/silaiha/  ‘stitch’

Diatractive verbs are-

/kiNiba/  ‘buy’  /bikiba/  ‘sell’
/pOcariba/  ‘ask’  /pOTHaiba/  ‘send’

The expansion of the root by /-a/ may bring changes in the function of the root. That is an intransitive may become transitive and transitive may become diatractive and so on. It may simply bring in semantic changes in which case it also changes the grammatical function of the verb. Example

/mū bhatO kha –e/  ‘I eat rice (transitive verb)’
/mū taku bhatO khu-a-e/  ‘I make him eat rice (diatractive verb)’

The subsidiaries occurring with the finite verb are two types – general and specific. Subsidiaries like /par-/, /sar-/* which may occur with all verbs are called general types and merely modify the meaning of the verb base. Example

/mū kha - e/  ‘I eat’  /mū kha – i – par – e/  ‘I can eat’

The specific subsidiaries are restricted to the roots and function differently with the verb base. For example, /ja-/, /pOD-/, /uTh-/* occur generally with intransitive verb bases and others occur with transitives.

There are also a number of verb roots which function as verb bases. However, they can not occur without subsidiary. A root like /bhusuDa/- ‘to collapse’ etc. belong to this group. Example

[bhusuRi pORiba]  ‘to collapse’

The non-nuclear portion of the finite verb consists of aspect and auxiliary – tense/mood – person – number marker.

Aspect – auxiliary

Morphologically this goes as one unit, that is, an aspectual morpheme must be followed by an auxiliary. There are two aspects in Oriya-

(i) imperfect  - i and  (ii) perfect  - u  for example
/kOrI thili/  (perfect)  ‘I have done’
/kOru thili/  (imperfect)  ‘I was doing’

The auxiliaries which occur after aspects are three in number,  -ch-,  -thO-  and  -n-,  -ch- and  -thO-  both occur in present tense and mean ‘definite’ and ‘indefinite’ respectively. However  -n- occurs as a negative auxiliary. Example

/mū kha – u – ch – i /  ‘I am eating’  (definite)
/mū kha – u – tha – e/  ‘I do eat’  (indefinite)
/mū kha – u – n – i/  ‘I don’t eat’  (negative)
In addition to the above the other forms occur with verb /kha-/ are as follows:

/kha-/ ‘to eat’       /mū kha – e/ ‘I eat’
/mū kha – u – ch – i/ ‘I am eating’ (imperfect-definite present)
/mū kha – i – ch – i/ ‘I have eaten’ (perfect definite present)
/mū kha – u – tha – e/ ‘I used to be eating’ (imperfect-indefinite present)
/mū kha – i – tha – e/ ‘I used to eat’ (perfect-indefinite present)
/mū kha – i – l – i/ ‘I ate’ (simple past)
/mū kha - u – th – i – l- i/ ‘I was eating’ (imperfect-past)
/mū kha-i-th-i-l-i/ ‘I had eaten (perfect past)
/mū kha – i – b – i/ ‘I will eat’ (simple future)
/mū kha – u-th-i-b-i/ ‘I would be eating’ (imperfect future)
/mū kha – i-th-i-b-i/ ‘I would have eaten’ (perfect future)
/mū kha-u-th-ant-i/ ‘if I would be eating’ (imperfect conditional)
/mū kha – i-th-ant-i/ ‘if I would have eaten’ (perfect conditional)

As regards the negative auxiliary n-/nO it occurs after the aspects in the ‘definite’ present tense substituting the auxiliary /ch-/. Example

/mū kha-u/i -ch-i/ ‘I am/have eating/eaten’
/mū kha – u/i -n-i/ ‘I am/have not eating/eaten’
/mū kha – u/i -nO-th-il/i/ ‘I would/have not be eating/eaten’
expanded as-
/kha –u-nO-th-il-i/ /kha –i-nO-th-il-i/
/kha-u-nO-th-ib-i/ /kha-i-nO-th-ib-i/

Tense
There are four tenses in Oriya namely, past, present, future and conditional.
Present- unmarked
Past-/l-/ occurs with hO-, ja-, kOr-, mar-, de-, ne-
and /-il-/ occurs in all other verbs.

Future/-b-/ occurs with hO-, de-, ne-
and /-ib-/ occur in all other verbs.

