: Eng: Even at four years, Carol was stubborn and *self-willed*.

Tel: nAlugu saMvaswarAla vayasulo kUdA kAral moVMdigA, *eVarimAtA vinakuMda* uMdevAdu.

Four year-pl.-gen. age-in even Carol stubborn *self-willed*-with be-pst.-cont.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:eVarimAtAvinakuMdAuMde

15. STRONG-MINDED

Eg: Eng: My mother was a very *strong-minded* woman who always got her own way.

Tel: mA amma cAlAmoVMdigA/ *pattuxalagA* wana anukunnaxi sAXiMcexi.

My mother very *strong-minded* she think-pst.-that get-pst.-3p.-sg.

Or

mA amma cAlA s*WiraciwwaM*wo/ *pattuxalawo* wana anukunnaxi sAXiMcexi.

My mother very *strong-minded*-with she think-pst.-that get-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, pattuxalagala, sWiraciwwaMkaligina

T Note: The first sense carried in the 1st version of translation is ‘stubborn’ and ‘determined’ in the second version of translation.

16. STRONG-WILLED

Eg: Eng: She was a fiercely independent and *strong-willed* woman.

AmeV cAlA svawaMwraMgA, *moVMdigA/ pattU vidupu lekuMdA/ mUrKaMgAuMde* Adaxi/ vyakwi.

She very independent-as *strong-willed*-as have-ing lady/ person.

Or

AmeV cAlA svawaMwraMgA *pattuxalawo/ sWira ciwwaMwo* uMde swrI.

She very independent-as *strong-willed*-as have-ing lady

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, pattuvidupuleni, mUrKapu, pattuxalagala, sWiraciwwaMgala

17. CONTRARY

Eg: Eng: He seems *contrary* to common people.

Tel: awanu sAmAnyA prajalaki *vyawirekaMgA/ viruxXaMgA/ prawikUlaMgA* anipiswunnAdu.

He common people-dat.*contrary*-as seem-ing.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:vyawireka, viruxXa

18. PERVERSE

Eg: Eng: This kind of reasoning is deeply *perverse*.

Tel: I rakamEna saMjAyiRI cAlA *vyawirekaMgA/ viruxXaMgA* uMxi.

This kind reasoning very *perverse*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:vyawireka, viruxXa

19. RECALCITRANT

Eg: Eng: A *recalcitrant* child.

Tel: *peVMki* pillavAdu/ pilla.

Recalcitrant child (boy/ girl)

Telugu Equivalents:peVMki

T Note: It is a formal expression.

20. REFRACTORY

Eg: Eng:He is very *refractory* in this case.

Tel: I viRayaMlo awanu cAlA *moVMdi/ asAXyaMgA* unnAdu.

This case-in he very *refractory*-as there-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, asAXyamEna

T Note: This term is used in Medical jargon.

21. UNCOOPERATIVE

Eg: Eng: The witness was extremely *uncooperative*.

Tel: sAkRi cAlA *moVMdigA/ mUrKaMgA* unnAdu/ uMxi.

Witness very *uncooperative* is-3p.-sg.-m/nm.

Or

sAkRi assalu *pattU vidupu lekuMdA* unnAdu/ uMxi.

Witness at all *uncooperative* is-3p.-sg.-m/nm.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, pattuvidupuleni, mUrKapu

22. UNMANAGEABLE

Eg: Eng: He is an *unmanageable* child.

Tel: vAdu *moVMdi/ pattU vidupu leni/ loVMgani/ mUrKapu/ xuduku* pillavAdu.

He *unmanageable* child-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi, loVMgani, pattuvidupuleni, mUrKapu, xuduku

23. CROSS-GRAINED

Eg: Eng: Bruce was a *cross-grained* individual.

Tel: brUs *walawikka* vyakwi.

Bruce *cross-grained* self-boast putting individual.

Telugu Equivalents: walawikka

T Note: Both English synonym ‘cross-grained’ and the Telugu equivalent *walawikka* are idiomatic expression.

24. STIFF-NECKED

Eg: Eng: She is a *stiff-necked* lady.

Tel: AmeV *moVMdi* maniRi.

She *stiff-necked* person.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi

T Note: There are Telugu equivalents for body metaphors denoting the head word ‘obstinate’ but there are no equivalents where the body part neck is involved but parallel metaphors will be available.

In the absence of a equivalent metaphor, one should look for a metaphor may be in the same domain. Therefore, an equivalent metaphor in this respect would be *walabirusu* which would literally mean stiff headed.

Predicative adjective remains adjective.

25. STIFF

Eg: Eng: He is a very *stiff* man.

Tel: awanu cAlA **moVMdi** maniRi.

Or

awanu assalu **loVMgadu**.

He very **stiff** person.

T Note: There is no term for man or woman in Telugu other than, swrI=lady, puruRudu=man. But colloquially, only person= maniRi/ vyakwi are used.

Ada/ moVgamaniRi/ vyakwi => lady/ gent.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi, loVMgani

26. RIGID

Eg: Eng: He got even more **rigid** and uncompromising as he got older.

Tel: awanu peVxxa vAdu avuwunna kolaxI iMkA **moVMdi/ mUrKaMgA, pattU vidupu lekuMda** wayArayyAdu.

He big-gender marker get-ing-as still **rigid**-as uncompromising-as become-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi, mUrKapu, pattU vidupU lekuMda

27. STEELY

Eg: Eng: She shivered at the slightly **steely** note in his voice.

Tel: awani goVMwuloni sannani **moVMdiwanAniki/ kATinyawaki** AmeV vaNikipoyiMxi.

His voice-in thin **steely** ness-dat. she shiver-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi, kaTinamEna

28. UNCOMPROMISING

Eg: Eng: An **uncompromising** attitude.

Tel: **moVMdi/ pattuvidupuleni/ mUrKapu** vEKari.

Uncompromising attitude.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, loVMgani, pattuvidupuleni, mUrKapu

T Note: It is a derived term

29. IMPLACABLE

Eg: Eng: She is a very *implacable*, you cannot convince her.

Tel: AmeV cAlA *moVdi/ peVdasarapu/ pattUvidupuleni* maniRi, nuvvu AmeVni *saMwoRa peVtta levu*.

She very *implacable* person you her-accu. convince-cannot-2p.-sg.

(Here, the present synonym 'implacable' means 'cannot be convinced or pleased' which means obstinate. Hence, the Telugu sentence may be like:

AmeV cAlA *moVdi pattuxala gala/ peVdasarapu/ hataMcese/ loVMgani/ pattU vidupu leni* maniRi, nuvvu AmeVni *saMwoRapeVtta/ oVppiMca/ raMjiMpajeyalevu*.=>Redundancy.)

Or

Eg: Eng: She remained *implacable*.

Tel: AmeV *moVMdiga/ pattU vidupu lekuMdA* uMdipoyiMxi.

She *implacable*-as remain-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, peVdasarapu, pattuvidupuleni, moVdipattuxalagala, hataMcese, loVMgani

(oVppiMcaleni, raMjiMpajeyaleni, saMwoRapeVttaleni)

30. RELENTLESS

Eg: Eng: A *relentless* enemy.

Tel: *kaTInamEna/ kanikariMcani* Sawrqvu.

Relentless enemy.

Telugu Equivalents:kaTinamEna, kanikariMcani

T Note: It is a derived term

31. UNRELENTING

Eg: Eng: *Unrelenting* hatred.

Tel: *moVMdi/ mUrKapu* xveRaM.

Or

viparIwamEna xveRaM.

Unrelenting hatred.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, mUrKapu. viparIwamEna=extreme.

32. UNPERSUADABLE

Eg: Eng: He's absolutely *un-persuadable* on the subject of travel.

Tel: prayANAla viRayaMlo awanu pUrwigA *moVMdi* vAdu.

Travel-pl. subject-in he absolutely *unpersuadable*-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, pattuvidupuleni, mUrKapu

33. IMMOVABLE

Eg: Eng: On this issue he is completely *immovable*.

Tel: I viRayaMlo awanu pUrwi *moVMdigA/ gattigA* unnAdu.
issue-in he complete *immovable*-as is-3p.-sg.-m.

This

T Note: Here, it can be understood as stubborn.

Or

Tel: I viRayaMlo awanu pUrwi *niScalaMgA/ gattigA* unnAdu.

This issue-in he complete *immovable*-as is-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, mArani, loVMgani, sWiramEna, niScalamEna

T Note: The sense in the 1st version translation is that the person is stubborn and cannot be convince anymore and in the 2nd version of translation, the person is confident and is fixed to his decision.

34. UNMALLEABLE

Eg: Eng: This metal is *unmalleable* to be bent.

Tel: I lohaM cAlA *gattigA* uMxi. vaMcataM kaRtaM.

This metal very *unmalleable*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm. bending difficult.

T Note: The above sentence cannot be written in single sentence. It can be written as ‘I lohaM vaMcataM cAlA kaRtaM.’

This metal bending very difficult.

Telugu Equivalents:gatti

35. UNSHAKABLE

Eg: Eng: She has an *unshakable* belief in the goodness of humanity.

Tel: AmeV ki mAnavawvaM loni maMci wanaM pE *niScalamEna/ceVxarani/ kaxalani/ xqDamEna* nammakaM uMxi.

She-dat. humanity in goodness-on *unshakable* belief there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:niScalamEna, ceVxarani, kaxalani, xqDamEna (positive connotation)

36. INEXORABLE

Eg: Eng: The *inexorable* rise of crime.

Tel: *xAruNaMgA* peVrigina nerAlu.

Inexorable-as rise-pst. crime(pl.)

Telugu Equivalents:xAruNamEna

37. WITH ONE’S TOES/ FEET DUG IN

Eg: Eng: She is a person with *toes/ feet dug in*, you cannot please her.

Tel: AmeV *xqDamEna* maniRi, AmeVni nuvvu saMwoRa peVttalevu.

Or

Tel: AmeV *mUrKapu/ pattuxalagala/ moVMdi/ pattU vidupu leni* maniRi, AmeVni nuvvu saMwoRa peVttalevu.

She *with one's toes/ feet dug* person she happy cannot-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: mUrKapu, pattuxalagala, moVMdi, pattuvidupuleni, xqDamEna

T Note: The sense in the translation version 1 is 'to be determined' (and it is not so easy to meet her standards) and in 2 is 'to be stubborn'

38. PERSISTENT

Eg: Eng: Ear problems that are particularly painful and *persistent* should always be checked.

Tel: ceVvi samasyalu, prawyekiMci bAXAkaramEna, *moVMdi* vAtini eVppudU ceVk ceyiMcukovAli.

Ear problem-pl. particularly painful *persistent* those-accu always check-make do-must.

Telugu Equivalents: moVMdi

39. PERSEVERING

Eg: Eng: A few *persevering* climbers finally reached the top.

Tel: koVnni *balamEna* wIgalu civariki pE xAkA pAkAyi.

A few *persevering* climber-pl. finally top-till reach-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: balamEna

T Note: *kAryasAXakawvaM*, *xIkRa* are positive synonyms. *moVMdi* 'strong' or 'stubborn'

40. TENACIOUS

Eg: Eng: A *tenacious* grip.

Tel: *moVMdi/ mUrKapu* pattu.

A *tenacious* grip.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdi, mUrKapu

T Note:*xqXamEna, sWirawvaM* are positive synonyms.

41. PERTINACIOUS

Eg: Eng: A *pertinacious* achievement.

Tel: *moVMdi pattuxalawo* sAXiMcinaxi.

Pertinacious-with achievement.

Telugu Equivalents:moVMdipattuxalagala

T Note:determined to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties or opposition.

42. DOGGED

Eg: Eng: Their *dogged* defense of the city.

Tel: nagaraMlo vAri *xqDamEna/ gatti/ patiRTamEna* baxrawa.

City-in their *dogged* defense.

Telugu Equivalents:*xqDamEna, gatti, patiRTamEna, moVMdi, pattuvidupuleni, pattuxalagala, mUrKapu*

T Note: other equivalents are also relevant but not in the present sentence.

43. SINGLE-MINDED

Eg: Eng: She is very *single-minded* about her career.

Tel: AmeV wana keVrIr viRayaMlo cAlA *pattuxalagA* uMxi.

She her career case-in very *single-minded*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Eg: Eng: He is a very *single-minded* person. Don't talk to him so much.

Tel: awanu cAlA *mUrKudu*. Awaniwo aMwgA mAtlAdaku.

He very *single-minded*- nominalized NP.he-with so much talk-don't-2p.-sg.-impr.

Or

awanu cAlA *moVMdi/ pattU vidupu leni* vyakwi. Awaniwo aMwgA mAtlAdaku.

He very *single-minded* person he-with so much talk-don't-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:pattuxalagala, mUrKapu, moVMdi, pattuvidupuleni

T Note: The 2nd example gives the negative quality of a person. Either ways, a person is strong at mind.

44. ADAMANT

Eg: Eng: Eva was *adamant* that she would not come.

Tel: IvA rAnani *pattuxalagA/ moVMdigA* uMxi.

Eva come-not-that *adamant*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

Eg: Eng: Don't be so *adamant*.

Tel: aMwa *poVgarugA/ peVdasaraMgA* uMdaku.

So *adamant*-as be-don't-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:poVgaru, peVdasaraM, pattuxalagala, moVMdi

45. FIRM

Eg: Eng: I have always been quite *firm* with my children.

Tel: nenu nA pillalawo eVppudU *kaTinaMgA*ne unnAnu. (strict)

I my child-pl.-with always *firm*-only am-1p.-sg.

Or

Eg: Eng: She is a very *firm* girl. She will not take it.

Tel: AmeV cAlA *moVMdi/ pattU vidupu leni/ pattuxalagala/ mUrKapu* ammAyi. AmeV xAnni wIsukoxu.

She very *firm* girl she it-accu. take-will-not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:kaTinaM, moVMdi, pattuvidupuleni, pattuxalagala

T Note:*pattuxalagala* is used in positive & negative.

46. STEADFAST

Eg: Eng: He remained *steadfast* to bring the killers to justice.

Tel: haMwakulani nyAya sWAnAniki pattiMcAlani awanu cAlA *xqDaMga/ gattigA/ pattuxalagA* unnAdu.

Killer-pl.-accu. justice-dat. bring-should-that he very *steadfast*-as is-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

Eg: Eng: His *steadfast* attitude helps him sometimes.

Tel: awani *moVMdi/ mUrKapu/ pattU vidupu leni* vEKari awaniki okkosAri sahAyapaduW uMTuMxi.

His *steadfast* attitude him-dat. sometimes help-do-ing-hab.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:*xqDamEna, gatti, pattuxalagala, moVMdi, mUrKapu, pattuvidupuleni*

(‘acaMcalamEna’, ‘nilakadEna’, ‘caliMcani’, ‘suxqDamEna’, ‘veVnuxIyani’, ‘niSciWamEna’, ‘niraMwaramEna’, ‘sWiramEna’ carry positive sense.)

47. DETERMINED

Eg: Eng: The opposition to her plan made her more *determined* than ever.

Tel: AmeV praNAlIkaki vaccine vyawirekawa AmeVni eVppudu leniaMwa *XqDaMga/ gattigA* cesiMxi.

Her plan-dat. come-that opposition her-accu. never neg. so much *determined*-as do-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: gatti = strong. It can either be positive or negative.

Telugu Equivalents:pattuxalagala, XqDasaMkalpaMgala

(Here, determined is stubborn.)

8. WISE

I. A.

Eg: A *wise* decision.

SAGE, SAGACIOUS, INTELLIGENT, CLEVER, LEARNED,
KNOWLEDGEABLE, INFORMED, ENLIGHTENED

I. B.

ASTUTE, SHREWD, ACUTE, SHARP, SHARP WITTED, CANNY, KNOWING, SENSIBLE,
PRUDENT, DISCERNING, JUDICIOUS, PENETRATING, PERCEPTIVE, INSIGHTFUL,
PERCIPIENT, PERSPICACIOUS, PERSPICUOUS, OWLISH

I. C.

WELL ADVISED, WELL THOUGHT OUT, POLITIC, EXPEDIENT, STRATEGIC,
TACTICAL, FAR SIGHTED

I. D.

RATIONAL, LOGICAL, SOUND, SANE

Word object	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct
I. A.					
SAGE	+	-	+	+	-
SAGACIOUS	+	+	+	+	-
INTELLIGENT	+	+	+	+	-
CLEVER	+	+	+	+	-
LEARNED	+	+	+	+	-
KNOWLEDGEABLE	+	+	+	+	-
INFORMED	+	+	+	+	-
ENLIGHTENED	+	+	+	+	-
I. B.					
ASTUTE	+	+	+	+	-
SHREWD	+	+	+	+	-
ACUTE	+	+	+	+	-
SHARP	+	+	+	+	-
SHARP-WITTED	+	+	+	+	-
CANNY	+	+	+	+	-
KNOWING	?	+	?	?	-
SENSIBLE	+	+	+	+	-
PRUDENT	+	+	+	+	-
DISCERNING	+	+	+	+	-
JUDICIOUS	+	+	+	?	-
PENETRATING	+	+	+	+?	-
PERCEPTIVE	+	+	+	+	-

Word object	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct
INSIGHTFUL	+	+	+	+?	-
PERCIPIENT	+	+	+	?	-
PERSPICACIOUS	+	+	+	?	-
PERSPICUOUS	+	+	+	+	-
OWLISH	+	+	+	+	-
I. C.					
WELL ADVISED	+	+	+	-	-
WELL THOUGHT					
OUT	+	+	+	-	-
POLITIC	+	+	+	+	-
EXPEDIENT	+	+	+	+	-
STRATEGIC	+	+	+	+	-
TACTICAL	+	+	+	+	-
FAR-SIGHTED	+	+	+	+	-
I. D.					
RATIONAL	+	+	+	+	-
LOGICAL	+	+	+	+	-
SOUND	+	+	+	+	-
SANE	+	+	+	+	-

I. A.

SAGE, SAGACIOUS, INTELLIGENT, CLEVER, LEARNED, KNOWLEDGEABLE, INFORMED, ENLIGHTENED

Head Word: Wise

Eg: Eng: A *wise* decision.

Tel: **ArRa** nirNayaM.

Wise decision

Telugu Equivalents:ArRa, sUkRmabuxXigala, nerpugala, iMgiwajFAnaMgala, vivecanagala, jFAnamugala

T Note:*maMci* ‘good’, *cakkati* ‘nice’, *weVlivEna* ‘intelligent’ are also relevant equivalents.

1. SAGE

Eg: Eng: *Sage* remarks.

Tel: **uwkqRTamEna** aBiprAyamulu.

Sage remark-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:uwkqRTamEna

2. SAGACIOUS

Eg: Eng: A *sagacious* decision...

Tel: o **ArRa** nirNayaM.

Sagacious a decision

Telugu Equivalents:ArRa

3. INTELLIGENT

Eg: Eng: A highly *intelligent* child.

Tel: cAlAweVlivEnapillAdu.

Very *intelligent* child-m.gen.marker.

Telugu Equivalents:weVlivEna

T Note: a child can be a *pilla* ‘baby girl’ or *pillAdu* ‘a baby boy’.

4. CLEVER

Eg: Eng: A *Clever* boy.

Tel: weVlivEna abbAyi.

Clever boy.

Telugu Equivalents:weVlivEna

5. LEARNED

Eg: Eng: The lecture was given by an elderly *learned* professor.

Tel: pAMdiwyaM gala AcAryulu prasaMgiMcAru.

Learned professor lecture-pst.-3p.-sg.-hnr.

Telugu Equivalents:pAMdiwyaMgala

6. KNOWLEDGEABLE

Eg: Eng: Her lawyer seemed very *knowledgeable* and experienced.

Tel: AmeV lAyaru viRaya parijFAnanaM unnavAdu anuBavajFudu.

Her lawyer *knowledgeable* experienced-3p.-sg.-m.gen.marker

Telugu Equivalents: viRyaparijFAnaM unna

7. INFORMED

Eg: Eng: A Politically *informed* public.

Tel: rAjaKIya *avagAhana gala* janaM.

Political *informed* public.

Telugu Equivalents: avagAhanagala

8. ENLIGHTENED

eg: Eng: He behaves very *enlightened*.

Tel: awanu cAlA *buxXi vikAsaM*wo pravarwiswAdu.

He very *enlightened*-with behaves-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: buxXivikAsaM

I. B.

ASTUTE, SHREWD, ACUTE, SHARP, SHARP WITTED, CANNY, KNOWING, SENSIBLE, PRUDENT, DISCERNING, JUDICIOUS, PENETRATING, PERCEPTIVE, FULL OF INSIGHT, INSIGHTFUL, CLEAR SIGHTED, PERCIPIENT, PERSPICACIOUS, PERSPICUOUS, OWLISH

1. ASTUTE

Eg: Eng: It was an *astute* move to sell the shares just then.

Tel: sariggaA A samayaMlo Rerlani ammiveyataM *weVlivEna* pani.

Exactly that time-in share-pl.-accu. selling *astute* job.

Telugu Equivalents: weVlivEna

2. SHREWD

Eg: Eng: She had a *shrewd* idea of what their motives were.

Tel: vAlYIYa uxXeSyAlapE AmeVki *KacciwamEna* aMcanA uMxi.

Their motive-pl.-on she-dat. *shrewd* idea there-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: pUrwi=complete. wIkRNamEna

3. ACUTE

Eg: Eng: Her judgment is *acute*.

Tel: AmeV wIrpu cAlA **KacciwaMgA** uMtuMxi.

