#### An easy approach to

# LEARN ODIA LANGUAGE

(A self learning guide)

Board of Experts

Sri Rajkishore Mishra (Chairman)
Dr. Arabinda Pattanaik
Dr. Sudhakar Das
Dr. Ajaya Kumar Pattanaik
Dr. Girish Ch. Mishra



ODIA BHASA PRATISTHAN BHUBANESWAR

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Text prepared by a board of experts.

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Director

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## From the Director's pen....

One of the major objectives of Odia Bhasa Pratisthan is to promote increase in the number of persons using Odia Language for various purposes such as communication with the people of the land and translating Odia literary works into other languages. Those whose Linguafranca is not Odia but work in Odisha, shall provide better services to this land and people if they communicate through Odia. Similarly persons whose mother tongue is not Odia after learning Odia, can translate Odia literary works into their languages. Therefore a project to prepare a handbook for learning Odia was taken up by Pratisthan in 2006.

An expert committee was constituted. The committee was headed by Sri Raj kishore Mishra, Retired Reader in English. Dr. Mishra is regarded as a versatile genious, with rare expertise and of enabling many to learn Odia. Dr. Ajay Kumar Pattanaik, Retired Reader in Hindi, Dr. Arabinda Pattanaik, Retired Reader in Odia who had tought for long years in Purbanchala Bhasa Kendra, Dr. Girish Chandra Mishra, Reader in Odia, Dr. Sudhakara Das, Reader in Odia were the eminent experts. The expert committee had decided to bring out three handbooks to learn Odia through English, Hindi and Telugu. Dr. Ajaya Kumar Pattanaik had to prepare the Hindi handbook and the committee had no member to prepare the objected book in Telugu. However preparation of hand book to learn Odia through Hindi and Telugu could not start.

Our experts had worked for nearly four years on this project to explore easier and scientific means so that Odia can be learnt by non-Odia speaking persons for which they had held 18 meetings within December 2008.

Dr. Hara Prasad Mishra, the Programme Coordinator, is to be thanked specially for his effort to give a concrete shape to the project. This project could not have completed unless Dr. Arabinda Pattanaik would not have provided a guide book which he prepared and used to teach Odia to non-Odia speaking teachers during his service in Purvanchala Bhasa Kendra. Dr. Hara Prasad Mishra had devoted almost seven months to set everything in objected order. In that sense this can be befittingly said to be one-man's effort. Unhesitatingly I would like to mention that had not Dr. Hara Prasad Mishra took the initiative this work could not be finalised. The expert committee had prepared a very good word-book almost resembling an Odia-English dictionary to which Dr. Mishra has given a relevant shape by scribing those words with diacritical marks.

Lastly I would like to appeal to the users who are interested in learning Odia through this book to inform Bhasa Pratisthan the problems they confront with while using this handbook so that corrective measures can be taken in fiture.

Dr. Prafulla Kumar Rath,
Director
Odia Bhasa Pratisthan

## **PREFACE**

An attempt has been made in this book to acquaint non-Odiā speaking learners with the basic vocabulary of Odiā language. The new users of Odiā language may find this book, somewhat, useful in reading, comprehending and writing Odiā, besides effectively communicating with the natives.

The book has taken care of introducing the Odiā script as per the shape similarity and contrast of alphabets which may appear a departure from the conventional style. Phonetic symbols alongwith diacritical marks have been introduced in the opening chapter. The whole text, however, follows the diacritical marks, as these are internationally accepted in all indological works.

Odiā language is immensely rich in vocabulary. One can feel its charm and novelty while traversing from the coastal track to the wooded country-side. The present text contains standard Odiā idioms and expressions because of its limited scope. It is hoped that it would not impede the neo-learners in acquiring some skills in Odiā language. Grammar contents have been briefed and standardised as far as practicable. The book is appended with a special chapter on a glossary of frequently heard and used Odiā words for enabling the non-native speakers to comprehend the Odiā print media, advertisements, official communique, folk and cultural extravaganza and telecast. The non-native speakers after learning the primary skills with the aid of this book, may consult bi-lingual Odiā dictionaries for the benefit of their further reading and understanding.

It is an admitted fact that any device of learning a second language never free from lacunae and the designers of this book are fully aware of this. Feedbacks from the users of this book will be amply rewarding for revising and restructuring the book in future. We express our grateful thanks to the Oḍiā Bhāṣā Pratiṣṭhān for entrusting such a sensitive assignment to us.

**Rajkishore Mishra** (On behalf of Board of Experts) 20.12.2010

## CONTENTS

Odia alphabets with phonetic transcriptions	1-9
Learning of alphabets	10-35
Learning of Language	
Noun	36-37
Pronoun	38-39
Adjective	40-46
Conjunctions	47
Verb	48-50
Some Common Verbs of Odiā	50-51
Conjugation of Verbs	52-57
Number	58-59
Gender	60-63
Person	63
Cases or case-endings	64-69
Declension	70-72
Conversation in Oḍiā	73-75
Sentence building	76-84
Punctuation and other related expressions in Odiā	85-89
A list of frequently used Oḍiā words with English meanin	g 90-105
Vocabulary	106-128
Odia proverbs	129-130

## ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅକ୍ଷରମାଳା ଓ ଧୃନିଶିକ୍ଷା

#### (Odiā akṣaramāļā O dhwaniśikṣā)

### Odia alphabets with phonetic transcriptions

### (i) ସ୍ୱରବର୍ଷ-Vowels (Swara Barṇa) :

Diacritical	Phonetic Examples		
Marks	Symbol		
a	$\Lambda$	not [not]	
ā	<b>a</b> :	past [pa:st]	
i	i	sit [sit]	
ī	i:	meet [mi:t]	
u	u	book [buk]	
ū	u:	food [fu:d]	
ru/ŗ	ru	root [ru:t]	
e	e	neck [nek]	
ai	<b>J</b> i	oil [3il]	
O	Э:	more [mɔ:r]	
au	au	cow [kau]	
	Marks  a ā i i u u u ru/r e ai	a       σ/Θ/Λ         ā       α:         i       i         ī       i:         u       u         ū       u:         ru/ṛ       ru         e       e         ai       ɔi         o       ɔ:	

## (ii) ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନବର୍ଷ-Consonants (Byañjana-Barṇa) :

କ	ka	k	key [ki:]
ଖ	kha	k	khaki [ˈkɑ:ki]

ଗ	ga	g	game [geim]
ଘ	gha	<sup>l</sup> g	ghastly [ˈga:stli]
ଙ	'nа	1)	king [kin]
ଚ	cha/ca	ts	chance [tsa:ns]
ଛ	chha/cha	't <b>s</b>	cheerless ['tsiəlis]
ଜ	ja	$d_3$	jail [d3eil]
જ	jha	d3	jungle [d3 ngl]
8	ña		
ଟ	ţa	t	take [teik]
0	ṭha	t	table [ˈteibl]
ଡ	фа	d	dark [da:k]
ଢ	ḍha	d	dahlia [ˈdeiliə]
ଣ	ņa	n	
ତ	ta	ıt	taiwan [ˌtiwəˈn]
ଥ	tha	θ	thumb [⊕∧m]
ଦ	da	3	them [3em]
심	dha	<b>'</b>	dazzle [ˈæzl]
ନ	na	n	nation [neisn]
ପ	pa	p	path [pa: $\theta$ ]
ପଂ	pha	<b>'</b> p	pilgrim ['pilgrim]
ବ	ba	b	best [best]
ଭ	bha	V	vehicle [vi:kl]

ମ	ma	m	many [meni]
ଯ	Ja	Z	breeze [bri:z]
ର	ra	r	red [red]
ଳ	ļa		
ଲ	la	1	leader [li:də(r)]
ୟ	ya	j	yes [jes]
্ব	wa	W	water [wɔ:tə(r)]
ଶି	śa	ſ	she [ʃiː]
ଷ	șa	\$	east [i:st]
ସ	sa	S	sale [seil]
ହ	ha	h	head [hed]
o	ṁ	(anuswara)	
٥	ñ	(chandrabindu	)
8	h	(bisarga)	

(Note: The vowel  $\mathbb{Z}$  (a) is blended in every consonant sound of Odiā but it is not written as such. There are, however, words in which  $\mathbb{Z}$  (a) is not inherent. If a clear consonant of Odia is to be written where the vowel  $\mathbb{Z}$  (a) is not blended with it, a sign ( ) called 'halanta' is placed under it.)

- (iii) ଯୁକ୍ତାକ୍ଷର Clusters (juktākṣara)
- a) Except খ (a) all the Vowels (swara) of Oḍiā have their own distinctive signs as stated below: These signs are called kāra eg. ' ' ' অ' କাର (i' kāra), '6' ' ଏ' କାର (e' kāra) etc.

ଆ (ā)(।)	ଅଟା (aṭā)	wheat flour
ଇ (i) (ି)	ବିଲ (bila)	paddy field
ର (ī) (1)	ଗୀତ (gīta)	song
$\Theta\left(\mathbf{u}\right)\left(_{\mathbf{x}}\right)$	କୁଆ (kuā)	crow
ଊ $(ar{u})$ $( \c u)$	ମୂଷା (m <b>ū</b> ṣā)	mouse
ର (ru) (୍ଦ୍ର )	କୃଷକ (kruṣaka)	peasant
4(e)(6)	ଦେଶ (dēśa)	country
$\mathbb{A}$ (ai) $(\mathfrak{E})$	ଦୈନିକ (dainika)	daily
(o) (el)	ଘୋଡ଼ା (ghoḍ $ar{a}$ )	horse
(ou) (67)	ନୌକା (naukā)	boat

- b) In Odiā some consonants (byañjana) like 및 (y), 및 (r), 및 (l), 및 (l), 및 (w), 및 (n), 의 (n), 의 (n), and 의 (m) etc. are joined with other consonants with alternative symbolic forms. Those forms are called '언제' (phalā). They are as follows:
- +ୟ (੫) କ୍ୟ (kya), ଖ୍ୟ (khya), ଚ୍ୟ (chya), କ୍ୟ (jya) etc. :

   ବାକ୍ୟ (bākya) sentence, ଖ୍ୟାତ (khyāta) famous,

   ପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ (prāchya) east, ରାକ୍ୟ (rājya) state
- +ର ( \_ ) କୁ (kra), ଗୁ (gra), ଘୁ (ghra), କୁ (jra) etc. : ଚକ୍ର (chakra) - wheel, ନଗ୍ର (nagra) - city, ବ୍ୟାଘ୍ର (byāghra) - tiger, ବକ୍ର (bajra) - thunderbolt

ର + ( ୍ ) - ର୍କ (rka), ର୍ଗ (rga), ର୍କ (rja), ର୍ଝ (rjha) etc. : ଅର୍କ (arka) - essence, ସ୍ୱର୍ଗ (swarga) - heaven, ନିର୍କିନ (nirjana) - uninhabited, ନିର୍ଝର (nirjhara) - spring

 + କ (ୁ ) - କ୍ଲ (kla), ମ୍ଲ (mla), ପ୍ଲ (pla) etc. :

 କ୍ଲୀବ (kliba) - impotent, ଅମ୍ଲ (amla) - sour,

 ବିପୁବ (biplaba) - revolt

+ ଲ (୍ଲ ) - ଗୁ (gla), ବୁ (bla) etc. : ଗ୍ଲାସ୍ (glās) - glass, ବ୍ଲାଉକ୍ (blāuj) - blouse

+ ବ [**ଓ**] (୍ , ) - କ୍ (kwa), ଦ୍ (dwa) etc. : କ୍ଲିଲାଲ୍ (kwintāl) - quintal, ଦ୍ୱାର (dwāra) - door

+ ନ (୍ମ ) - ଗ୍ନ (gna), ପ୍ନ (pna), ସ୍ନ (sna), ଶ୍ନ (sna) etc. : ଅଗ୍ନି (agni) - fire, ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ (swapna) - dream, ସ୍ନାତକ (snātaka) - bachelor, ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ (prasna) - question

+ ଶ (୍କୁ ) - ଷ (ṣṇa) etc. : ତୃଷ୍ଠା (truṣṇā) - thirst

+ ମ (୍କୁ ) - ପ୍ଲ (dma), ସ୍ଲ (sma), ହ୍ଲ (hma) etc. : ପଦ୍ଲ (padma) - lotus, ଭସ୍ଲ (bhasma) - ash, ବ୍ରାହ୍ଲ (brāhma) - early dawn

+ ତ ( , ) - ଭ (kta), ପ୍ର (pta), ବ୍ର (nta), ଷ୍ଡ (sta) etc. : ରକ୍ତ (rakta) - blood, ସପ୍ତ (sapta) - seven, ଦାବ୍ତ (dānta) - tooth, ଷ୍ଟର (stara) - layer, stratum

ତ + (ୁ ) - କୁ (tka), ତ୍ୱ (tna), ସ (tsa) etc. : ଜଳଣ୍ଡା (utkaṇṭhā) - anxiety, ରତ୍ୱ (ratna) - gem, ଉସର୍ଗି (utsarga) - dedication

+ ଡ ( ှ ) - ଷ (ṇḍa) etc. : କାଷ (kānḍa) - trunk of a tree + ତ ( ୧ ) - ଷ (ṇḍha) etc. : ଷଣ (sandha) - bull

- + କ (ୁ ) କୁ (kka), ଷ (ska), ଷ (ska) etc. : ଧିକ୍କାର (dhikkāra) - rebuke, ପୁରସ୍କାର (puraskara) - reward, ପରିଷ୍କାର (pariskāra) - clean
- + କ (ୁ ) ଜ (jja), ବୁ (bja) etc. : ସଜା (sajjā) - decoration, କଦ୍ମା (kabjā) - hinge
- + ଥ (୍ର ) ନ୍ଥ (ntha), ସ୍ଥ (stha) etc. : କାନ୍ଥ (kāntha) - wall, ସୁସ୍ଥ (sustha) - healthy
- c. Further some examples of other combinations of consonants (consonant clusters) are frequently used in Odia. These are identified by the symbols stated below:

#### Consonant clusters eg.

ବ୍ 
$$+$$
 ଦ = ଢ (bda) - ଶାଢ (śabda) - word, sound

ଦ୍ 
$$+$$
 ଭ  $=$  ଭ (dbha) - ଅଭିତ (adbhuta) - strange

$$\mathfrak{S} + \mathfrak{S} = \square$$
 (tta) -  $\mathfrak{S}\square \mathfrak{S}$  (uttara) - answer, north

ଦ୍ 
$$+$$
 ଦ = ଦ (dda) - ଉଦ୍ଦାମ (udd $\bar{a}$ ma) - unfettered

ଦ୍ 
$$+$$
 ଧ = ଦ୍ଧ (ddha) - ଉଦ୍ଧତ (uddhata) -  $arrogant$ 

ଟ୍ 
$$+$$
 ଟ  $=$  ଟ (tta) - ଭଟା (bhattā) - ebb-tide of the ocean

ଚ୍ 
$$+$$
 ଚ = ଚ୍ଚ (chcha) - ଉଚ୍ଚ (uchcha) -  $high$ 

ଚ୍ଚ 
$$+$$
 ଛ = ଛ (chchha) - ପୁଛ (puchchha) -  $tail$ 

ମ୍ 
$$+$$
 ଫ  $=$  ମ୍ପ (mpha) - ବାମ୍ପ (bāmpha) - steam

d. Another category of combinations of consonants (clusters) frequently used in Odiā which are expressed by using the first consonant in its original form and then used the second consonant below the first, with its smaller form as stated below:

କ୍ + ଟ = kṭa - କ୍ - ଟ୍ରାକ୍ଟର୍ (ṭrākṭara) - tractor କ୍ + ସ = ksa - କ୍ - ବାକ୍ (bāksa) - box ଗ + ଧ = gdha - ଗୁ - ଦୁଗୁ (dugdha) - milk ଡ୍ + ଗ = ḍga - ଡ୍ଗ - ଖଡ୍ଗ (khaḍga) - sword ଖ୍ + ଟ = ṅṭa - 
$$\Box$$
 - ଥ $\Box$  (thaṇṭa) - beak of a bird

e. Further some examples of triple and quadruple combinations of consonants (consonant clusters) are used in Odiā. These are identified by the symbols stated below:

ହ୍ + ଶ = hṇa - ହୁ - ଅପରାହୁ (aparāhṇa) - afternoon

i) Triple combinations of consonant cluster:

ନ୍ 
$$+$$
 ତ୍  $+$  ଓ୍  $=$  ntwa  $-$  ତ୍ୱ  $-$  ସାନ୍ତ୍ୱନା (sāntwanā)  $-$  consolation ନ୍  $+$  ତ୍  $+$  ର  $=$  ntra  $-$  ତ୍ୱ  $-$  ଯନ୍ତ ( $\bar{\mathbf{J}}$ antra)  $-$  machine ନ୍  $+$  ଦ୍  $+$  ର  $=$  ndra  $-$  ଦ୍ର  $-$  ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର (chandra)  $-$  moon

#### ii) Quadruple combinations of consonant cluster:-

ର୍ + ଦ୍ + ଧ୍ + ଓ୍ = rddhwa - ଜର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ (
$$\bar{\mathbf{u}}$$
rddhwa) -  $high\ above$ 

## ଅକ୍ଷର ଶିକ୍ଷା (akṣara śikṣa) Learning of alphabets

ପାଠ-୧

**LESSON - 1** 

ઇ	ଥ	ଅ	ଆ	। [symbol of ଆ (।)]
dha	tha	a	ā	ā

신 (dha) 신 (dhā) 신 (tha) 신 (thā)

ଥାଅ (thāa) - stay

ଅଧ (adha) - half

ଅଧା (adhā) - half

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

인 (tha), 인 (thā), 인엔 (thāa)

신 (dha), 입신 (adha), 입신 (adhā)

ଆ (ā), 레 (dhā), 레 (thā)









#### LESSON - 2

ଦ	ହ	ବ	କ	ଜ
da	ha	ba	ka	ja

ଦାଆ (dā-ā) - sickle

ବକ (baka) - crane

କହ (kaha) - tell

କଳା (kakā) -uncle

କାକ (kāka) - crow

ବଳା (baj $ar{a}$ ) - beat

ଅଜା  $(aj\bar{a})$  - grand father

ଆହା (ā-hā) - alas







ଅଦା  $(ad\bar{a})$  - Ginger, କାହାକ  $(j\bar{a}h\bar{a}ja)$  - Ship, ବକ (baka) - Crane

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

କହ (kaha) - tell

କାହା (kāhā) - Whose

ଜବାବ (jabāba) - reply

ବଥ (batha) - abscess

କାକ (kāka) - crow

ବାହା (bāhā) - arm

ଅଥବା ( $athab\bar{a}$ ) - or

କାଜ (kāja) - button hole

ଥାକ (thāka) - shelf

ବାବା (bābā) - father

ବାଆ (bāā) - wind

ବାଧା (bādhā) - obstacle

ଦାଦା (dādā) - uncle

କଥା (kathā) - tale











#### LESSON - 3

ପ	ପଂ	ଷ	ଯ	ୟ	ଘ	କ୍ଷ
pa	pha	șa	Ja	ya	gha	kṣa

ପଥ (patha) -path

କଫ (kapha) - cough

କଷା (kasā) - astringent

ଯବ (jaba) - barley

କୟ (jaya) - victory

ବାଘ (bāgha) - tiger

ପଷ (paksa) - feather/wing

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyasa) - Reading Practice :

ଆୟ (āya) - income

ଆଦାୟ (ādāya) - collection

ଥୟ (thaya) - stable

ଅଥୟ (athaya) - fickle

ବକ୍ଷ (baksa) - chest

ଅସଥା (a jathā) - unnecessary

ଯାଅ (jāa) - go

କାୟା (kāyā) - body

ଦ୍ୟା (dayā) - kindness

କଷ (kaksa) - room, orbit

ବାପା (bāpā) - father

ଅପା (apā) - sister

କପା (kapā) - cotton

ପାଦ (pāda) - foot

ପଷ (paksa) - wings

ଘା (ghā) - wound

ଦ୍ଧ (dakṣa) - skilful

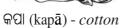
ଅଳା  $(aj\bar{a})$  - grandfather

ବାଘ (bāgha) - *tiger* 

କୟ (jaya) - victory

କପ (japa) - repetition of incantations



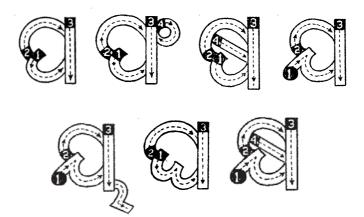




ପାଦ (pāda) - Foot



ବାଘ (b**ā**gha) - *tiger* 



LESSON - 4

0	ଚ	æ	ଟ	K
<b>ț</b> ha	cha	chha	<b>ț</b> a	jha

ଆଠ (āṭha) - eight, ଚକ (chaka) - wheel, ବାଟ (bāṭa) - way,

ଛକ (chhaka) - cross-road, ଅଟେ (ajhaṭa) - obstinate

କାଠ (katha) - wood ଠକ (thaka) - cheat

ପାଠ (pāṭha) - study କାଚ (kācha) - glass

ହାଟ (chhāta) - whip ସହ (pachha) - back

ପାଟ (pāta) - silk ପୀଟ (phāta) - crack

ଝଟା (jhatā) - wattle

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ପାଠକ (pāṭhaka) - reader ଫଟା (phaṭā) - cracked

ଫାଟ (phāta) - crack ଫାଟକ (phātaka) - gate

ପାଟ (ghāta) - ferry କାଟ (kāta) - cut

ଝଅଟ (jhaata) - soon ବକ (chaka) - wheel

ଅଟା (atā) - flour ଫଟ (phata) - photograph

ଚମ (chama) - skin











ଗ	ଖ	ଶ
ga	kha	śa

ଗଛ (gachha) - tree

ଖଟ (khata) - cot

ଆକାଶ ( $\bar{a}k\bar{a}\dot{s}a$ ) - sky

ଶାଖା (śākhā) - branch

ଶାଗ (śāga) - leafygreens

ଗଦା ( $\operatorname{gad}\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ) -  $\operatorname{club/heap}$ 

ଗଳା (gaj $\bar{a}$ ) - sprout

ଖଟା (khaṭā) - sour, pickle

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

କାଖ (kākha) - armpit

ଅଖ (akha) - axis

ପାଖ (pākha) - near

ଅଗ (aga) - tip

ବଗ (baga) - crane

ପାଗ (pāga) - weather

ଦାଗ (dāga) - stain

ଗଧ (gadha) - ass

ଗପ (gapa) - story

ଗଛ (gachha) - tree

ଆକାଶ (ākāśa) - sky

ଶବଦ (śabada) - sound

ପଚାଶ (pachāśa) - fifty



ଖଟ (khata) - Cot

බ් (gadha) - *ass* 







ର	ର	ଜ	ଈ
ra	rü	i	ī

ଅକ୍ଷର (akṣara) - alphabet ରାଗ (rāga) - anger

ଖରା (khar $ar{a}$ ) - sunlight ଇଟା (i $ar{t}ar{a}$ ) - brick

ଆର  $(\bar{a}\bar{i})$  - grandmother ଗାର  $(g\bar{a}\bar{i})$  - cow

ଗରା (gar $ar{a}$ ) - waterpitcher ରକ୍ଷ (ruksa) - bear/star

ର - ି sy

symbol of ଇ (i)

ରଷି (ruṣi) - hermit ବାଇଶି (bāiśi) - twenty two

କିଆ (ji $ar{a}$ ) - earthworm କିଆ (ki $ar{a}$ ) - screwpine

ବିବାହ (bibāha) - marriage ରାବ (rāba) - cry

ଦିଅ (dia) - give ରଖୁବ (rakhiba) - keep

ଆଳି (āji) - today ଥିର (thira) - calm

ବିଧି (bidhi) - fate / law ବଧିର (badhira) - deaf

**ର –** \_\_\_\_\_ 1 symbol of ଈ (ī)

କୀଟ (kīṭa) - insect ଗୀତ (gīta) - song

ବୀର (bīra) - hero/warrior ନୀର (nīra) - water

ର - symbol of ର (ru)

ମୂଗ (mruga) - deer ବୃଷ (bruṣha) - bull, Taurus

କୃଷି (kruṣi) - agriculture ତୃଣ (truṇa) - grass

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) Reading Practice:

ଦୀପ (dīpa) - lamp

ଘିଅ (ghia) - ghee

ଦହି (dahi) - curd/yoghurt

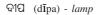
ରଷି (ruṣi) - hermit

ରବିବାର (rabibāra) - sunday

ପାଠାଗାର (pāṭhāgāra) - library

କବିରାଜ (kabirāja) - ayurvedic physician







ବହି (bahi) - book



ଧୀର (dhīra) - slow

ବହି (bahi) - book

ବରଫ (barapha) - ice

ଶଶୀ (śaśī) - moon

ବରଫ (barapha) - ice









#### LESSON - 7

ମ	ସ
ma	sa

ମଶା (maśā) - mosquito

ସର (sara) - cream

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyasa) - reading practice :

ମା (mā) - mother ମାସ (māsa) - month

ସୀମା  $(s\bar{i}m\bar{a})$  - border ଚଶମା  $(chaśam\bar{a})$  - spectacles

ସହର (sahara) - town ସମୟ (samaya) - time

ସମର (samara) - war ସମାଚାର (samāchāra) - news

ସରକାର (sarakāra) - government

ନ	ଳ	ଲ	
na	ļa	la	

ନର (naī) - river ନାଳ (nāla) - canal, saliva

ନଳ (naḷa) - pipe ନୀଳା (nīḷā) - saphire

ନଳା (naḷā) - drain ନାଲି (nāli) - red

ନୀଳ (nīḷa) - blue ପହିଲି (pahili) - first

କାଲି (kāli) - tomorrow ସମତଳ (samatala) - plain

ଲବଣ (labana) - salt ମସଲା (masalā) - spices

ମନ (mana) - mind

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ମାଛ - (m $\bar{a}$ chha) - fish

ଧନ - (dhana) - wealth

ବୟସ - (bayasa) - age

ପାନ - (pāna) - betel

କଳ - (kala) - machine

ବାଳକ - (bālaka) - boy

ମାଛି - (māchhi) - fly

ନାରୀ -  $(n\bar{a}r\bar{i})$  - woman

ନଗର - (nagara) - city

ଘାସ - (ghāsa) - grass

କାମ - (kāma) - work

ସମାନ - (samāna) - equal

ସାନ - (sāna) - small

ଦଶମ - (daśama) - tenth

ବାଳିକା - (bālikā) - girl

ହଳଦୀ - (halad $\bar{\mathbf{l}}$ ) - turmeric

ମଫସଲ - (maphasala) - rural

ଦିଆସିଲି - (diāsili) - match stick

ଗହମ - (gahama) - wheat

ଧନୀ - (dhanī) - *rich* 

କାନ - (kāna) - ear

କରମ - (karama) - fate

ବଳ - (bala) - strength

ହଳ - (hala) - plough

ଗରମ - (garama) - hot

ମକା -  $(mak\bar{a})$  - corn

ହସ - (hasa) - *laugh* 

କମାର - (kamāra) - blacksmith

ମନ - (mana) - mind

ବାସନ - (bāsana) - utensil

କଲମ - (kalama) - pen

ଫଳ - (phala) - fruit

ବାଲି - (bāli) - *sand* 

ହଳଦିଆ - (haladiā) - yellow

କିରାସିନି - (kirāsini) - *kerosene* 











#### ี ପାଠ−୮

#### LESSON - 8

A	④	B	ন্ত	<b>@</b>
e	ai	О	au	ña

**ଏ** - (e) - *this* 

ଓଟ - (ota) - camel

영정신 - (ausadha) - medicine

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ଏପରି - (epari) - thus କିଏ - (kie) - who

ଏକ - (eka) - *one* 

ଏକାଠି - (ekāthi) - collectively

(30 - (otha) - *lip* 

ଓଜନ - (ojana) - weight

symbol of $\triangleleft = 6$	symbol of ଐ = 6☐
symbol of 3 = 6	symbol of ଔ = 6☐

ଶୈଶବ - (śaiśaba) - childhood ଗୌରବ - (gauraba) - glory

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ସେ - (se) - he

ଶେଷ - (śesa) - *last* 

କେଶ - (keśa) - *hair* 

ବେଶ - (beśa) - dress, decoration

ମୋ - (mo) - my

ମୋଟା - (moṭā) - fat

ପୋଷାକ - (pos $\bar{a}$ ka) - dress କୋଇଲା - (koil $\bar{a}$ ) - coal

ତୋଲ - (dhola) - *drum* 

ବେଶର - (beśara) - rye paste

ପୌର - (paura) - civic

ଗୌର - (gaura) - fair, white











#### LESSON - 9

ତ	ତ	<b>િ</b>	ଣ
ta	ḍha	ḍha	ņа

ହାତ - (hāta) - hand

ତାଲ - (dhāla) - shield

କଢ଼ - (kadha) - bud

ରଣ - (ruṇa) - loan

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ସତ - (sata) - true

ତାର - (tāra) - wire

ତୀର - (tīra) - arrow

ତାରା -  $(t\bar{a}r\bar{a})$  - star

ଛତା - (chhatā) - umbrella

କୋତା - (jotā) - shoes

ତାଳ - (ḍhāḷa) - water pot

ଡିପ - (ḍhipa) - highland

ଦାଢ଼ - (dāḍha) - sharp

ଦାଢ଼ି - (dāḍhi) - beard

ବଢ଼ି - (baḍhi) - flood

ବଢ଼େଇ - (baḍhei) - carpenter

ଚଢ଼େଇ - (chadhei) - bird

ପାଣି - (pāṇi) - water

ଖଣି - (khani) - mine

ଟିଶ - (tina) - tin

ଟାଣ - (tāṇa) - hard

ହରିଣ - (hariṇa) - deer

ଜଣାଣ - (jaṇāṇa) - prayer

ଡ	<b>હ</b>	ଙ	ଉ	ଊ	ଭ
фа	фa	na	u	ū	bha

ଡାକଘର - (dākaghara) - post office

ଗାଡ଼ି - (gādi) - vehicle

କଉଡ଼ି - (kauḍi) - cowrie

ଭଲ - (bhala) - good

ଉଣା - (ūnā) - less

କିଭ - (jibha) - tongue

#### ପଠନ ଅତ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ଡିବା - (dibā) - casket ବାଡ଼ି - (bādi) - stick

ରଡ଼ି - (raḍi) - loud sound ଉଡ଼ାକାହାକ - (uḍājāhāja) - aeroplane

ଡର - (dara) - fear ଶଗଡ଼ - (sagada) - bullock cart

ନ୍ତିଆ - (nadiā) - coconut । ଭାତ - (bhāta) - rice



ବୁଡ଼ୀ (buḍhī) - old woman

ମୂଳ (mūla) - root

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Exercise :

ଝାଡ଼ (jhādu) - broom ଗୁଡ଼ (guda) - molasses

ବୃଢ଼ା (budhā) - old man କୁଆ (kuā) - crow

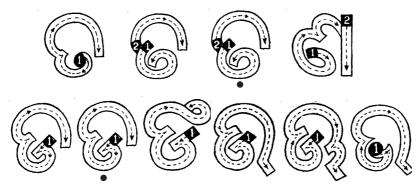
ପୁଆ (puā) - young seedling ଗୁରୁ (guru) - preceptor

କୂପ (kūpa) - well କୂଳ (kūļa) - bank

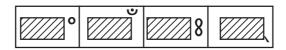
ମୟର (mayūra) - peacock ମୁକ (mūka) - dumb

ଚାଉଳ (chāuḷa) - rice ପୁରୁଷ (puruṣa) - male

ଫେଣ (pheṇa) - foam କୁରାଡି (kurāḍhi) - axe



#### LESSON - 10



ହଂସ - hamsa - swan

ସଂସାର - samsāra - world

ପାଉଁଶ - pāuñśa - ash

କାଇଁଚ - kāiñcha - abarus pracatorius

ଦୁଃଖ - duhkha - sorrow

ଦଃସାହସ - duhsāhasa - misadventure

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ମାଂସ - māṁsa - meat

ଅଂଶ - aṁśa - part

ହିଂସା - hiṁsā - violence

ସଂଘ - saṃgha - association ପଂଝା - paṃjhā - claws

ମାଇଁ - māiñ - aunt

ନାହିଁ - nāhiñ - no

ଭଅଁର - bhañra - drone

ବାଲ୍ଟି - bālti - bucket

ଦୃଃଖିତ - duhkhita - sorry

ଅଫିସ - aphis - office

କପ - kap - cup

ହଠାତ୍ୱ - hathāt - sudden

ପେନ୍ - pen - pen

ରିକ୍ସା - riksā - rickshaw

ସିଂହ - simha - lion

ବଂଶ - baṁśa - dynasty

କଂସା - kaṁsā - bell metal

ชั้ - hañ - ves

ବାଉଁଶ - bāuñśa - bamboo

ๆ - muñ - myself

ନିଆଁ - niāñ - fire

ବାଃ ବାଃ - bāh bāh - bravo

ଠିକ୍ ଠାକ୍ - thik thāk - well done

ଚକ୍ - chak - chalk

ତଫାତ୍ - taphāt - difference

ପେନ୍ସିଲ୍ - pensil - pencil

ବଲ୍ବ - balb - bulb



ପେନ୍ - pen - pen



ବାଲ୍ଟି - bālti - bucket



ସିଂହ - simha - lion

$$\bigotimes$$
 ( $\dot{s}$ ) +  $\Im$  ( $\dot{t}a$ ) =  $\bigotimes$  ( $\dot{s}ta$ ) $\bigotimes$  ( $\dot{s}$ ) +  $\Im$  ( $\dot{t}a$ ) =  $\bigotimes$  ( $\dot{s}ta$ ) $\bigotimes$  ( $\dot{n}$ ) +  $\Im$  ( $\dot{t}a$ ) =  $\bigotimes$  ( $\dot{n}$ )

$$\mathfrak{C}(\dot{\mathbf{u}}) + \mathfrak{O}(\dot{\mathbf{t}}\mathbf{h}\mathbf{a}) = \mathfrak{C}(\dot{\mathbf{u}}\dot{\mathbf{t}}\mathbf{h}\mathbf{a})$$