Conditional/-ant-/ occurs with mono-morphemic roots and subsidiaries/auxiliaries ending in /a-/ /-nt-/ occurs with /-dO-/ morphemic bases ending in /a-/ and /-Ont-/ occurs in all other verbs.

Mood
There are two moods in Oriya namely, imperative and optative.

Imperative

Imperative is restricted to second person only and optative is restricted to first and third persons.

Imperative- non-honorific (second person)
               familiar (second person)
               honorific (second person)
Non-honorific (second person) - unmarked φ
Familiar (second person) - O
Honorific (second person) - Ontu/-antu-~Ontu ~ntu

Example
/tu/ ja/'you(non-honorific) go' /tume/ ja - O/ 'you(familiar) go'
/(apONO) ja - antu/ 'you(honorific) go'

Optative
In first person, the present tense forms are used in the optative mood. Intonation change indicates the mood as distinct from a declarative sentence. Aspect and auxiliary can be added to the mood formations also. Example.
/se jau/ 'let him go' /se mane ja-antu/ 'let them go' with third person and
/mu asipare/ 'I may come' etc. with first person.

Person-number marker
The following person-number markers are the closing morphemes of the finite verb. The contrastive markers are:

Person-number ➔ I singular
                  II singular
                  III singular
                  I plural (exclusive)
                  I plural (inclusive)
                  II plural
                  III plural (ordinary)

I singular ➔ -e /present/ -tha /auxiliary/
             -i /in all other cases/

II singular ➔ {u}

III singular ➔ -e -present-
             -O -auxiliary -tha-
             -i -auxiliary -ch (tense morpheme)
             -a -in all other cases-

I plural (exclusive) ➔ {u}
I plural (inclusive)- -a -future tense morphemes-
                     -e ~ e - in all other cases-

II plural (familiar) ➔ {O}

III plural /(honorific singular) - i - conditional tense-
Negatives

There are three classes of negatives which are as follows:

1. Copula class
2. Auxiliary class and
3. Negative verb – negation

The negation has been treated as Verb – Negative.

The negative morpheme –nĩ is realised in two ways:

1. Verb – nĩ
2. Verb – nO

Example

1. /mũ jæqOlijibi nĩ/ ‘I do not/did not/will not go’
2. /mũ ja - w/i -nO-th-il/ ib - i/ ‘I was not going’, ‘I will not be going’
   I had not gone’, ‘I will not have gone’

   /mũ ja - u - nO- tha - e l/ ‘I am not going’
   /tu(mu) jæ - u - nO - tha - O / ‘(you) do not be going’

All the possible formations or complete paradigm of one verb /kOriba/ ‘to do’ is given below. The nucleus consists merely of the root kOr- and the possible non-nucleus aspects such as tense, mood, aspects and person numbers are illustrated below:

Root – person

/kOr -e/ ‘I do’
/kOr -u/ ‘we do’
/kOr -O/ ‘you do’
/kOr -e/ ‘he/she does’
/kOr -Onti/ ‘they do’

Root – past – person

/kOr -il - i/ ‘I did’
/kOr -il - u/ ‘you(singular) did’
/kOr -il - a/ ‘he/she did’
/kOr -il -u/ ‘we did (exclusive)’
/kOr -il - e/ ‘we did(inclusive)’
/kOr -il - O/ ‘you (plural) did’
/kOr -il -e/ ‘they did’

Root – future – person

/kOr -ib - i/ ‘I will do’
/kOr -ib - u/ ‘you (singular) will do’
/kOr -ib - O/ ‘he/she will do’
/kOr -ib - u/ ‘we will do (exclusive)’
/kOr -ib - a/ ‘we will do(inclusive)’
/kOr -ib - O/ ‘you (plural) will do’
/kOr -ib -e/  ‘they will do’

Root – conditional – person
/kOr -Ont- i/  ‘I would do’
/kOr -Ont- u/  ‘you(singular) would do’
/kOr -Ont- a/  ‘he/she would do’
/kOr -Ont- u/  ‘we would do(exclusive)’
/kOr -Ont-e/  ‘we would do (inclusive)’
/kOr -Ont -O/  ‘you (plural) would do’
/kOr -Ont- e/  ‘they would do’