Her judgement very *acute*-as will be-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:KacciwamEna

4. SHARP

Eg: Eng: Emma has a *sharp* tongue.

Tel: eVmma maMci mAtakAri.

Emma *sharp*-as talk-3p.-sg.-nm.-hab.

Telugu Equivalents:curukEna

T Note: It is a metaphorical expression and has no equivalent in Telugu and hence, it has to be a periphrastic expression. The translation means that ‘Emma talks very skillfully.’

5. SHARP WITTED

Eg: Eng: It is a *sharp witted* dialogue.

Tel: axi o **camawkAramEna** dElAg.

That one *sharp witted* dialogue.

Telugu Equivalents:camawkAramEna

6. CANNY

Eg: Eng: Her opponent proved to be more *canny* than she’d thought.

Tel: wanu anukunna xAnikannA AmeV prawyarWi cAlA**weVlivEnav**Adu.

She think-pst. that-more her opponent very *canny* person-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:weVlivigala, lokajFAAnaMgala

7. KNOWING

Eg: Eng: A *knowing* smile.

Tel: o jFAnamuwokUdina cirunavvu.

A *Knowing* smile.

Telugu Equivalents:jFAnamuwokUdina

8. SENSIBLE

Eg: Eng: Her advice was extremely *sensible*.

Tel: AmeV salahA cAlA *cakkagA* uMxi.

Her advise very *sensible*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: cakkagAunna

T Note:*cakkagAunna* ‘one which is nice or sensible’

9. PRUDENT

Eg: Eng: We thought it *prudent* to telephone first.

Tel: muMxugA PonceVyyataM *weVlivEna* pani ani memu anukunnAmu.

Firstly phone doing *prudent* work that we think-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: weVlivEna

10. DISCERNING

Eg: Eng: To the *discerning* eye, its quality may seem quite poor.

Tel: sUkRmaxqRti galavArikiixi nAsirakaMgA kanipiMcavaccu.

Discerning having-those-dat. this poor quality-as look-may

Telugu Equivalents:sUkRmaxqRti (sharp vision with sharp thinking)

11. JUDICIOUS

Eg: Eng: The disease is curable with the *judicious* use of antibiotics.

Tel: yAMtI bayAtiks *krama baxXaM*gA vAdataM valana vyAXi nayaM ayipowuMxi.

Antibiotic-pl. *judicious*-as using due to disease cure happen-will.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:kramabaxXamEna

T Note:*kramabaxXamEna* ‘one which is according to a system’

12. PENETRATING

Eg: Eng: *Penetrating* blue eyes.

Tel: coVccukupoye/ guccukune nIli kalYIYu.

Penetrating blue eye-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:coVccukupoye, guccukune

13. PERCEPTIVE

Eg: Eng: A highly *perceptive* analysis is the problem.

Tel: bAgA sUkRmaMgA visleRiMcataM o samasya.

Highly *perceptive* analysis-ing a problem.

Telugu Equivalents:sUkRmaxqRtiwo kUdina

14. INSIGHTFUL

Eg: Eng: An *insightful* Historian.

Tel:sUkRmaxqRtigala cariwraArudu.

Insightful historian.

Telugu Equivalents:sUkRmaxqRtigala

15. PERCIPIENT

Eg: Eng: She was a *percipient* interpreter of the public mood.

Tel: AmeV janaM nAdi sariggA pattagala *sUkRmagrAhi*.

She public nerve (mood) exactly catch-can *percipient*.

Telugu Equivalents:sUkRmagranaM gala

16. PERSPICACIOUS

Eg: Eng: He was *perspicacious* enough to realize that things were soon going to change.

Tel:awanu pariswiwulu woVMxaralo mAruwunnAyani weVlusugogalige aMwa
kuSAgrabuxXi.

Situation-pl. soon-in change-about-that realize-can-that so much *perspicacious*.

Telugu Equivalents:kuRAgrabuxXigala

17. PERSPICUOUS

Eg: Eng: Activity code values shall be *perspicuous* for the activities included in a grouping.

Tel: grUpiMglo kalipina kAryakalApAlaki yAktivitI kod vAlyUlu *spaRtaMgA* uMtAyi.

Group-in include-pst. activity-pl.-dat. activity code value-pl. *perspicuous*-
as(cheaply) be-there-will-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:spaRtawagala

I. C.

WELL ADVISED, WELL THOUGHT OUT, WELL JUDGED, POLITIC, EXPEDIENT,
STRATEGIC, TACTICAL, FAR SIGHTED

1. WELL ADVISED

Eg: Eng: *Well advised* to take some courageous steps.

Tel: weVgiMci adugu veVyyatAniki *spaRtawa/ wIkRNawa/ kuSAgra buxXigala*
vyakwi.

Courageous step put-to *well advised* person

Telugu Equivalents: spaRtawagala, kuSAgrabuxXigala, wIkRNaxqRtigala

2. WELL THOUGHT OUT

Eg: Eng: It is a *well thought out* plan.

Tel: ixi *cAlA cAkacakyaMgA wayAru cesina* praNAlika.

It *well thought out* plan.

Telugu Equivalents: cAkacakyaMgA wayAru cesina

3. POLITIC

Eg: Eng: It seemed *politic* to say nothing.

Tel: emI mAtlAdakapovatame *vivekaMgA* anipiMciMxi.

Nothing talking-neg.-only politic-as feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vivekaMgala

4. EXPEDIENT

Eg: Eng: The government found it *expedient* to relax censorship a little.

Tel: seVMsarRipni kAswa waggiMcataM *uwwamaM/ lABaxAyakaM* ani praBuwvAniki anipiMciMxi.

Censorship-accu. a little relax-ing *expedient* that government-dat. feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: uwwamaM, lABaxAyakaM

5. STRATEGIC

Eg: Eng: A *strategic* decision.

Tel: o vyUhAwmaka nirNayaM.

A *strategic* decision.

Telugu Equivalents:vyUhAwmaka

6. TACTICAL

Eg: Eng: *Tactical* planning.

Tel: *Yukwi AXAriwa* praNAlika.

Tactical planning

Telugu Equivalents:Yukwi AXAriwa

7. FAR SIGHTED

Eg: Eng: The most *far sighted* politicians.

Tel: cAlA xUra xqRtigala rAjaKIya nAyakulu.

Very *far sighted* politician-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:xUraxqRtigala

I.D.

RATIONAL, LOGICAL, SOUND, SANE

1. RATIONAL

Eg: Eng: In some ways their behavior is perfectly *rational*.

Tel: koVnni viXAlugA vAlYIYa pravarwana pUrwi *hewubaxXaMgA* unnaxi.

Some way-pl.-as their behavior perfectly (completely) *rational* is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:hewubaxXamEna

2. LOGICAL

Eg: Eng: His arguments seemed perfectly *logical*.

Tel: awani vAxanalu pUrwi *wArkikaMgA* uMxi.

His argument-pl. perfectly (complete) *logical* is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wArkikamEna

3. SOUND

Eg: Eng: This was another *sound* performance by the team.

Tel: ixi tIm iccina maro *cakkati* praxarSana.

This team give-pst. another *sound* performance.

Telugu Equivalents: cakkati

T Note: buXisWirawagala, svasWaciwwawagala, vivekaMgala, vivecanagala

4. SANE

Eg: Eng: She seems perfectly *sane* to me.

Tel: AmeV nAku cAlA *vivekavaMwur* AligA anipiMciMxi.

She me-dat. very *sane*-fem. marker-as feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vivekaMgala

Findings from the analysis of Adjectives:

The following Adjectives mentioned below with distribution are the words taken for analysis.

No. Word	attributive	predicative	intensifier	comparison	direct object
1. Aboriginal	+	+	-	-	+
2. Arresting	+	+	+	+	-
3. Helpless	+	+	+	+	-
4. Invisible	+	+	-	+	-
5. Obstinate	+	+	+	+	-
6. Wise	+	+	+	+	-
7. Abashed	+	+	+	+	-
8. Difficult	+	+	+	+	-

Word. No.	Original	derived	explanatory
1. Aboriginal	-	+	-
2. Arresting	-	+	-
3. Helpless	-	+	-
4. Invisible	-	+	-
5. Obstinate	+	-	-
6. Wise	+	-	-
7. Abashed	+	-	-
8. Difficult	+	-	-

Adjectives generally take attributive and Predicative use and they do not take direct objects.

Findings:

An adjective preceded by a verb or a predicate becomes a verb or an adverb when translated into Telugu and it remains an adjective when a noun follows the adjective.

1. Remarkable

1.

Eg: Eng: She was a truly *remarkable* woman.

Tel: AmeV nijaMgA *asAXAraNamEna/ meVccukoxagina* swrI.

She- truly- *remarkable*- woman.

T Note: *asAXAraNamEna*=extraordinary; *meVccukoxagina*=appreciable.

2.

Eg: Eng: It is a *remarkable* change.

Tel: axi *asAXAraNa/ meVccukoxagina/ suspaRtamEna* mArpu.

It- *remarkable*- change.

3.

Eg: Eng: The change is *remarkable*.

Tel: mArpu *asAXAraNaMgA* uMxi.

Change *remarkable*-as- is-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: *suspaRtamEna* ‘very clear’

Telugu Equivalent: *asAXAraNamEna, meVccukoxagina, suspaRtamEna*

2. Obstinate

(Middle English: From Latin *obstinatus*, past participle of *obstinare* ‘persist’)

1.

Eg: Eng: I don't think you'll succeed in changing his mind. He's very *obstinate*.

Tel: nuvvu awani manasu mArcagalavani nenu anukovataMlexu. awanu cAlA
moVMdivAdu.

You- his- mind- change+can- I- thinking+neg.- he- very- *obstinate*+3p.+sg.+m.

T Note: Change of grammatical category. Predicative adjective in the English sentence becomes pronominalized NP in Telugu.

3. Disconcerted

Eg: Eng: I was *disconcerted* to find that everyone else already knew it.

Tel: aMxariki appatike weVlisipoyiMxani weVlisi nAku *cinnawaMgA anipiMciMxi/*
avamAnaMgA anipiMciMxi.

Everyone-dat.-also by then only know-pst.-that know-and- me-dat.- *disconcerted-*
pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: cinnawanaMgA anipiMcina, avamAnaMgA anipiMcina

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are adverbial predicates.

4. Nonplussed

Eg: Eng: I was completely *nonplussed* by his reply.

Tel: awani samAXAnAniki nenu pUrwigA *niruwwarudayyaAdu.*

His answer-dat. I completely-*nonplussed*-pst.-1p.-sg.-m.

T Note: complex predicate.

Telugu Equivalent: niruwwarudEna

T Note: The word 'nonplussed' cannot be analyzed as a prefix and a base form. It is a frozen expression. When translated into Telugu, it demands an equivalent where the pragmatic value of the original needs to be transported.

5. Impotent

Eng: Eng: The army was *impotent* to fight.

Tel: sEnyaM yuxXaM ceyatAniki *aSakwaMgA* uMxi.

Army war- do-dat.- *impotent*-as- is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu equivalents: cewkAni, aSakwa

T Note: When the adjective, impotent collocates with words like anger, rage, frustration etc. the Telugu equivalent for this would be an adjective *cewakAni*. Whereas, when the same word occurs predicatively, it yields an equivalent adverb rather than an adjective.

Eng: Eng: You can't be *dependent* on your parents all your life.

Tel: jIviwamaMwA nuvvu nI wallixaMdrula mIxa *AXArapadi uMdakUdaxu*.

Life-total- you your mother, father-pl. on depend-and be(*dependent*)-should not.

Telugu equivalents: AXArapadina

T Note: The adjective 'dependent' can be translated into Telugu as a complex predicate, AXArapadu and when the adjectival suffix *-ina* is added it becomes an adjective.

6. Red-faced

Eng: The band were left *red-faced* with embarrassment.

Tel: byAMd avamAnaMwo *eVrrabadina moVh*Alawo uMdipoyAru.

Band embarrassment-with *red-faced*-pl.-with remain-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: avamAnapadu, avamAnaMwo eVrrabadina moVhaM

T Note: The Telugu equivalent *avamAnapadu* 'face insult' is a complex predicate and the equivalent *avamAnaMwo eVrrabadina moVhaM* 'face which has become red with insult or embarrassment' is a periphrastic one.

7. Conspicuous

Eng: I felt very *conspicuous* in my new car.

Tel: nA koVwwa kArulo nenu cAlA **AkarRiMce/ vismayaparice/ AkattukuneviXaMgA**
unnattuanipiMciMxi.

My new car-in me-accu. very **conspicuous** way-as be-as if feel-pst.-refl.-1p.-sg..

Or

nA kowwa kArulo kUrcunnappudu aMxaru nanne cUswunnattu anipiMciMxi.

My new car-in sit-when all me-only looking-as if feel-pst.-1p.-sg.-refl.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: AkarRiMce, vismayaparice, Akattukune

T Note: In the 1st version of the example sentence, predicate adjective became adverb. In the 2nd version of the example sentence, there is loss in translation. It is only sense translation. The sense is however understood and that is why everyone is looking at her.

8. Helpless

1.

Eg: Eng: The cubs are born blind and **helpless**.

Tel: puli pillalu kalYIYu kanapadani **nissahAya** swiwilo pudawAyi.

Tiger baby-pl.-eye-pl. see-neg. **helpless** condition-in born-will-2p.-pl.-non hum.

2.

Eg: Eng: I cant describe how **helpless** I felt.

Tel: nAku eMwa **nissahAyaMgA** anipiMciMxo ceVppalenu.

Me-dat. how **helpless**as felt tell-cant-1p.-sg.

T Note: In English, common collocations after 'helpless' are not freely available. This shows that helpless is used mostly predicatively and also along with adverbs, prepositions etc., but its distribution as an adjective modifying a noun is scarcely found.

In Telugu, it is used mostly as an adverb **nissahAyaMgA** and its use as an adjective **nissahAya**is restricted to modifying nouns like, **sWiwi** 'state' and **parisWiwi** 'situation' both denoting abstract concepts.

9. Impotent

1.

Eg: Eng: She blazed with *impotent* rage.

Tel: AmeV *cewakAni* kopaMwo ragilipoyiMixi.

She *impotent* rage-with blaze-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: The army was *impotent* to fight.

Tel: sEnyaM yuxXaM ceyatAniki *aSakwaMgA* uMxi.

Army war do-dat.*impotent*-as is-3p.-sg.-non hum.

T Note: When the adjective, impotent collocates with words like anger, rage, frustration etc. the Telugu equivalent for this would be an adjective *cewakAni*. Whereas, when the same word occurs predicatively, it yields an equivalent adverb rather than an adjective.

10. Tiring

Eg: Eng: It has been a long *tiring* day.

Tel: I roju cAlA alasata kaligiMxi/ alasipoyAnu.

This- day- very- *tiring*+pst-3p.-sg.-nm./ *tiring*-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: alasata kaligiMce, badalika kaligiMce, nIrasaparice, Sramawo kUdina, vawwidi kaligiMce

T Note: There is a problem in the translation. There is a change in the expression.

Adverbs:

1. Nearly

2. Yes

3. Yet

1. NEARLY

I.A.

Eg: Dinner's *nearly* ready.

ALMOST, JUST ABOUT, ABOUT, MORE OR LESS, PARTICULARLY, VIRTUALLY, ALL BUT, AS GOOD AS, NEXT TO, CLOSE TO, NEAR, NIGH ON, NOT FAR FROM, NOT FAR OFF, TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, APPROACHING, BORDERING ON, VERGING ON

I.B.

NOT QUITE

Head Word: Nearly

Eg: Eng: Dinner's *nearly* ready.

Tel: rAwri BojanaM *iMcumiMcugA* wayArEpoyiMxi.

night food *nearly* ready-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

rAwri BojanaM wayArEpowoMxi.

Night food ready-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

rAwri vaMta *ayipovaswo*Mxi.

Night cooking over-coming-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMcumiMcugA, xAxApugA, cAlA varaku, cAlA mattuku

T Note: Loss in translation can be observed in the 2nd and 3rd version of the translation. But then, the meaning is not lost. *ayipovaswoMxi* is a complex predicate and may be considered as an equivalent.

There is are no specific terms for lunch or dinner. Both are called as '*BojanaM*'. Lunch is called as '*maXyAhna BojanaM*' and dinner as '*rAwri BojanaM*'.

1. ALMOST

Eg: Eng: The work is *almost* over.

Tel: pani *iMcumiMcugA/ xAxApugA/ cAlA varaku/ cAlA mattuku/ kAswa atUitUgA* ayipoyiMxi.

Work *almost* over-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

pani *civaraku* vaccesiMxi.

Work *almost* (last-dat.) come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

pani *ayipovacci*Mxi.

Work *almost* (over-come)-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMcumiMcugA, xAxApugA, cAlA varaku, cAlA mattuku, kAswa atUitUgA, civaraku

T Note:*ayipovacciMxi* is a complex predicate.

2. JUST ABOUT

Eg: Eng: He is *just about* to finish his exam.

Tel: awanu wana parIkRa *iMcumiMcugA/ cAlA varaku/ cAlA mattuku/ xAxApugA/ kAswa atUitUgA* pUrwiceSAdu.

He his exam *just about* complete-do-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

awani parIkRa *ayipovacci*Mxi.

His exam *just about*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMcumiMcugA, civaraku, cAlA varaku, cAlA mattuku, xAxApugA, kAswa atUitUgA, ayipovaccu

3. ABOUT

Eg: Eng: He is **about** as tall as me.

Tel: awanu *sumArugA/ xAxApugA/ iMcumiMcugA* nA aMwa eVwwU unnAdu.

He about my as much height is-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: suMarugA, xAxApugA, iMcumiMcugA

4. MORE OR LESS

Eg: Eng: She **more or less** looks like her mother.

Tel: AmeV *iMcumiMcugA/ cAlA varaku/ cAlA mattuku/ xAxApugA/ kAswa atUitUgA* wana wallilAge uMtumxi.

She **more or less** her mother-like-only be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMcumiMcugA, cAlA varaku, cAlA mattuku, xAxApugA, kAswa atUitUgA

5. PARTICULARLY

Eg: Eng: Traffic is bad, **particularly** in the city center.

Tel: trAPik bAgA uMxi, *prawyekiMci* sitl seVMtarlo.

Traffic bad is-3p.-sg.-nm. **particularly** city center-in.

Telugu Equivalents: prawyekiMci

6. VIRTUALLY

Eg: Eng: The results of this semester are **virtually** the same as last one's.

Tel: I seVmistar PaliwAlu *xAxApugA/iMcumiMcugA/ xaggaragA/ kAswa atUitUgA* gawavAtilAge vaccAyi.

This semester result-pl. **virtually** same-as come-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

I seVmistar PaliwAlu gawavAtiwo *poliunn*Ayi.

This semester result-pl. last-those-with *virtually* same-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: xAxApugA, iMcumiMcugA, xaggaragA, kAswa atUitUgA

T Note: *poliuMdu* is a verb but it gives a sense of the sentence. It can also be used with the equivalents in the 1st version of the sentence. Like, '*xAxApugA poliuxMxi*' almost resembling.

7. ALL BUT

Eg: Eng: The party was *allbut* over when we arrived.

Tel: memu cerukunesariki pArtI *xAxApugA* ayipoyiMxi/ *ayipovacciMxi*.

We arrive-by then party *all but* over-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xAxApugA

T Note: *ayipovacciMxi* 'about to get over'

8. AS GOOD AS

Eg: Eng: This book is *as good as* that one.

Tel: I puswakaM *iMcumiMcugA/ xAxApugA/ xaggaragA/ kAswa atUitUgA* xAnaMwA bAguMxi.

This book *as good as* it-like good-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMcumiMcugA, xAxApugA, xaggaragA, kAswa atUitUgA

9. NEXT TO

Eg: Eng: He is *next to* God for me.

Tel: awanu nAku xevudu *waruvAwa* xevudaMwati vAdu.

He me-dat. God *next to* 3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: waravAwa aMwati

T Note: The Telugu equivalent may be understood as a periphrastic one. *waravAwa aMwati* ‘almost so much next to that particular thing or person’

10. CLOSE TO

Eg: Eng: The success is very *close to* him.

Tel: vijayaM awaniki cAlA *samIpaMlo/ xaggaralo* uMxi.

Success him-accu. very close to-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: samIpaMlo, xaggaralo

11. NEAR

Eg: Eng: Expected results are *near*.

Tel: anukunna PaliwAlu *xaggaralo/ gA/ samIpaMlo* unnAyi.

Expect-pst. result-pl. *near*-in are-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: xaggaralo, xaggaragA, samIpaMlo

12. NIGH ON

Eg: Eng: They’ve lived in that house for *nigh on* 30 years.

Tel: vAlYIYu A iMtlo *xAxApuga/ xaggara xaggaragA/ iMcumiMcuga* 30 saMvawsarAlu unnAru.

They that house-in *nigh on* 30 year-pl. there-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: xAxApuga, xaggara xaggaragA, iMcumiMcuga

T Note: All the Telugu equivalents can be understood as periphrastic expressions.

13. NOT FAR FROM

Eg: Eng: His house is *not far from* here.

Tel: awani illu ikkadi *nuMci peVxxa xUraM kAxu*.

His house here *not far from* (from-big-distance-neg-3p.-sg.-nm.)

Telugu Equivalents: nuMci peVxxa xUraM kAxu

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a periphrastic expression.

14. NOT FAR OFF

Eg: Eng: Our success is *not far off*.

Tel: mana vijayaM *eVMwo xUraM lexu*

Our success *not far off* (much far neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.)

Or

mana vijayaM *xaggaraku vaccesiMxi*.