ଷଷ (ṣaṣṭha) : sixth ନିଷୁର (niṣṭhura) : cruel

ଡେଲ୍ଲା (delta) : delta ବେଲ୍ଲ (belt) : belt

ପ୍ରଠା (ghaṇṭā) : clock ପ୍ରତିକା (jhiṇṭikā) : grass hopper

କଣ୍ଡ (kaṇṭha) : throat ପାର୍ଶ୍ଚି (pāṇṭhi) : fund

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ନଷ (nasta) : destroyed ଅନିଷ (anista) : harm

ଅଷ୍ଟା (astama) : eighth ସଥେଷ (jathesta) : enough

ଷ୍ଟେସନ (stesana) : station ପୋଷ ଅଫିସ୍ (post aphis) :

ଚେଷ୍ଟା (cheṣṭā) : effort post office

କାଷ (kāṣtha) : wood ବଳିଷ (baliṣtha) : strong

କ୍ଷ୍ୟା (kantā) : prickle ଅଧା (antā) : waist

© (ghaṇṭa): gong © (thaṇṭa): beak of a bird

ଗ୍ରେ (beṇṭa) : handle ଆଶୁ (āṇṭhu) : knee

ଗଣ୍ଡି (gaṇṭhi) : knot ଲଣ୍ଡନ (laṇṭhana) : lantern

$$\mathbb{Q}(s) / \mathbb{Q}(s) + \mathbb{Q}(pa) = \mathbb{Q}(spa) / \mathbb{Q}(spa)$$

$$\mathbb{Q}(s)/\mathbb{Q}(s) + \mathbb{C}(pha) = \mathbb{Q}(spha)/\mathbb{Q}(spha)$$

$$Q(p) + Q(pa) = Q(ppa)$$

$$\Re(l) + \Im(pa) = \Re(lpa)$$

ନିଷ୍ଟଳ (nisphala) : fruitless

ବିୟୋରଣ (bisphorana) : explosion

ପଣ୍ଟାତ (paśchāt) : after

ଟିସ୍ତଶୀ (tippanī) : note

ପୁଷ (puspa): flower

ବାଚସ୍ପତି (bāchaspati) : speaker

ସନ୍ନାନ (sammāna) : honour

ଶିକ (śilpa): industry

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ବାଷ୍ପ (bāspa) : steam

ୟଟିକ (sphatika) : crystal

ଷିରିଟ୍ (spirit) : spirit

ଅନ୍ଧ (alpa) : little

କଳ୍ପନା ( $kalpanar{a}$ ) : imagination

ସମ୍ମିଳନୀ (sammilanī) : conference

ସନୁଖ (sammukha): in front of



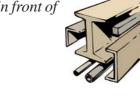
ପରସ୍କର (paraspara) : each other

ସଷ (spasta) : clear

ଇସ୍ୱାତ (ispāta) : steel

ଗଳ (galpa) : story

ନିଷ୍ୟ (niśchaya) : positively



ପୁଷ (puSpa): flower

#### ପାଠ-୧ ୨

#### LESSON - 12

$$\Re(n) + \Re(ma) = \Re(nma)$$
 $\Re(m) + \Re(ba) = \Re(mba)$ 

ତନ୍ୟ (tanmaya) : overwhelmed କନ୍ନ (janma) : birth

ଡିୟ (dimba) : egg ଆୟ (āmba): mango

ଖର୍ୟ (khamba) : pole

ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

କିୟା (kimb $\bar{a}$ ) : orସମ୍ବାଦ (sambāda) : news

ନଭେୟର (nabhembara) : November ଯୋଗଜନ୍ନା (jogajanmā): blessed born







ଖୟ (khamba) : pole

ଆୟ (āmba) : mango

ଷ୍ଠ (
$$\mathbf{s}$$
) + କ (ka) = ଷ୍ଠ ( $\mathbf{s}$ ka)  
ସ୍ଠ (s) + କ (ka) = ଷ୍ଠ (ska)  
କ୍ଠ (j) + ଚ୍ଚ (ja) = ଚ୍ଚ (jja)

ନମୟାର (namaskāra) - namaskara ସ୍କୃଟର୍ (skuṭar) - scooter

କଳ୍ପଳ (kajjala) - collyrium

ଶ୍ରିଷ (suska) - *dry* 

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ୟୁଲ (skul) - school

ସ୍କେଲ୍ (skel) - scale

ଭାୟର୍ଯ୍ୟ (bhāskar īya) - sculpture ପରିଷ୍କାର (pariṣkāra) - clean

ବାଇୟୋପ (bāiskopa) - bi-scope ୟାଉଟ୍ (skāut) - scout

ଟେଲିୟୋପ (teliskopa) - telescope ସଜନ (sajjana) - noble

ଲଜା (lajjā) - shame

$$\mathfrak{A}(s) + \mathfrak{A}(na) = \mathfrak{A}(sna)$$
 $\mathfrak{A}(s) + \mathfrak{A}(wa) = \mathfrak{A}(swa)$  $\mathfrak{A}(n) + \mathfrak{A}(na) = \mathfrak{A}(nna)$ 

ସ୍ଥାନ (snāna) - bath

ଭିନ୍ (bhinna) – different

ସ୍ଥାଧୀନ (swādhīna) - independant ଶ୍ୱାନ (śwāna) - dog

ବିଘୁ (bighna) - impediment

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ସତ ( jatna) - care

ଲଗୁ (lagna) - moment

ରତୁ (ratna) - jewel

ଅନୁ (anna) - rice

ଚିହୁ (chihna) - mark

ଜହୁ (jahna) - moon

କହି (jahni) - gourd ସ୍ତର (swara) - tone, voice ସ୍ୱଭାବ (swabhāba) - nature ନିଃଶ୍ୱାସ (nihśwāsa) - respiration ଅଶ୍ର (aśwa) - horse କ୍ରର (jwara) - fever ଦ୍ୱୀପ (dwīpa) - island କୃତଘୁ (krutaghna) – ungrateful

ପହା (pahn $\bar{a}$ ) - udderସ୍ୱପ୍ (swapna) - dream ବିଶ୍ୱାସ (biśwāsa) - belief ଭଗ (bhagna) - broken ବିଶ୍ର (biśwa) - universe ସ୍ଥାଦ (swāda) - taste ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ (dwitīya) - second ଅଗ୍ରି (agni) - fire

କ୍ 
$$(k)$$
 + ଳ  $(la)$  = କ୍ଲ  $(kla)$   
ଲ  $(l)$  + ଲ  $(la)$  = ଲ୍ଲ  $(lla)$ 

କ୍ରେଶ (kleśa) - distress ଶ୍ୱକୁ (śukla) - white

କ୍ଲୀବ (klība) - impotent ମଲୁ (malla) - wrestler

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyasa) - Reading Practice :

ବିପୁବ (biplaba) - revolution ପଲ୍ଲୀ (pallī) - hamlet, small village ଗେଲ୍ଲ (gehlā) - affectionate, fond

ଅକ୍ରେଶ (akleśa) - easy

କ୍ଲୋମ (kloma) - lungs

ଶ୍ରୋକ (śloka) - verse

ଗ୍ରାନି (glāni) - fatigue

ଅମ (amla) - sour କ୍ରେଦ (kleda) - moisture ପ୍ଲୀହା (plīhā) - spleen ଶ୍ଳୀଳ (ślīla) - decent



ସ୍କୁଟର୍ (skutar) - scooter



#### LESSON - 14



ଣ୍ 
$$(n) + \emptyset$$
  $(da) = \emptyset$   $(nda)$   
ଣ୍  $(n) + \emptyset$   $(dha) = \emptyset$   $(ndha)$ 

ଅଣା (andā) - egg

ଗୁଣ (gu**nd**a) - *dust* 

ଶୁଷ (śuṇḍha) - trunk

ଷ୍ଟ (sandha) - bull

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ଏଣ୍ଡଅ (endua) - garden lizard

ମୁଷ (munda) - head

ମଣ୍ଡପ (ma**nd**apa) – altar

ଗଣ (gaṇḍa) - cheek

ଗେଣୁଫୁଲ (geṇḍuphula) - marigold

ଶଣୁଆସି (śaṇḍhuāsi) - pincers

କୃଷା (kundā) - husk

ବାରଣ (b $\bar{a}$ rand $\bar{a}$ ) – corridor

ହାଣ୍ଡି (hāṇḍi) - earthen pot

ଗଣି (gandi) - trunk

ମେଷା (meṇḍhā) - sheep

କ୍ଷେଇ (kandhei) - toy



$$\Re(n) + \Im(ta) = \Re(nta)$$
  
 $\Re(n) + \Im(tha) = \Re(ntha)$ 

ଦାନ୍ତ (dānta) - tooth

ମନ୍ଲନ (manthana) - churning

ତନ୍ତୀ (tantī) - weaver

କାନୁ (kāntha) - wall

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

କିନ୍ତୁ (kintu) - but

ତନ୍ତ୍ର (tantu) - tissue

ଦନ୍ତା ହାତୀ (dantā hatī) – tusker

ପ୍ରଷକ (pustaka) - book

ଇସ୍ତପା (istaphā) - resignation

ଶଥା (śastā) - cheap

ରାୟା (rāstā) - road

କନ୍ତୁ (jantu) - animal

ଶାନ୍ତ (śānta) - calm

ସରୁ (santha) - saint

ମୟକ (mastaka) - head

ବାଷ୍ତବ (bāstaba) - real

ବଞା (bastā) - sack

କୁର୍ତ୍ତି (kusti) - wrestling

ସ୍ଥିର (sthira) - stable 킨잏 (asta) - set ଅସ୍ଥିର (asthira) – unstable ସ୍ଥାୟୀ (sthāyī) - permanent ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ (asthāyī) - temporary ସ୍ଥାନ (sthāna) - place ସୁସ୍ଥ (sustha) - healthy ଅସୁସ୍ଥ (asustha) - sickly ସ୍ଥଳଭାଗ (sthalabhāga) - landmass ଶିକ୍ତ (Śakta) – strong

ରକ୍ତ (rakta) - blood ମ୍ବରା (muktā) - pearl

ଯୁକ୍ତି ( jukti) - argument ଶକ୍ତି (sakti) - energy/power

ବସନ୍ତ ରତ (basanta rutu) - spring season

ମୁଷା ଯନ୍ତା (mūṣā jantā) - mousetrap

ଉଷ (uṣna) - hot କୃଷ (kumbha) - pitcher

ଆରୟ (ārambha) - beginning କୃଷକ (kruṣaka) - farmer

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ବୈଷ୍ଠବ (baisnaba) - baisnaba କ୍ୟାର (kumbhīra) - crocodile

ଗ୍ୟାର (gambhīra) - serious କୃଷି (krusi) – agriculture

ଗୁହ (gruha) – house ତୃତୀୟ (trutīya) – *third* 

ମୂଗ (mruga) - deer ଶୂଗାଳ (śrugāla) – *jackle* 

ପୃଥିବୀ (pruthibī) – earth ମାତୃଭ୍ମି (mātrubhūmi) – motherland

ଅମୃତ (amruta) – nectar କୃଷ (kruṣṇa) - black

$$\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{d}) + \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{ma}) = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{dma})$$
 $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{k}) + \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{ra}) = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{kra})$ 
 $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{k}) + \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{ra}) = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{kra})$ 
 $\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{k}) + \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{ra}) = \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{kra})$ 

ଚକ (chakra) - wheel ପଦ୍ଲ (padma) - lotus

ତାମ (tāmra) – copper ଛଦୁ (chhadma) – disguise

(30)

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ଆତ୍ଲା (ātmā) - soul

ଭୀଷଣ (bhīṣṇa) - horrible

ବାଲ୍ଲୀକି (bālmīki) - Balmīki

ବିଶ୍ରାମ (biśrāma) - rest

ଶୁକ୍ରବାର (śukrabāra) – fri-day

ଗ୍ରହ (graha) - planet

କ୍ରେନ୍ (kren) - crane

ଛାତ୍ରୀ (chhātrī) - girl student

କ୍ରନ୍ଦନ (krandana) - weeping

ଗ୍ରାମ (grāma) – village

ପରିଶ୍ରମ (pariśrama) - labour

କନ୍ନଭୂମି (janmabhūmi) - birthplace

ଭସ୍ଲ (bhasma) - ashes

ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ (grīṣma) - summer

କ୍ରମ (krama) - order

ଟ୍ରକ୍ (trak) - truck

ହ୍ରଦ (hrada) - lake

ଛାତ୍ର (chhātra) - student

ଚିତ୍ର (chitra) – picture

କ୍ରୀତା (krīḍā) – game

ତ୍ରମ (dram) - drum

ଉପ୍ର (ugra) - aggressive

ବଳ୍ରପାତ (bajrapāta) - bolt from the blue

# କ୍ (k) + ୟ (ya) = କ୍ୟ (kya)

ଗଦ୍ୟ (gadya) - prose

ସତ୍ୟ (satya) - truth

ଶସ୍ୟ (Śasya) - paddy

ପଦ୍ୟ (padya) - poetry

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ବାକ୍ୟ (bākya) - sentence

ବାଦ୍ୟ (bādya) - drum

ସମସ୍ୟା (samasyā) – problem

arian (samasya) proble

ତ୍ୟାଗ (tyāga) - sacrifice

ନୃତ୍ୟ (nr**ü**tya) - dance

ମୂଲ୍ୟ (mūlya) - price

ମୁଖ୍ୟ (mukhya) - chief

ରାଜ୍ୟ (rājya) - state

ବନ୍ୟା (banyā) - flood

ସଭ୍ୟ (sabhya) - membership

ଶିଷ୍ୟ (śiṣya) - disciple

ନ୍ୟାୟ (nyāya) - justice

ବ୍ୟବସାୟ (byabasāya) - business

ଖ୍ୟାତି (khyāti) - fame

ଯୋଗ୍ୟ (jogya) - proper

ପାପ୍ୟ (prāpya) - due

ଆବଶ୍ୟକ (ābaŚyaka) - necessary

ଞ୍ 
$$(\tilde{n}) + \delta$$
 (cha) =  $\square$  (ñcha)   
ଞ୍  $(\tilde{n}) + \delta$  (chha) =  $\square$  (ñchha)

ଅନ (añchala) - region ଲାଞ୍ଚନା (lañchhanā) - insult

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

Sanchaya) – soon Savings

ପ୍ରା (pāñcha) - five ବ୍ଲିଣ (biñchanā) - fan

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ (kañchāphala) - unripe fruit ବାଆ (bāñchhā) - desire

$$\mathbb{E}(\tilde{n}) + \mathbb{E}(ja) = \mathbb{E}(\tilde{n}ja)$$
  
 $\mathbb{E}(\tilde{n}) + \mathbb{E}(jha) = \mathbb{E}(\tilde{n}jha)$ 

ମଞ୍ଜି (mañji) - seed

ପଞ୍ଚା (pañjhā) - group

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ଝାଞା (jhāñja) - cymbal

ମଞା (mañja) - marrow

ଲାଞ୍ଜ (lāñja) - tail

ପାଞ୍ଜି (pā̃ñji) - almanac

ଅଞ୍ଜନ (añjana) - collyrium କୁଞା (kuñja) - arbour

ବାଞ୍ଚ (bāñjha) - sterile

ପଞ୍ଜରି (pañjuri) - cage

$$\Re(n) + \Im(da) = \Re(nda)$$
  
 $\Re(n) + \Im(dha) = \Re(ndha)$ 

ଚନ୍ଦନ (chandana) – sandal ଅନ୍ଧାର (andhāra) – darkness

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyasa) - Reading Practice :