Aspectual
Root – perfect – definite auxiliary – present – person
/kOr -i- ch -i/  ‘I have done’
/kOr -i- ch -u/  ‘you (singular) have done’
/kOr -i- ch -i/  ‘he/she has done’
/kOr -i- ch -u/  ‘we have done (exclusive)’
/kOr -i- ch -e/  ‘we have done (inclusive)’
/kOr -i- ch -O/  ‘you (plural) have done’
/kOr -i- ch- Onti/  ‘they have done’
Root – perfect – non definite auxiliary – present – person
/kOr -i- tha -e/  ‘I am in the habit of doing’
/kOr -i- tha -u/  ‘you (plural) in the habit of doing’
/kOr -i- tha -e/  ‘he is in the habit of doing’
/kOr -i- tha -u/  ‘we (exclusive) are in the habit of doing’
/kOr -i- tha -e/  ‘we (inclusive) are in the habit of doing’
/kOr -i- tha – O/  ‘you (plural) are in the habit of doing’
/kOr -i- tha -anti/  ‘they are in the habit of doing’
Root – imperfect – definite auxiliary – present – person
/kOr -u- ch –i/  ‘I am doing’
/kOr -u- ch –u/  ‘you (singular) are doing’
/kOr -u-ch –i/  ‘he is doing’
/kOr -u- ch –u/  ‘we (exclusive) are doing’
/kOr -u- ch –e/  ‘we (inclusive) are doing’
/kOr -u- ch -O/  ‘you (plural) are doing’
/kOr -u- ch -Onti/  ‘they are doing’
Root – imperfect – non-definite auxiliary – present – person
/kOr -u- tha- e/  ‘I continue doing’
/kOr -u- tha- u/  ‘you(singular) continue doing’
/kOr -u- tha- e/  ‘he/she continues doing’
/kOr -u- tha- u/  ‘we(exclusive and inclusive) continue doing’
/kOr -u- tha- O/  ‘you(plural) continue doing’
/kOr -u- tha- anti/  ‘they continue doing’
Root – perfect – auxiliary – past – person
/kOr -i- th -il -i/  ‘I had done’
/kOr -i- th -il -u/  ‘you(singular) had done’
/kOr -i- th -il -a/  ‘he/she had done’
/kOr -i- th -il -u/ 'we (exclusive) had done'
/kOr -i- th -il -e/ 'we (inclusive) had done'
/kOr -i- th -il -O/ 'you(plural) had done'
/kOr -i- th -il -e/ 'they had done'

Root — imperfect — auxiliary — past — person
/kOr -u- th -il -i/ 'I was doing'
/kOr -u- th -il -u/ 'you(singular) were doing'
/kOr -u- th -il -a/ 'he/she was doing'
/kOr -u- th -il -U/ 'we (exclusive) were doing'
/kOr -u- th -il -e/ 'we (inclusive) were doing'
/kOr -u- th -il -O/ 'you(plural) were doing'
/kOr -u- th -il -e/ 'they were doing'

Root — perfect — auxiliary — future — person
/kOr -i- thi -ib-i/ 'I will have done'
/kOr -i- th -ib -u/ 'you(singular) will have done'
/kOr -i- th -ib -O/ 'he/she will have done'
/kOr -i- th -ib -a/ 'we (exclusive) will have done'
/kOr -i- th -ib -e/ 'we (inclusive) will have done'
/kOr -i- th -ib -O/ 'you (plural) will have done'
/kOr -i- th -ib -e/ 'they will have done'

Root — imperfect — auxiliary — future — person
/kOr -u- th -ib -i/ 'I will be doing'
/kOr -u- th -ib -u/ 'you(singular) will be doing'
/kOr -u- th -ib -O/ 'he/she will be doing'
/kOr -u- th -ib -a/ 'we (exclusive) will be doing'
/kOr -u- th -ib -e/ 'we (inclusive) will be doing'
/kOr -u- th -ib -O/ 'you (plural) will be doing'
/kOr -u- th -ib -e/ 'they will be doing'

Root — perfect — auxiliary — conditional — person
/kOr -i- tha -ant -i/ 'I would have done'
/kOr -i- tha -ant -u/ 'you(singular) would have done'
/kOr -i- tha -ant -a/ 'he/she would have done'
/kOr -i- tha -ant -U/ 'we (exclusive) would have done'
/kOr -i- tha -ant -e/ 'we (inclusive) would have done'
/kOr -i- tha -ant -O/ 'you (plural) would have done'
/kOr -i- tha -ant -e/ 'they would have done'