Our success *not far off* (close-dat. come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.)

T Note: our success came close.

Or

manaM vijayAnni *xAxApuga* cerukunnAmu.

We success-accu. *not far off* (nearly) reach-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: eVMwo xUraM lexu, xaggaragA, xAxApuga

T Note: The equivalent in the 2nd version is complex predicate.

15. TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES

Eg: Eng: The two items are, *to all intents and purposes*, identical.

Tel: reVMdu vaswuvulu *xAxApuga/ iMcumiMcuga/ anniviXAIA/ cAIA mattuku/ cAIA varaku* xaggaragA unnAyi.

Two item-pl. *to all intents and purposes* close-as is-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: xAxApuga, iMcumiMcuga, anniviXAIA, cAIA mattuku, cAIA varaku

T Note: The English synonym is an idiomatic expression.

16. APPROACHING

Eg: Eng: The day for the program is *approaching*.

Tel: kAryakramaM jarige roju *xaggara paduwoMxi/ samIpiwoMxi*.

Program take place-that day *approaching*-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: xaggara padu, samIpiMcu

17. BORDERING ON

Eg: Eng: The time is *bordering on*, we must finish the work.

Tel: samayaM *xaggara paduwoMxi/ samIpiwoMxi*, mamaM pani pUrwi ceyyAli.

Time *bordering on* we work finish do-must.

Telugu Equivalents: xaggara padu, samIpiMcu

18. VERGING ON

Eg: Eng: A dislike *verging on* contempt.

Tel: hInaMgA cUdatAnni *xAxApugA* asahyiMcukovataM.

Contempt-accu. *verging on* disliking.

Telugu Equivalents: xAxApugA

I.B.

NOT QUITE

1. NOT QUITE

Eg: Eng: I am *not quite* tensed.

Tel: nenemI *peVxxa* AMxolYanagA *lenu*.

I *not quite* tensed-as neg.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: emI peVxxa (*emI* is negation and *lexu* is 'not there')

T Note: The Telugu equivalent is a phrasal expression.

The synonyms, Bordering on, verging on, nearing, approaching which are provided as synonyms as adverbs are verbs.

2. **YES**

I.A.

Eg: **Yes!** I will come to your party.

ALL RIGHT, ALRIGHT, VERY WELL, OF COURSE, BY ALL MEANS, SURE, CERTAINLY, ABSOLUTELY, INDEED, AFFIRMATIVE, IN THE AFFIRMATIVE, AGREED, ROGER

Head Word: Yes

Eg: Eng: **Yes!** I will come to your party.

Tel: nenu nI pArtIki vaswAnu.

I- your party-dat. come-1p.-sg.-futr.

Or

nI pArtIki **wappakuMdA** vaswAnu.

Your party-dat. definitely (**yes**) come-1p.-sg.-futr.

Telugu Equivalents:wappakuMdA

T Note: It may be noticed that, in the first version of translation, there is a loss in translation.

1. ALL RIGHT

Eg: Eng: **All right!** I will do it!

Tel: **sare/ alAge/ wappakuMdA/ oke/ AlrEt!** nenu axi ceswAnu!

All right I that do-1p.-sg.-futr.

Telugu Equivalent: sare, alAge, wappakuMdA, oke, AlrEt

T Note: The English term ‘All right’ is adopted into Telugu.

2. ALRIGHT

Eg: Eng: *Alright!* I will come!

Tel: *sare/ alAge/ wappakuMdA/ oke/ AlrEt!* nenoVswAnu!

Alright i-come-1p.-sg.-futr.

Telugu Equivalent: sare, alAge, wappakuMdA, oke, AlrEt

3. VERY WELL

Eg: Eng: *Very well!* Lets go!

Tel: *wappakuMdA!* veVIYIYxAM paxa!

Very well go-futr.-1p.-pl. come.

Telugu Equivalent: wappakuMdA

4. OF COURSE

Eg: Eng: *Of course!* This will happen!

Tel: *KacCiwaMgA/ nissaMkocaMgA/ aPkors!* ixi jaruguwuMxi.

Of course this happen-will-3p-futr.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, nissaMkocaMgA, aPkors

T Note: The expression *jarigi wIruwuMxi* ‘will happen’ gives an exaggerated sense which intensifies the idea.

5. BY ALL MEANS

Eg: Eng: *By all means* she will come.

Tel: AmeV *eVlAgEnA/ wappakuMdA/ KacCiwaMgA* vaswuMxi.

She *by all means* come-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: eVlAgEnA, wappakuMdA, KacCiwaMgA

6. SURE

Eg: Eng: *Sure!* He will come.

Tel: *KacCiwaMgA /wappakuMdA!* Wanu vaswuMxi.

Sure he come-futr.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, wappakuMdA

7. CERTAINLY

1.

Eg: Eng: *Certainly!* She will do this work.

Tel: *KacCiwaMgA / wappakuMdA/ eVlAgEnA* AmeV I pani ceswuMxi.

certainly she this work do-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: *Certainly!* The early years are crucial to a child's development.

Tel: *KacCiwaMgA*, pillala eVxuguxalaki vAlYlYa woVli saMvawsarAlu cAlA
kIlakamEnavi.

Certainly child-pl.-accu. development-dat. their early year-pl. very crucial-3p.-pl.-non
hum.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, wappakuMdA, eVlAgEnA

8. ABSOLUTELY

Eg: Eng: ***Absolutely!*** You must make it clear by tomorrow.

Tel: ***KacCiwaMgA/ eVlAgEnA!*** nuvvu xAnni repatikallA welceVyyAli.

absolutely you it-accu. tomorrow-by clear-must.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, eVlAgEnA

9. INDEED

Eg: Eng: ***Indeed!*** I agree to your decision.

Tel: ***KacCiwaMgA/ wappankuMdA/ eVs!*** Nenu nI nirNayAnni oVppukuMtAnu.

Indeed I your decision-accu. I agree-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, wappakuMdA, eVs

T Note: Though the corresponding equivalent for ‘yes’ is ***avunu***. It cannot be used in the sentence how ‘Yes’ is used. The expression is adopted from English.

Instead of saying

‘***avunu!*** nenu vaswunnAnu’

Telugu speakers say,

‘***eVs!*** nenu vaswunnAnu’

Yes I coming-1p.-sg.

10. AFFIRMATIVE

Eg: Eng: ***affirmative!*** He is in this case.

Tel: ***KacCiwaMgA/ rUDlAgA!*** awanu I kesulo unnAdu.

affirmative he this case-in there-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, rUDlAgA

11. IN THE AFFIRMATIVE

Eg: Eng: *In the affirmative* he told that he would do it.

Tel: *KaccivaMgA/ rUDIgA/ wappakuMdA* awanu axi ceswAnani ceVppAdu.

in the affirmative he that do-that tell-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, rUDIgA, wappakuMdA

12. AGREED

Eg: Eng: *Agreed!* You are coming with us.

Tel: *KaccivaMgA/wappakuMdA/ alAge!* Nuvvu mAwo vaswunnAvu.

Agreed you us-with coming-futr.-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, wappakuMdA, alAge

13. ROGER

Eg: Eng: *Roger!* This is wrong!

Tel: *KaccivaMgA!* ixi wappu!

Roger this wrong

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA

Final T Note:

The Telugu equivalents available for the present head word 'YES' are:

avunu 'yes', *nijame* 'its true', *sare* 'okay', *alAge* 'okay', *wappakuMdA* 'without fail', *sare ayiwe* 'okay then(in that case)', *oke* 'okay', *AlrEt* 'alright', *avunavunu* 'yes(affirmative)', *KacCiwaMgA* 'definitely', *eVlAgEnA* 'at any cost', *rUDIgA* 'for sure'.

The two terms 'okay' and 'alright' are adopted into Telugu and used as synonyms and equivalents. The central is carried throughout the synonyms and also the equivalents.

3. YET

I.A.

Eg: He has not made up his mind *yet*.

SO FAR, THUS FAR, AS YET, STILL, EVEN NOW, UP TILL NOW,

UP TO NOW, UNTIL NOW, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME

II.A.

Eg: Don't celebrate just *yet*.

NOW, RIGHT NOW, AT THIS TIME, AT THIS MOMENT IN TIME

II.B.

ALREADY, SO SOON

III.A.

Eg: He was doing nothing, *yet* he appeared purposeful.

NEVERTHELESS, NONETHELESS, EVEN SO, BUT, HOWEVER, STILL,
NOTWITHSTANDING, DESPITE THAT, IN SPITE OF THAT,

FOR ALL THAT, ALL THE SAME, JUST THE SAME,

AT THE SAME TIME, BE THAT AS IT MAY

III.B.

THOUGH, ALTHOUGH

IV.A.

Eg: He supplied *yet* more unsolicited advice.

EVEN, STILL, FURTHER, IN ADDITION, ADDITIONALLY, BESIDES, INTO THE
BARGAIN, TO BOOT

incrementality

I.A.

SO FAR, THUS FAR, AS YET, STILL, EVEN NOW, UP TILL NOW,
UP TO NOW, UNTIL NOW, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME

Head Word: Yet

Eg: Eng: He has not made up his mind *yet*.

Tel: awanu *iMkA/ ippatikI/ ippatixAkA/ ippativaraku/ iMwavaraku* wana manasuni
mArcukolexu.

He *yet* his mind(heart)-accu. make up-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

Telugu Equivalents: iMkA, ippatikI, ippatixAkA, ippativaraku, iMwavaraku

I.A.

1. SO FAR

Eg: Eng: It is alright *so far*.

Tel: *ikkadixAkA/ iMwaxAkA/ ippatixAkA* bAgAne uMxi.

So far(now-till) alright is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ikkadixAkA, iMwaxAkA, ippatixAkA

T Note: The Telugu equivalent can be suffixed either with *xAkA* or *varaku*. The Telugu equivalent is a temporal adverb.

2. THUS FAR

Eg: Eng: Data *thus far* has been collected using sonar scans and video.

Tel: *ippativaraku/ iMwavaraku* sonar skAnlu, vIdiyo upayogiMci detA sekariMcAru.

Thus far sonar scan-pl. video use-and data collect-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: ippatixAkA, iMwavaraku (*xAkA* or *varaku*)

3. AS YET

Eg: Eng: *As yet*, he has not received the package.

Tel: *iMkA/ ippatikI/ ippatovaraku/ iMwavaraku* awanu pyAkeVt aMxuko lexu.

As yet he package receive-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMkA, ippatikI, ippativaraku, ippatixAkA

T Note:*praswuwAniki* ‘as of now’, ippatikI ‘even now or till now’

4. STILL

1.

Eg: Eng: Do you *still* live at the same address?

Tel: nuvvu *iMkA/ ippatikI* axe cirunAmA/ iMtlo uMtunnAvA?

You *still* same address (house-in) live-ing-2p.-sg.-intrg.

2.

Eg: Eng: I wrote to them last month and I am *still* waiting for a reply.

Tel: nenu vAlYIYaki gawa neVla uwwaraM rAsA. *iMkA/ ippatikI/ ippativaraku/ iMwavaraku* samAXAnaM kosaM eVxuru cUswunnAnu.

I them-dat. last month letter write-1p.-sg.-pst. *still* reply for waiting-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: iMkA, ippatikI, ippativaraku, iMwavaraku

5. EVEN NOW

Eg: Eng: I’ve shown him the photographs but *even now* he won’t believe me.

Tel: nenu awaniki Potolu cUpiMcAnu *ayinA/ ayinappatikI/ ayinA kUdA/ ayinA gAnI* awanu nannu nammadu.

I him-accu. photograph-pl. show-1p.-sg.-pst. *even now* he me-accu. believe-3p.-sg.-m.-neg.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinA, ayinappatikI, ayinA kUdA, ayinA gAnI

6. UP TILL NOW

Eg: Eng: His campaign went so well *up till now*.

Tel: awani kAMpeVyin *ippativaraku/ iMwavarku/ ikkadivaraku* cAlA cakkagA jarigiMxi.

His campaign *up till now* so well happen-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ippativaraku, iMwavaraku, ikkadivaraku (or *xAkA*)

7. UP TO NOW

Eg: Eng: I lived at home *up to now*.

Tel: *ippativaraku/ ippatixAkA* nenu iMti xaggare unnA.

Up to now I house near-only is-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: ippativaraku, ippatixAkA

8. UNTIL NOW

Eg: Eng: What have you been doing *until now*?

Tel: *ippativaraku/ ippatixAkA* emi ceswunnAv?

Until now what do-ing-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: ippativaraku, ippatixAkA

9. UP TO THE PRESENT TIME

Eg: Eng: Where have you been *up to the present time*?

Tel: *ippativaraku/ ippatixAkA* eVkkada unnAvu?

Up to the present time where is-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Telugu Equivalents: ippativaraku, ippatixAkA

II. A.

NOW, RIGHT NOW, AT THIS TIME, AT THIS MOMENT IN TIME

Eg: Eng: Don't celebrate just **yet**.

Tel: **ippude** saMbarAlu jarupukovaxxu.

Just-**yet** celebration-pl. do-refl.-dont.

Telugu Equivalents:ippudu

1. NOW

Eg: Eng: She wants to go **now**.

Tel: AmeVki **ippude** veVIYIYAlani uMxi.

She-dat. **now**-itself go-feels like is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ippudu

2. RIGHT NOW

1.

Eg: Eng: He is not in the office **right now**.

Tel: awanu **ippudu** APIsulo ledi.

He **right now** office-in neg.-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: I want the file **right now**.

Tel: nAku PElu **ippude/ veVMtane/ wakRaNaMe/ ippatikippude** kAvAli.

Me-dat. **file right now** want.

Telugu Equivalents: ippudu, ippude, veVMtane, wakRaName, ippatikippude

T Note: Context based variation may be noticed from the above two examples. *Ippudu* in the first example means ‘this moment’ i.e., right now but not ‘now’

3. AT THIS TIME

Eg: Eng: He will be in office *at this time*.

Tel: *ippudu/ I samayaMlo/ I tEMlo* awanu APisulo uMtAdu.

At this time he office-in be-3p.-sg.-m.-hab.

Telugu Equivalents: ippudu, I samayaMlo, I tEMlo

T Note: The term ‘time’ is adopted into Telugu and is regionalized.

4. AT THIS MOMENT IN TIME

Eg: Eng: No body is ready to come *at this moment in time*.

Tel: *ippudEwe/ I kRaNaMlo* ayiwe rAvatAniki eVarU sixXaMgA leru.

at this moment in time if come-to none ready-as neg-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: ippudu, I samayaMlo, I kRaNaMlo

T Note: This synonym talks about the very particular point of time when compared to the synonym no.3; ‘at this time’

II. B.

ALREADY, SO SOON

1. ALREADY

Eg: Eng: We got there early but Mike had *already* left.

Tel: memu akkadaki woVMxaragAne cerukunnAmu kAni mEk *appatike* veVIYIYipoyAdu.

We there-dat. early-only reach-1p.-pl.-pst. but Mike *already* go-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: appatike, ippatike

2. SO SOON

Eg: Eng: *So soon* the society is going to be a female dominated society.

Tel: *awi wvarlo* samAjaM AdavAri AXipawya samAjaM kAbowoMxi.

So soon society female-pl.-dat. dominate society going to become-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: awi wvaralo

III.A.

NEVERTHELESS, NONETHELESS, EVEN SO, BUT, HOWEVER, STILL, NOTWITHSTANDING, DESPITE THAT, IN SPITE OF THAT,

FOR ALL THAT, ALL THE SAME, JUST THE SAME,

AT THE SAME TIME, BE THAT AS IT MAY

Eg: Eng: He was doing nothing, *yet* he appeared purposeful.

Tel: awanu emI ceyatlexu, *gAnI/ kAnI/ ayinA/ ayinAkUdA* awanu prayojakudilA kanipiMcAdu.

He nothing doing-neg.-3p.-sg.-non hum. *yet* he purposeful-3p.-sg.-m.-as looking-p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: adverbial adjective becomes a pronominalized NP.

1. NEVERTHELESS

Eg: Eng: Our defeat is expected but it is disappointing *nevertheless*.

Tel: mana otami UhiMcinaXe *ayinA/ ayinappatikI/ kAnI* niruwsAhaMgA anipiMciMxi.

Our defeat expect-pst.-only *nevertheless* disappoint-as-feel-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinA, ayinappatikI, kAnI

2. NONETHELESS

Eg: Eng: The problems are not serious. *Nonetheless*, we shall need to tackle them soon.

Tel: samasyalu wIvramEnavi kAvu. *kAnI/ ayinA/ ayinappatiki*, manaM vAtini eVxurkovAlsina avasaraM uMxi.

Problem-pl. serious not-3p.-pl.-non hum. *nonetheless* we them-accu. tackle-doing need there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: kAnI, ayinA, ayinappatiki

3. EVEN SO

Eg: Eng: There are a lot of spelling mistakes; *even so*, it's quite a good essay.

Tel: aMxulo cAlA akRara xoRAlu unnAyi; *kAnI/ ayinA/ ayinappatiki*, axi cAlA maMci vyAsaM.

There-in many letter mistake-pl. there-3p.-pl.-non hum. *even so* that very good essay.

Telugu Equivalents: kAnI, ayinA, ayinappatiki

T Note: Though a letter is called as *akRaraM*, a spelling mistake is called as *akRaraxoRaM*. There is no particular term for spelling in Telugu.

4. BUT

Eg: Eng: By the end of the day we were tired *but* happy.

Tel: rAwri ayyesariki memu alasipoyAmu *ayinA/ ayinAkUdA/ kAnI* saMwoRaMgA unnAmu.

Night happen-by-dat. we tire-1p.-pl. *but* happy-as be-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinA, kAni, ayinAkUdA (or *kAnI*)

T Note: There is no usage like 'end of the day'. It is directly said night.

5. HOWEVER

Eg: Eng: He wanted to take no risks, *however* small.

Tel: axi eVMwa cinnaxi *ayinA kUdA/ ayinAgAnI/ ayinA* awanu eVlAMti risku wIskovAlanukovatlexu.

That how much ever small *however*-even he any type risk take-neg.-think-ing-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinA kUdA, ayinAgAnI, ayinA

6. STILL

Eg: Eng: We searched everywhere but we *still* couldn't find it.

Tel: memu anni chotlA veVwikAmu *ayinA/ ayinAkUdA/ ayinAgAnI/ ayinappatikI* axi mAku xoVrakalexu.

We all place-pl. search-pl.-pst. *still* that me-dat. find-neg. 3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinA, ayinA kUdA, ayinA gAnI, ayinappatikI

7. NOTWITHSTANDING

Eg: Eng: *Notwithstanding*, the problem is a significant one.

Tel: *ayina/ ayinAgAnI/ ayinAkUdA/ ayinappatikI* samasya wIvramEnaxe.

Notwithstanding-still problem serious (significant) one-only-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinA, ayinagAnI, ayinAkUdA, ayinappatikI

8. DESPITE THAT

Eg: Eng: *Despite that*, the world is getting the oil that it needs.

Tel: *ayinappatikI/ ayinAgAnI/ ayinAkUdA / ayinA*, kAvalsinaMwa nUneV prapaMcaM aMxukuMtoMxi.

Despite that, required oil world receive-ing.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinappatikI, ayinAgAnI, ayinAkUdA, ayinA

9. IN SPITE OF THAT

Eg: Eng: ***In spite of*** knowing ***that*** he is the cause for the fight, she invited him to the party.

Tel: awane goVdavaki kAraNamani weVlisinA ***kUdA***/ weVlisinA ***gAnI***/
weVlisin***appatikI***, AmeV awanni pArtIki AhvAniMciMxi.

He-only fight-dat. reason-that know-***in spite of that*** she him party-to invite-
pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinappatiki, ayinAgAnI, ayinAkUdA, ayinA

T Note: The English synonym is a phrasal expression.

10. FOR ALL THAT

Eg: Eng: ***For all that***, she is an intelligent girl.

Tel: ***ayinAkUdA/ ayinappatikI/ ayinA/ ayinAgAnI*** AmeV weVlivEna ammAyi.

For all that she intelligent girl.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinA, ayinAkUdA, ayinappatikI, ayinAgAnI

11. ALL THE SAME

Eg: Eng: He knew it was risky, he did it ***all the same***.

Tel: axi pramAxakaramani awaniki weVlusu, ***ayinAkUdA/ ayinAgAnI/ ayinappatikI/ ayinA*** awanu axi ceSAdu.

That dangerous-that him-dat. know ***all the same*** he that do-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinappatiki, ayinAgAnI, ayinAkUdA, ayinA

12. JUST THE SAME

Eg: Eng: She knew they had meant it kindly, but it had hurt ***just the same***.

Tel: vAIYIYa uxXeSyam maMcixe ani AmeVki weVlisinA ***kUdA*** axi AmeVni aMwe
bAXapeVttiMxi.

Their intention good-only that she-dat. know-even *just the same* that her-accu.
the same hurt-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

vAlYlYa uxXeSyaM maMcixe ani AmeVki weVlusu, *ayinA/ ayinappatikI/*
ayinAkUdA AmeV bAXapadiMxi.

Their intention good-only that she-dat. know *just the same* her hurt-pst.-3p.-
sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinA, ayinAkUdA, ayinappatikI, ayinAgAnI, kUdA

13. AT THE SAME TIME

Eg: Eng: It is *at the same time* not a happy ending.

Tel: *ayinAkUdA/ ayinappatiki/ alAgEnA/ alAgEnAkUdA/ exemEnA* axi
saMwoRakaramEna mugiMpu kAxu.