ଚାନ୍ଦ (chānda) - moon

କନ୍ଦ (kanda) - raw sugar

ହିନ୍ଦୀ (hindī) - hindi କ୍ରହା (jand $\bar{a}$ ) – black pismire ମନ୍ଦା (mand $\bar{a}$ ) – circular ditch ପନ୍ଦର (pandara) – fifteen ବନ୍ଦର (bandara) – port ବନ୍ଧକ (bandhuka) - gun ବନ୍ଧ (bandha) - bank, dam ବନ୍ଧନ (bandhana) - tying ଅନ୍ଧ (andha) - blind କାନ୍ଧ (kāndha) - shoulder ବନ୍ଧୁ (bandhu) - friend ବନ୍ଧକ (bandhaka) - mortgage

କମ୍ପାନୀ (kampānī) - company

ବାମ୍ପ (bāmpha) - vapour

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ଚ୍ଞାଫଲ (champāphula) - champak flower ସମ୍ପାଦକ (sampādaka) - editor ଭୂମିକ୍ମ (bhūmikampa) – earthquake ଡେମ (dempha) - stalk ଫপ (phampā) - empty ଗ୍ରମ୍ଫା (gumphā) - cave

#### ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ଖ୍ରାଷ୍ଟାଭ (khrīṣṭābda) - christian year ବୃଦ୍ଧ (buddha) - the Buddha

ଯୁଦ୍ଧ (juddha) - war ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧ (Śuddha) – pure

ବୃଦ୍ଧ (bruddha) - oldman ବିଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧ (bisuddha) - pure

ଉଦ୍ଧାର (uddhāra) – rescue ଅବ (abda) - year

ଶୁଦ୍ଧିଘର (śuddhighara) – funeral rites, obsequies

$$S'(ch) + S'(cha) = S'(chcha)$$

ଉଚ୍ଚ (uchcha) - high

ଥଳା (thatta) - joke

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ଭଟା (bhattā) - ebb

ଉଚ୍ଚତା (uchchatā) – *height* 

ଉଦିଷ (uddista) - intended ବିତ୍ତ (bitta) - wealth

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ବିପ୍ରି (bipatti) - trouble, danger ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (nirddesa) - order

$$\Re(n) + \Re(t) + \Re(ra) = \Re/\Re(ntra)$$
 $\Re(s) + \Re(t) + \Re(ra) = \Re/\Re(stra)$ 

ଯନ୍ତ (jantra) - machine ଅସ (astra) - arms

## ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ମନ୍ତ (mantra) - hymn

ଶାସ୍ତ (śāstra) – scripture

ମନ୍ତୀ (mantrī) - minister ବସ (bastra) - cloth

# $\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{r}) + \mathcal{Q}(\dot{\mathbf{u}}) + \mathcal{Q}(\dot{\mathbf{u}}) = \mathcal{Q}(\dot{\mathbf{u}})$

ବର୍ଷ (barnna) - colour କର୍ଷ (karnna) - ear

# ପଠନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ (pathana abhyāsa) - Reading Practice :

ମୂ୍ରି (mūrtti) − statue ସଦି (sarddi) - cold

ପୂର୍ଷି (pūrṇṇa) – full ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ (sūr  $\bar{j}$  ya) – sun

ବର୍ଦ୍ଦି (barddi) - *uniform* କର୍ଦ୍ଦମ (karddama)- *mud* 

ଭନ୍ନଳ (ujjwala) – bright ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି (rāṣṭrapati) – president



ବୃଦ୍ଧ (buddha) - the Buddha



ଗୁମ୍ପା (gumphā) - cave



ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ (sur jya) - sun

# Learning of Language : 에엠 ଶିକ୍ଷା (bhāṣā śikṣā)

# 1. Noun (ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ : biśeṣya pada)

A noun is a naming word used frequently in each and every language. The Subject ( $\P\Box$ : Karttā) of a sentence is always a Noun, or a word. Like English Oḍiā has five kinds of Nouns:

# a) Proper Noun (ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ : byaktibāchaka biśeṣya) :-

A proper Noun is the name of some particular person, place or thing. Kings like Ashoka, Khārabeļa, Choḍagaṅga, Lānguļānarasiṅgha; poets like Sāraļā, Jagannātha Dāsa, Rādhānātha Rāya, Fakiramohana, Gangādhara; places like Purī, Bhubaneswara, Sambalpura, Nandanakānana, Chilikā, Taptapāṇi; things like "bahi" (ବହି) - book, "ḍesk" (ଡେସ୍କ), "ṭebul" (ଟେବୁଲ) - table are called Proper Nouns.

## b) Common Noun (ଜାତିବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ : jātibāchaka biśesya) :-

Ordinarily, a Common Noun expresses a name that is given in common to every person, place or thing of the same class or kind. In Oḍiā manuṣya (ମନୁଷ୍ୟ) - man, goru : (ଗୋରୁ) - cow, māṅkaḍa : (ମାଙ୍କଡ) - monkey, sahara : (ସହର) - town, grāma : (ଗ୍ରାମ) - village, nadī : (ନଦୀ) - river, parbata : (ପର୍ବଡ) - mountain are common Noun.

# c) Material Noun (ବୟୁବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ : bastubāchaka biśeṣya) :-

The name of the matter or substance of which things are made is called Material Noun. In Oḍiā jaḷa or pāṇi: (ପାରି) - water, māṭi: (ମାଟି) - soil, tela: (ତେଲ) - oil, guḍa: (ଗୁଡ) - molasses, kṣīra: ଷୀର - milk, phrij: ଫ୍ରିଜ - fridge are of this category.

# d) Collective Noun (ସମଷିଦାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ : samaṣṭibāchaka biśeṣya) :-

The noun representing the name of a group of persons, animals or things taken together is called a Collective Noun. In Oḍiā the word senā: (ସେନା) - army, daļa: (ଦଳ) - aflock of (sheep), janatā: (ଜନତା) - crowd are of this kind.

# e) Abstract Noun (ଭାବବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ : bhābabāchaka biśeṣya) :-

An Abstract Noun also expresses the name of a quality, state or action. In  $O\dot{q}i\bar{a}$ , Abstract Nouns are formed in three different ways as stated below :

- i) From common noun, as bāḷakatwa : (ବାଳକତ୍ୱ) boyhood, manuṣyatwa : (ମନୁଷ୍ୟତ୍ୱ) humanity, nārītwa : (ନାରୀତ୍ୱ) womanhood.
- ii) From adjectives, as kaṭhoratā : (କଠୋରତା) hardness, komaḷatā : (କୋମଳତା) softness, udāratā : (ଜଦାରତା) generosity, mānabikatā : (ମାନବିକତା) humanity.
- iii) From verbs, as : darśana : (ଦର୍ଶନ) seeing, maraṇa : (ମରଣ) death, śayana: (ଶୟନ) lying down, gamana : (ଗମନ) walking, bhojana : (ଭୋଜନ) eating.

# 2. Pronoun (ସର୍ବନାମ : sarbanāma)

Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or noun phrase.

In Oḍiā, all Pronouns can be divided into two separate categories, such as : - Personal Pronoun (ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ ସର୍ବନାମ : byaktibāchaka sarbanāma) and Impersonal Pronoun (ଅବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ ସର୍ବନାମ : abyaktibāchaka sarbanāma).

# 1. Personal Pronoun (ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ ସର୍ବନାମ : byaktibachaka sarbanāma):-

The Personal Pronouns of Oḍiā like nouns, change their form by adding endings, number, gender and case. Following are the different forms of Personal Pronouns.

#### i) First Person (Masculine and Feminine):

Singular	Plural	
mu <b>n</b> (ໆັ) - I	āme (ଆମେ) - we	
	āmemāne (ଆମେମାନେ) - we	
	āmbhemāne (ଆସ୍ଟେମାନେ) - we	

other forms : mote (ମୋଡେ) - me āmaku (ଆମକ୍) - us

mo/mora (ମୋ/ମୋର) - my, mine

āmara/āmamānaṅkara (ଆମର/ଆମମାନଙ୍କର) - our/ours

## ii) Second Person (Masculine and Feminine):

#### other forms:

tumaku (ତୁମକୁ) - you tumamānaṅku (ତୁମମାନଙ୍କୁ) - you tumbhaṅku (ତୁମ୍ବଙ୍କୁ) - you tumbhamānaṅku (ତୁମ୍ବମାନଙ୍କୁ) - you apaṇaṅku (ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ) - you āpaṇamānaṅku (ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କୁ) - you

#### iii) Third Person (masculine and feminine):

Singular Plural se (ସେ) - he/she semāne (ସେମାନେ) - they

#### other forms:

tāhāra (ତାହାର) - his/her/hers tāhāṅkara (ତାହାଙ୍କର) - his/her/hers

# 2. Impersonal Pronouns (ଅବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ ସର୍ବନାମ : abyaktibāchaka sarbanāma) : -

Excluding all the Personal Pronouns given above, all other Pronouns of Odiā come under the category of Impersonal Pronoun, as given below.

ehi (ଏହି) - it kehi nuhañ (କେହି ନହଁ) - none ehā (ଏହା) - this keteka (କେତେକ) - some egudika (ଏଗୁଡିକ) - these kehi jane (କେହି ଜଣେ) - somebody  $ja\mathbf{n}e$  bi nuhe $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$  (କଣେ ବି ନହେଁ) -  $no\ body$ segudika (ସେଗ୍ରଡିକ)-that/those sabu/samasta (ସବୁ/ସମୟ) - all kichhi (କିଛି) - few gotie (ଗୋଟିଏ) - one aneka (ଅନେକ) - many kau**n**asi (କୌଣସି) - any kāhāku (କାହାକ୍ର) - whom keuñ (କେଉଁ) - which kehi jane (କେହି ଜଣେ)-anybody jie heu (ଯିଏ ହେଉ) - whoever pratyeka (ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ) - each kie, jie (କିଏ, ଯିଏ) - who je kehi (ସେ କେହି) - whose īāhā heu (ଯାହା ହେଉ) - whatever kāhāra (କାହାର) - whose

# 3. Adjective (ବିଶେଷଣ - Biśeṣaṇa)

An adjective is used with a noun to add something for its meaning especially of quality, quantity and number.

There are three kinds of adjectives used in Odiā language, such as:

## 1. Adjective qualifies the noun:

ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ବିଶେଷଣ (biśesyara biśesana)

Such type of adjectives are:

bhala manisa (ଭଲ ମଣିଷ) - a good man

sundara chitra (ସ୍ୱନ୍ଦର ଚିତ୍ର) - a beautiful painting.

kichhi ṭaṅkā (କିଛି ଟଙ୍କା) - some money

țikie jñāna (ଟିକିଏ ଜ୍ଞାନ) - a little knowledge

alpa loka (ଅନ୍ଧ ଲୋକ) - few persons

sādhu loka (ସାଧୁ ଲୋକ) - honest man

bahuta pariśrama (ବହୁତ ପରିଶ୍ରମ) - enough labour

prati loka (ପ୍ରତି ଲୋକ) - every man

sāta raṅga (ସାତ ରଙ୍ଗ) - seven colours

#### 2. Adjective qualifies adjective :

ବିଶେଷଣର ବିଶେଷଣ (biśeṣaṇara biśeṣaṇa)

Such type of adjectives are:

bhāri bhala maṇiṣa (ଭାରି ଭଲ ମଣିଷ) - a very good man ati sundara chitra (ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦର ଚିତ୍ର) - a very beautiful painting.

adhika sāhasī (ଅଧିକ ସାହସୀ) - more brave ati sundarī (ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ) - most beautiful

## C) Adjective modifies the verb:

କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ (kriyā biśeṣaṇa)

Such type of adjectives are:

dhīre dhīre chāla (ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ ଚାଲ) - go slowly.

Śīghra Śīghra kuha (ଶୀଘ୍ର ଶୀଘ୍ର କୁହ) - speak quickly.

dīpaṭi miñji miñji jaḷuchhi (ଦୀପଟି ମିଞ୍ଜି ମିଞ୍ଜି କଳୁଛି) - The lamp is flickering.

# Other examples of Adjectives

ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ (bisesana pada) - adjectives

ଅକର୍ମଣ୍ୟ (akarmaṇya) - useless

ଅଗାଧ (agādha) - profound

ଅକୃତ୍ରିମ (akrutrima) - natural, real

ଅଖର (akhaṇḍa) - unbroken, non-stop

ଅଗମ୍ୟ (agamya) - inaccessible, impassable

ଅଗୋଚର (agochara) - Unknown, unseen

ଅଗ୍ରଣୀ (agraṇ̄ī) - pioneer

ଅଚଳ (achala) - immovable, counterfeit

ଅନେୟ (ajeya) - invincible

ଅକ (ajña) - ignorant

ଅତର୍କିତ (atarkita) - unanticipated

ଅତ୍ୟାଚାରୀ (atyāchārī) - tyrant, oppressive

ଅତୁଳନୀୟ (atulanīya) - incomparable

ଅତ୍ୟାବଶ୍ୟକ (atyābaśyaka) - essential

ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ (asthāyī) - temporary

ଅସ୍ଥିର (asthira) - restless, uncertain

ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ (atyadhika) - excessive

ଅନିଷ୍ଟକର (anistakara) - injurious

ଅନିଷ୍ଠିତ (aniśchita) - uncertain

ଅନୁପଯୁକ୍ତ (anupa jukta) - unfit

ଅନୁଚିତ (anuchita) - improper

ଅନ୍ଧ (andha) - blind

ଅଧିକ (adhika) - too much, excess

ଅନେକ (aneka) - many

ଅଧୀର (adhīra) - perplexed

ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧେକ (arddheka) - half

ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ (anābaśyaka) - unnecessary

ଅପବିତ୍ର (apabitra) - impure

ଅସଭ୍ୟ (asabhya) - uncivilised

ଅଶିକ୍ଷିତ (aśiksita) - illiterate

ଅବାନ୍ତର (abāntara) - irrelevant

ଅବିଶ୍ୱାସୀ (abiśwāsī) - unfaithful

ଅମାୟିକ (amāyika) - simple, frank

ଅମୂଲ୍ୟ (amūlya) - priceless, precious

ଅଯୌକ୍ତିକ (a jauktika) - irrational

ଅର୍କିତ (arjita) - acquired

ଅଳସୁଆ (alasuā) - idle, lazy

ଅନ୍ଧ (alpa) - inadequate

ଅସୁନ୍ଦର (asundara) - indecent, ugly

ଅଶ୍ଳୀଳ (aślīla) - obscene

ଅଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧ (aśuddha) - incorrect, impure

ଅସୀମ (asīma) - boundless, endless

ଅସନ୍ତବ (asambhaba) - impossible

ଅସ୍ଥିର (asthira) - fickle

ଷ୍ଟ୍ରପମ (uttama) - good/nice

ଉଦ୍ଧତ (uddhata) - arrogant

ଉଷୁମ (uṣuma) - warm

ଉର୍ବର (urbara) - fertile

ଉଦାସୀନ (udāsīna) - indifferent

ଉଜ୍ଜଳ (ujjwala) - bright

ଉପକାରୀ (upak $\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ ) - useful

କୃତଜ୍ଞ (krutajña) - grateful

କୃତଘୁ (krutaghna) - ungrateful

କାଳ୍ପନିକ (kālpanika) - imaginary

କ $\square$  (ka $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$ ch $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ) - unripe, raw

କୃପଣ (krupaṇa) - miserly

କ୍ରିକ (kutila) - hypocritical

ଖର୍ଲି (khānti) - pure, genuine

ଖୁଚୁରା (khuchurā) - retail

ଗରମ (garama) - hot

ଗର୍ବୀ (garbī) - proud

ଗଭୀର (gabhīra) - deep

ଗରିବ (gariba) - poor

ଗୁପ୍ତ (gupta) - confidential, hidden

କ୍ଷାନୀ (jñānī) - wise

ଚେଳ (chañchala) - quick, fickle

ଚତୁର (chatura) - clever

ଚୂଡାନ୍ତ (chūḍānta) - final

ଚଳିତ (chalita) - current

ଚିକ୍ଟ (chikkana) - smooth

ଚିରସ୍ଥାୟୀ (chirasthāyī) - permanent

ଛୋଟ (chhoṭa) - small

ଜଟିଳ (jatila) - complex

ଜନପ୍ରିୟ (janapriya) - popular

ଜାଗ୍ରତ (jāgrata) - awakened, vigilant

ଟାଣ (ṭāṇa) - hard

ଟେରା ( $ter\bar{a}$ ) - squint-eyed

ଠିକ୍ (thik) - correct

ଡରୁଆ (daruā) - timid

ଡେଙ୍ଗା (deṅgā) - tall

ତିଲା (dhilā) - loose

ତରଳ (tarala) - liquid

ତରୁଣ (taruṇa) - youthful, juvenile

ଥିଷା (thaṇḍā) - cold

ଦୟାଲୁ (dayāļu) - kind-hearted

ଦାର୍ସିକ (dāmbhika) - haughty, imperious

ଦୁର୍ଗିନ୍ଧ (durgandha) - rancid

ଦୁର୍ବିଳ (durbala) - weak

ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦାନ୍ତ (durddanta) - uncontrollable