Root — imperfect — auxiliary — conditional — person
/kOr -u- tha -ant -i/ 'I would be doing'
/kOr -u-tha -ant -u/ 'you(singular) would be doing'
/kOr -u-tha-ant -a/ 'he/she would be doing'
/kOr -u-tha-ant -U/ 'we (exclusive) would be doing'
/kOr -u-tha-ant -e/ 'we (inclusive) would be doing'
/kOr -u-tha-ant -O/ 'you (plural) would be doing'
/kOr -u-tha-ant -e/ 'they would be doing'

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Non-finite verb

The non-finite verbs comprise of – infinitive, verbal noun and participle. Below are the markers of the non-finite categories:

Infinitive  -ba/-iba. Example
/kOriba/  'to do'  /jiba/  'to go'
/soiba/  'to sleep'  /khaiba/  'to eat'

Verbal noun  -baku. Example
/kOrihaku/  'with a view to do'
/khailhaku/  'with a view to eat'

Participle  -i, -u, -le/-ile and -uNu. Example
/khail/  'having eaten'  /mOhle/  'if he/she dies'
/kOhi kOhu/  'while talking'  /jauNu/  'just after going'
/asile/  'if he comes' etc.

Compound verb

The compound verbs are composition of (i) noun – verb  (ii) verb – verb  (iii) adjective – verb . Example
i)  noun – verb  =  verb
/cali jiiba/  'passed away'

ii)  verb – verb  =  verb
/sari deba/  'finished'

iii)  adjective – verb  =  verb
/subhO deba/  'inaugurate'

Adverb

Adverbs precede the verbs in the sentential construction. Adverbs occur in three different ways in Oriya, namely, 1. adverb of manner, 2. adverb of direction and 3. adverb of time. Some examples are listed below.

Adverb of manner
/dhire/  'slowly'
/jorOre/  'speedily' etc.

Adverb of direction and place
/durO/  'far'
/mOjhire/  'in between'
/tUorO/  'north'
/baharO/  'out side'
/pOchOre/  'back side'

Adverb of time
/sOkaLe/  'in morning'
/OpOrahO/  'afternoon'
/sOhubLe/  'always'

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Echo formation

In Oriya almost all grammatical classes have echo formations.

Noun

/lヌNO phuNO/ ‘salt etc.’

Adjective

/sOrOLO phOrOLO/ ‘simple etc.’

Adverb

/dhirO phirO/ ‘slow and like’

Pronoun

/ame phame/ ‘we and like’

Verb

/nacO phacO/ ‘dance and like’

Indeclinable

/kintu phintu/ ‘but and all’

Non-finite verb

/khai phai/ ‘eaten and like that’

The rule could be formulated for echo formations in Oriya, as,

Echo forms → # c → # ph (initial consonant becomes [ ph ])

Reduplication

Reduplication is either total or partial. It is repetition of base. In Oriya, any grammatical class could be totally reduplicated.

Noun

/dana danal/ ‘each seed’

Adjective

/bhOLO bhOLO/ ‘better ones’

Pronoun

/tu tu/ ‘you only’

Finite verb

/asuchi asuchi/ ‘yes! Coming’

Non-finite

/kOru kOru/ ‘while doing’
Adverb
/dhire dhire/ ‘slowly’

Indeclinable
/hā hā/ ‘yes’
There are few reduplications used in Oriya in a semantically related paired constructions.
Example
/basOnO – kusOnO/ ‘utensils and household things’
/khaiba – piiba/ ‘eating and drinking’
/sOsta – sundOrO/ ‘cheap and beautiful’
/dhire – sthire/ ‘slowly and steadily’

Indeclinable
There are few words in Oriya which do not have inflected suffixes and are known as indeclinables. Postpositions, interjections, conjunctions and emphatic markers come under the category of indeclinables. Example

Postpositions
/bhOLi/ ‘like’ /pOri/ ‘like’
/hele/ ‘then’ /sObu/ ‘all’
/sOhiO/ ‘with’ /sOMge/ ‘with’
/nimOnte/ ‘for’ /sathe/ ‘with’
/mOdhyO/ ‘also’ /OnTe/ ‘then’
/sOhO/ ‘with’ /jakO/ ‘all’ etc.