At the same time it happy ending not-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinAkUdA, ayinappatikI, alAgEnA, alAgEnAkUdA, exemEnA

T Note: The English synonym is an idiomatic expression.

14. BE THAT AS IT MAY

Eg: Eng: *Be that as it may*, I will help you.

Tel: *ayinAkUdA/ ayinappatikI/ ayinAgAnI/ exemEnA* nenu nIku sahAyaM ceswAnu.

Be that as it may I you-dat. help do-will-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinAkUdA, ayinappatikI, alAgEnA, alAgEnAkUdA, exemEnA

III. B.

THOUGH, ALTHOUGH

1. THOUGH

Eg: Eng: Our team lost. It was a good game *though*.

Tel: mA tIM odipoyiMxi. *ayinAkUdA/ ayinappatiki/ ayinAgAnI* axi maMci Ata.

Our team lose-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm. *thought* it good game.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinAkUdA, ayinappatiki, ayinAgAnI

2. ALTHOUGH

Eg: Eng: *Although* small, the kitchen is well designed.

Tel: cinnaxi *ayinAkUdA/ ayinappatikI/ ayinAgAnI* vaMta illu cakkagA wIrcixxxAru.

Small-that *although* cooking house well-ly design-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: ayinAkUdA, ayinappatiki, ayinAgAnI

T Note: Conceding a point and making a counter argument.

IV.A.

EVEN, STILL, FURTHER, IN ADDITION, ADDITIONALLY, BESIDES, INTO THE BARGAIN, TO BOOT

Eg: Eng: He supplied *yet* more unsolicited advice.

Tel: awanu akkarlenI salahAlu *marinni/ iMkA* iccAdu.

He unsolicited advice-pl. *yet* give-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: marinni, iMkA

1. EVEN

Eg: Eng: She is *even* more intelligent than her sister.

Tel: AmeV wana ceVlli/ akka kaMte *iMkA/ cAlA* weVlivEnaxi.

She her sister(younger/ elder) than *even* intelligent-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMkA, cAlA

T Note: There is no direct term for sister in Telugu other than ‘soxari or sahoxari’ which is not colloquially used.

2. STILL

Eg: Eng: There was *still* more bad news to come.

Tel: *iMkA/ mariMwa* ceVdda vArwa rAvAlsi uMxi.

Still bad news come-that there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMkA, mariMwa

3. FURTHER

Eg: Eng: *Further*, it is important to consider the cost of repairs.

Tel: *aMwekAka/ iMkA*, ripeVrIla KarIxuni *kUdA* xqRtilo peVttukovataM muKyaM.

Further repair-pl.-dat. cost-accu. also view-in keep-ing important.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwekAka kUdA, iMkA kUdA

T Note:*kUdA* ‘also’ provides the complete sense to form an exact equivalent.

4. IN ADDITION

Eg: Eng: *In addition* to these arrangements, extra ambulances will be on duty until midnight.

Tel: I erpAtle *kAka/ kAkUMdA*, arXa rAwri varaku axanapu yAMbuleVMsulu dyUtillo uMtAyi.

These arrangement-only *in addition*, mid night till additional ambulance-pl. duty-in be-pl.-3p.-non hum.

Or

I erpAtlawo *pAtu/ ki wodu*, arXa rAwri varaku axanapu yAMbuleVMsulu dyUtillo uMtAyi.

These arrangement-only *in addition*, mid night till additional ambulance-pl. duty-in be-pl.-3p.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: kAka, kAkuMdA, xInikiwodu, wo pAtu, ki wodu

T Note: The Telugu terms, *aMwekAka*, *aMwekAkuMdA* are also the equivalents. Colloquial usage may be observed.

5. ADDITIONALLY

Eg: Eng: *Additionally*, the bus service will run on Sundays, every two hours.

Tel: *axanaMgA/ aMwekAka/ xInikiwodu*, AxivArAlu kUdA bus sarvIsu nadupuwunnAru, reVMdu gaMtalaki oVka sAri.

Additionally sunday-pl. also bus service run-ing.-3p.-pl. two hour-pl.-dat. one time.

Telugu Equivalents: axanaMgA, MwekAka, xInikiwodu

6. BESIDES

Eg: Eng: *Besides* working as a doctor, he also writes novels in his spare time.

Tel: dAktargA pani ceyatame *kAkuMdA/ kAka/ ceyataMwopAtu*, awanu KAIYI samayAllo navalalu kUdA rAswAdu.

Doctor-as work doing *besides* he spare time-pl.-in novel-pl. also write-will-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwekAka/ kAkuMdA, kAka, wopAtu

7. INTO THE BARGAIN

Eg: Eng: Volunteers learn a lot and enjoy themselves *into the bargain*.

Tel: vAleVMtIrlu cAlA nercukovatame *kAkuMdA/ wo pAtu* vAlYIYallo vAlYIYu bAgA eVnjAy ceswAru.

Volunteer-pl. a lot learning-only *into the bargain* themselves very enjoy do-3p.-pl.-will.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwekAka, wopAtu

8. TO BOOT

Eg: Eng: They got a new car *to boot*.

Tel: *aMwekAkuMdA/ aMwekAka/ xINikiwodu* vAlYlYu koVwwa kAru kUdA wIsukunnAru.

To boot they new car also take-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: aMwekAka, aMwekAkuMdA, xIni/ xAnikiwodu

Final T Note: It is observed that most of the synonyms and also the Telugu equivalents are periphrastic.

The sense carried in the 1st category of synonyms is ‘till now’

The second category lists synonyms giving a meaning ‘immediately’

The above two categories indicate time.

The third category lists synonyms with the sense of ‘even then’

The synonyms of this category are concessive conjuncts.

The fourth category lists the synonyms giving a sense of ‘even more’

It is observed that most of the Telugu equivalents are temporal adverbs. They show incrementality.

Findings from the analysis of Adverbs :

The three adverbs taken for the analysis are, ‘Nearly’, ‘Yes’, and ‘Yet’. A few findings drawn from the analysis are furnished below.

1. Nearly

The synonyms given for the Head Word, **Nearly** are:

Almost, Just about, About, More or Less, Particularly, Virtually, All but, As good as, Next to, Close to, Near, Nigh on, Not far from, Not far off, To all intents and purposes, Approaching, Bordering on, Verging on; Not quite

1. Nearly

Eg: Eng: Dinner’s *nearly* ready.

Tel: rAwri BojanaM *iMcumiMcugA* wayArEpoyiMxi.

night food *nearly* ready-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

rAwri BojanaM wayArEpowoMxi.

Night food ready-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

rAwri vaMta *ayipovaswo*Mxi.

Night cooking over-coming-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMcumiMcugA, xAxApugA, cAlA varaku, cAlA mattuku

T Note: Loss in translation can be observed in the 2nd and 3rd version of the translation. But then, the meaning is not lost. *ayipovaswoMxi* is a complex predicate and may be considered as an equivalent.

There is are no specific terms for lunch or dinner. Both are called as ‘BojanaM’. Lunch is called as ‘maXyAhna BojanaM’ and dinner as ‘rAwri BojanaM’.

2. Not far off

Eg: Eng: Our success is *not far off*.

Tel: mana vijayaM *eVMwo xUraM lexu*

Our success *not far off*(much far neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.)

Or

mana vijayaM *xaggaraku vaccesiMxi*.

Our success *not far off*(close-dat. come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.)

Note: our success came close.

Or

manaM vijayAnni *xAxApuga* cerukunnAmu.

We success-accu. *not far off*(nearly) reach-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: eVMwo xUraM lexu, xaggaragA, xAxApugA

T Note: the equivalent in the 2nd version is complex predicate.

3. Virtually

Eg: Eng: The results of this semester are *virtually* the same as last one's.

Tel: I seVmistar PaliwAlu *xAxApuga/iMcumiMcuga/ xaggaragA/ kAswa atUitUgA* gawavAtilAge vaccAyi.

This semester result-pl. *virtually* same-as come-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

I seVmistar PaliwAlu gawavAtiwo *poliunnAyi*.

This semester result-pl. last-those-with *virtually* same-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:xAxApugA, iMcumiMcuga, xaggaragA, kAswa atUitUgA

T Note:*poliuMdu* is a verb but it gives a sense of the sentence. It can also be used with the equivalents in the 1st version of the sentence. Like, '*xAxApuga poliuiMxi*' almost resembling.

4. Next to

Eg: Eng: He is *next to* God for me.

Tel: awanu nAku xevudu *waruvAwa aMwati* vAdu.

He me-dat. God *next to* 3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: waravAwa aMwati

T Note: The Telugu equivalent may be understood as a periphrastic one. *waravAwa aMwati* ‘almost so much next to that particular thing or person’

5. To all intents and purposes

Eng: The two items are, *to all intents and purposes*, identical.

Tel: reVMdu vaswuvulu *xAxApuga/ iMcumiMcuga/ anniviXAIA/ cAIA mattuku/ cAIA varaku* xaggaragA unnAyi.

Two item-pl. *to all intents and purposes* close-as is-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents: *xAxApuga, iMcumiMcuga, anniviXAIA, cAIA mattuku, cAIA varaku*

Note: The English synonym is an idiomatic expression.

2. Yes

The synonyms given for the Head Word, **Yes** are:

All right, Alright, very well, Of Course, By all means, Sure, Certainly, Absolutely, Indeed, Affirmative, In the Affirmative, Agreed and Roger.

The Telugu equivalents for the Head Word are:

avunu ‘yes’, *nijame* ‘its true’, *sare* ‘okay’, *alAge* ‘okay’, *wappakuMdA* ‘without fail’, *sare ayiwe* ‘okay then(in that case)’, *oke* ‘okay’, *AlrEt* ‘alright’, *avunavunu* ‘yes(affirmative)’, *KacCiwaMgA* ‘definitely’, *eVlAgEnA* ‘at any cost’, *rUDIgA* ‘for sure’.

Among the above equivalents, *oke* and *AlrEt* are adopted terms. There is freedom of usage of the equivalents with a little colloquial variations and contextual variation which may be seen in the analysis.

1. All right

Eg: Eng: *All right!* I will do it!

Tel: *sare/ alAge/ wappakuMdA/ oke/ AlrEt!* nenu axi ceswAnu!

All right I that do-1p.-sg.-futr.

Telugu Equivalent: *sare, alAge, wappakuMdA, oke, AlrEt*

T Note: The English term ‘All right’ is adopted into Telugu.

‘Okay’ and ‘Yes’ are also adopted in Telugu.

2. Of course

Eg: Eng: *Of course!* This will happen!

Tel: *KacCiwaMgA/ nissaMkocaMgA!* ixi jaruguwuMxi.

Of course this happen-will-3p-futr.-sg.-non. hum.

Telugu Equivalent: KacCiwaMgA, nissaMkocaMgA

T Note: The expression *jarigiwIruwuMxi* ‘will happen’ gives an exaggerated sense which intensifies the idea.

3. Yet

TNOTE provides four senses for the Head Word **Yet**. They are:

1. Still

Eg: Eng: He has not made up his mind *yet*.

Tel: awanu *iMkA/ ippatiki/ ippatixAkA/ ippativaraku/ iMwavaraku* wana manasuni mArcukolexu.

He *yet* his mind(heart)-accu. make up-3p.-sg.-nm.-neg.

2. Now

Eg: Eng: Don’t celebrate just *yet*.

Tel: *ippude* saMbarAlu jarupukovaxxu.

Just-*yet* celebration-pl. do-refl.-dont.

3. Nevertheless (concessive conjuncts)

Eg: Eng: He was doing nothing, *yet* he appeared purposeful.

Tel: awanu emI ceyatlexu, *gAnI/ kAnI/ ayinA/ ayinAkUdA* awanu prayojakudilA kanipiMcAdu.

He nothing doing-neg.-3p.-sg.-non hum. *yet* he purposeful-3p.-sg.-m.-as looking-p.-sg.-m.

4. **Even.**

Eg: Eng: He supplied *yet* more unsolicited advice.

Tel: awanu akkarlenI salahAlu *marinni/ iMkA* iccAdu.

He unsolicited advice-pl. *yet* give-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Prepositions

1. Barring

2. By

3. With

1. BARRING

I.A.

Eg: **Barring** accidents, the whole team should be fit for Saturday.

EXCEPT FOR, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF, EXCEPTING, IF THERE IS/ ARE NO, BAR, DISCOUNTING, SHORT OF, APART FROM, BUT FOR, OTHER THAN, ASIDE FROM, EXCLUDING, OMITTING, LEAVING OUT, SAVE FOR, SAVING

Head Word: Barring

Eg: Eng: **Barring** accidents, the whole team should be fit for Saturday.

Tel: pramAxAlu jarigiwe **wappa**, tIM moVwwaM SanivArAnikallA sixXaMgA uMdAli.

Accident-pl. happen-if. **barring** team whole Saturday-by fit (ready) must-be

Telugu Equivalents:wappa

1. EXCEPT FOR

Eg: Eng: I had nothing on **except for** my socks.

Tel: nA sAks **wappa/ wappiMci/ kAka** nAku emI levu.

My socks except for me-to nothing neg.-3p.-pl.-non-hum.

Telugu Equivalents:wappa, wappiMci, kAka

2. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF

Eg: Eng: All his novels are set in Italy **with the exception of** his last.

Tel: awani AKari navala **wappa/ wappiMci** migiwAvi annI itaIlo seVt ceSAru.

His last novel **with the exception of** remaining-those all Italy-in set do-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

awani Akari navala **minahA** annI itaIlo seVt ceSAru.

His last novel **with the exception of** all Italy-in set do-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:wappa, wappiMci, minahA

3. EXCEPTING

Eg: Eng: **Excepting** a scratched door, the car was in good condition.

Tel: gIwalu padda walupu **wappa/ wappiMci** kAru maMci kaMdiRanlo uMxi.

Scratch-pl. fall-ppl. door **excepting** car good condition-in is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wappa, wappiMci

4. IF THERE IS/ ARE NO

1.

Eg: Eng: **If there is** any problem, give that book to me, I will send it.

Tel: exEnA samasya **uMte/ unna pakRaMlo/ unnattayiwe/ uMxaMte**, A puswakaM nAku ivvu, nenu xAnni paMpistAnu.

Any problem **if there is** that book me-dat. give-2p.-sg.-impr. I it-accu. send-will-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: uMte, unna pakRaMlo, unnattayiwe

2.

Eg: Eng: It there are no problems, give that book to me, I will send it.

Tel: e samasyalu **lekapowe/ leni pakRaMlo/ lenattayiwe/ levaMte**, A puswakaM nAku ivvu, nenu xAnni paMpistAnu.

Any problem-pl. **if there are no** that book me-dat. give-2p.-sg.-impr. I it-accu. send-will-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: lekapowe, lenipakRaMlo, lenattayiwe, levaMte

5. BAR

Eg: Eng: The students all attended, **bar** two who were ill.

Tel: anArogyaMwo unna ixaru vixyArXulu **wappa/ minahA/wappiMci** migiwa aMxarU hAjarEyyAru.

Ill-health-with be-ppl. Two student-pl. **bar** remaining all attend-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents: wappa, wappiMci, minahA

6. DISCOUNTING

Eg: Eng: Once I had a means of *discounting* a suicide note, everything else made much more sense.

Tel: oVkka sAri sUsEd not *koVtti padeSAkA*, nAku annI arWavaMwaMgA anipiMcAyi.

One time suicide note *discounting*-after me-dat. all meaningful-as feel-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalents:koVtti padeSAkA

6. SHORT OF

Eg: Eng: She is not *short of* excuses when things go wrong.

Tel: emEnA wedA vaswe vaMkalakikaruvu/ *koVxavu* lexu.

Anything wrong come-if excuse-pl.-dat. *short of* neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: -ki karuvu, -ki koVxavu

7. APART FROM

Eg: Eng: I've finished *apart from* the last question.

Tel: civari praSna *minahA/ wappiMci/ wappa* moVwwaM pUrwi ceSAnu.

Last question *apartfrom* all finish do-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:minahA, wappiMci, wappa

8. BUT FOR

Eg: Eng: He would have played *but for* a knee injury.

Tel: awanu AdevAdu *kAnI* awani mokAlu gAyaM valla AdalekapoyAdu.

He play-used to *but for* his-gen. knee injury due to play-could not-3p.-sg.m.

Or

awani mokAluki gAyaM ayyi uMdakapowe awanu AdevAdu.

His-gen. knee-to injury happen not-if he play-used to-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: kAnI

9. OTHER THAN

Eg: Eng: Who *otherthan* John can win the game.

Tel: jAn *kAka/ kAkuMdA/ wappa* Ata iMkeVaru geVlavagalaru.

John *other than* game more-who win-can-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:kAka, kAkuMdA, wappa

10. ASIDE FROM

Eg: Eng: *Aside from* a few wounds, I'm okay.

Tel: I koVnni gAyAlu *wappiMci* nenu bAneunnAnu.

These few wound-pl. *aside from* I okay-pst.-1p.-sg.

Or

koVnni xeVbbalu wagilAyi *gAnI* bAneunnAnu.

Few wound-pl. hit-pst.-3p.-pl.-non-hum but okay-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:wappiMci

11. EXCLUDING

Eg: Eng: Lunch costs Rs. 500/- *excluding* drinks.

Tel: driMk *minahA/ minahAyiMci* BojanaM KarIxu rU. 500/-

Drink *excluding* lunch cost Rs. 500/-

Telugu Equivalents:minahA, minahAyiMci

12. OMITTING

Eg: Eng: Re-write the sentences *omitting* the old ones.

Tel: pAwa vAkyAlani *koVttesi/ wIsesi*, malYIYI rAyi.

Old sentence-pl.-gen. *omitting* again write-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: koVttes, wIsesi

T Note: The Telugu equivalents *ceVripesi*, *wudicesi* ‘to rub and..’ can be used when written with a pencil or a chalk.

13. LEAVING OUT

Eg: Eng: *Leaving out* that wall, he painted the entire house.

Tel: A goda *wappa/ minahA/ wappiMci* awanu illaMwA peVyiMt ceSAdu.

That wall *leaving out* he house-all paint do-3p.-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:

14. SAVE FOR

Eg: Eng: *Save for* a safe future.

Tel: surakRIwamEna BaviRyawwu *kosaM AxA* cesuko.

Safe future (for save) *save for* do-refl.-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:-kosaM AxA

15. SAVING

Eg: Eng: Buy a new computer *saving* from your income.

Tel: nI AxAyaMloMci *AxA cesukuni* koVwwa kaMpyUtar koVnukko.

Your income-from *saving* new computer buy-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: AxA cesukuni

2. BY

I.A.

Eg: He was arrested **by** the police.

THROUGH THE AGENCY OF, BY MEANS OF, UNDER THE AEGIS OF, USING, UTILIZING, EMPLOYING, WITH THE HELP OF, WITH THE AID OF, AS A RESULT OF, BECAUSE OF, BY DINT OF, BY WAY OF, BY VIRTUE OF, WIA, THROUGH.

II.A.

Eg: Please be there **by** mid-day.

NO LATER THAN, IN GOOD TIME FOR, AT, BEFORE.

III.A.

Eg: The house **by** the lake.

NEXT TO, BESIDE, NEXT DOOR TO, ALONGSIDE, BY/AT THE SIDE OF, ABREAST OF, ADJACENT TO, CHEEK BY JOWL WITH, SIDE BY SIDE WITH;

III.B.

NEAR, CLOSE TO, HARD BY, NEAREST TO, NEIGHBOURING, ADJOINING, ABUTTING, BORDERING, OVERLOOKING;

III.C.

CONNECTED TO, CONNECTING WITH, CONTIGUOUS WITH, ATTACHED TO.

IV.A.

Eg: Go **by** the building.

PAST, IN FRONT OF, BEYOND

V.A.

Eg: Anything you do is all right **by** me.

ACCORDING TO, WITH, AS FAR AS – IS CONCERNED, CONCERNING.

Eg: Eng: She was arrested **by** the police.

Tel: AmeVni pollsulu areVstu ceSAru.

She-accu. police-pl. arrest do-pst.-3p.-pl.

T Note: The direct translation of the sentence is:

‘AmeV pollsula **cewa** areVstu ceyabadiMxi.’

She police pl. **by** arrest do-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Though this form is correct, it is not used usually.

1. THROUGH THE AGENCY OF

Eg: Eng: I got my work done **through the agency of** my friends.

Tel: nA snehiwula **xvArA/ cewa/ wo** nA pani ceyiMcukunnA.

My friend-pl. **through the agency of** my work get do-pst.-1p.-refl.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: xvArA, cewa, wo

2. BY MEANS OF

1.

Eg: Eng: You have to reach **by** fastest **means of** transport.

Tel: nuvvu awi vegaMgA wlsukoVcce ravANA **xvArA** cerukovAli.

You very fast bring-that transport **by means of** reach-must.

2.

Eg: Eng: The vegetables were cut into number of designs **by means of** various shapes of knives.

Tel: kUrgAyalani palu AkArAla kawwula **wo** boleVdu dijEnlaloki kawwiriMcAru.

Vegetable-pl.-accu. various shape-pl. knife-pl. *by means of* design-pl.-into cut-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: xvArA, cewa, wo

3. UNDER THE AEGIS OF

Eg: Eng: The work will be a success *under the aegis of* John.

Tel: jAn *sahakAraMwo/ sahAyaMwo* pani vijayavaMwaM avuwuMxi.

John *under the aegis of* work successful will-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: sahakAraMwo, sahAyaMwo

4. USING

Eg: Eng: You cannot win *using* his talent.