ଦ୍ୟ (dakṣa) - expert, skilled

ଦରକାରୀ (darakārī) - useful

ଦୂଷିତ (dūṣita) - impure, polluted

ଦୋଷୀ (doṣī) - guilty

ଧନୀ (dhanī) - rich, affluent

ଧଳା (dhalā) - white, bright

ଧାର୍ମିକ (dhārmika) - righteous, pious

ଧୀର (dhīra) - slow, patient

ନଗୁ (nagna) - naked, nude

ନ୍ତ୍ର (namra) - humble

ନରମ (narama) - soft

ନାଲିଆ (nāliā) - red

ନୀରସ (nīrasa) - insipid, juiceless

ନିଷ୍ଠର (nisthura) - cruel

ନିର୍ବୋଧ (nirbodha) - stupid

ନିଃସ୍ୱ (niḥswa) - poor, destitute

ନିୟମିତ (niyamita) - regular

ନୀଳ (nila) - blue

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିୟ (nirddaya) - unkind

ନିର୍ଭୀକ (nirbhīka) - audacious, fearless

ନୀଚ (nīcha) - mean, lowly

ନୃତନ (nūtana) - new

ପବିତ୍ର (pabitra) - sacred

ପାଗଳ (pāgaļa) - mad

ପାଚିଲା (pāchilā) - ripe, grey

ପଚା (pach $ar{a}$ ) - rotten, stale

ପରିଶ୍ରମୀ (pariśramī) - laborious, hardworking

ପିଲାଳିଆ (pilāliā) - childish

ପିତା (pitā) - bitter

ପୀଡିତ (pīḍita) - sickly, suffered

ପୁରୁଣା (puruṇā) - old

ପୈତୃକ (paitruka) - ancestral

ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ (prasiddha) - famous

ପ୍ରାଥମିକ (prāthamika) - primary

ପ୍ରିୟ (priya) - dear

ବଡ (baḍa) - big

ବଶୁଆ (banuā) - wild

ବାସୀ (bāsī) - stale

ବିବିଧ (bibidha) - various, miscellaneous

ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀ (biśwāsī) - faithful

ଭୀରୁ (bhīru) - timid

ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ (mūlyabāna) - precious

ଯୋଗ୍ୟ (jogya) - worthy

ଶ୍ୱନ୍ୟ (śūnya) - empty, void

ସରଳ (sarala) - simple

ସହଳ (sahaja) - easy

ସନ୍ଦିଗୁ (sandigdha) - doubtful, suspicious

ସାହସୀ (sāhasī) - brave

ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ (swādhīna) - independent

ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ (sāmudrika) - marine

ସୁନ୍ଦର (sundara) - handsome, beautiful

ହାଲୁକା (hālukā) - light

ଷୀଣ (kṣīṇa) - feeble

Sel (kṣudhārtta) - hungry

## 4. Conjunctions : ଅବ୍ୟୟ (abyaya)

A conjuction is a word that joins together words, clauses etc. Example– ও, পাবি $^{\circ}$  (o, eba $\dot{m}$ ) and some examples are given below :

କିନ୍ତୁ (kintu) - but

କିୟା (kimbā) - or

ଆଗରୁ (āgaru) - before

ପରେ (pare) - after

ଯଦି (jadi) -if

ଯଦିଓ (jadio) - though

ତଥାପି (tathāpi) - yet, still

ସେଉଁଠି (jeuñthi) - where

ଯାହାକି (jāhāki) - that

ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ (par jyanta) - till

କାରଣ (kārana) - because

କ'ଶ ପାଇଁ/କାହିଁକି (kaṇa paiñ/kāhiñki) - why

ଆହୁରି (āhuri) - and / also

ଓ/ଏବଂ (o/ebam) - and

ପାଇଁ (pāiñ) - for

- 1. ରାମ ଯାଇଅଛି ଓ ମଧୁ ଆସିଅଛି । rāma j̄aiachhi o madhu āsiachhi. Rama has gone and Madhu has come.
- 2. ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଡାକିଲି, କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଶୁଣିଲେ ନାହିଁ । muñ tāṅku ḍākili, kintu se śuṇile nāhiñ. I called him but he did not hear me.
- 3. ସାତ ଏବଂ ପା□ ମିଶିଲେ ବାର ହୁଏ | sāta ebaṁ pāñcha miśile bāra hue. Seven and five make twelve.
- 4. ସୀତା ଓ ଗୀତା ପରମ ବନ୍ଧୁ । sītā o gītā parama bandhu. Seeta and Geeta are great friends.

# 5. Verb : କ୍ରିୟା (kriyā)

A verb is a saying-word or telling-word indicating what somebody or something does, what state somebody or something is in or which is becoming of something or somebody. In the following sentences of  $Odi\bar{a}$ , the verbs are given in bold letters, as:

ฤ ั**ฟฟ** (muñ khāe) - I eat.

ସେ ପଢ଼େ (se padhe) - He reads.

ବାଳକମାନେ **ଖେଳରି** (bāḷakamāne kheḷanti) - Boys play.

ବାଳିକାମାନେ **ଗାଆରି** (bāḷikāmāne gāānti) - Girls sing.

In the above sentences **khāe** (ଖାଏ), **paḍhe** (ପଡ଼େ), **kheḷanti** (ଖେଳବି) and **gāānti** (ଗାଆବି) are finite verbs.

In Odiā, verbs change their forms according to the numbers and persons of the Nominative; as:-

- 1) According to Number :- bāḷakaṭi paḍhuachhi (ବାଳକଟି ପଢୁଅଛି) The boy is reading. bāḷikaṭi kheḷuachhi (ବାଳିକାଟି ଖେଳୁଅଛି) The girl is playing. bāḷakamane paḍhuachhanti (ବାଳକମାନେ ପଢୁଅଛନ୍ତି) The boys are reading. bāḷikamane kheḷuachhanti (ବାଳିକାମାନେ ଖେଳୁଅଛନ୍ତି) The girls are playing.
- 2) According to Person :muñ khāuachhi (ମୁଁ ଖାଉଅଛି) I am eating.
  āmbhemāne khāuachhu (ଆନ୍ତେମାନେ ଖାଉଅଛୁ) We are eating.
  tu khāuachhu (ତୁ ଖାଉଅଛୁ) You are eating. (intimate)
  tume paḍhuachha (ତୁମେ ପଢୁଅଛ) You are reading.
  tumbhemāne paḍhuachha (ତୁନ୍ଦେମାନେ ପଢୁଅଛ)- You are reading.
  āpaṇamāne paḍhuachhanti (ଆପଣମାନେ ପଢୁଅଛନ୍ତି) You are reading. (polite)
  se Jāuachhi (ସେ ଯାଉଅଛି) He is going.
  semāne jāuachhanti (ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଅଛନ୍ତି) They are going.

# Incomplete Verbs of Odiā:

(ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା : asamāpikā kriyā)

In  $O\dot{q}i\bar{a}$ , this category of verbs are formed / constituted by adding i ( $\Omega$ ) to the principal verb; as -

Khāikari bulibāku j̄ āa (ଖାଇକରି ବୁଲିବାକୁ ଯାଅ) - after taking meal go for a walk.

Paḍhisāri biśrāma nia (ପତିସାରି ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନିଅ) - after completing your study, take rest.

In the above sentences khāikari, paḍhisāri are examples of Incomplete Verbs.

#### **Causative Verbs**

# (ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥିକ କ୍ରିୟା : Preraṇārthaka kriyā)

In  $O\dot{q}i\bar{a}$ , this category of Verbs are formed / constituted by adding  $\bar{a}$  (2l) to the principal verb first, then the tense suffix symbol is added to it basing upon the person etc; as:-

se goṭie chiṭhi tuma dwārā lekhāichhi (ସେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚିଠି ତୁମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲେଖାଇଛି) - He has made you write a letter.

muñ e kāmaṭi tāṅkadwārā karāibi (ମୁଁ ଏ କାମଟି ତାଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା କରାଇବି) - I shall make him do this work.

Some other formation of Causative Verbs in Odiā:-

Odia verb	<b>Causative forms</b>		
karibā (କରିବା)	karāibā (କରାଇବା)		
to do	to make anyone do		

debā (ଦେବା) diāibā (ଦିଆଇବା)

to give to make anyone give

paḍhibā (ପଢିବା) paḍhāibā (ପଢାଇବା) to read to make anyone read

dhoibā (ଧୋଇବା) dhuāibā (ଧୁଆଇବା) to wash to make anyone wash

# Some Common Verbs of Odiā

ଆଣିବା (āṇibā) - to bring

ଆସିବା (āsibā) - to come

ଉଠିବା (uṭhib $ar{a}$ ) - to rise, to get up

ଓଳେଇବା (o $\dot{l}$ eib $ar{a}$ ) - to sweep

ଓହ୍ଲାଇବା (olhāibā) - to get down, to climb down

କରିବା (karibā) - to do

କହିବା (kahib $ar{a}$ ) - to speak

କାଟିବା (kātibā) - to cut

କିଶିବା (kinibā) - to buy

ଖାଇବା (kh $\bar{a}$ ib $\bar{a}$ ) - to eat

ଖେଳିବା (khelib $ar{a}$ ) - to play

ଖୋଜିବା (khojibā) - to search

ଖୋଳିବା (kholibā) - to dig

ଖୋଲିବା (kholib $ar{a}$ ) -  $to\ open$ 

ଗଢ଼ିବା (gaḍhib $ar{a}$ ) - to build

ଗଣିବା (gaṇibā) - to count

ଗପିବା (gapibā) - to gossip

ଗାଇବା  $(g\bar{a}ib\bar{a})$  - to~sing

ଗାଳିଦେବା (gālidebā) - to abuse

ଚଢିବା (chaḍhibā) - *to climb* 

ଚାଲିବା (chālibā) - to move, to walk

ଛାପିବା (chhāpibā) - to print

ଛିଙ୍କିବା (chhiṅkibā) - to sneeze

ଜାଶିବା (jāṇibā) - to know

ଝୁଲିବା (jhulibā) - to swing

ଟାଶିବା (ṭāṇibā) - to draw, to pull

ଠକିବା (thakibā) - to cheat

ଡାକିବା (ḍākibā) - to call out

ଢ଼ାଳିବା (dhālibā) - to pour

ତଡ଼ିବା (tadibā) - to drive out

ଦଉଡିବା (daudibā) - to run

ଦେଖିବା (dekhibā)- to see, to

view

ଦେବା (debā) - to give

ଧରିବା (dharibā) - to catch, to hold ଧୋଇବା (dhoibā) - to wash ନାଚିବା (nāchibā) - to dance ନେବା (neb $\bar{a}$ ) - to take ପକାଇବା (pakāibā) - to drop ପଢିବା (padhibā) - to read ପାଇବା (pāibā) - to obtain ପିଇବା (piibā) - to drink ପିଟିବା (piṭibā) - to beat ପିନ୍ଧିବା (pindhibā) - to wear ପୋଷିବା (posibā) - to tame, to adopt ପେରାଇବା (pherāibā) - to payback ଫେରିଆସିବା (pheri $\bar{a}$ sib $\bar{a}$ ) - toreturn ଫୋପାଡ଼ିବା (phop $\bar{a}$ dib $\bar{a}$ ) - tothrow ବସିବା (basibā) - to sit ବାଟିବା (bātibā) - to pestle

ବାନ୍ଧିବା (bāndhibā) - to bind, to fasten ବୁଝିବା (bujhibā) - to understand, to comprehend ଭାଙ୍ଗିବା (bhāṅgibā) - *to break* ଭାବିବା (bhābibā) - to think ଭାସିବା (bhāsibā) - to float ମାଜିବା (mājibā) - to polish ମାପିବା (māpibā) - to measure ଯିବା (jibā) - to go ରଖିବା (rakhibā) - to keep ରହିବା (rahibā) - to stay ରାନ୍ଧିବା (rāndhibā) - to cook ଲ୍ବଚାଇବା (luchāibā) - *to hide* ଲେଖିବା (lekhibā) - to write ଶୁଣିବା (śunibā) - to hear, to listen ଶୋଇବା (śoibā) - to sleep ସହ୍ୟକରିବା (sahyakaribā) - to tolerate ହଲେଇବା (haleibā) - to swing ହସିବା (hasibā) - to laugh

# 6. Conjugation of Verbs

(The uses of the Tenses)

କାଳ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟାରୂପ : kāļa anusāre kriyārūpa

1. Present Indefinite Tense - ବାର୍ଦ୍ଦିମାନ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ (barttamāna śuddha)

1st person (ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ: Prathama Puruşa)

Singular (ଏକବଟନ : ekabachana) Plural (ବହୁବଟନ : bahubachana)

-Ieat. -we eat.

2nd person (ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : dwitīya Puruşa)

ତୁ ଖାଆ (tu khāā) - you eat (intimate)

- you eat. - you eat.

ଆପଣ ଖାଆନ୍ତି (āpana khāānti) ଆପଣମାନେ ଖାଆନ୍ତି (āpanamāne khāānti)

- you eat. - you eat. (polite)

3rd perspm (ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ: trutiya Puruşa)

ସେ ଖାଏ (se khāe) - ସେମାନେ ଖାଆନ୍ତି (semāne khāānti) -

he/she eats. they eat.

ସେ ଖାଆନ୍ତି (se khāānti) - ସେମାନେ ଖାଆନ୍ତି (semāne khāānti) -

he/she eats. (polite) they eat. (polite)

2. Present continuous tense - ବর্তিମାନ ଅସମନ (bartamāna asampanna):

1st Person (ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ : Prathama Puruşa)

ମୁଁ ଖାଉଅଛି (mu $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$  kh $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ uachhi) ଆୟେମାନେ ଖାଉଅଛୁ ( $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ mbhem $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ne

- Iam eating khāuachhu) - we are eating.

2nd person (ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ: dwitiya puruşa)

ତ୍ର ଖାଉଅଛୁ (tu khāuachhu)

- you are eating. (intimate)

ତୁମେ ଖାଉଅଛ (tume khāuachha) ତୁୟେମାନେ ଖାଉଅଛ (tumbhemāne

- you are eating. khāuachha) - you are eating.

ଆପଣ ଖାଉଅଛନ୍ତି (āpaṇa ଆପଣମାନେ ଖାଉଅଛନ୍ତି (āpaṇamāne

khāuachhanti) - you are eating. (polite) khāuachhanti) - you are eating. (polite)

## 3rd person (ତ୍ତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ.: trutīya Puruşa)

ସେ ଖାଉଅଛି (se khāuachhi) ସେମାନେ ଖାଉଅଛନ୍ତି (semāne

- he/she is eating. khāuachhanti) - they are eating (polite)

ସେ ଖାଉଅଛନ୍ତି (se khāuachhanti) ସେମାନେ ଖାଉଅଛନ୍ତି (semāne

- he/she is eating. (polite) khāuachhanti) - they are eating.

# 3. Present Perfect tense – ବର୍ଦ୍ଦିମାନ ସମ୍ପନ୍ନ (barttam**ā**na sampanna)

# First Person (ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ : Prathama Puruşa)

Singular (ଏକବଚନ : ekabachana) Plural (ବହୁବଚନ : bahubachana)

ମୁଁ ଖାଇଅଛି (mu**ñ** khāiachhi) ଆୟେମାନେ ଖାଇଅଛୁ (āmbhe māne

*I have eaten.* khāiachhu) - we have eaten.

## 2nd Person (ହିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : dwitīya puruşa)

ତୁ ଖାଇଛୁ (tu khaichhu)

- You have eaten. (intimate)

ତୁମେ ଖାଇଅଛ (tume khāiachha) ତୁମ୍ଦେମାନେ ଖାଇଅଛ (tumbhemāne

- you have eaten. khāiachha) - you have eaten.

ଆପଣ ଖାଇଅଛନ୍ତି (āpaṇa khāiachhanti) ଆପଣମାନେ ଖାଇଅଛନ୍ତି (āpaṇamāne

- you have eaten (polite). khāiachhanti) - you have eaten (polite).