Conjunctions
/OtOebO/ ‘therefore’ /OthOba/ ‘or’
/Orthat/ ‘so’ /ahuri/ ‘more’
/ebOM/ ‘and’ /nOcet/ ‘otherwise’
/teNu/ ‘so’ /sulOraM/ ‘so’
/ObOsyO/ ‘of course’ /eNui/ ‘so’
/nOhele/ ‘otherwise’ /nOtuba/ ‘otherwise’
/kintul/ ‘but’ /tOtha/ ‘and’
/tebel/ ‘then’ /matrO/ ‘but’ etc.

Particles
Generally the particles in Oriya are of six types. These are

(1) Affirmative particle- -tO- /kOretOl/ ‘do, indeed’
(2) Negative particle- -ni- /kOruni/ ‘don’t do’
(3) Emphatic particle- -hi- /kOribOhI/ ‘certainly do’
(4) Interrogative- -ki- /kOribOki/ ‘will he do’
(5) Request particle- -na/ /kOribOnal/ ‘please do’
(6) Conjunction particle- -bi-/ /kOribObil/ ‘and do’ etc.
Syntax
Simple sentences
In Oriya the word-orders of the simple sentence are

1. S(ubject) – O(bject) – V(erb)
   /ramO bhatO khauchi/  ‘ram is eating rice’

2. S – V
   /puO soichi/  ‘son is sleeping’

3. S – O (direct object) – O (indirect object) - V
   /minu sonuku bOhi dela/  ‘Minu gave the book to Sonu’

4. S – Adverb – V
   /minu bhOLO kheLe/  ‘Minu plays well’

5. S – O – O – V (causative)
   /mû munu ku bhatO khauchi/  ‘I feed rice to Munu’

6. S – Adverb – O - V
   /mû prOtitinO Ophisku jae/  ‘everyday I go to office’ etc.

Simple sentences may be classified as:
(i) Affirmative/Declarative
(ii) Interrogative
(iii) Imperative
(iv) Negative and
(v) Causative

(i) Affirmative/Declarative sentences could be accounted by the presence of finite verb. In a sentence with a single noun phrase, the finite verb is known as intransitive verb and the one with more than one NP is called transitive and more than two NP is called ditransitive verb. Example

Intransitive
/pilaTi kanduchi/  ‘the child is crying’
[bOgOTi uRuchi]  ‘the swan is flying’

Transitive
/minu bhatO khauchi/  ‘Minu is eating rice’
[sonu bOhi pORhuichi]  ‘Sonu is reading a book’

Ditransitive
/bapa bOjarOru pOriba aNile/  ‘father brought vegetables from market’
/mo bhai mote TOMka pOThaila/  ‘my brother sent me money’

(ii) Interrogative sentence
Interrogative sentences are of two types: (i) yes – no type and (ii) wh – type

(i) Yes – no type
These two can be derived from the positive frame. Every sentence type can be changed into an yes – no question by adding the interrogative particle /ki/ as a final constituent. It can be
dispensed with and a rising sentence intonation can indicate interrogation. Example

/bapa kali astibe ki/? ‘will father come tomorrow?’
/bhai khaichhu ki/? ‘brother have you eaten?’
/tu jibuni ki/? ‘wouldn’t you go?’

Few sentences occur for yes-no answers without /ki-. For example

/tOme tO aji jaunO/? ‘are you not going to-day?’
/se kONO DaktOrO nuhO/ ‘is not he a doctor?’
/taku nidO heuni na kONO?/ ‘does he get proper sleep or not?’

(ii) Wh-type

A wh-question word is a substitute in the place of the constituent to be questioned. The wh-word and the constituent belong to the same part of speech, the only difference being the interrogation. The positive frame does not undergo any other change by the substitution/addition of the interrogation constituent.

Sentences which occur with the question words such as /kONO/ ‘what’ [kuaRe] ‘where’ /kahiki/ ‘why’ /kie/ ‘who’ /kipOrI/ ‘how’ /ketebele/ ‘when’ etc. are referred to as interrogative sentences in Oriya. Example

/tu kONO kOruchu ?/ ‘what are you doing?’
/munu kuaRe gOlA ?/ ‘where did Munu go?’
/sonu kahiki jibO/ ‘why will Sonu go?’
/kie tumOrO bhai?/ ‘who is your brother?’
/tOme kipOrI asilO?/ ‘how did you come?’
/tu ketebele khaibu/ ‘when will you eat?’