Tel: awani prawiBani *upayogiMcukuni/ vAdukuni* nuvvu geVluvalevu.

His talent-accu. *using*-refl. you win-cannot-2p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: upayogiMcukoVni, vAdukoVni

5. UTILIZING

Eg: Eng: He went to the program *utilizing* the Minister's influence.

Tel: maMwri palukubadi *upayogiMcukuni/ vAdukuni/ wo* awadu kAryakramAniki veVIYIYadu.

Minister influence *utilizing*-refl. he program-dat. go-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: upayogiMcukoVni, vAdukoVni, wo

6. EMPLOYING

Eg: Eng: He got his work done by *employing* a person.

Tel: o vyakwini *niyamiMcukuni/ peVttukuni/ xvArA/ sahAyaMwo/ sahakAraMwo*
awadu wana pani pUrwi cesukunnAdu.

a person-accu. *employing*-refl. he his work complete do-pst.-refl.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: *niyamiMcukoVni, peVttukoVni, xvArA, sahAyaMwo, sahakAraMwo*

7. WITH THE HELP OF

Eg: Eng: He could save the child *with the help of* a rope.

Tel: awanu o wAdu *sahAyaMwo/ wo/ xvArA* biddani rakRiMcagaligAdu.

He a rope *with the help of* child-accu. save-can-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: *sahAyaMwo, wo, xvArA*

8. WITH THE AID OF

Eg: Eng: He studied *with the aid of* a charity house.

Tel: awanu o svacCaMxa saMsWa *sahAyaMwo* caxuvukunnAdu.

He a charity (organization)house *with the aid of* study-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: *sahAyaMwo*

9. AS A RESULT OF

Eg: Eng: He reached that area *as a result of* his friend's effort.

Tel: awanu wana snehiwudi (kqRi) *sahAyaMwo/ valana* A prAMwAniki cerukunnAdu.

He his friend effort *as a result of* that area-dat. reach-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: *sahAyaMwo, valana*

10. BECAUSE OF

Eg: Eng: She could fulfill her goal *because of* her husband.

Tel: AmeV wana Barwa *sahAyaMwo/ valana* wana ASayAnni neVravercukuMxi.

She her husband *because of* her goal fulfill-refl.-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: sahAyaMwo, valana

11. BY DINT OF

Eg: Eng: *By dint of* my hard work, I could succeed.

Tel: nA kaTinamEna kqRi *xvArA/ valana* nenu geVlavagaligAnu.

My hard work *by dint of* success-can-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: xvArA, valana, cewa

12. BY WAY OF

Eg: Eng: He came out *by way of* a big tunnel.

Tel: awanu o peVxxa soVraMgaM *xvArA* bEtiki vaccAdu.

He a big tunnel *by way of* out-dat. come-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: xvArA

13. BY VIRTUE OF

Eg: Eng: They all are enjoying *by virtue of* their wealth.

Tel: vAIYIYaMwA wama saMpaxa *valana* anni anuBaviswunnAru.

They-all their wealth *by virtue of* all enjoying-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: valana

14. VIA

Eg: Eng: I heard the news *via* John.

Tel: nenu jAn **xvArA** vArwa vinnAnu.

I John *via* news hear-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalent: xvArA

15. THROUGH

Eg: Eng: He got his work done *through* his friend.

Tel: awanu wana pani wana snehiwudi **xvArA/ sahAyaMwo** pUrwi cesukunnAdu.

He his work his friend-m. *through* complete do-refl.-3p.-sg.-m.

Or

awanu wana pani wana snehiwudi **valana/ valla** pUrwi cesukogaligAdu. (could get his work done)

He his work his friend-m. *through* complete do-relf.-can-3p.-sg.-pst.

Telugu Equivalent: xvArA, valana, valla, shAyaMwo

II.A.

NO LATER THAN, IN GOOD TIME FOR, AT, BEFORE.

Eg: Eng: Please be there *by* evening.

Tel: xayacesi sAyaMwrAnikallA akkada uMdu.

Please evening-*by* there be-2p.- sg.

1. NO LATER THAN

Eg: Eng: You must be here *no later than* 5 in the evening.

Tel: sAyaMwraM 5 *kallA/lopu/ lopala* nuvvu ikkada uMdAli.

Evening 5 *no later than* you here be-must.

Or

sAyaMwraM 5 *xAtakuMdA/ miMcakuMdA* nuvvu ikkada uMdAli.

Telugu Equivalent: kallA, lopu, lopala, samayaM xAtakuMdA or miMcakuMdA

2. IN GOOD TIME FOR

Eg: Eng: Finish your work *in good time for* it.

Tel: *samayaM miMcakuMdA* nI pani pUrwi cesuko.

In good time for your work finish do-refl.-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: samayaM miMcakuMdA

3. AT

Eg: Eng: Be at home *at*night.

Tel: rAwri*kallA* iMti xaggara uMdu.

Night-*at* home near be-impr.

Telugu Equivalent: kallA

4. BEFORE

Eg: Eng: You must be here *before* I come.

Tel: nenu vaccesari*kallA/ vaccetappatikallA* nuvvu ikkaduMdAli.

I- Come-*before* you here-be-must.

Or

nenu vacces**ariki**/ vaccet**appatiki** nuvvu ikkaduMdAli.

I come-**before** you here-be-must.

Telugu Equivalent: kalla, appatiki, sariki

III.A.

NEXT TO, BESIDE, NEXT DOOR TO, ALONGSIDE, BY/AT THE SIDE OF, ABREAST OF, ADJACENT TO, CHEEK BY JOWL WITH, SIDE BY SIDE WITH;

Eg: Eng: The house **by** the river.

Tel: ceVruvu **pakkanunna** illu.

River **by**(side)-there house.

1. NEXT TO

Eg: Eng: The house **next to** mine is vacant.

Tel: mA iMti **pakkanunna** illu KAlYIgA uMxi.

Our house next to house vacant be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

mA iMtini **Anukun**unna illu KAlYIgA uMxi.

Our house-accu. **next to** house vacant be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, Anukuni

2. BESIDE

Eg: Eng: The lane **beside** this road is very narrow.

Tel: I roddu **pakkana** unna vIXi cAlA irukugA uMtuMxi.

This road **beside** is lane very narrow be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

I rodduni **Anukuni** unna vIXi cAlA irukugA uMtuMxi.

This road-accu. is **beside** lane very narrow be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, Anukuni

3. NEXT DOOR TO

Eg: Eng: We used to live **next door to** this school.

Tel: memu I skUl **pakkane/ Anukune** uMdevAlYIYaM.

We this school **next door to**-itself live-pst.-1p.-pl.

Or

memu I skUlki **Anukune** uMdevAlYIYaM.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, Anukuni

4. ALONGSIDE

Eg: Eng: The dog always walks **alongside** of this wall.

Tel: kukka eVppudU I goda **pakkane** naduswuMxi.

Dog always this wall **alongside**-just wall-hab.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

kukka eVppudU I godani **AnukunenaduswuMxi**.

Dog always this wall-accu. **alongside**-itself wall-hab.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, Anukuni

5. BY/AT THE SIDE OF

Eg: Eng: The old building is **by/ at the side of** the cinema hall.

Tel: pAwa baMgalYA sinimA hAlu **pakkane** uMxi.

Old building cinema hall *by/ at the side of*-itself be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

pAwa baMgalYA sinimA hAluni *Anukune* uMxi.

Old building cinema hall-accu. *by/ at the side of*-itself be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, Anukuni

6. ABREAST OF

Eg: Eng: They parked the car *abreast of* our jeep.

Tel: vAIYIYu kAruni mAjIpui *pakkane* pArku cesAru.

They car-accu. our-jeep *abreast of*-itself park do-pst.-3p.-pl.

Or

vAIYIYu kAruni mAjIpuki *Anukuni* pArku cesAru.

They car-accu. our-jeep-dat. *abreast of*-itself park do-pst.-3p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, Anukuni

7. ADJACENT TO

Eg: Eng: His house is *adjacent to* our office.

Tel: awani illu mA APIsu *pakkane*.

His-accu. house our office *adjacent to*-itself.

Or

awani illu mA APIsuni *Anukune* uMtuMxi.

His-accu. house our office-accu. *adjacent to*-itself be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, Anukuni

8. CHEEK BY JOWL WITH

Eg: Eng: His office is *cheek by jowl with* his house.

Tel: awani APIsu awani iMtiki *Anukune / bAgA xaggaragA/ pakkane* uMtuMxi.

His office his house-dat. *cheek by jowl with*-itself be-is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: Anukuni, bAgA xaggara, pakkana

T Note: The English synonym is an idiomatic expression.

9. SIDE BY SIDE WITH

Eg: Eng: The two houses which are *side by side* have same outlook.

Tel: *pakkapakkana/ Anukuni* unna reVMdu ilYlYu oVkelA unnAyi.

Side by sidewith be-those two house-pl. alike are-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkapakkana, Anukuni

III.B.

NEAR, CLOSE TO, HARD BY, NEAREST TO, NEIGHBOURING, ADJOINING, ABUTTING, BORDERING, OVERLOOKING;

1. NEAR

Eg: Eng: His house is *near* the police circle.

Tel: awani illu polIs sarkil *xaggare/ pakkane/ cuttupakkale* uMxi.

His house police circle *near*-only there-3p.-sg.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: xaggara, pakkana, cuttupakkala

T Note: pakkana = side. It also used for near. cuttupakkala = surroundings.

2. CLOSE TO

Eg: Eng: Don't get *close to* her, she has an infection.

Tel: AmeV *xaggaragAgA* veVIYIYaku, AmeVki inPeVkRan uMxi.

Her *close to* go-don't she-dat. infection be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: xaggara

T Note: The preposition became adverb.

3. HARD BY

Eg: Eng: The hospital is *hard by* their office.

Tel: Asupawri vAIYIYa APIsu *xaggaralone/ pakkane* uMxi.

Hospital their office *hard by* be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: xaggara, pakkana

T Note: It is very close by. 'xaggaralone/ pakkane' are used to indicate that it is very close by or to say 'just'.

4. NEAREST TO

Eg: Eng: You should take a room *nearest to* your college.

Tel: nuvvu nI kAlejlki *xaggaralo/ samIpaMlo/ cuttupakkallo* gaxi wIsukovAli.

You your college-dat. *nearest to*-loc.-in. room take-should.

Or

nuvvu nI kAlejI *pakkana* gaxi wIsukovAli.

You your college nearest to room take-should.

Telugu Equivalent: xaggara, samIpaM, pakkana, cuttupakkala

5. NEIGHBORING

1.

Eg: Eng: This boy lives in the *neighboring* street.

Tel: I pillAdu *pakka* vIXilo uMtAdu.

This child *neighboring* street-loc.-in. live-hab.-3p.-sg.-m.

2.

Eg: Eng: The building *neighboring* the temple.

Tel: gudi *pakkana* unna baMgalYA.

Temple *neighboring* there building.

Telugu Equivalent: pakka or pakkana

6. ADJOINING

Eg: Eng: The house *adjoining* the college.

Tel: kAlejI *pakkana* unna illu.

College *adjoining* there house.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana

7. ABUTTING

Eg: Eng: The wall *abutting* that room must be painted.

Tel: A gaxini *Anukuni* unna godaki raMgu veVyyAli.

That room-accu. *abutting* there wall-dat. color put-must.

Telugu Equivalent: Anukuni

8. BORDERING

Eg: Eng: He comes to college from a village ***bordering*** ours.

Tel: awanu mA Uri ***pakka*** Uru nuMci kAlejIki vastAdu.

He college-dat. ***bordering*** village from come-hab.-3p. sg. m.

Telugu Equivalent: pakka

9. OVERLOOKING

Eg: Eng: The hotel ***overlooking*** the college.

Tel: kAlejI ***pakkane/ xaggarlo/ samIpaMlo/ Anukuniunna*** hotal.

College ***overlooking*** be-that hotel.

kAlejI ***pEnuMcikanipiMce*** hotal.

College ***overlooking*** seen hotel.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, xaggara, samIpaM, Anukuni, pEnuMci kanipiMce

III.C.

CONNECTED TO, CONNECTING WITH, CONTIGUOUS WITH, ATTACHED TO.

1. CONNECTED TO

Eg: Eng: This road is ***connected to*** high way.

Tel: I roddu hEveki ***veVduwuMxi/ kaluswuMxi***.

This road highway-dat. ***connected to***-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: Anukuni, pakkana

T Note: here, the Telugu equivalents could not be applied. The words used here are verbs which mean, veVduwuMxi = go-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

kaluswuMxi = join-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

2. CONNECTING WITH

Eg: Eng: The room is *connecting with* the hall.

Tel: gaxi hAluki *Anukuni/ pakkana* uMxi.

Room hall-dat. *connecting with* be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: Anukuni, pakkana

3. CONTIGUOUS WITH

Eg: Eng: A small door is set *contiguous with* the main door.

Tel: muXaxvArAniki *pakkane/ Anukune* o cinna walupu peVttiuMxi.

Main door-dat. *contiguous with*-only a small door set-be-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, Anukuni

4. ATTACHED TO

Eg: Eng: Their wall is *attached to* our house.

Tel: vAlYlYa goda mA iMtiki *Anukuni* uMxi.

Their wall our house-dat. *attached to* be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: Anukuni

IV.A.

PAST, IN FRONT OF, BEYOND

Eg: Eng: Go *by* that house.

Tel: A iMti *pakkanuMci* veVllu.

That house-accu. *by*(side-from) go-2p.-sg.-impr.

1. PAST

Eg: Eng: There is a school just *past* that road.

Tel: A roddu *pakkane/ xAtagAne/ avawale* o skUluMxi.

That road *past*-just a school-be-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: pakkana, xAti, avawala

T Note: pakkane=just beside, xAtagAne=as soon as this is crossed, avawale=just on the other side.

2. IN FRONT OF

Eg: Eng: He lives *in front of* that school.

Tel: awanu A skUlu *eVxurugA* uMtAdu.

He that school *in front of* live-prst. cont.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: eVxurugA

3. BEYOND

Eg: Eng: You must go *beyond* that lane to reach the road.

Tel: roddu cerukovatAniki nuvvu A vIXi *xAti* veVIYIYAli.

Road reach-dat. you that lane *beyond* go-must.

Telugu Equivalent: xAti

V.A.

ACCORDING TO, WITH, AS FAR AS – IS CONCERNED, CONCERNING.

Eg: Eng: Anything you do is all right *by* me.

Tel: nuvvu eM cesinA nAku *saMbaMxiMcinaMwa varaku/ mattuku* axi oVppe.

You what do-even me-dat. **by** that right-only.

Or

nuvvu eM cesinA nA**varaku/ mattuku** axi oVppe.

You what do-even me **by** that right-only.

1. ACCORDING TO

Eg: Eng: It is not wrong **according to** me.

Tel: nAku **saMbaMxiMcinaMwa varaku/ mattuku** axi wappu kAxu.

Me-dat. **according to** it wrong neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

nA**varaku** axi wappu kAxu.

Me-**according to** it wrong neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

nA**mattuku** nAku axi wappu kAxu.

Me-**according to** me-dat. it wrong neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalent: saMbaMxiMcinaMwa varaku/ mattuku, varaku, mattuku

2. WITH

Eg: Eng: Be careful **with** this area, others are fine.

Tel: I prAMwaAniki **saMbaMxiMcinaMwavaraku/ mattuku** jAgrawwagA uMdu, migilinavi bAgAne uMtAyi.

This area-dat. **with** carefully be-impr. other-pl. fine be-hab.-pl.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Or

I prAMwaM **varaku/ mattuku** jAgrawwagA uMdu, migilinavi bAgAne uMtAyi.

This area **with** carefully be-impr. other-pl. fine be-hab.-pl.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

Telugu Equivalent: saMbaMxiMcinaMwa varaku/ mattuku, varaku, mattuku

3. AS FAR AS – IS CONCERNED, CONCERNING.

Eg: Eng: *As far as* I am concerned, he is not bad.

Tel: nAku saMbaMxiMcinaMwa *varaku/ mattuku* awadu ceVddavAdu kAdu/ kAxu.

Me-dat. *as far as* he bad-3p.-sg.-m. neg.-3p.-sg.-m/ nm.

Or

nA *varaku/ mattuku* awadu ceVddavAdu kAdu/ kAxu.

My *as far as* he bad-3p.-sg.-m. neg.-3p.-sg.-m/ nm.

Telugu Equivalent: aMwa varaku, mattuku

T Note: neg. marker for masculine gender can be either ‘kAdu’ or ‘kAxu’.

3. WITH

I.A.

Eg: She's gone out *with* her friends.

ACCOMPANIED WITH, IN THE COMPANY OF, ESCORTED BY

The Telugu equivalents:

wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

I.A.

ACCOMPANIED WITH, IN THE COMPANY OF, ESCORTED BY

Head Word: With

Eg: Eng: She's gone out *with* her friends.

Tel: AmeV wana snehiwulawo/ *woti/ wo kalisi/ wo pAtu* bEtiki veVIYIYiMxi.

She her friend-pl.-*with* (asso.) out-dat. go-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

1. ACCOMPANIED BY

Eg: Eng: She was *accompanied* by her family to the city.

Tel: nagarAniki AmeV wana kutuMbaMwo/ *woti/ wo kalisi/ wo pAtu* vacciMxi.

City-dat. she her familiy- *accompaniedwith* (asso.) come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

2. IN THE COMPANY OF

Eg: Eng: I like to go *in the company of* known people.

Tel: nenu weVlisina vAIYIYawo/ *woti/ wo kalisi/ wo pAtu* veVIYIYatAniki
iRtapadawAnu.

I known people-*in the company of* (asso.) go-dat. like-hab. 1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

3. ESCORTED BY

Eg: Eng: We were *escorted by* a local person to the fort.

Tel: o sWAnikudu mAwopAtu/kUdA kotaki vaccAdu.

We fort-dat. a local person-*escorted by* (asso.) go-pst.-1p.-pl.

Telugu Equivalents:wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

T Note: All the Telugu equivalents which are provided above are replaceable terms equally. There is also a term '*todu*' in use which means 'company'. Suggestions required for application.

Findings from the analysis of Prepositions;

The brief note on the prepositions taken for analysis, their synonyms and their corresponding Telugu equivalents:

The three Prepositions taken for analysis are ‘Barring’, ‘By’ and ‘With’. Few of the finding drawn are:

1. Barring

The synonyms for the Head Word, **Barring** are:

Except for, With the exception of, Excepting, If there is/ are no, Bar, Discounting, Short of, Apart from, But for, Other than, A side from, Excluding, Omitting, Leaving out, Save for and Saving.

The Telugu equivalents are:

wappa, wappiMci, minahA, minahAyiMci, kAka, kAkuMdA, uMte, unna pakRaMlo, unnattayiwe, uMxaMte, lekapowe, leni pakRaMlo, lenattayiwe, lexaMte/ levaMte, -ki karuvu, -ki koVxavu, kosaM AxA, ceswunna AxA

It may be noted that all of them are used contextually and it may be observed in the translations of the example sentences.

The Telugu equivalents *-ki karuvu, -ki koVxavu* are suffixed to a word. consider the following example sentence and translation:

Eg: Eng: She is not *short of* excuses when things go wrong.

Tel: emEnA wedA vaswe vaMkalakikaruvu/ *koVxavu* lexu.

Anything wrong come-if excuse-pl.-dat. *short of* neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

2. By

The synonyms of the Head Word, **By** in sense 1 are:

Through the agency of, By means of, Under the Aegis of, Using, Utilizing, Employing, With the help of, With the aid of, As a result of, Because of, By dint of, By way of, By virtue of, Via and Through

The Telugu Equivalents for this sense are:

xvArA, cewa, wo, sahakAraMwo, sahAyaMwo, upayogiMcukuni, vAdukuni, niyamiMcukuni, peVttukuni, valana, valla

All the Telugu Equivalents are replaceable generally and sometimes with colloquial variations in certain contexts.

The second sense synonyms are:

No later than, In good time for, at, before

The Telugu equivalents are:

kalla/ alla but they cannot be used independently. **xAtakuMdA, miMcakuMdA, lopu, lopala, appatiki** are also equivalents for the 2nd sense.

Eg: Eg: Come **by** 5pm.

Tel: sAyaMwraM ExiMtik**alla/ xAtakuMdA/ miMcakuMdA/ lopu/ lopala/ appatiki/ appatikalla** vacceVyyi.

Evening 5 o'clock-**by** come-2p.-sg.-impr.

The Telugu Equivalents for the third sense of the Head Word **By** are:

pakkanunna and **Anukunna**. Intensifiers are used depending on the context. But in a sentence like,

Eg: Eng: This road is **connected to** high way.

Tel: I roddu hEveki **veVduwuMxi/ kaluswuMxi**.

This road highway-dat. **connected to**-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note:**veVduwuMxi** 'will go' and **kaluswuMxi** 'will meet'

In the 4th sense, the Telugu equivalents are:

pakkanuMci, pakkane, xAtagAne, avawale, avawala, eVxurugA, xAti

Eg: Eng: There is a school just **past** that road.

Tel: A roddu **pakkane/ xAtagAne/ avawale** o skUluMxi.

That road **past**-just a school-be-3p.-sg.-nm.

The 5th sense Telugu equivalents are:

saMbaMxiMcinaMwa varaku, varaku, mattuku

All the three example sentences in the analysis may be observed for the variations.

3. With

The head word, **With** also has only one sense consisting of three synonyms.