## 3rd Person (তুতাম ପୁରୁଷ : trutīya puruşa)

ସେ ଖାଇଅଛି (se khāiachhi) - ସେମାନେ ଖାଇଅଛନ୍ତି (semāne

he/she has eaten. khāiachhanti) - they have eaten.

ସେ ଖାଇଅଛନ୍ତି (se khāiachhanti) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇଅଛନ୍ତି (semāne

he/she has eaten (polite). khāiachhanti) - they have eaten (polite).

#### b. Past Tense:

# 1. Past Indefinite Tense (ଅତୀତ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ : atīta Śuddha)

## First Person (QUA QQU: Prathama puruşa)

Singular (ଏକବଚନ : ekabachana) Plural (ବହୁବଚନ : bahubachana)

*Iate.* -we ate.

# 2nd Person (ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : dwitīya puruşa)

ତୁ /ତୁମେ / ଖାଇଲୁ/ଖାଇଲ (tu/tume/ ତୁୟେମାନେ ଖାଇଲ (tumbhemāne khāila)

khāilu/khāila)- you ate. - you ate.

ଆପଣ ଖାଇଲେ ( $\bar{a}$ pana kh $\bar{a}$ ile) ଆପଶମାନେ ଖାଇଲେ ( $\bar{a}$ panam $\bar{a}$ ne

- you ate (polite). khāile) - you ate. (polite)

# 

ସେ ଖାଇଲା (se khāilā) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇଲେ (semāne khāile)

he/she ate. they ate.

ସେ ଖାଇଲେ (se khāile) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇଲେ (semāne khāile)

he/she ate (Polite). they ate (Polite).

## 2. Past Continuous Tense ଅতাত অবপন্ন (atīta asampanna):

## First Person (ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ : Prathama Puruşa)

ମୁଁ ଖାଉଥିଲି (mu**ñ** khāuthili) ଆନ୍ଦ୍ରେମାନେ ଖାଉଥିଲୁ (āmbhemāne

-Iwas eating. khāuthilu) - we were eating.

# 2nd Person (ହିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : dwitīya Purusa)

ତୁ ଖାଉଥିଲୁ (tu kh $ar{a}$ uthilu)

- you were eating. (intimate)

ତୁମେ ଖାଉଥିଲ (tume khāuthila) ତୁନ୍ଦ୍ରେମାନେ ଖାଉଥିଲ (tumbhemāne

-youwere eating. khāuthila) - youwere eating.

ଆପଣ ଖାଉଥିଲେ (āpaṇa khāuthile) ଆପଣମାନେ ଖାଉଥିଲେ (āpaṇamāne

- you were eating. (polite) khāuthile) - you were eating. (polite)

(54)

# Third Person (อุอเม ପୁରୁଷ) : trutīya purușa

Singular (ଏକବଚନ : ekabachana) Plural (ବହୁବଚନ : bahubachana)

ସେ ଖାଉଥିଲା (se khāuthilā) ସେମାନେ ଖାଉଥିଲେ (semāne khāuthile)

- he/she was eating - they were eating.

ସେ ଖାଉଥିଲେ (se khāuthile) - ସେମାନେ ଖାଉଥିଲେ (semāne khāuthile)

he/she was eating (polite). they were eating (polite).

# 3. Past Perfect Tense - ଅতাত বাপনু (atīta sampanna):

1st Person (ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ : Prathama Puruşa)

ମୁଁ ଖାଇଥିଲି (mu $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$  kh $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ithili) ଆନ୍ନେମାନେ ଖାଇଥିଲ୍ ( $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ mbhem $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ne

*I had eaten.* khāithilu) - we had eaten.

## 2nd Person (ଦିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : dwitīya puruşa) :

ତୁ ଖାଇଥିଲୁ (tu kh $ar{a}$ ithilu) -

you had eaten. (intimate)

ତୁମେ ଖାଇଥିଲ (tume khāithila) ତୁନ୍ଦ୍ରେମାନେ ଖାଇଥିଲ (tumbhemāne

you had eaten. khāithila) - you had eaten.

ଆପଣ ଖାଇଥିଲେ (āpaṇa khāithile) ଆପଣମାନେ ଖାଇଥିଲେ (āpaṇamāne

you had eaten (Polite). khāithile) - you had eaten. (Polite)

## 3rd Person (তুতার ପୁରୁଷ : trutīya puruşa)

ସେ ଖାଇଥିଲା (se khāithilā) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇଥିଲେ (semāne khāithile)

- he/she had eaten. - they had eaten.

ସେ ଖାଇଥିଲେ (se khāithile) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇଥିଲେ (semāne khāithile)

he/she had eaten. (Polite) they had eaten. (Polite)

# C. Future Tense - ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ (bhabişyata śuddha) :

1. Future Indefinite Tense (ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତକାଳ : **ś**uddha bhabi**ṣ**yata k**āl**a)

1st Person (ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ : Prathama Puruşa)

ମୁଁ ଖାଇବି (mu $ilde{n}$  kh $ar{a}$ ibi) ଆନ୍ତ୍ରେମାନେ ଖାଇବୁ ( $ar{a}$ mbhe m $ar{a}$ ne

- I shall/will eat. khāibu) - we shall/will eat.

2nd Person - ( ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : dwitīya puruşa) :

ତ୍ର ଖାଇବୁ (tu khāibu)

-you shall/will eat. (intimate)

- you will eat. khāiba) - you will eat.

ଆପଣ ଖାଇବେ ( $ar{a}$ pa $\dot{n}$ a kh $ar{a}$ ibe) - ଆପଣମାନେ ଖାଇବେ ( $ar{a}$ pa $\dot{n}$ am $ar{a}$ ne

-you shall/will eat (Polite) khāibe) - you shall/will eat. (Polite)

3rd Person ( তুতামପুরুষ : trutiya puruşa)

ସେ ଖାଇବ (se khāiba) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇବେ (semāne khāibe)

- he/she will eat. - they will eat.

ସେ ଖାଇବେ (se khāibe) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇବେ (semāne khāibe)

- he/she will eat (Polite) - they will eat. (Polite)

2. Future Continuous Tense - অবিপাত অবপন্ন (bhabişyata asampanna):

1st Person (ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ : Prathama Puruşa)

ମୁଁ ଖାଉଥିବି (mu $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$  kh $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ uthibi) - ଆୟେମାନେ ଖାଉଥିବୁ ( $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ mbhem $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ne

- I shall be eating. khāuthibu) - we shall be eating.

2nd Person (ବିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : dwitīya puruṣa)

ତ୍ୱାତ୍ମେ ଖାଉଥିବ୍ୟଖାଉଥିବ ତ୍ୟେମାନେ ଖାଉଥିବ

(tu/tume khāuthibu/khāuthiba) (tumbhemānekhāuthiba)

you will be eating. you will be eating.

ଆପଣ ଖାଉଥିବେ (āpaṇa khāuthibe) ଆପଣମାନେ ଖାଉଥିବେ (āpaṇamāne - you will be eating. (Polite) khāuthibe) - you will be eating. (Polite)

# 3rd Person (তুতাম বুরুষ : trutīya puruṣa)

ସେ ଖାଉଥିବ (se khāuthiba) ସେମାନେ ଖାଉଥିବେ (semane khāuthibe)

- he/she will be eating. - they will be eating.

ସେ ଖାଉଥିବେ (se khāuthibe) ସେମାନେ ଖାଉଥିବେ (semāne khāuthibe)

he/she will be eating. (Polite) they will be eating. (Polite)

# 3. Future Perfect Tense - ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ସମ୍ପନ୍ନ (bhabis̩yata sampanna) :

## 1st Person (ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ : Prathama Puruşa)

ମୁଁ ଖାଇଥିବି (muñ khāithibi) ଆନ୍ନେମାନେ ଖାଇଥିବୁ (āmbhemāne - Ishall have eaten. khāithibu) - we shall have eaten.

# 2nd Person (ବିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : dwitīya puruṣa)

(tu/tume khaithibu/khāithiba) (tumbhemāne khāithiba)

you shall/will have eaten. you shall have eaten.

ଆପଣ ଖାଇଥିବେ (āpaṇa khāithibe) ଆପଣମାନେ ଖାଇଥିବେ (āpaṇamāne

you shall/will have eaten. (Polite) khāithibe) - you shall/will have eaten.

#### 3rd Person (ତ୍ତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ : trutīya puruşa)

ସେ ଖାଇଥିବ (se khāithiba) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇଥିବେ (semāne khāithibe)

he/she will have eaten. they will have eaten.

ସେ ଖାଇଥିବେ (se khāithibe) ସେମାନେ ଖାଇଥିବେ (semane khāithibe)

he/she will have eaten. (Polite) they will have eaten. (Polite)

## D. Imperative (ଅନୁଞ୍ଜା ବା ଆଦେଶ : anujñā bā ādeśa) :

ତୁମେ ଖାଅ (tume khāa) - you eat.

ତ୍ରମେ ସେଠାକ ଯାଅ (tume sethāku jāa) - you go there.

ବେ 🗌 ଉପରେ ଠିଆ ହୁଅ (beñcha upare thiā hua) - stand up on the bench.

ମୋତେ ବହିଟି ଦିଅ (mote behiţi dia) - give me the book.

ଆପଣ ଭିତରକୁ ଆସନ୍ତୁ (āpaṇa bhitaraku āsantu) - you come in.

#### 7. Number : ବଚନ (bachana)

 $O\dot{q}i\bar{a}$  has two numbers : ekabachana = singular and bahubachana = plural.

There are certain norms for changing a singular noun to plural form. These rules are generally very simple and easy. eg.

Singular Plural (ଏକବଚନ : eka bachana) (ବହ୍ୟବନ : bahu bachana) କେତେଦିନ ? (kete dina ?) କେତୋଟି ପିଲା ? (ketoti pilā ?) How many childern? How many days? ଗୋଟିଏ କମଳା (gotie kamalā) ଗୋଟିଏ ପିଲା (gotie pilā) One orange One child ଆଠଟି କମଳା (āṭhaṭi kamalā) ଦୁଇଟି ଝିଅ (duiți jhia) Two daughters Eight oranges ବହୁତ ପିଲା (bahuta pilā) ବହୁତ କମଳା (bahuta kamalā)

Many oranges Many children

But this rule operates when one specifies a more or less explicit numbers (one, two, many / how many). In the general for unspecified plural, an ending is necessary. These endings vary in case of human beings and others, both other living beings and non-living beings. Some plural endings are - mane (ମାନେ), guḍika (ଗୁଡ଼ିକ), pala (ପଲ), gaṇa (ଗଣ) etc. singular endings are ṭi (ଟି), ṭie (ଟିଏ), ṭa (ଟା), jaṇaka (କଣକ) etc.

**Human beings:** 

Others:

ପୁରୁଷମାନେ (puruṣamāne)

ଚଢେଇଗୁଡିକ (chaḍhei guḍika)

- Men

- Birds

ବାଳକମାନେ (balaka māne)

ଗାଈଗୁଡିକ (gāī guḍika)

- Boys

- Cows

ବାଳିକାମାନେ (bāḷikāmāne)

ହଂସଗୁଡିକ (haṁsa guḍika)

- Girls

- Swans

ଲୋକମାନେ (lokamāne)

ତାରାଗୁଡିକ (tārā guḍika)

- People

- Stars

ନାରୀମାନେ  $(n\bar{a}r\bar{i}m\bar{a}ne)$ 

ଘରଗୁଡିକ (ghara guḍika)

- Women

- Houses

ଝିଅମାନେ (jhiamāne)

ମାଙ୍କଡଗୁଡିକ (mankadaguḍika)

- Girls

- Flock of monkeys

# 8. Gender-ଲିଙ୍ଗ (linga)

There are three types of genders in Odiā Language.

#### They are:

- (i) Masculine gender : ପୁଂଲିଙ୍ଗ (Puṁliṅga)
- (ii) Feminine gender : ସୀଲିଙ୍ଗ (strīliṅga)
- (iii) Neuter gender : କ୍ଲୀବଲିଙ୍ଗ (Klībaliṅga)

## For example:

- (i) Masculine gender : ବାପା (bāpā) father, ଭାଇ (bhāi) brother, ବାଳକ (bāḷaka) boy, ଅଜା (ajā) maternal grandfather, ଛାତ୍ର (chhātra) student, ଷଣ (ṣaṇḍha) bull
- (ii) Feminine gender : ମାଆ (māā) mother, ଭାଉକ (bhāuja) sister in law, ବାଳିକା (bāḷikā) girl, ଆଈ (āī) maternal grandmother, ଛାଡ଼ା (chhātrī) girl student, ଗାଈ (gāī) cow etc.
- (iii) Neuter gender : ବୃକ୍ଷ (brukṣa) *tree*, ମାଟି (māṭi) *soil*, ଇଟା (iṭā) *brick*, ପଥର (pathara) *stone* etc.

Masculine gender in  $Odi\bar{a}$  can be changed into feminine mostly in three ways. Such as :

- (i) by using suffixes
- (ii) by adding words of Feminine sense.
- (iii) by using corresponding feminine terms.
- (i) Some Feminine forms by using / adding suffixes like:
- (a) 웹 (a) (English meaning of these Oḍiā words remain almost unchanged in English feminine gender.)

Masculine	Feminine
ଶିଷ୍ୟ (śiṣya) - disciple	ଶିଷ୍ୟା (śiṣyā) - lady disciple
ପ୍ରେମିକ (premika) - lover	ପ୍ରେମିକା (premik $ar{a}$ ) - $lady\ lover$
ଦୁଷ୍ଟ (duṣṭa) - wicked man	ଦୁଷ୍ଟା (duṣṭā) - wicked woman

ମହାଶୟ (mahāśaya) - sir	ମହାଶୟା (mahāśayā) - madam		
ଯୋଗ୍ୟ (j̄ogya) - eligible	ଯୋଗ୍ୟା (j̄ogyā) - eligible (lady)		
(b) <b>a</b> ( <b>ī</b> ) -			
ରାକ୍ଷସ (rākṣasa) - demon	ରାକ୍ଷସୀ (rākṣasī) - demoness		
ମେଣା (meṇḍhā) - sheep	ମେଷୀ (meṇḍhī) - female sheep,		
	ewe		
ହରିଣ (hariṇa) - deer	ହରିଶୀ (hariṇī) - <i>doe</i>		
ଦେବ (deba) - $god$	ଦେବୀ (debī) - goddess		
ତରୁଣ (taruṇa) - youngman	ତରୁଣୀ (taruṇ̄ī) - young woman		
ବନ୍ଧୁ (bandhu) - male friend	ବାନ୍ଧବୀ (bāndhabī) - female friend		
ଛାତ୍ର (chhātra) - student	ଛାତ୍ରୀ (chhātrī) - girl student		
ବୁଡ଼ା (buḍhā) - $old\ man$	ବୁଢ଼ୀ (buḍhī) - old woman		
(c) ଆଶୀ (āṇī)-			
ଚାକର (ch $ar{a}$ kara) - $male\ servant$	ଚାକରାଣୀ (chākarāṇī) - maid servant		
ଠାକୁର (ṭhākura) - $god$	ଠାକୁରାଣୀ (ṭhākurāṇī) - $goddess$		
ଡାକ୍ତର (ḍāktara) - doctor	ଡାକ୍ତରାଣୀ (ḍāktarāṇī) - lady doctor		
ମାଲିକ (mālika) - <i>master</i>	ମାଲିକାଶୀ (m $ar{a}$ lik $ar{a}$ n $ar{i}$ ) - $mistress$		
(d) '611' (nī)-			
ସହରିଆ (sahariā) -	ସହରିଆଣୀ (sahariāṇī) -		
resident of a town (man)	resident of a town (woman)		
ମଫସଲିଆ (maphasaliā) -	ମଫସଲିଆଣୀ (maphasaliāṇī) -		
resident of a village (man)	resident of a village (woman)		
ଗୁଡ଼ିଆ (guḍiā) -	ଗୁଡ଼ିଆଣୀ (guḍiāṇī) -		
confectioner	lady confectioner		

ନୋଳିଆ (noliā) - ନୋଳିଆଣୀ (noliāṇī) -

fisherman fisherwoman

ମୂଲିଆ (mūliā) - ମୂଲିଆଣୀ (mūliāṇī) -

labourer lady labourer

ବାୟା  $(b\bar{a}y\bar{a})$  -  $mad\ man$  ବାୟାଣୀ  $(b\bar{a}y\bar{a}n\bar{i})$  -  $mad\ woman$ 

(e) 'ଉଶୀ' (uni)-

ଅନ୍ତ (andha) - blind man ଅନୁଶୀ (andhuṇī) - blind woman

ନାଗ (nāga) - male cobra ନାଗୁଣୀ (nāguṇī) - female cobra

ଅସୁର (asura) - male demon ଅସୁରୁଣୀ (asuruṇi) - female demon

କ୍ଷ (kandha) - male Kondh କ୍ଷମଣ (kandhunī) - female Kondh

କମାର (kamāruṇī) -

blacksmith wife of blacksmith

ଗୋପାଳ ( $\mathrm{gop}\bar{a}la$ ) - ଗୋପାଳୁଣୀ ( $\mathrm{gop}\bar{a}lun\bar{i}$ ) -

cow-herd, cowherds-man lady cowherd, cowherds-woman

f) Feminine forms by changing the affix "ଅକ" (aka) into "ଇକା" (ikā).