The sentences which occur with question intonation for questioning. For example

/tOme ghOrOku jibO?/ ‘you will go to home?’
/se corO nuhe?/ ‘he is not a thief?’

(iii) Imperative sentences

The imperative sentences are restricted to second person only. The subject may or may not be present but imperative is marked in the verb.

(NP nominative II person) V -imperative mood marker. Example
(tu/tume/apONO) /ja/jaO/jaantu/ (you) go

Optative sentences

The optative sentences are restricted to third and first person only. The optative sentences are constructed of

III person pronoun

NP - V - optative mood marker. Example
/se jau/jaantu/ ‘let him go’ /semane jaantu/ ‘let them go’
/mu bhitOrOku asipare/ ‘may I come in?’
/bOhiguRikO thau/ ‘let the books be there’
Negative

Any affirmative sentence may be expanded to a negative sentence by the addition of a negative morpheme. In a normal simple sentence the negative marker occurs in the sentence final position in the context of present and future tense. But in the past tense the negative may precede the verb like in the optative sentences. In the reply sentences the negative may precede the construction or may occur both in the sentence initial and sentence final position. Example

/mù jae/ 'I go' /mu jaeni/nahê 'I do not go'
/se jau/ 'let him go' /se nO jau/ 'let him not go'
/î/Ome gOOrOku ñamuO/nahOl 'you are not going home'
/na, mû jibi/ 'no, I will go'
/na, mû jibini/nahê/ 'no, I will not go'
/moru O eK Otha mOne nO thilâ/ 'this was not in my mind'

Copula sentences

Coupla sentences have copula verbs in the predicate position. The six copula verbs are /Och/-, /OT/-, /Iha/-, /hO/-, /nah/- and /nuh/-, among them /nah/- and /nuh/- are negative copula and /nuh/- always corresponds to /OT/- which functions as an auxiliary in present tense. Though /OT/- is in less use or covert in nature in the equational sentences its negative counterpart /nuh/- is always overt. Nevertheless, the speakers refer to /OT/- as a frame of reference. When /nuh/- replaces /OT/- it forms negative copula sentence. Example

Equational sentence

/sita seThare Ochi/thae/ 'Sita is there'
/sita bO hutO s undo ri (OTe)/ 'Sita is very beautiful'
/sita JOne sekreTari (OTe)/ 'Sita is a secretary'
/sita JOne JhiO (OTE)/ 'Sita is a girl'

Negative copula sentence

/sita seThare nahê/ 'Sita is not there'
/sita bO hutO s undo ri nuhe/ 'Sita is not very beautiful'
/sita JOne sekreTari nuhe/ 'Sita is not a secretary'
/sita JOne JhiO nuhe/ 'Sita is not a girl'

Complex sentences

In Oriya, complex sentences consist of one principal clause alongwith one or more subordinate clause (s). Below are presented the complex sentences with analysis of their constituent structures. For example

/jOdi tumOrO jiba dOrOkar ta hele agOru kOhibO/ 'if your going is very much necessary then you will say before'

In this complex sentence, the principal or main clause occurs with finite verb as

/agOru kOhibO/ 'you will say before' Here the construction is adverb finite verb–future singular. The subordinate clause as

/jOdi tumOrO jiba dOrOkarO/ 'if your going is necessary' is constructed of indeclinable – subject – infinitive – copula verb

Similar constructions occur as;

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The pattern of the construction is:

\[ S_1 \text{ (Noun – verb) complementizer } S_2 \text{ (Adverb – Adjective – noun – verb) } \]

Here, \( S_2 \) functions as main clause or principal clause in the whole sentence.

\[ /ebOrsO \text{ bhOlo phOsoI o hebO/} \]

and the \( S_1 \) is the subordinate clause \(/m\u{u} \text{ asakOrcuchi/} \) in this complex sentence. The complementizer is \(/je/ \) ‘that’. Similarly, complementizers \(/ki/ \) and \(/boli/ \) may also occur in the complex sentences. Example

\[ /bapa \text{ koHile ki aji bhai asibe/} \]

‘father told that brother will come to-day’

\[ /S_1 \text{ (Noun – verb) complementizer } S_2 \text{ (Adverb – Noun – verb)}/ \]

\[ /sikhyOko \text{ koHile boli m\u{u} aji asichi/} \]

‘I came today because teacher told’

\[ /S_1 \text{ (Noun – Verb) complementizer } S_2 \text{ (Noun – Adverb – verb)}/ \]

\( S_1 \) are subordinate clauses in these constructions and \( S_2 \) are finite or principal clause in these sentences.