ACCOMPANIED WITH, IN THE COMPANY OF, ESCORTED BY

The Telugu equivalents provided for the 1st two synonyms along with the head word are: *wo*, *woti*, *wo kalisi*, *wo pAtu*. Whereas the equivalents for the 3rd synonym are *wo pAtu*, *wo kUdA*.

All the Telugu equivalents are replaceable. The Telugu term, *wodu* is also an equivalent but the construction is different.

Eg: Eng: I went *with* a local guide.

Tel: nenu lokal gEd *wo/ woti/ wo pAtu/ wo kalasi* veVIYIYAnu.

I local guide *with* together go-pst.-1p.-sg.

Or

nenu lokal gEdni *wodu* wIsukuni veVIYIYAnu.

I local guide-accu. *with* take-ppl. go-pst.-1p.-sg.

It is observed that in most of the cases, prepositions are realized as case markers or inflectional. –*wo* ‘With’ is an associative marker.

Determiners:

1. Any

2. Every

1. **ANY**

OALD (2010) used with uncountable or plural nouns in negative sentences and questions, after *if* or *whether*, and after some verbs such as *prevent*, *ban*, *forbid*, etc. to refer to an amount or a number of something, however large or small.

The head word is an indefinite determiner.

I.A.

Eg: Is there **any** rice left?

SOME, A PIECE OF, A PART OF, A BIT OF

II.A.

Eg: It doesn't make **any** difference.

THE SLIGHTEST BIT OF, THE SMALLEST AMOUNT OF, A SCRAP OF, A SHRED OF, A PARTICLE OF, AN ATOM OF, AN IOTA OF, A JOT OF, A WHIT OF

III.A.

WHICHEVER, WHICHEVER COMES TO HAND, NO MATTER WHICH, NEVER MIND WHICH

Eg: Eng: **Any** job will do, to begin with.

I.A.

SOME, A PIECE OF, A PART OF, A BIT OF

Head Word: Any

Eg: Eng: Is there **any** rice left?

Tel: annaM **emEnA** migili uMxA?

Rice **any** left there-3p.-sg.-nm-intr.

Telugu Equivalents: emEnA

T Note: Both in English and Telugu, 'any' performs the function of a determiner. The word order sequence in English is 'determiner plus noun'. In Telugu though the unmarked word order is also 'determiner plus noun', it is possible to place the determiner after the noun as in the above

example. In Telugu it is also possible to shift the determiner to the sentence final position without any change in the meaning. For eg: annaM migiluMxA **emEnA** ‘is there any rice left’

1. SOME

Eg: Eng: Give him **some** work.

Tel: awaniki **exEnA/ emEnA/ exo oVka** pani ivvu.

Him-dat. **some** work give-2p.-sg.-impr.

2.

Eg: Eng: Give him **some** encouragement.

Tel: awanni **kAswa** prowsahiMcu.

Him-accu. **some** encourage-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:exEnA, emEnA, exooVka

2. A PIECE OF

Eg: Eng: Can you give him **a piece of** advice.

Tel: nuvvu awaniki **emEnA** salahA ivvaglavA.

A piece of a small paper give-can-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:exEnA, exo oVka

3. A PART OF

1.

Eg: Eng: Are you **a part of** this event.

Tel: nuvvu I karyakramaMlo **BAGAnivA**?

You this event-in **a part of**-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Or

I kAryaramaMlo nIku **BAGamuMxA**.

This event-in you-dat. **a part of**-have-3p.-sg.-nm.-intrg.

2.

Eg: Eng: She gave away **a part of** her wealth.

Tel: AmeV saMpaxalo **koVMwa BAgam** iccesiMxi.

Her wealth-in **a part of** give-away-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: BAgam, koVMwa BAgam

T Note: The English synonym, a Noun Phrase, ‘A part of’ becomes a pronominalized NP in the 1st version of translation and a complex predicate in the second one of the example sentence 1.

4. A BIT OF

Eg: Eng: We got **a bit of** everything.

Tel: anniMtilonu mAku **BAGam** xoVrikiMxi.

All-in we-dat. **a bit of** get-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: o, oVka, koVMcaM, kAswa, cinna

T Note: The Telugu equivalent **oVka** or **o** means ‘any’. **oVka** also means ‘one or single’. The equivalents in the 2nd version of translation **koVMcaM, kAswa, cinna**

II. A.

THE SLIGHTEST BIT OF, THE SMALLEST AMOUNT OF, A SCRAP OF, A SHERD OF, A PARTICLE OF, AN ATOM OF, AN IOTA OF, A JOT OF, A WHIT OF

Eg: Eng: Her absence is not making **any** difference to him.

Tel: AmeV lotu awaniki **eVtuvaMti/ eVIAMti** wedA anipiMcalexu.

Her absence because him-dat. **any** difference feel-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

AmeV lotu awaniki **emAwraM/ peVxxagA** anipiMcalexu.

Her absence him-dat. **any** feel-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: peVxxa, eVtuvaMti, eVIAMti, emAwraM

1. THE SLIGHTEST BIT OF

Eg: Eng: **The slightest bit of** the board is painted perfectly.

Tel: bordu **moVwwaM** cakkagA peVyiMt ceSAru.

Board **the slightest bit of** perfectly paint do-pst.-3p.-pl

Borduloni **prawi cinna BAgam** cakkagA peVyiMt ceSAru.

Board **the slightest bit of** perfectly paint do-pst.-3p.-pl

2.

Eg: Eng: Even the **slightest bit of** information is necessary.

Tel: samAcAraMloni **prawi cinna** aMSamU avasame.

Information-in (every small) the slightest bit of aspect necessary

Telugu Equivalents: moVwwaM, aNuvaNuvu, prawi cinna

T Note: **moVwwaM** ‘entire’, **aNuvaNuvu** ‘every bit’

2. THE SMALLEST AMOUNT OF

Eg: Eng: The show did not offer even **the smallest amount of** entertainment.

Tel: A praxarSana **vIsameVwwu** vinoxAnni kUdA aMxiMcalexu.

That show **the smallest amount of** entertainment-accu. even offer-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: vIsameVwwu

3. A SCRAP OF

Eg: Eng: There is not *a scrap of* evidence to save him.

Tel: awadini kApAdatAniki *eVtuvaMti/ iMwacinna/ cinna/ kanIsa/ emAwraM/ iMa mAwraM* AXAraM kUdA lexu.

Him-accu save-dat. *a scrap of* evidence also neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: eVtuvaMti, iMwacinna, cinna, kanIsa, emAwraM, iMwamAraM

4. A SHRED OF

Eg: Eng: Even *a shred of* evidence can help him to come out of this case.

Tel: *eVtuvaMti cinna/ kanIsa/ iMwamAwraM/ iMwacinna* AXAraMayinA awadu I kesuloMci bayata padatAniki sahAya paduwuMxi.

A shred of evidence even he this case-from out come(fall)-dat. help-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: eVtuvaMticinna, kanIsa, iMwamAwraM, iMwacinna

5. A PARTICLE OF

Eg: Eng: There was not *a particle of* evidence.

Tel: *ocinna* AXAraM kUdA lexu.

a particle of evidence even neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Eg: Eng: A particle of dust flew into my eye.

Telugu Equivalents: o cinna

6. AN ATOM OF

Eg: Eng: She doesn't believe there is *an atom of* truth in it.

Tel: xAnilo *aNumAwraM* nijaM uMxani AmeV nammaxu.

It-in *an atom of* truth there she believe-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: aNuvaNuvu, prawi aNuvu

7. AN IOTA OF

Eg: Eng: There is not *an iota of* truth in his words.

Tel: awani mAtallo *iMwamAwraM/ vIsaMwEnA/ aNuvaMwEnA* nijaM lexu.

His word-pl.-in *an iota of*-even truth-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: iMwamAwraM, vIsaMwa, aNuvaMwa

8. A JOT OF

Eg: Eng: There is not *a jot of* difference between the two stories.

Tel: reVMdu kaWalaki maXyana *emAwraM* wedA lexu.

Two story-pl.-dat. between *A jot of* difference neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: emAwraM

9. A WHIT OF

Eg: Eng: He narrated the entire story without missing *a whit of* detail.

Tel: *e cinna* vivrarmu vaxalakuMdA kaWa moVwwaM ceVppAdu.

a whit of detail leave-without story entire narrate-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: e cinna, aNuvu

III.A.

WHICHEVER, WHICHEVER COMES TO HAND, NO MATTER WHICH, NEVER MIND WHICH

Eg: Eng: *Any* job will do, to begin with.

Tel: prAraMBaMlo *e/ erakamEna/ eVtuvaMti* uxyogamEnA paravAlexu.

Start do-dat. *any* job will do-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: e, erakam(EnA), eVtuvaMti(xEnA)

1. WHICHEVER

1.

Eg: Eng: It will take three hours, **whichever** route you take.

Tel: nuvvu **e** xArilo veVIYIYinA mUdu gaMtaludu paduwuMxi.

You **whichever** route-in go-even three hour-pl. take-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

2.

Eg: Eng: Whichever they choose, we must accept their decision.

Tel: vAIYIYu **exi/ elAMtixi/ erakamEnaxi/ eVtuvaMtixi** eMpika cesukunnA, manaM vAIYIYa nirNayAnni aMgIkariMcAli.

They **whichever** choose do-even we their decision-accu. accept-must.

Telugu Equivalents: e, exi, exEnA, elAMti(xEnA), erakam(EnA), eVtuvaMti(xEnA)

2. WHICHEVER COMES TO HAND

Eg: Eng: Propose any theorem **whichever comes to hand**.

Tel: **cewiki aMxina** sixAMwAnni prawipAxiMcu.

Whichever comes to hand theorem-accu. propose-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: cewiki aMxina

3. NO MATTER WHICH

Eg: Eng: I never seem to lose any weight **no matter which** means I try.

Tel: **e** paxXawi avalaMbiMcinA nenu baruvu waggataM lexu.

No matter which any system follow-even weight reduce-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: e

T Note: **exEnA paravAlexu** ‘anything is okay’ is also an equivalent.

e and **gAnI** are negative polarity items.

4. NEVER MIND WHICH

Eg: Eng: *Never mind which* direction you take go ahead.

Tel: nuvvu *e* mArgAnni eVmcukunnA *paravAlexu* muMxuki sAgu.

You (*never mind*)*which* route-accu. select-even *never mind* ahead-dat. go-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: exEnA paravAlexu

Final T Note: When the sentences with determiner are translated from English to Telugu, the sentences are ending with Verb.

2. **EVERY**

I.A.

Eg: He exercised his hounds *every* day.

EACH, EACH AND EVERY, EVERY SINGLE

II.A.

Eg: The firm will make *every* effort to satisfy its clients.

ALL POSSIBLE, ALL PROBABLE, THE UTMOST, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, AS GREAT AS POSSIBLE

I.A.

EACH, EACH AND EVERY, EVERY SINGLE

Head Word: Every

Eg: Eng: He exercised his hounds *every* day.

Tel: awanu wana kukkalawo *prawi* roju vyAyAyaM ceyiMcAdu.

He his hound-pl.-with *every* day exercise-do-make-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents: prawi

1. EACH

Eg: Eng: You must bring this card **each** time you come here.

Tel: nuvvu ikkadaki vaccine **prawi** sAri I kArdu wIsuku rAvAli.

You here-dat. come **every** time this card bring-must.

Telugu Equivalents:prawi

2. EACH AND EVERY

Eg: Eng: You must come to the class **each and every** day.

Tel: nuvvu **prawi** roju klAski rAvAli.

You **each and every** day class- dat. come-must.

Telugu Equivalents:prawi

3. EVERY SINGLE

Eg: Eng: **Every single** time you come here, you must show your id card.

Tel: nuvvu ikkadiki vaccine **prawi** sAri nI Edi kArdu cUpiMcAli.

You here-dat. come-when **every single** time your id card show-must-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:prawi

II.A.

ALL POSSIBLE, ALL PROBABLE, THE UTMOST, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, AS GREAT AS POSSIBLE

Eg: Eng: The firm will make **every** effort to satisfy its clients.

Tel: wama viniyogaxArulanu wqpwi paracatAniki ParM **anniviXAlugA/ SAsakwula** kqRi ceswuMxi.

Their client- pl.- accu. satisfy-dat. firm **every** (way) effort do-will-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:anniviXAlugA, SAyaSakwulA

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are adverbs

1. ALL POSSIBLE

Eg: Eng: Check *all possible* routes to get out of this place.

Tel: I prAMwaM nuMci bayata padatAniki *unnaanni/ vIlEnaanni/ avakASamunnanni/ sAXyamEnaanni* xArulu ceVk ceVyyaMdi.

This place from out get(fall)-dat. *all possible* route-pl. check do-3p.-pl.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:unnaanni, vIlEnanni, avakASamunnanni, sAXyamEnanni

2. ALL PROBABLE

Eg: Eng: Try in *all probable* ways to finish the work.

Tel: pani pUrwi ceVyyatAniki *unnaanni/ vIlEnanni/ avakASamunnanni/ sAXyamEnanni* xArulalo prayawiMcaMdi.

Work complete do-dat. *all probable* way-pl. try do-2p.-pl.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:unnaanni, vIlEnanni, avakASamunnanni, sAXyamEnanni

3. THE UTMOST

Eg: Eng: Take *the utmost* care while doing this work.

Tel: I pani cesetappudu *vIlEnaMwa/ avakASamunnaMwa/ sAXyamEnaMwa* jAgrawwa wIsuko.

This work doing-while *the utmost* care take-2p.-pl. or hnr.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents:vIlEnaMwa, avakASamunnaMwa, sAXyamEnaMwa

4. AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE

Eg: Eng: Try to give *as much* detail *as possible* in your answer.

Tel: nI samAXAnaM *vIIEnaMwa/ avakASamunnaMwa/ sAXyamEnaMwa* vivaraMgA
ivvu.

Your answer *as much as possible* detail-as give-2p.-sg.-impr.

Telugu Equivalents: vIIEnaMwa, avakASamunnaMwa, sAXyamEnaMwa

5. AS GREAT AS POSSIBLE

Eg: Eng: I tried to say *as great as possible* about him.

Tel: awani guriMci *vIIEnaMwa/ avakASamunnaMwa/ sAXyamEnaMwa* goVppagA
ceVppadAniki prayawniMcAnu.

His about *as great as possible* great-as tell-dat. try-pst.-1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents: vIIEnaMwa, avakASamunnaMwa, sAXyamEnaMwa

T Note: The Telugu equivalents are surfacing as adverbs.

Final T Note: It is observed that only word, *prawi* ‘every’ is surfacing as an equivalent for the 1st sense of synonyms. The equivalents of the section-2 are either determiners or adverbs.

When the sentences with determiner are translated from English to Telugu, the sentences are ending with Verb.

Findings from the analysis of Determiners:

Two determiners, ‘Any’ and ‘Every’ have been taken for the analysis. A few findings drawn are:

1. Any

The synonyms provided for the determiner, **Any** are

I. SOME, A PIECE OF, A PART OF, A BIT OF

II. THE SLIGHTEST BIT OF, THE SMALLEST AMOUNT OF, A SCRAP OF, A SHERD OF, A PARTICLE OF, AN ATOM OF, AN IOTA OF, A JOT OF, A WHIT OF

The Telugu equivalents for the Head Word are:

exEnA, emEnA, exo oVka, kAswa, o BAgam

Eg: Eng: Is there *any* rice left?

Tel: annaM *emEnA* migiliuMxA?

Rice *any* left there-3p.-sg.-nm-intr.

Telugu Equivalents: emEnA

T Note: Both in English and Telugu, ‘any’ performs the function of a determiner. The word order sequence in English is ‘determiner plus noun’. In Telugu though the unmarked word order is also ‘determiner plus noun’, it is possible to place the determiner after the noun as in the above example. In Telugu it is also possible to shift the determiner to the sentence final position without any change in the meaning. For eg: annaM migiluMxA *emEnA* ‘is there any rice left’

Eg: Eng: Are you *a part of* this event.

Tel: nuvvu I karyakramaMlo *BAG*AnivA?

You this event-in- *a part of*-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Or

I kAryaramaMlo niku *BAGamu*MxA.

This- event+in- you+dat.- *a part of*-have-3p.-sg.-nm.-intrg.

T Note: The English synonym, a Noun Phrase, ‘A part of’ becomes a pronominalized NP in the 1st version of translation and a complex predicate in the second one of the example sentence 1.

The Telugu equivalents for the 2nd sense are: *eVtuviaMti - cinna, eVlAMti - cinna, emAwraM, iMwa mAwraM, peVxxagA, moVwwaM, aNuvaNuvu, aNumAwraM, prawi cinna, vIsameVwwu, iMwa cinna, kanIsa, e, erakamEna, exEnA*

Eg: Eng: There is not *an iota of* truth in his words.

Tel: awani mAtallo *iMwamAwraM/ vIsaMwEnA/ aNuvaMwEnA* nijaM lexu.

His word-pl.-in *an iota of*-even truth-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note:*peVxxagA* ‘not much’

The Telugu equivalents for the 3rd sense of giving choice or not particular whichever are:

cewiki aMxina, exEnA paravAlexu

The above mentioned equivalents have colloquial variations.

Eng: I never seem to lose any weight *no matter which* means I try.

Tel: *e* paxXawi avalaMbiMcinA nenu baruvu waggataM lexu.

No matter which Any system follow-even weight reduce-neg.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note:*e* and *gAnI* are negative polarity items.

2. Every

The determiner, **Every** is provided with two senses by TNOTE. They are:

I. EACH, EACH AND EVERY, EVERY SINGLE

II. ALL POSSIBLE, ALL PROBABLE, THE UTMOST, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, AS GREAT AS POSSIBLE

There is only one Telugu equivalents for the sense-1: *prawi*

The Telugu equivalents provided for the sense-2: *anniviXAlugA, SAyaSakwula, unnaanni, vIlEnanni, avakASamunnanni, avakASamunnaMwa.*

AS GREAT AS POSSIBLE

Eg: Eng: I tried to say *as great as possible* about him.

Tel: awani guriMci *vIlEnaMwa/ avakASamunnaMwa/ sAXyamEnaMwa goVppagA* ceVppadAniki prayawniMcAnu.

His about *as great as possible* great-as tell-dat. try-pst.-1p.-sg.

CHAPTER - V

5.1. Introduction:

Mono, Bi and Multilingual dictionaries and thesauri play a very significant role in educated and literate societies and a momentous role in a multilingual society like India. This is because, there are various categories of speakers with varied degrees of language competence who in order to meet their lexicographic requirements refer to dictionaries and thesauri. The primary job of a bilingual dictionary or a thesaurus is to provide an equivalent term in the TL for a corresponding SL term. Zgusta (1971:294) identifies the purpose of a BL dictionary as: “The basic purpose is to coordinate with the lexical units of one language to those lexical units of another language which are equivalent in the lexical meaning.” The present work is based on the above premise and efforts that have been made to meet this end. In this chapter the various findings drawn from the analysis are furnished.

5.2. The data and its arrangement:

The data which comprises of the lexical entries, selected at random are grouped on the basis of the grammatical categories they belong to and arranged alphabetically. It may be noted that no additional categories listed under the lexical entries or the head word are considered for the analysis. The principal concern in the present work has always been identifying and providing an appropriate equivalent in the TL.

The SL head word is always expressed by a single lexeme, for eg: consider the head word **Abolish** which has as its synonyms either a complex lexeme (a derivative) eg: ‘discontinue’, a phrasal verb, eg: ‘stamp out’, a periphrastic expression, eg: ‘put an end to.’ Similarly in the TL, the equivalents exhibit a pattern: The translation of the head word always yields a single lexeme and in the absence of a simple lexeme a complex, compound or a phrasal or a periphrasal expression is substituted.

5.3. Arrangement of synonyms:

The New Oxford Thesaurus of English (TNOTE) is compiled based on the concept of near synonymy i.e., the term that is closest to the Head Word in meaning is followed by far synonyms i.e., the terms which are distanced in meaning. All the synonyms are listed according to the frequency.

5.4. Preferences in fixing equivalents:

The categories of the lexical units of both the languages taken for the work must be determined by the lexicographer while compiling a bilingual dictionary. This would help the compiler to come to a clear idea about the categories that can be considered equivalent. If the categories in both the languages are identical, it would relatively be very easy to ascertain the same.

A lexicographer must always make efforts to provide an appropriate categorical equivalent in the TL to the corresponding ST lexeme. In the case of absence of an equivalent grammatical

category the lexicographer should search for another justifiable lexical equivalent overriding the principle of categorical equivalence. In the case of unavailability of a lexical equivalent, a translational equivalent is preferred. Depending upon the requirement, a periphrastic equivalent is provided for the user to have clarity.

5.5. Degrees of equivalence:

In terms of degrees of equivalence, it is generally rare to find absolute equivalents or equivalence due to the problem of anisomorphism of languages. This is due to the mismatch in the language components of lexical units: designation, connotation and range of application of the lexical meaning in both the languages. In the normal or the regular situations, the lexical meaning of a lexical unit of the source language text will be partly identical or matching to that of the target one which is considered as its corresponding equivalent. This is called as partial equivalence. In case of total mismatch or if the identicalness is zero, the terms are not equivalent at all.

5.6. Findings:

The words in the present analysis are examined in terms of categorical equivalence; the degree of equivalence; collocational restrictions; metaphorical extensions etc. The conclusions arrived at while analysing the data under each one of these criteria is illustrated in the following sections:

5.7. Grammatical category Change:

The synonyms provided under the sub-category I.B. by TNOTE for the noun, **Abeyance** are adjectives, verb phrase and prepositional phrases. Identical grammatical categories have been fixed as equivalents in the target language. Consider the following examples:

Abeyance

I.A.