ଲେଖକ (lekhaka) - writer ଲେଖିକା (lekhikā) - lady writer

ବାଳକ (b $ar{a}$ laka) - boy ବାଳିକା (b $ar{a}$ lik $ar{a}$ ) - girl

ନାୟକ (nāyaka) - hero ନାୟିକା (nāyikā) - heroine

ଗାୟକ (gāyaka) - singer ଗାୟିକା (gāikā) - lady singer

ସଂପାଦକ (sampādaka) - editor ସଂପାଦିକା (sampādikā) - Lady editor

ପରିଚାଳକ (parich $ar{a}$ laka) ପରିଚାଳିକା (parich $ar{a}$ lik $ar{a}$ )

- manager - Lady manager

II) Feminine forms by adding words of feminine sense.

ପୁଅପିଲା (puapilā) - male child ଝିଅପିଲା (jhiapilā) - female child

ଅର୍ତ୍ତିରା ବାଛୁରୀ (aṇḍirā bāchhurī) - ମାଈ ବାଛୁରୀ (māi bāchhurī) - male calf female calf

#### (III) Feminine forms by using corresponding feminine terms as:

ପୁତ୍ର (putra) - son କନ୍ୟା (kanyā) - daughter ଶ୍ୱଶୁର (śwaśura) - father in-law ଶାଶୁ (śāśu) - mother in-law ସ୍ୱାମୀ (swāmī) - husband ସ୍ୱୀ (strī) - wife ରାଜା (rājā) - king ରାଶୀ (rāṇī) - queen ଶଳା (saḷā) - brother in-law ଶାଳୀ (sāḷī) - sister in-law

ମାମୁ/କକା (māmu/kakā) - uncle ମାଇଁ/ଖୁଡ଼ୀ (māiñ/khuḍī) - aunt ନନା/ବାପା (nanā/bāpā) - father ବୋଉ/ମାଆ (bou/māā) - mother

## 9. Person (ପୁରୁଷ-Puruşa)

Oḍiā has three types of persons ପୁରୁଷ (Purusa), eg. ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ (Prathama Puruṣa) - first person, ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ (dwitīya puruṣa) - second person and ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ (trutīya puruṣa) - third person.

All nouns come under the category of ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ (trutīya puruṣa) - third person except 'I' and 'you' pronouns.

First person - ମୁଁ (muñ) - I, ଆମେ (āme) - we (variants), ଆସେ (āmbhe) - we, ଆସେମାନେ (āmbhemāne) - we

Second person - ତୁ (tu) - you, ତୁମେ (tume) - you, ତୁମ୍ଦେମାନେ (tumbhemāne) - you, ଆପଣ (āpaṇa) - you, ଆପଣମାନେ (āpaṇamāne) - you

Third person - ସେ (se) - he, ତାହା (tāhā) - that, ସେ (je) - those, କିଏ (kie) - who, ସେମାନେ (semāne) - they, ସେଉଁମାନେ (jeuñmāne) - those, କେଉଁମାନେ (keuñmāne) - who

# 10. Cases or case-endings (କାରକ ଓ ବିଭକ୍ତି - Kāraka o Bibhakti)

There are six Cases (କାରକ-kāraka) in Oḍiā. They are : Nominative (କର୍ଦ୍ର-Kartā), Objective or Accusative (କର୍ମ-Karma), Instrumental (କରଣ-Karana), Dative (ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ-Sampradāna), Ablative (ଅପାଦାନ-apādāna) and Locative (ଅଧାକରଣ - Adhikarana).

In various cases stated above there are specific suffixes used as given below:

Case endings ରିଲ୍ଲର ରଣ

Case / Suffix

ରାରର ଓ ରିଉରିର

Possesive (ସମ୍ବର)

सालका ७ व माना	A, R( A) PC P	โด	
ନାମ (kāraka o	(bibhaktira r		
bibhaktira n <b>ā</b> ma)			
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
Nominative (ন $\Box$ )			
ପ୍ରଥମା (Prathamā)	𝔻 (e)	ଏମାନେ (emāne)	
Objective or			
Accusative (କର୍ମ )			[to]
ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା (dwitīyā)	କୁ, କୁ $(ku, \dot{n}ku)$	ମାନଙ୍କୁ (mānaṅku)	
Instrumental (କରଣ)			[by, with]
ତୃତୀୟା (Trutiyā)	ଦ୍ୱାରା (dwārā)	ମାନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା (mānaṅka d	dwara)
	ଦେଇ (dei)	ମାନଙ୍କ ଦେଇ (mānaṅka	dei)
Dative (ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ)			[to]
ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ (chaturthī)	କୁ, କୁଁ ku, ṅku	ମାନଙ୍କୁ (mānaṅku)	
Ablative (ଅପାଦାନ)			[from]
ପ $\square$ ମା (panchamī)	ରୁ, ଠାରୁ (ru, tharu)	ମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ (mānaṅka th	ı <b>ā</b> ru)

ଷ୍ୟା (sasthī) ର, କଂର (ra, ṅkara) ମାନଙ୍କର (mānaṅkara)

[of / 's]

Locative (ଅଧିକରଣ)

[at / in / on / upon]

ସପ୍ତମୀ (saptamī) ରେ, ଠାରେ (re, ṭhāre) ମାନଙ୍କଠାରେ(mānaṅka ṭhāre)

Vocative (ସମ୍ଲୋଧନ) - ହେ, ଆହେ - hē, āhē ହେ, ଆହେ - hē, āhē

# i) Nominative (କ ব্লিনাম - Karttu Kāraka) :-

In a sentence the nominative case names the agent or one who does something; as-

ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉଦୟ ହେଉଅଛନ୍ତି (S $ar{u}$ r  $ar{j}$  ya udaya heu achhanti) - The sun is rising.

ବାଳକମାନେ ଖେଳୁଅଛନ୍ତି (b $ar{a}$ lakam $ar{a}$ ne kheluachhanti) - The boys are playing.

In the above two sentences the word 'Sūr jya' (ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ) and 'bālakamāne' (ବାଳକମାନେ) govern the verbs 'udaya heuachhanti' (ଉଦୟ ହେଉଅଛନ୍ତି) and 'Kheluachhanti' (ଖେଳୁଅଛନ୍ତି) respectively. These two 'Sūr jya' and 'bālakamāne' are called kartā (କିର୍ଦ୍ଦି) or the 'doer' of the sentence.

Some other examples:

ପିଲା ହସେ (pilā hase) - The baby laughs.

ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ନାଚେ (māṅkaḍa nāche) - The monkey dances.

ବାଘ ପାଣି ପିଏ (bāgha pāṇi pie) - The tiger drinks water.

ଗାଈ ଘାସ ଖାଏ (g $\bar{a}\bar{i}$  gh $\bar{a}$ sa kh $\bar{a}$ e) - The cow eats grass.

In the above sentences pilā (ପିଲା), mānkaḍa (ମାଙ୍କଡ଼), bāgha (ବାଘ), gāī (ଗାଈ) are in Nominative case (କର୍ଲ୍ଲିକାରକ).

In Oḍiā some Nominatives are also used in plural form by affixing plural suffixes like māne (ମାନେ), guḍika (ଗୁଡ଼ିକ), 'gaṅa' (ଗଣ) etc. as :-

ପିଲାମାନେ ଖେଳନ୍ତି (pilāmāne kheḷanti) - The children play.

କୁଅଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଶୁଖିଲା (kuaguḍika Śukhil $ar{a}$ ) - The wells are dry.

ଛାତ୍ରଗଣ ବଣଭୋଳିରେ ବ୍ୟୟ ଅଛନ୍ତି (Chhātragaṇa baṇabhojire byasta achhanti) - The students are busy in picnic.

### ii) Objective case (କର୍ମକାରକ : Karma Kāraka) :-

In a sentence whatever is done or acted upon by the verb is known / called Objective Case (କର୍ମିକାରକ). Generally, it is governed by a transitive verb, such as :-

ପ୍ରକାଶ ଗଳ୍ପ ଲେଖୁଅଛି (Prakāśa galpa lekhuachhi) - Prakash is writing a story.

ରମେଶ ବହି ପଢ଼ୁଅଛି (Rameśa bahi paḍhuachhi) - Ramesh is reading a book.

କୃଷକ କମି ଚଷୁଅଛି (Kruṣaka jami chaṣuachhi) - The peasant is ploughing the field.

In the above sentences the word galpa (ଗଳ୍ପ), bahi (ବହି), jami (କମି) are in objective Case, but no objective suffix is added to it.

In Oḍiā, the finite verb is generally used after the object; i.e. ପ୍ରକାଶ ଗଳ ଲେଖୁଅଛି (Prakāsha galpa lekhuachhi), but in English the object is used after the verb, like 'Prakasha is writing a story'.

In Oḍiā, some verbs have two objects which are known as 'dwikarmaka' (ଦ୍ୱିକର୍ମିକ), Such as :-

ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ପଢ଼ାଉଛନ୍ତି (śikṣaka chhātramānaṅku byākaraṇa paḍhāuchhanti). The teacher is teaching grammer to his students.

In the above sentence there are two objects - one is direct object (ମୁଖ୍ୟ କର୍ମ) and the other is indirect object (ଗୌଣ କର୍ମ). The direct object is 'byākaraṇa' (ବ୍ୟାକରଣ) and the indirect object is 'chhātra' (ଛାଡ).

### iii) Instrumental case (କରଣ କାରକ : Karaṇa kāraka) :-

In a sentence the instrumental case denotes something which helps in the completion of an act, such as:-

ତୁମ୍ଭ ଦ୍ୱାରା କିଛି ହେବ ନାହିଁ (tumbha dw $\bar{a}$ r $\bar{a}$  kichhi heba n $\bar{a}$ hi $\tilde{n}$ ) - Nothing will be done by you.

ହାଡିଦ୍ୱାରା କାମ କର (h $\bar{a}$ tadw $\bar{a}$ r $\bar{a}$  k $\bar{a}$ makara) - Do the work with your hands.

ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଦେଇ ଦେଖ (chakṣudei dekha) - See with your eyes.

In the above sentences tuma/tumbha dwārā (ତୁମ/ତୁମ୍ଭ ଦ୍ୱାରା), hātadwārā (ହାଡଦ୍ୱାରା), chakṣudei (ଚକ୍ଷୁଦେଇ) are instrumental cases. So in oḍiā dei (ଦେଇ), and dwārā (ଦ୍ୱାରା) are used as suffixes in instrumental cases.

### iv) Dative case (ସମ୍ପଦାନ କାରକ: Sampradāna kāraka) :-

It denotes something to be given as unreserved gift which can not be taken back, as:-

ରାଜା ଗରିବ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣମାନଙ୍କୁ ଧନ ଦେଲେ (Rājā gariba brāhmaṇamānaṅku dhana dele) -The king gave wealth to the poor brahmins.

Here in the sentence 'to the poor brahmins' (ଗରିବ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଶମାନଙ୍କୁ) is in the dative case.

### v) Ablative case (ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ / apādāna kāraka) :

If something is detached from another, then from which it is detached denotes Ablative case by adding  $\mathfrak{Q}(ru)$  and  $\mathfrak{Ol}\mathfrak{Q}(tharu)$  as :

ଗଛରୁ ପତ୍ର ଝଡ଼େ (gachharu patra jhaḍe) - Leaves fall from trees.

ସର୍ପଠାରୁ ଭୟ ପାଅ ନାହିଁ (Sarpaṭhāru bhaya pāanāhiñ) - Do not get frightened from snake.

In the above sentences Gachharu (ଗଛରୁ), sarpaṭhāru (ସର୍ପଠାରୁ) are Ablative cases. So in Oḍiā ru (ରୁ) and ṭhāru (ଠାରୁ) are used as suffixes in Ablative Case.

### vi) Possesive case (থমঞ্চ থেম : Sambandha Pada):-

In Oḍiā, the Possessive Case (ସୟନ୍ଧ ପଦ : Sambadha Pada) and the Vocative Case (ସିୟୋଧନ ପଦ : Sambodhana pada) are not taken as Cases (କାରକ : kāraka), as they have no relation with verbs in the sentence, as :

ଗୋପାଳର ବାପା ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି (Gop $ar{a}$ lara b $ar{a}$ p $ar{a}$   $ar{J}$  $ar{a}$ uchhanti) - Gopal's father is going.

In the above sentence Gopālara (ଗୋପାଳର) has nothing to do with the verb ' $\bar{J}$ āuchhanti' (ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି).

### vii) Locative case (ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ : adhikaraṇa kāraka) :-

In Oḍiā, the Locative Case has the same relation with the verb as an adverb of place or time or matter. So there are three kinds of Locative Case (ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ : adhikarana karaka).

- (a) Denoting time (କାଳାଧିକରଣ : kāļādhikaraṇa)
- (b) Denoting place (ସ୍ଥାନାଧିକରଣ : sthānādhikaraṇa)
- (c) Denoting matter (ଭାବାଧିକରଣ: bhābādhikara**n**a)

### (a) Denoting time (କାଳାଧିକରଣ)

ସକାଳ ଆଠଟାରେ ଟ୍ରେନ ଛାଡ଼ିବ (sakāḷa āṭhaṭāre tren chhāḍiba) - The train will leave at eight o'clock in the morning.

### (b) Denoting place (ସ୍ଥାନାଧିକରଣ)

ପକ୍ଷୀଟି ଗଛରେ ବସିଅଛି । (pakṣ̄īṭi gachhare basiachhi) - A bird is sitting on the tree.

### (c) Denoting matter (ଭାବାଧିକରଣ)

ସେ ଗଣିତରେ ଅଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ (se gaṇitare adwitīya) - He is without a second in mathematics.

ସକାଳେ =  $sak\bar{a}le (sak\bar{a}la + e)$  - in the morning

ଗଛରେ = gachhare (gachha + re) - on the tree

ଆଠଟାରେ =  $\bar{a}$ thaț $\bar{a}$ re ( $\bar{a}$ thaț $\bar{a}$  + re) - at eight o'clock

summary = re(60) - in, on, at.

Mark : sit on the chair = ଚେଆରରେ ବସ (cheārare basa)

come in the evening = ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାରେ ଆସ (sandhyare **ā**sa)

he is at Puri = ସେ ପୁରୀରେ ଅଛି (se purīre acchi)

### viii) Vocative case (ସୟୋଧନ ପଦ):-

In Oḍiā hē (ହେ), kiho (କିହୋ) are used as Vocative case (ସୟୋଧନ ପଦ), as :

ହେ କଗନ୍ନାଥ ! ମୋର ଅପରାଧ କ୍ଷମା କରନ୍ତୁ (hē Jagannātha ! mora aparādha kṣamā karantu) - Oh Jagannath ! forgive my fault.

କିହୋ ! ଡୁମ୍ଭେ ସେଠାରେ କ'ଶ କରୁଅଛ ? (kiho ! tumbhe seṭhāre kana karuachha ?) - Hullo! What are you doing there ?

#### 11. DECLENSION

### ଶବ୍ଦରୂପ (sabdarūpa)

#### ହାତ (chhātra) - student

- a student - students

2. Objective - ଛାତ୍ରକୁ (chhātraku) - ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ (chhātramānaṅku) -

to a student to students

3. Instrumental - ଛାତ୍ରଦ୍ୱାରା (chhātradwārā) - ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା (chhātramānaṅkadwārā) -

by a student by students

to a student to students

5. Ablative - ଛାତ୍ରଠାରୁ (chhātrathāru) - ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ (chhātramānaṅkaṭhāru) -

from a student from students

6. Possesive - ଛାଡ୍ରର (chhātrara) - ଛାଡ୍ରମାନଙ୍କର (chhātramānaṅkara) -

of a student of students

7. Locative - ଛାତ୍ରଠାରେ (chhātrathāre) - ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କଠାରେ (chhātramānankathāre) -

in a student in students

8. Vocative - ହେ ଛାତ୍ର ! (he chhātra) - ହେ ଛାତ୍ରଗଣ ! (he chhātragaṇa) -

oh student! oh students!