Complex sentences occur with non-finite verb also. Example

\[ /bhatO kha\i\ m\u{u} g\u{a}ku gOli/ \]

‘I went to village after eating rice’

The construction as: (noun – verb (non-finite) – subject – person-number – noun (accusative) – finite verb)

\[ /kamO kOri kOri thOki gOliNi/ \]

‘I got tired after continuous work’

The construction as: (noun – verb (non-finite) – (compound finite verb)

**Compound sentences**

In Oriya compound sentences have more than one principal clause along with one or more subordinate clauses. In the following construction the compound sentences are represented as:

\[ /ramO, mOdhu O syamO kOtoKO gOle/ \]

‘Ram, Madhu and Shyam went to Cuttack’

The sentence could be divided as:

‘Ram went to Cuttack’

‘Shayama went to Cuttack’ and

‘Madhu went to Cuttack’
/mita O sita aLi amO ghOre khaibe orOhibel/ here the sentence has two subjects (Mita and Sita) occur with two finite verbs (/kha/ ‘eat’ and /rOh/ ‘stay’)

The construction for sentences are
First, (subject noun – subject noun – subject noun – object (noun) – finite verb)
Second (subject noun – subject noun – adverb (manner) – adverb (place) – (finite verb) – (finite verb)

Passive sentence

In Oriya in the passive construction the thematic vowel /-a/ takes two subsidiaries /ja/- and /hO/- and these are in free variation. Example

/bhatO khiaOla/ ‘rice was eaten’ /bhatO khia hela/ ‘rice was eaten’
In contrast /bhatO khai hela/ ‘it was possible to eat rice’, where the thematic vowel is /-i/.

Sociolinguistic information

A brief sociolinguistic picture of Oriya has been presented here which highlights the factors like language development as well as language use in intra-group and inter-group communication.

Oriya is a standardised language which serves as a tool of advanced civilization. It is claimed that the earliest literary activities in this language started from 12th century. As for its development the Oriya language in the natural process enriched itself by incorporating the Austro-Dravidian features vis-à-vis by adapting the Perso-Arabic and English elements along with its coexistence with the common features of neighbouring Indo-Aryan languages in the relic areas. Taking the dialects in its totality there has emerged a literary style of Oriya language which is ornamented with tatsama words (that is, the Sanskritised vocables) and complex structures as compared to the informal or the spoken style.

The language is exposed through its own script (roterogravito type) which is ultimately connected with the Brahmin script of Asokan edicts.

Oriya Language and its evolution

To account for the development of Oriya language a brief overview of its rich literary heritage is discussed.

As per early inscriptions, the language is told to date from the tenth century, although the palm leaf chronicles of Puri temple leave traces of the early Oriya prose in the twelfth century AD only. The first account of Oriya language was available in M.M. Chakraborty’s “Notes on the language and literatures of Orissa” (published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,(1897-98) but the scholars like Beams (1867), Hochnele(1880) took up a venture to establish Oriya as an independent language by virtue of its abstand (that is, linguistic distance) and also ausbau (that is, development) situation. Grierson’s Linguistic Survey of India (Volume V part II) more or less confirmed this position but also reflected that fairly widespread missionary activity in Orissa led to the publication of a lot of teaching material, religious literature, grammar and dictionaries in Oriya. Further, since the language is accepted as a medium of education and administration a lot of literary activity has been generated among the scholars to strengthen the
worth and status of Oriya as a language of antiquity and original literature. As such, Oriya poetry dates back to fourteenth century AD with Sarla Das (the writer of Chandipurana, Vilanka Ramayana and Mahabharata) and Bacha Das (the writer of Kalasa Chautisa-34 verses). The fifteenth century is shared by Arjuna Das (the writer of Ram-Bibaha) and Nilambara Das (the translator of Jaimini Mahabharata and Padma Purana). The sixteenth century Oriya literature is dominated by Pratap Rudra Deb (the Vaisnavite ruler), Balaram Das, Jagannath Das, Yashovanta, Ananta Das and Achyutananda Das. The sixteenth-eighteenth century is the era of translation work and rendering from Sanskrit. Ramchandra Pattanayak introduced novel in verse (Barabadi). Dinakrisha Das (seventeenth century) the author of Rasa Kallol is considered as one of the greatest poets in Oriya. In the eighteenth century the poet Upendra Bhanja (1617-1720) who employed highly romantic theme (and wrote 42 books on love-romances) is considered as the greatest exponent of the sophisticated and artificial style and his works left lasting influence on Janardana Kavisurya, Chakrapani Pattanaik, Krupasindhu, Bhikari Das, Biswanath Khuntia, Bhakta Charan Das, Yadumani Mahapatra and others.