SUSPENSION, A STATE OF SUSPENSION, A STATE OF DORMANCY, A STATE OF LATENCY, A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY, SUSPENSE, RESERVE

I.B.

PENDING, SUSPENDED, DEFERRED, POSTPONED, PUT OFF,

PUT TO ONE SIDE, UNATTENDED, UNFINISHED, INCOMPLETE, UNRESOLVED, UNDETERMINED, UP IN THE AIR, BETWIXT AND BETWEEN

1.

Eg: Eng: The project was left in *abeyance* for some time.

Tel: prAjeVkt koVMwa kAlaM *wAwkAlikanilipivewaki* gurEMxi.

Project some time *abeyance*-to target-become-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

prAJeVkt koVMwa kAlaM *nilipiveyabadi*Mxi.

Project some time *abeyance*-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: The 1st version of translation gives an exact Telugu equivalent but the 2nd version of translation is in regular use among the native speakers.

1.a

Put off

Eg: Eng: The accident *put* her *off* from driving for an year.

Tel: pramAxaM AmeVni drEviMg nuMci edAxi pAtu *xUraM cesi*Mxi.

Accident her-accu. driving from year time away do-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlikaMgA Apiveyabadina/ nilipiveyabadina

T Note: The synonym is a Phrasal verb and the Telugu translation is an idiomatic expression.

1.b.

Unattended

Eg: Eng: Never leave children *unattended*.

Tel: pillalani *pattiMcukokuMdA* vaxileyaxxu.

Child-pl.-accu. *unattended* leave-don't.

Telugu Equivalents:wAwkAlikaMgA Apiveyabadina/ nilipiveyabadina

T Note: *pattiMcukokuMdA* 'without caring' The English synonym is an adjective and the Telugu equivalent is an adverb.

1.c.

Unfinished

Eg: Eng: We have some *unfinished* business to settle.

Tel: mAku seVtil ceskovAlsina *pUrwikAni/ asaMpUrNa* vyavahAraM kAswa uMxi.

We-dat. settle do-to be- refl. *unfinished* business some there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:pUrwikAnixi, asaMpUrNamEna

T Note: Here, business may mean *vyavahAraM*=some sort of deal or action, *viRayaM* 'matter', *vyApAraM* 'business'.

1.d.

Up in the air

Eg: Eng: We have no idea, everything is still *up in the air*.

Tel: mAku EdiyA lexu, aMwA iMkA *ayomayaMgA* uMxi.

We-dat. idea neg.-3p.-sg.-nm. everything still *up in the air*-as is-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents:ayomayaM

T Note: The English synonym is an idiomatic expression. The Telugu equivalent turns into an adverb when translated.

5.8.a.

Nouns: The assumption is that since nouns are available in both the languages they should not create problems for translation. However consider the following example where fixing an equivalent of the same grammatical category results in odd and unnatural equivalents.

Abdication

1.

Eg: Eng: The monarchy is facing its biggest crisis since Edward VIII's *abdication*.

Tel: eVdvard VIII rAcarikapu axXikAranni *wyajiMcadaMwo/ vaxxanukovadaMwo/ aXikAra wyAgam* cesinappatinuMci ... ekasvAmyamunakuviparIwamEnasamasya (awipeVxxakAtakaM = biggest crisis) erpadiMxi.

Alternatively it can also be translated as:

eVdvard VIII rAcarikapu *aXikArAnni wyAgam* cesinappatinuMci ...
Edward VIII royal (power-accu.) *abdication-* from ...

The equivalents are all Multi Word Expressions comprising of either two nouns: *aXikAra wyAgam* 'power relinquishment' or a verb phrase wherein the object NP is incorporated and the verb is nominalized with the gerundival suffix *-ataM/adaM*; *aXikArAnni wyajiMcadaM* 'power-acc relinquish-ment'.

If the noun is a verbal derivative alternatively the sentence can be constructed with the corresponding verb.

NST (nouns of space and time):

2.

Eg: Eng: The beagles tumbled over the **brow** of the hill.

Tel: cinna kukkalu koVMda **pE**nuMci xorli paddAyi.

Beagle-pl. **hill** brow from tumble-ppl. fall-pst.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

T Note: In the above example the word **Brow** is polysemous. When it compounds with the word ‘eye’ as in ‘eyebrow’, it should be treated as upper part of the face above the eyes. The meaning is extended when it collocates with the words ‘hill’/ ‘mountain’ and it denotes the top portion. The Telugu equivalent is a spatial adverb. The Telugu equivalent belongs to category of NST (nouns of space and time) in this case a noun of space. These were treated as adverbs of space and time by traditional grammar

5.8.b.

Verbs: Verbs of English when translated into the TL Telugu are rendered as either simple verbs or compound verbs or as complex predicates which are combinations of either N+V, V+V, Adv+V.

Consider the following example:

Abolish (Head Word) The different equivalents listed under this Head Word and its distinct synonyms are:

- a. Abolish: **raxxu ceyu** ‘abolish do’
- b. End: **aMwamoVMxiMcu** ‘end do’
- c. Eradicate: **wIsiveyu** ‘remove throw’
- d. Destroy: **nASanaMceyu** ‘destruction do’
- e. Obliterate: **wudiciveyu** ‘wipe throw’; **rUpumApu** ‘form change’

The glosses provided against each of the equivalents in Telugu denote their literal meaning. As complex predicates they denote the meaning of their respective English equivalents.

5.8.c.

Adverbs: The synonyms listed under the adverb **Yet**: ‘nevertheless’, ‘nonetheless’, ‘even so’, .. (refer Yet adverb, sense – III.A.) are concessive conjuncts which concede a point and make a counter argument. When translated, these adverbs are treated as concessive conjuncts in Telugu. Some of them are **ayinA**, **kAnI**, **ayinAgAnI**, **ayinappatikI**, **ayinAkUdA**.. The lengthening of the final vowel in each of these words marks concession.

Nonetheless

1.

Eg: Eng: The problems are not serious. **Nonetheless**, we shall need to tackle them soon.

Tel: samasyalu wIvramEnavi kAvu. **kAnI/ ayinA/ ayinappatikI auinAgAnI**, manaM vAtini eVxurkovAlsina avasaraM uMxi.

Problem-pl. serious not-3p.-pl.-non hum. **nonetheless** we them-accu. tackle-doing need there-3p.-sg.-nm.

Nearly

The adverb **Nearly** when translated into Telugu yields the equivalent *ayipo vacciMci*. Consider the following example:

1.

Eg: Eng: Dinner's *nearly* ready.

Tel: rAwri BojanaM wayArEpovacciMxi.

Night food ready-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

rAwri vaMta *ayipovaswo*Mxi.

Night cooking over-coming-3p.-sg.-nm.

In English, the adverb, **Nearly** is a 'word' whereas in Telugu, the equivalent is only a model auxiliary *vaccu* 'can', which when combined with the complex verb, *ayipo* 'finish+intensifier' which becomes a defective verb *ayipovacciMxi*.

5.8.d.

Adjectives:

1. Adjective used predicatively become an adverb/a pronominalized NP/adverb or a complex predicate in Telugu.
2. Attributive adjective retains its category.

Consider the following examples:

1. Pred. Adj. to adverb

Eg: Eng: He remained *steadfast* to bring the killers to justice.

Tel: haMwakulani nyAya sWAnAniki pattiMcAlani awanu cAlA *xqDaMgA/ pattuxalagA/ gattigA* unnAdu.

Killer-pl.-accu. justice-dat. bring-should-that he very *steadfast*-as is-3p.-sg.-m.

2. Adj. to complex pred.

Eg: Eng: You can't be *dependent* on your parents all your life.

Tel: jIviwaM aMwA nuvvu nI wallixaMdrula mIxa *AXArapadi uMdakUdaxu*.

Life total you your mother, father-pl.-gen. on depend-and be-should not.

T Note: The Adjective **dependent** can be translated into Telugu as a complex predicate, *AXArapadu* and when the adjectival suffix *ina* is added it becomes an adjective.

3. Pred. Adj. to Pronominalized. NP

Eg: Eng: I don't think you'll succeed in changing his mind. He's very *obstinate*.

Tel: nuvvu awani manasu mArcagalavu ani nenu anukovataM lexu. awanu cAlA *moVMdi* vAdu.

You his mind change-can I thinking-neg. he very *obstinate*-3p.-sg.-m.gen.marker

4. Attr. Adj. to adj.

Eg: Eng: His *steadfast* attitude helps him sometimes.

Tel: awani *moVMdi/ pattU vidupu leni/ mUrKapu* vEKari awaniki oVkkko sAri sahAya paduwU uMtuMxi.

His *steadfast* attitude him-dat. some time help comes will be-3p.-sg.-nm.

5.8.e.

Prepositions: In most of the cases prepositions are realized as case markers/ vibhakti (inflections) in Telugu. The preposition **With** is realised as an associative marker –*wo* in Telugu which denotes accompaniment. However it becomes a difficult task when a phrase like ‘in the company of’ or ‘accompanied/escorted by’ has to be translated. What is a phrase in SL gets realised only as a case marker in Telugu. More over ‘accompanied/escorted by’ are passive constructions which is not a native construction in Telugu. Translating it into a passive would seem artificial in Telugu. Consider the following examples:

With

1.

Eg: Eng: She's gone out *with* her friends.

Tel: AmeV wana snehiwulawo/ *woti* bEtiki veVIYiYiMxi.

She her friend-pl.-*with* (asso.) out-dat. go-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

1.a.

Accompanied by

Eg: Eng: She was *accompanied* by her family to the city.

Tel: nagarAniki AmeV wana kutuMbaMwo/ *woti/ wo kalisi/ wo pAtu* vacciMxi.

City-dat. she her family- *accompaniedwith* (asso.) come-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

1.b.

In the company of

Eg: Eng: I like to go *in the company of* known people.

Tel: nenu weVlisina vAIYIYawo/ *woti/ wo kalisi/ wo pAtu* veVIYIYatAniki
iRtapadaWAnu.

I known people-*in the company of* (asso.) go-dat. like-hab. 1p.-sg.

Telugu Equivalents:wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

1.c.

Escorted by

Eg: Eng: We were *escorted by* a local person to the fort.

Tel: o sWAnikudu mA *wopAtu/ kUdA* kotaki vaccAdu.

a local person us-*escorted by* (asso.) fort-to come-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalents:wo, woti, wo kalisi, wo pAtu

5.8.f.

Determiners:Determiners combining with nouns to form noun phrases is their grammatical function. Talking about their semantic function, they combine with noun denotations to form noun phrase denotations. Determiner denotations can also be viewed as relations between noun denotations and verb phrase denotations.

1.

Eg: Eng: Is there *any* rice left?

Tel: annaM *emEnA* migili uMxA?

Rice *any* left there-3p.-sg.-nm-intr.

Telugu Equivalents: emEnA

T Note: Both in English and Telugu, ‘any’ performs the function of a determiner. The word order sequence in English is ‘determiner plus noun’. In Telugu though the unmarked word order is also ‘determiner plus noun’, it is possible to place the determiner after the noun as in the above example. In Telugu it is also possible to shift the determiner to the sentence final position without any change in the meaning. For eg: annaM migiluMxA *emEnA* ‘is there any rice left’

1.a.

Eng: Eng: Are you **a part of** this event.

Tel: nuvvu I karyakramaMlo **B**AgAnivA?

You this event-in **a part of**-2p.-sg.-intrg.

Or

I kAryaramaMlo nIku **B**AgamuMxA.

This event-in you-dat. **a part of**-have-3p.-sg.-nm.-intrg.

T Note: The English synonym, a Noun Phrase, ‘A part of’ becomes a pronominalized NP in the 1st version of translation and a complex predicate in the second one

There is only one equivalent **prawi** for the sense-1 of the determiner **Every** and its synonyms, ‘Each’, ‘Each and every’, ‘Every single’ provided by TNOTE

The Telugu equivalent for the sense-2: **anniviXAlugA, SAyaSakwulA, unnaanni, vIlEnanni, avakASamunnanni, avakASamunnaMwa.**

5.9.

Idioms: Strategies for handling idioms:

1. Find an equivalent idiom in the TL, if available fix it.
2. If not give a translational equivalent.
3. If the idiom is a compositional idiom, create an equivalent idiom in the TL.

1. Idiom to Idiom

Eng: The maid tried to **make off with** the jewels kept in the bedroom.

Tel: panimaniRi beVd rUMlo peVttina nagalawo **udAyiM**caboyiMxi.

Maid bedroom-in keep-ppl. jewel-pl.-with **make off with**-try-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T. Note:**udAyiMcu**, lit. meaning: ‘to fly away with ...’; idiomatic sense ‘run away’

Or

panimaniRi beVd rUMlo peVttina nagalani **cakkabeVt**tAlani cUsiMxi.

Maid bedroom-in keep-ppl. jewel-pl.-accu. **make off with** see-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note:**cakkabeVttu** with the lit. meaning: ‘to arrange in an orderly manner’, has the idiomatic meaning ‘to steal something’ in the present context.

Eg: Eng: At mid-morning they **broke** for coffee.

Tel: kAswa poVxxeVkkAkA vAIYIYu kAPI kosaM **Ag**Aru.

A little mid-morning they coffee for **break**-pst.-3p.-pl.

T Note: The idiom is provided with sense translation in Telugu. The meaning of the English idiom is ‘to take rest’ or ‘take a respite’.

3. Idiom to non-idiom

Eng: The two items are, *to all intents and purposes*, identical.

Tel: reVMdu vaswuvulU *anni viXAlA* poli unnAyi.

Two item-pl. *to all intents and purposes* identical-3p.-pl.-non hum.

5.10.

Phrases:

Consider the following example where the phrases are realised in various forms.

1. Phrase to Idiom:

Eg: Eng: To *stamp out* racism.

Tel: jAwi vivakRawanu *aNagaxoVkku/ rUpumApu*.

Racism-accu. *stamp out*.

2. Phrase to Pronominalization

Eng: The firm needs more people of your *calibre*.

Tel: ParMki nIIMti *samarWulu* mariMwa maMxi kAvAli.

Firm-dat. you-dat. having-so much *calibre* having-those even more people want.

T Note: A phrase in English is translated into a pronominalized noun which may be understood as ‘calibered people’

5. Phrase to Periphrastic

Eng: The security spirited away the band before their fans could get near them.

Tel: BaxrawA xalYaM aBimAnulu mUge lope bAMduni akkadi nuMci *kRaNAllo/ awi vegangA wIsukuni veVIYIYipoyAru/ waraliMci veSAru*.

Security force fan-pl. surround before-itself band-accu. concert finish-after-immediately there-from quickly *spirit away*-pst.-3p.-pl.

T Note: A Phrasal verb, ‘spirit away’ which an idiomatic expression is translated to a periphrastic expression gets translated either as an equivalent phrase if available or its sense is translated by a periphrastic expression *awi vegangA wIsukeVIYIYipovu*. Therefore this is a case of a translational equivalent rather a lexical equivalent. *kRaNAllo* ‘in seconds’ and *awi vegaMga* ‘very quickly’ are manner adverbs.

7. Phrase to Compound

Eng: The students *ran away/ off with* the question papers.

Tel: vixyArXulu praSnApawrAlawo *pAripoyAru*.

Student-pl. question-paper-pl.-gen.-with run-*away/off with*-pst.-3p.-pl.

T Note: One can observe that the phrasal verb in English, ‘run away/ off with’ and its Telugu equivalent which is a compound verb –*wopAripo* express the meaning of ‘intensifying’ the action of the verb.

8. Adverb to Phrase

Eng: I *quite* happy.

Tel: nenu saMwoRaMgAne unnAnu.

I happy-(only)*quite* am-1p.-sg.

T Note: A lexeme of the source language is realised as a particle in the target language. Consider the following example. The adverb ‘quite’ in the above example is realised as a concessive particle affixed to the adverb, *saMwoRaMgAne* ‘happily quite’. As seen in many examples of adjectives, an adjective in the target language is realised as an adverb.

5.11. Figurative Expressions:

The following figurative expressions consists of metaphors and similes being realised into either a metaphor, simile or non-figurative expression.

1. Metaphor to Metaphor:

Eg: Eng: First of all, you must know *the other side of the coin*.

Tel: muMxu nANAniki avawali vEpu emuMxo weVlusukovAli.

First (coin-dat. another side) *the other side of the coin* know-must.

2. Simile to Metaphor:

Eg: Eng: He is *stubborn as a mule*.

Tel: awanu cAlA moVMdi vAdu/ mUrKudu.

He very *stubborn as a mule*-gen. marker.

Or

awanu assalu loVMgani/ pattU vidupu leni vAdu.

He at all *stubborn as a mule* gen. marker.

Or

vAdu moVMdi gAdixa.

He (stubborn donkey) *stubborn as a mule*.

T Note: The animal simile becomes an animal Metaphor when translated into Telugu.

3. Metaphor to non-metaphor:

Eg: Eng: She shivered at the slightly *steely* note in his voice.

Tel: awani goVMwuloni sannani **kATinyawaki** AmeV vaNikipoyiMxi.

His voice-in thin **steely** ness-dat. she shiver-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: The English metaphor is translated into a non-metaphor in TL. The sense of the metaphor is captured by a non-metaphor. This is a case of sense translation.

5.12.

Collocations: Consider the following examples showing collocations

1.a.

Eng: Machinery was **unprotected** and accidents were frequent.

Tel: miRanarI **arakRiwaMgA/ rakRaNalekuMdA** uMdataM valana waracU pramAxAlu jaruguwunnAyi.

Machinery **unprotected** being due to frequently accident-pl. happening.-3p.-pl.-non hum.

1.b.

Eg: Eng: The soldier went **unprotected**.

Tel: sEnikudu **nirAyuXaMgA** veVIYIYAdU.

Soldier **unprotected**-as go-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

1.c.

Eg: Eng: **Unprotected** children.

Tel: **xikkuleni** pillalu.

Unprotected child-pl.

T Note: The meaning of 'protection' undergoes changes depending on the context. If it is attributed to non-human entities like machinery as in sentence 1, it implies protection by any means. When it attributes to humans as in sentence 2, it carries a sense of protection being rendered by arms that a person carries on him or her. This is reflected in the Telugu translation. The equivalent **nirAyuXaMgA** literally means without any protective weapons on oneself. If we look at the 3rd context, i.e., when unprotected collocates with a noun like children, the equivalent Telugu word is **xikkuleni** which means 'whom no one takes care of' in other words, it also means 'destitute children'. This is the reason for arising three different translational equivalents in Telugu.

2.

Pay off

Eg: Eng: The company will **pay off** to all the government officials for the work to be done.

Tel: pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxarikiI **laMcamiswuMxi/ muttajeVp**wuMxi.

Work happen-for company government official-pl.-all-dat. **pay off**-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxarinI **koVneswu**Mxi.

Work happen-for company government official-pl.-all-accu. **pay off**-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

pani avvatAniki kaMpeVnI praBuwva aXikArulaMxari **cewulu wadupu**wuMxi.

Work happen-for company government official-pl.-all **pay off**(hand-pl. wet)-futr.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Telugu Equivalents: laMcamivvu

T Note: The Telugu equivalents, **cewulu wadupu** ‘to wet the hands’, **koVneVyyu** ‘to buy off’, **muttajeVppu** (there is a loss of lexical meaning.) ‘to offer’ are idiomatic expressions.

5.13. Lexicalisation of semantic space:

Variations occur between languages in the lexicalisation of semantic space. For example, a single semantic element may be realised by a single lexical element or by a number of lexical elements. Similarly, a single lexical element can express more than a single semantic element. This results in problems while fixing an appropriate equivalent in the TL. For example, the verb, ‘Bark’ has a number of synonyms for the term and the TL Telugu has only one term **moVrugu** for the senses listed under and the other terms are generic terms. The English synonyms provided by TNOTE are,

I. A. **WOOF**, YAP, YELP, BAY

I. B. **SNARL**, HOWL, WHINE

II. A. **SAY/ SPEAK BRUSQUELY**, SAY/ SPEAK ABRUPTLY, SAY/ SPEAK ANGRILY, SNAP, SNARL, GROWL

II. B. **SHOUT**, BAWL, CRY, YELL, ROAR, BELLOW, THUNDER

1.a. **Bark - Whine**

Eg: Eng: The dog **whined** throughout the night.

Tel: kukka bAXawo rAwraMwA **edci**Mxi/ **arici**Mxi/ **mUligi**Mxi.

Dog pain-with night-all **whine**-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

1.b. **Bark - Growl**

Eg: Eng: Don’t keep on **growing** like that.

Tel: alA **arusU/ ciraciralAduwU/ moVrugu**wU uMdaku.

Like that **growing** be-not-2p.-sg.-impr.

T Note: Different terms are available in the source language both for animal sounds as well as the manner in which these sounds are made (angrily, grumpily, in pain, agony, furiously) like, woof, yap, yelp, bay, growl, snarl, howl and whine. However the target language does not have lexical equivalents for the manner words as the lexical spaces are divided or not lexicalized. Hence, the strategy of providing onomatopoeic expressions is adopted. WHINE: plaintive, high pitched, protracted sound as in pain, fear, supplication or complaint). The word *moVrugu* is the term used much frequently for in the above mentioned synonyms provided in TNOTE as equivalent. This term is also a generalised term. It is used for human beings also; even the terms *gAMdriMcu* and *garjiMcu* ‘roar of a lion or a tiger’ which are animal sounds are also used for human beings. But then there are also a few more terms which may be found contextually in the examples provided to the synonyms of the word. arucu ‘to shout’ is generally associated with human beings but used for a few animals like dogs.

2. Brow - Temple

Eg: Eng: He had black hair greying at the *temples*.
 Tel: awani *ceVMpalu/ pakkalu* neVrusuwunnAyi.
 His *temple*-pl. grey-ing-3p.-pl.-nonhum.
 Or
 awani *ceVMpalapE* juttu neVruswoMxi.
 His temple-pl.-on hair grey-ing-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: Telugu has a distinction between the ‘flat upper portion at the sides of the head’ *ceVMpalu* and ‘that which is at the same level as eyes and higher’ *kaNawalu*. English doesn’t distinguish between these two and denotes by the same word ‘temples.’ Therefore in the above example, the hair at the temples is translated as *ceVMpalapEjuttu* and not *kaNawapEjuttu*. Consider the following example which illustrates the anatomical distinction exhibited in Telugu:

2.a.

Eng: The bullet hit him on the *temple*.
 Tel: bulleVt awani *kaNawapE* wagiliMxi.
 Bullet his *temple*-on hit-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

5.14. Adopted equivalents:

1. Book - Fix up

Eng: I have *fixed up* to go to the theatre next week.
 Tel: vacce vAraM Wiyetarki veVIYIYAlani *plAn* cesukunnAnu/ *ReVdyUl* cesukunnAnu.
 Coming week theatre -loc. go-for *fix up* do-pst.-refl.-1p.-sg.

T Note: Here, the terms plan and schedule are considered as nouns followed by the verb *cesukunnAnu* ‘do-pst.-1p.-sg.’

2.a. Yes - Alright

Eg: Eng: *Alright!* I will come!
 Tel: *sare/ alAge/ wappakuMdA/ oke/ AlrEt!* nenoVswAnu!
Alright I-come-1p.-sg.-futr.

2.b. Yes - Of course

Eg: Eng: *Of course!* This will happen!

Tel: *KacCiwaMgA/ nissaMkocaMgA/ aPkors!* ixi jaruguwuMxi.

Of course this happen-will-3p-futr.-sg.-nm.

3. Bag - Bags

Eg: Eng: She began to unpack her *bags*.

Tel: AmeV wana *peVtteVlani/ sAmAnlani/ lagejIlani/ byAggulani* weVravataM moVxaleVttiMxi.

She her *bag*-pl.-accu. opening start-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: This is quite a common system often seen in every language. Generally, it happens due to cultural gaps or non-availability of the terms or for ease. Coming to the case of Telugu, as shown in the above example, many English terms are adopted and even localised or regionalised which is also very common. Some of the terms that I came across in the analysis are *beggu/ byAggu/ byAg, hyAMd byAg, lagej, oke, AlrEt, aPkors*. These terms have become a part of Telugu language and are often heard from all classes of people irrespective of areal difference.

5.15. Onomatopoeic Expressions:

1. Bark - Yap

Eg: Eng: The little dog was *yapping* at the guests.

Tel: kukka pilla *kuykuymanU* awiXula cuttU wirigiMxi.

Dog baby *yap*-ing-and guest-pl.-gen. around roaming-3p.-sg.-nm.

T Note: An onomatopoeic expression is used for the synonym *yap*. The term *moVrugu* is not used for the barking sound made by little dogs in Telugu.

It is a common feature in any language. For instance, there is an expression ‘pitter patter’ for rain drops in English, *tiptip* in Hindi, *citapata* in Telugu.

Similarly, *Gurna/ gUrgUrke* in Hindi and *gurrumaMtU* in Telugu for the furious expression of a person at someone.

5.16. Sense variation:

1. Abdication - Vacation

Eg: Eng: *vacation* of a house.

Tel: *wAwkAlikaMgA* iMtinuMci seVlavu.

Temporarily house-from *vacation*.

Telugu Equivalents: vidicipeVttuta, wyajiMcuta, KAIYIceyuta

T Note: illu *KAIYI ceyuta* ‘moving out from a house with family’, illu *vidici peVttuta* ‘to go away leaving the house/ family’, illu *wyajiMcuta* ‘sacrificing the house to someone’

5.17. Cultural voids:

Bag: The term ‘Bag’ is taken for analysis as a headword under the category of noun. A large number of synonyms like, handbag, shoulder bag, clutch bag, evening bag, overnight bag, etc. are listed under various categories by the Oxford Thesaurus. But Telugu fails to provide equivalents to them as the only term available in Telugu for ‘ bag’ is *saMcI* and also the term ‘bag’ is adopted and regionalised and is called as (*hyAMd*) *byAggu* or *byAg* or give periphrastic equivalents. String bag is called as *mUta* (when the string is tied or pulled to close the open of the bag and is called as *saMcI* when open), sack is called as *baswA*, *gowAM* ‘gunny bag’. It is usually a cloth or a thick material bag used to carry grains, flour, etc.

There is a bag called *cewi saMcI* ‘hand bag’ but it is not the ladies hand bag. This is a traditional or old fashioned bag which is made of a thick cloth used to bring house hold items. This *cewi saMcI* is still seen in many rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and also in most of the rural areas in India. In the recent past, a new version of *cewi saMcIs* have emerged and widely seen in the Urban areas also which are very popularly called as big shoppers. This bag has two sticks on both the sides as handles which are stitched into the cloth and the middle part of the stick is seen. This middle part of both the sticks are brought together to hold the bag.

Bathe: It is the same in the case of ‘bathe’ or ‘bath’ as Telugu has only one term *snAnaM* for soak, dip, shower, soaping, etc..

Though the concepts are common in any culture, the systems are different as they will naturally be influenced by the geographical, cultural and such factors and the gaps may be observed in the analysis of the words. Hence, most of the terms are adopted.

5.18. Loss/ gain in translation:

According to the TNOTE, there are three senses for **Brother**. They are:

The head word, ‘Brother’ has three categories in English according to TNOTE & OALD

A sibling, A colleague and A religious monk. But when it comes to Telugu, there is one sense a *soxarudu* ‘brother’ who is a male sibling. But then, among friends and close associates people address their boys or men are addressed as *anna/ annayya* ‘elder brother’ or *wammudu* ‘younger brother’. A colleague is a *sahayogi*. A religious monk is called as a *sAXu*, *sanyAsi* and a few other terms like *bAbA*, *guru* are also in regular usage.

The categorisation in Telugu is different from that of the English. A brother is just a brother and is called as *soxarudu* formally and is either called as *anna/ annayya* ‘elder brother’ or *wammudu* ‘younger brother’. A colleague is called as *sahoxyogi* or a *sahacAri*. A Religious Monk is called as *bAbA* or a *svAmI*.

There is term ‘bro’ in the contemporary youth slang.

There are a few terms which men or boys use to address each other among themselves when they are very close. They are:

soxara ‘brother’, *annayya/ anna* ‘elder brother’, *wammudu* ‘younger brother’, *mAmA/ mamayya* ‘maternal uncle’, *bAva* ‘cross cousin or brother-in-law’, *bAbAyi* ‘maternal aunt (younger to mother)’s husband or paternal uncle-younger to father (but then *pexanAnna* ‘father’s elder brother’ is not used. Father’s younger brother is also called *cinnAnna* but this term is not used among friends, only *bAbAyi* is used).

The term ‘brother’ has become very popular among Telugus as it was used by a Veteran Telugu film hero and a revolutionary politician Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao.

A few example from the head word brother may be considered for loss and gain of translation.

1.a. **Brother**

Eg: Eng: She had a younger **brother** named William.

Tel: AmeVki viliyaM ane **wammudu/ soxarudu** uMdevAdu.

She-dat. William called younger **brother** there-pst.-3p.-sg.-m.

Telugu Equivalent: soxarudu, wammudu

1.b.

Eg: Eng: They are **brothers** in crime.

Tel: vAIYIYu nerAlu cese wodu xoVMgalu.

They crime-pl. doing **brother**-pl. (together) thief-pl.

Or

vAIYIYu nerAlu cesetappudu **sahacarulu**.

they crime-pl. doing-during **brother**-pl.

1.c.

Eg: Eng: A **brother** of order.

Tel: krEswava mawa **braxar/ peVxxa/ guruvu/ soxarudu**.

Christian religious brother (Catholic)

T Note: There is a problem in translating ‘a brother of order’. He cannot be called as a **sanyasi** as a Christian Monk is not called so. The provided Telugu terms also do not stand as an exact equivalent other than ‘brother’ which is adopted into Telugu through Christianity like ‘Father’.

2. **Barrier - Hurdle**

Eg: Eng: The plan fell at the first **hurdle**.

Tel: plAn moVxati adugu xaggare cawikala badiMxi.

Plan first step near-only fall-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

Or

plan moVxatlone beVdisikoVttiMxi.

Plan starting-in-only fail-pst.-3p.-sg.-nm.

3. **Abdication - Cession**

Eg: Eng: The lands continued to shrink through the new land **cession** treaty.

Tel: koVwwa oVppaMxaM valla Bumulu waggipowU vaswunnAyi.

New treaty due to land-pl. shrinking-and coming-3p.-pl.-non-hum.

4. Difficult - Involved

Eg: Eng: An *involved* plot.

Tel: o *pannAgam*.

5.19. Conclusion:

The main objective of the present work is to build a prototype of English-Telugu bilingual thesaurus. In this effort words belonging to different grammatical categories have been analysed and the problems/ issues that arise in the process of finding an exact equivalent have been discussed at length. The T Note provided serves at the end of the words which create problems for translation serves as a useful guide for translators and thesaurus compilers of the languages involved. However, most of the issues concerning equivalence, translatability, semantic distinctions could not be addressed completely due to limitations of space and time. The work is also limited by the fact that it does not include the criteria to distinguish between the different synonyms. Such a criteria can be evolved with the help of ontological and sub-categorisation features. The future direction of the work should attempt evolving these criteria.

Bibliography:

- Asher, R. E. 1994. *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Baker, Mona and Gabriela Saldanha. 2009, *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Baker, Mona. 1992. *In Other Words: A Course Book On Translation*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Bassnett, Susan. 2002. *Translation Studies*. Routledge: London.
- Barslin, Richard W. 1976. *Translation: Application and Research*. New York: Gardner Press.
- Benjamin, W. 1969. *The Task of the Translator*. In *Illuminations*. Trans. H. Zohn, ed. H. Arendt. New York: Schocken Books.
- Brown, Keith. 2006. *Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics*. Philadelphia: Elsevier Ltd.
- Catford, J. C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of translation*. London: Oxford University press.
- Derrida, J. 1981. *Positions*. Trans. A. Bass. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Derrida, J. 1982. *Margins of Philosophy*. Trans. A. Bass. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Fodor, Janet Dean. 1980. *Semantics: Theories of Meaning in Generative Grammar*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
- Gentzler, Edwin. 1993. *Contemporary Translation Theories*. London: Routledge.
- Ghosh, BasuMitra. 2006. *Encyclopedia of Linguistics*. New Delhi: Anmol Publication.
- Hartmann, R. and Gregory James. 1998. *Dictionary of Lexicography*. London: Routledge.
- Hartmann, R.R.K. 1986. *Studies in the History of the Language Sciences 40. The History of Lexicography*. John Benjamin's Publishing Company.
- Heming Yong and Jing Peng. 2007. *Bilingual Lexicography from a Communicative Perspective*. John Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Horace. 1957. *The Art of Translation*. London: Janathan Cape Ltd.
- Katamba, Francis. 2005. *English Words*. London: Routledge.
- Katan, David. 1999. *Translating Cultures: An Introduction for Translators, Interpreters and Mediators*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.
- Katre, Sumitra M. 1980. *Current trends in Indian Lexicography*. Columbia. Hornbeam Press.

- Keith Brown. 2006. *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. University of Cambridge, UK.
- Korzeniowska, Aniela and Piotr Kuhiwczak. 2006. *Successful Polish-English Translation Tricks of the Trade*. Warszawa: Wydawn Naukowe PWN.
- Krishnamurty. Bh., Gwynn. J.P.L. 1985. *A Grammar of Modern Telugu*. Oxford University Press.
- Jakobson, Roman. 1959. *On Linguistic Aspects of Translation* in R.A. Brower (ed.) *On Translation*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1974. *Semantic*. England: Penguin Books Ltd.
- Lefevere, Andre. 1992. *Translation History Culture: A Source Book (Translation Studies)*. London: Routledge.
- Leonid Barkhudarov. 1993. The American Bibliography Slavic and East European Studies for 1993. American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.
- Lieber, Rochelle. 2009. *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mason, Hatim. B. 1990. *Discourse and the translator*. New York: Longman Inc.
- Moon, Rosamund. 1998. *Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English: A Corpus-Based Approach (Oxford Studies in Lexicography & Lexicology)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (*hereafter OUP*).
- Newmark, Peter. 1991. *About Translation*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Ltd. Nida, Eugene and Charles Taber R. 1982. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Nida, Eugene A. 1961. *Bible Translating: An Analysis of Principles and Procedures with Special Reference to Aboriginal Languages*. London: United Bible Societies.
- Nida, Eugene. A. and C. R. Taber. 1969. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*: Leiden: Brill.
- Nida, Eugene. A. 1964. *Towards a Science of Translating*, Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Niranjana, T. 1992. *Siting Translation*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
- Reddy, Syamala. 2007. *Prasiddha Telugu nighantuvulu- lakshitaprayojanalu*. Bhargav Publications, Gachibowli, Hyderabad.
- Riccardra, Alessandra. 2002. *Translation Studies: Perspective on an Emerging Discipline*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Richelle Lieber. 2009. *Introducing Morphology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Roget, Peter Mark. 1854. *Thesaurus of English Words: So Classified and Arranged as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition*(Revised and edited by Barnas Sears, D.D.). Boston: Gould and Lincoln.

Savory, Theodore Horace. 1957. *The Art of Translation*. London: Jonathan Cape.

Seid, J and Mc Mordie. 1998. *English Idioms and How to Use Them*. Oxford: OUP.

Shanta Ramakrishna. 1997. *Translation and Multilingualism Post-colonial context*. New Delhi: Pencraft International.

Sidney, I. Landau. 1989. *Dictionaries the Art and Craft of Lexicography*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Singh, R.A. 1982. *An Introduction to Lexicography*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages.

Stanley, E.G. 1994. *The encyclopedia of language and linguistics*.

Stephen R. Schiffer. 1974. *Meaning*. Oxford University Press. London W.I.

Usharani Govindarajulu. 2004. *Telugu nighantuvulu oka adhyayanam*. Balaji Colony, Tirupati.

Zgusta, Ladislav. 1971. *Manual of Lexicography*. Paris: The Hague Mouton.

Zlateva, Palma. 1993. *Translation as Social Action*. London: Routledge

Thesis:

Bhuvaneswari, G. 2003, "Certain Aspects of Bilingual Dictionary for Machine Translation: A Case of Telugu-Tamil Dictionary", CALTS: University of Hyderabad.

Rajyarama. K. 2000. *A Study on Some Aspects of Derivational Morphology in Telugu with Special Reference to Compounds*.

Murali, K. 2012. "A Model of English -Telugu Bilingual Thesaurus: A Translator's Guide", CALTS: University of Hyderabad.

Dictionaries and Thesaurus:

Avancha, Satyanarayana. 1995. *Brownya Telugu-English Nighamtuvu+ misramabhashanighantuvu*. Victory Publications, Vijayawada.

Avancha, Satyanarayana. 2005. *Brownya English-Telugu Nighantuvu*. Victory Publications, Vijayawada.

Brown C.P. 1996. *Dictionary English-Telugu*. New Delhi, Madras: Asian Educational Services.

Brown C.P. 2010. *Telugu-English +Dictionary of mixed Telugu*. Victory Publications. Vijayawada

Catherine Soanes, Alan Spooner, Sara Hawker. 2005. *Compact Oxford Dictionary Thesaurus & Word power Guide*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Hanks, Patrick. 2000. *The New Oxford Thesaurus of English*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Hornby, A. S. With A.P. Cowie. 1974. *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford: OUP.

Hornby, A. S. (Edited by Sally Wemeicer). 2000. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford: OUP.

Hornby, A. S. 2005. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford: OUP.

Longman, Susan M. Lloyd. 1982. *Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*. Essex: Longman Group Limited.

Longman. 1984. *Dictionary of the English Language*. Longman Group Limited – Longman House, England.

McLeod, William T. 1984. *The New Collins Thesaurus*. Collins London & Glasgow.

McLeod, William T. 1987. *The New Collins Dictionary and Treasures*. Glasgow: William Collins & Co. Ltd.

Porter, Noah (ed.). 1913. *Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary*. New Jersey: G & C. Merriam Co.

Radha Krishna B. 2002. *Telugu-Telugu Nighantuvu*. Telugu Academy, Hyderabad.

Reddy, G.N. 1978. *English – Telugu Nighantuvu*. Telugu Academy, Hyderabad.

Reddy, G.N. 2004. *Telugu Paryayapada Nighantuvu*. Hyderabad: Pratibha Publications.

Reddy, G.N. 2006. *English – Telugu Nighantuvu*. Hyderabad Telugu Academy.

Roget, Peter Mark. 1947. *Thesaurus of words and phrases*; engl. By John Lewis Roget; new ed. Rev. & engl. Samuel Romilly Roget; rev. & Authorized American Ed. New York; Grosset & Dunlap.

Shankaranarayana. 2012. *English- English- Telugu Nighantuvu – with Telugu pronunciation*. Vikram publishers Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad.

Sinclair, John. 1995. *Collins Culicid English Dictionary*. London: Harper Collins Publishers Ltd.

Venkatacharyulu, S.K. 1990. *Little Master's Telugu-English Telugu English Dictionary*. Vijayawada: Navaratna Book Center.

Articles:

Abbasi, Gelavizhet al. 2012. 'Language, Translation, and Culture', in *2012 International Conference on Language, Media and Culture*, IPEDR, Vol. 33. IACSIT Press, Singapore.

Baldrige, Jasson. 2002. *Reconciling Linguistic Diversity: The History and the Future of Language Policy in India*. <http://www.ling.upenn.edu/~jason2/papers/natlang.htm> [Accessed on 23 May 2012]

Bogaards, Paul. *Synonymy and Bilingual Lexicography*.

Dash, Niladri Sekhar. *The Art of Lexicography*. Linguistic Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India.

David, Oana. *A Multi-frame analysis of cut and break family verbs in English*. 290R, Fall 2011.

Leonardi, Vanessa. 2000. *Equivalence in Translation: Between Myth and Reality*.

Matthew Moran McGowan. 2010. *Latin Lexicography: Theory, Practice, and Influence from Republican Rome to the Carolingian Court*. <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1569760>

Mallikarjun, B. 2002. *Language in India: Strength for Today and Bright Hope for Tomorrow*. Volume 2: 5 August 2002. Editor: M.S. Thirumalai, Ph.D., Associate Editor: B. Mallikarjun, Ph.D. – Mother Tongues Of India According To The 1961 Census.

Murray, James A.H. June 22, 1900. *The Evolution of English Lexicography*. Delivered in The Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford.

Phoocharoensil, Supakorn. *A Corpus-Based Study of English Synonyms*. Thammasat University, Thailand. International Journal of Arts and Sciences.

Raju.N.S. (edit). 2009. *Nadupalli Paathashaala Nighantuvu*. Reviewed by Usha Devi. A. Telugu Bhasha Chaitanya Samiti, Hyderabad.

Rajyarama. K. 2000. *A Study on Some Aspects of Derivational Morphology in Telugu with Special Reference to Compounds*.

Sundstrom, Peter, Mats. *Tackling Lexicographical Anisomorphism in Front Matter Comments*. Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages.

Usha Devi. A. *The Method and Organization of TheNighantu and Amarakosa: Implications for Social Systems Therein*. P.S. Telugu University.

Usha Devi. A. *The Conceptual Basis of Roget's Thesaurus*. P.S. Telugu University.

Vasanta Duggirala, Viswanatha Naidu. Y. *Cutting and Breaking Events in Telugu*. World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology. 72 2012.

Virk Suman Preet. *Thesaurus: A Network of Conceptually- arranged Vocabulary: in Support of Roget's Compilation*. Punjabi University, Patiala, India.

Wang, Y., Vandendorpe, J., and Evans, M. 1985. *Relational thesauri in information retrieval*. JASIS, 36(I).

Xu, Hai. 2008. '[Exemplification Policy in English Learners' Dictionaries](#)', in *International Journal of Lexicography*, 21(4): 395-417.

The compiling of dictionaries, glossaries, and vocabularies of a language or a particular lexical corpus. Encyclopedia Iranica.

Online searches:

Answers. Ask us anything.

Encyclopedia Iranica

English-test.net.

Grammar-Quizzes.com – practice on points of English Grammar.

Reference.com.

Social Science Research Network – Tomorrow's Research Today

The Free Dictionary by Farlex.

Word hippo.

Words in a sentence.com.

Websites:

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/329791/language#toc27155>

<http://www.cfilt.iitb.ac.in>

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/>

<http://dictionary.die.net/translator>

<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexicography>

<http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn>

<http://www.disalp.org/index.php?module=ContentExpress&func=display&ceid=95&bid=55&btile=Activities%20and%20Results&meid=88>

<https://benjamins.com/#catalog/journals/term.12.2.04gon/details>

www.iranicaonline.org/articles/lexicography

http://books.google.co.in/books/about/Early_Persian_Lexicography.html?id=IBVkAAAAMAAJ&redir_esc=y

<https://archive.org/details/contributionsto100nett>