In 1835, the first English school was started in Puri but school books in Oriya were published by the missionaries after 1860 only. The first Oriya types were cast by the missionaries at Serampore in 1836 and first Oriya journal Utkal Dipika was brought out in 1866.

The modern period of Oriya literature was dominated by the three great writers, namely, Fakir Mohan Senapati (1843-1918) who had equal competence in poetry, novel, short stories, autobiography, journalism and translation (Ramayana, Mahabharata, The Gita, Chandogya Upanishad and Chaa mana atha guntha, the last being the most outstanding one); Madhusudhan (1853-1922) the skilful meterist and forceful prose writer and essayist (his Utkalgatha being the famous lyric of patriotism) and Radhanath Ray, the poet who blended form and meaning judiciously in poetry and compiled epic in blank verse. Utkalamani Pandit Gopabandhu Das (1877-1920), a poet, prose-writer and an effective public speaker founded a school at Puri where the scholars like Pandit Nilakantha Das, the writer of socio-literary history of Oriya people (Odia Sahityara Karma Priyam), Kripasindhu Mishra, the editor of journals like Satyabadi and Samaj were the teachers. Modern drama on historical, religious and social theme started from Ramashankar Ray (1869-1920). During the third decade rationalist and non-sentimental approach to literature started under the influence of Rabindranath Tagore and Sabujya (green) group of writers (like that of Sabuj patra in Bengali by Pramatha Chaudhuri) consisting of Kalindi Charan Panigrahi, Baikunthanan Pattanayak, Harihar Mohanty, Harischandra Badala, Viswanath Kara and Annada Shankar Ray started the venture. The promising figures of the present day Oriya literature are Ramakanta Ratha, Pratibha Ray, Santanu Archarya, Guruprasad Mohanty, Sitakanta Mahapatra, Manoranjan Das and Manoj Das.


The ventures so far discussed were at the individual level. The overall coverage of performances in the form of publications of the 'narrative' and 'non-narrative' literature may be quoted from one of the projects carried out by this organisation in mid eighty and the recent of which was published in the volume length of India 1989. Obviously these are not expensive. Out of the total of 5299 publication mentioned in the publication the narrative literature compares 1974 titles which are specifically categorised as poetry-407, plays 423, short stories-243, novels-72, translations into Oriya-368 and ideological writings-12. The non-narrative literature (informational and scientific) numbers about 3505 which comprise of popular non-narrative prose (elementary level)-97, refined non-narrative prose (elementary level)-97, refined non-narrative prose (secondary level)-156, learned non-narrative prose(university level)-55 and other non-narrative prose (unclassified) –3197.

As for periodicals in Oriya language, the number of publications are 386 which are daily, weekly and monthly. The statistics on the use of Oriya in mass media like radio being 15,447 minutes monthly from Cuttack, Jeypur and Sambalpur stations and 900 minutes from Delhi distributed in different programs like news, speech and so on and that of television altogether 645 minutes weekly are devoted to cover various programs from Sambalpur station. However, as noted Oriya is used in radio and television on a full time basis from the stations of Orissa and on a part-time basis from Calcutta. But in the domain of Judiciary i.e. in the higher level Courts of Justice, English continues to be the major vehicle of communication while in the lower level courts Oriya is used only in furnishing evidences. In the legislative transactions of the State and Union level offices, English still performs the major role as a written medium. In the state Legislative Assembly Oriya is allowed in plenary debates, in recording of debates and in the committee meetings. In the domain of education in schools, Oriya is used as teaching medium a) in 33,297 primary schools in grade-I to grade-IV, b) in 5,371 public or state schools and c) in 129 Degree Colleges and that the textbooks are available in Oriya language upto degree level. In the private manufacturing industries, Oriya is used in labeling of products in small concerns, in external