### PRONOMINAL WORDS

ସର୍ବନାମ ପଦ (sarban**ā**ma pada)

ๆ (muñ) First person

<u>Singular</u> <u>Plural</u>

1. Nominative - ମୁଁ  $(mu\tilde{n})$  - ଆମେମାନେ/ଆୟେମାନେ

(āmemāne/āmbhenmāne) -We

2. Objective - ମୋତେ (mote) -	ଆମମାନଙ୍କୁ/ଆୟମାନଙ୍କୁ (āmamānaṅku	
me	/āmbhamānaṅku) - us	
3. Instrumental - ମୋ ଦ୍ୱାରା (mo dwārā)	ଆମଦ୍ୱାରା/ଆୟମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା (āmadwārā/	
- by me	āmbhamānankadwārā) - by us	
4. Dative - ମୋଡେ (mote) -	ଆମମାନଙ୍କୁ/ଆୟମାନଙ୍କୁ (āmamānaṅku/	
to me	āmbhamānaṅku) - to us	
5. Ablative - ମୋଠାରୁ (mo ṭhāru) -	ଆମମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ/ଆୟମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ	
from me	(āmamānaṅkathāru/	
	āmbhamānankaṭhāru) - from us	
6. Possesive - ମୋର (mora) -	ଆମମାନଙ୍କର/ଆୟମାନଙ୍କର	
mine	(āmamānaṅkara/āmbhamānaṅkara) -	
	our/ours	
7. Locative - 691016ล (moṭhāre) -	ଆମମାନଙ୍କଠାରେ/ଆୟମାନଙ୍କଠାରେ	
in me	(āmamāṅkaṭhāre/	
	āmbhamānankathāre) - in us	

## Q (tu) you - 2nd person

<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
1.Nominative - ତୁ/ତୁମେ/ତୁମ୍ନେ	ତୁମେମାନେ/ତୁୟେମାନେ
(tu/tume/tumbhe) - you	(tumemāne/tumbhemāne) - you
2. Objective - ତୁମକୁ/ତୁୟକୁ	ତୁମମାନଙ୍କୁ/ତୁୟମାନଙ୍କୁ
(tumaku/tumbhaku)	tumamānaṅku/tumbhamānaṅku)
- to you	- to you
3. Instrumental - ତୋଦ୍ୱାରା/ତୁନ୍ତଦ୍ୱାରା	ତୁମମାନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା/ତୁୟମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା (tumam
$(todw\bar{a}r\bar{a}/tumbhadw\bar{a}r\bar{a})$	-āṅkadwārā/tumbhamānaṅkadwārā)
- by you	- by you

4. Dative - ତୁମକ୍/ତୁୟକୁ ତୁମମାନଙ୍କ୍/ତୁୟମାନଙ୍କୁ

(tumaku/tumbhaku) - (tumamānku/tumbhamānanku) -

to you to you

(tothāru/tumbhathāru) - ānaṅkaṭhāru/tumbhamānaṅkaṭhāru) -

from you from you

(tumamānankara/tumbhamānankara) -

your, yours your, yours

(tothāre/tumbhathāre) - mānkathāre/tumbhamānankathāre) -

in you in you

#### ସେ (se) he - third person

1.Nominative - ସେ (se) - he/she ସେମାନେ (semāne) - they

2. Objective - ତାକୁ (tāku) - ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ (semānaṅku) -

to him/to her to them

3. Instrumental - ତାଦ୍ୱାରା (tādwārā) - ସେମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା (semānaṅkadwārā) -

by him/by her by them

4. Dative - ତାକୁ (tāku) - ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ (semānaṅku) -

to him/to her by them

5. Ablasive - ତାଠାରୁ (tāṭhāru) - ସେମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ (semānaṅkaṭhāru) -

from him/from her from them

6. Possetive - ତାର (tāra) - ସେମାନଙ୍କର (semānaṅkara) -

his/her/hers their/theirs

7. Locative - ତାଠାରେ (tāthāre) - ସେମାନଙ୍କଠାରେ (semānaṅkathāre) -

in him/in her in them

## ଓଡିଆରେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା

## (Odiāre kathābārttā) - conversation in Odiā alo - e Lesson - 1

ତୁମ ନାଁ କଅଣ ? (tuma nāñ kaaṇa ?) - What is your name ?

ମୋ ନାଁ ରାମ (mo n $ar{a}$ ñ r $ar{a}$ ma.) - My name is Rama.

ତୁମ ଘର କେଉଁଠି ? (tuma ghara keu**ñṭ**hi ?) - Where is your house ? ଏହି ପାଖରେ । (ehi pākhare) - Near here.

ତୁମ ଘର କ'ଶ ପୂର୍ବ ଦିଗକୁ ମୁହଁ କରିଛି ? (tuma ghara kaaṇa p**ū**rba digaku muha**ñ** karichhi ?) - *Is your house facing east ?* ହାଁ (ha**ñ**) - *Yes*.

ଆଛା, ତାଙ୍କ ଘର କେଉଁଠି ? (acchā, tāṅka ghara keuñṭhi ?) - Well, where is his house ?

ତାଙ୍କ ଘର ପୁରୀ l (tāṅka ghara purī) - His house is at Puri.

ସେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର କ'ଶ ହେବେ ? (se āpaṇaṅkara kaaṇa hebe ?) - What is he to you ? ସେ ମୋ ସାଙ୍ଗ । (se mo sāṅga) - He is my friend.

ସେ କିଏ ? (se kie?) - Who is he?

ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ସେ କଥା କିଏ କହିଲା ? (āpaṇaṅku se kathā kie kahilā ?) - Who told you that ?

ଏମାନେ କିଏ ? (emāne kie ?) - Who are these men ?

ସେ ଘରଟା କାହାର ? (se gharaṭā kāhāra ?) - Whose house is that ? ସେ କାଲି କାହିଁକି ଡେରି କଲେ ? (se kāli kāhiñki ḍeri kale ?) - Why was he late yesterday ?

ତୁମେ କେମିତି ଅଛ ? (tume kemiti achha ?) - How are you ?

Learn: - କଅଣ (Ka-aṇa) - What, କେଉଁଠି/କେଉଁ ଠାରେ (Keuñṭhi/ Keuñ ṭhāre) - Where, କିଏ (kie) - Who, କାହାର (kāhāra) - Whose, କେମିତି/କିପରି (kemiti/kipari) - How, କାହିଁକି (kahiñki) - Why, ଆଚ୍ଛା (achhchhā) - Well

## ଓଡିଆରେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା

## (Odiāre kathābārttā) - conversation in Odiā 210 - 9 Lesson - 2

ଛାତ୍ର : ଏଇଟା କି ବହି ? (chhātra - eiṭā ki bahi ?) - Student : What book is this ?

ଶିକ୍ଷକ – ଏଇଟା ଗୋଟିଏ ଗପ ବହି । (śikṣaka - eiṭā goṭie gapa bahi.) - Teacher : This is a story book.

ଛାତ୍ର : ଏହାକୁ ମୋତେ ପଢ଼ିବାକୁ ଦେବେ ? (chhātra - ehāku mote paḍhibāku debe ?) - Student : Will you please give me this book to read ?

ଶିକ୍ଷକ – ହଁ, ନିଅ । ଏ ବହିଟି ପତ । ଏଥିରେ କେତୋଟି ଛୋଟ ଛୋଟ ଗପ ଅଛି । ମନ ଦେଇ ପତିବ । ଦୁଇଦିନ ପରେ ବହିଟି ମୋତେ ଫେରାଇଦେବ । (śikṣaka - hañ, nia. e bahiṭi paḍha. ethire ketoṭi chhoṭa chhoṭa gapa achhi. manadei paḍhiba. duidina pare bahiṭi mote pherāi deba.) - Teacher : Yes, take this. Read this book. There are a few short stories in this book. Read attentively. Return the book after two days.

ଛାତ୍ର – ହଁ, ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ମୁଁ ଭଲକରି ପଢିବି । ଦୁଇଦିନ ପରେ ବହିଟି ଫେରାଇ ଦେବି । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ନୂଆ ନୂଆ ଓଡିଆ ଶିଖୁଛି । ତେଣୁ ବୂଝିବାରେ ଟିକିଏ ଅସୁବିଧା ହୋଇପାରେ । ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ପରେ ପଚାରିବି । ଆପଣ ମୋଡେ ବୁଝାଇଦେବେ । (chhātra - hañ diantu. muñ bhalakari paḍhibi. duidina pare bahiṭi pherāi debi. kintu muñ nūā nūā Oḍia śikhuchhi. teṇu bujhibāre ṭikie asubidhā hoipāre. āpaṇaṅku pare pachāribi. apaṇa mote bujhāidebe.) - Student : Yes, please give. I shall read minutely. I

shall return the book after two days. But I am learning Odia newly. So there may be some difficulties in following the book. I shall ask you later. You shall make me understand.

ଶିକ୍ଷକ – ହଁ, ପଚାରିବ । ତାଛଡା ଆଉ ଗୋଟିଏ କାମ କର । ଆଜି ଗୋଟିଏ ଖାତା କିଶ । ଡୁମେ ଅନେକ ଓଡିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ ଓ ବାକ୍ୟ ବୁଝିପାରିବନି । ସେଗୁଡିକ ଏଥିରେ ଲେଖିବ । ମୋତେ ତା'ର ଅର୍ଥ ପଚାରିବ । ତା'ପରେ ସେଥିରେ ସେଗୁଡିକ ଲେଖିବ । (śikṣaka - hañ pachāriba. tāchhaḍā āu goṭie kāma kara. āji goṭie khātā kiṇa. tume aneka Oḍiā śabda o bākya bujhi pāribani. seguḍika ethire lekhiba.mote tāra artha pachāriba. tāpare sethire seguḍika lekhiba.) - Teacher : Yes, You shall ask. Besides you do another work. Please purchase a note book today. You shall not follow many Odia words and sentences. Those you shall write down in this note book. Ask me for their meaning. Then write those in that note book.

### ବାକ୍ୟ ଗଠନ :

## (bākya gaṭhana) - sentence building Olo - e Lesson - 1

### ଶଙ୍କର ଦେବ (śaṅkara deba)

ଶଙ୍କର ଦେବ ଜଣେ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ସନ୍ଥକବି । (śaṅkara deba jaṇe prasiddha santha kabi.) - Sankar Deba is a famous saint-poet.

ତାଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ନସ୍ଥାନ ଆସାମର ବରଦୋଆ । (tāṅka janmasthāna āsāmara baradoā.) - His birth place is Bardea of Assam.

ତାଙ୍କ ବାପାଙ୍କ ନାଁ କୁଶୁୟର ଓ ମାଆଙ୍କ ନାଁ ସତ୍ୟସନ୍ଧା । (tāṅka bāpāṅka nāñ kuŚumbara o māṅka nāñ Satyasandhā.) - His father's name was Kusumbar and mother's name satyasandhā.

ସେ ବିଳୟରେ ପଢ଼ା ଆରୟ କରିଥିଲେ । (se biḷambare paḍhā ārambha karithile.) - He began his study very late.

କିନ୍ତୁ ଅନ୍ଧ ସମୟରେ ବହୁ ଶାସ ପଡ଼ିଗଲେ। (kintu alpa samayare bahu śāstra paḍhigale.) - But within a short period he studied many scriptures.

ଶଙ୍କର ପିଲାଦିନରୁ ସାହସୀ ଥିଲେ । (śaṅkara pilādinaru sāhasī thile.) - Sankar was brave from childhood.

ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଖୁକ୍ ବଳିଷ୍ଟ ଥିଲେ । (se madhya khub baḷiṣṭha thile.) - He was also very strong.

ଥରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଷଣ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଲଢ଼ିଥିଲେ । (thare goție ṣaṇḍha sāṅgare laḍhithile.) - Once he fought with a bull.

ତାକୁ ପରାୟ କଲେ । (tāku parāsta kale.) - He subdued it.

ଆଉଥରେ ବ୍ରହ୍ମପୁତ୍ର ନଦୀ ବଢ଼ିଥିଲା । (āuthare brahmaputra nadī baḍhithilā.)

- On another occasion (the river) Brahmaputra was rising.

ସେ ପହଁରି ପହଁରି ନଈ ପାରି ହୋଇଗଲେ । (se pahañri pahañri naī pāri hoigale.) - By swimming he crossed the river.

ସେ ଚାଲି ତାଲି ଓଡ଼ିଶାକୁ ଆସିଥିଲେ । (se chāli chāli Oḍiśāku āsithile.) -He came to Odisha on foot.

ସେତେବେଳେ ପ୍ରତାପରୁଦ୍ରଦେବ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ରାଜା ଥିଲେ । (setebeḷe pratāparudra deba Oḍiśāra rājā thile.) - At that time Prataprudra Deva was king of Odisha.

ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ କଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ, ବଳରାମ ଦାସ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ସନ୍ଥ କବି ଥିଲେ। (Oḍiśāre jagannātha dāsa, baḷarāma dāsa prabhrüti santha kabi thile.) - There were saint - poets such as Jagannatha Das & Balaram Das in Odisha.

ଶଙ୍କର ଦେବ ତାଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ମିଶିଲେ । (śaṅkara deba tāṅka sāṅgare miśile.) - Sankara Deva met them.

ସେ 'ଓଡ଼େଶା ବର୍ତ୍ତନା' ଲେଖିଥିଲେ । (se 'Oḍeśā barṇṇanā' lekhithile.) -He wrote " Odesa Barnana".

ସେଥିରେ ଗୁଣ୍ଡିଚା ଯାତ୍ରା ଓ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଦ୍ୟୁମ୍ନଙ୍କ କଥା ବର୍ତ୍ତନା କରାଯାଇଛି । (sethire guṇḍichā Jātrā o indradyumnaṅka kathā barṇanā karāJāichhi.) - Guṇḍichā Jātrā and an episode of (tale of) Indradyumna have been described in that book.

ସେ ଭାଗବତ, ନିମି ନବ ସିଦ୍ଧ ସୟାଦ, ରାମାୟଣ-ଉ□ରାକାଣ, ରକ୍କିଣୀହରଣ, ଗୁଣମାଳା, ହରିଣ୍ଟନ୍ଧ ଉପାଖ୍ୟାନ କୀସ୍ନିନ ଆଦି ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଲେଖିଥିଲେ।

(se bhāgabata, nimi naba siddha sambāda, rāmāyaṇa-uttarā kāṇḍa, rukmiṇīharaṇa, guṇamāļā, hariśchandra upākhyāna kīrttana ādi prasiddha grantha lekhithile.) - He wrote many valuable books like Bhāgabata, Niminaba siddha sambāda, Rāmāyaṇa uttarākāṇḍa, Rukminīharana, gunamālā, Harischandra upākhyāna etc.

ସେ ଆସାମରେ ବୈଷବ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରଚାର କରିଥିଲେ । (se āsāmare baiṣṇaba dharma prachāra karithile.) - He propagated Vaisnavism in Assam. ଆସାମର ଧର୍ମ, ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ସମାଳ ଉପରେ ତାଙ୍କର ଗଭୀର ପ୍ରଭାବ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ । (āsāmara dharma, sāhitya O samāja upare tāṅkara gabhīra prabhāba lakṣya karāJāe.) - His influence upon religion, literature and social life of Assam is marked a lot.

### ବାକ୍ୟ ଗଠନ

## (bākya gaṭhana) - sentence building © - 9 Lesson - 2

## ବଡ଼ ଦେଉଳ (badadeula)

ପୁରୀ ବା ପୁରୁଷୋ $\square$ ମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏକ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ସ୍ଥାନ (purī bā puruṣottama kṣetra eka prasiddha sthāna) - Puri or the Purusottama Khetra is a famous place.

ଏଠାରେ ଶ୍ରୀଜଗନ୍ନାଥଙ୍କ ମନ୍ଦିର ଅଛି । (eṭhāre śri jagannāthaṅka mandira achhi) - The temple of Jagannath is situated here.

ସେହି ମନ୍ଦିରକୁ ବଡ଼ ଦେଉଳ କହନ୍ତି l (sehi mandiraku baḍadeuḷa kahanti)

- That temple is called Bada Deula. (Great temple)

ଏହି ଦେଉଳରେ କଗନ୍ନାଥ, ସୁଭଦ୍ରା ଓ ବଳଭଦ୍ର ଅଛନ୍ତି । (ehi deulare jagannātha, subhadrā o balabhadra achhanti) - Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are in this temple.

ଅନଙ୍ଗଭୀମ ଦେବ ନାମକ ଜଣେ ରାଜା ଏହି ମନ୍ଦିରକୁ ତିଆରି କରାଇଥିଲେ । (anaṅgabhima deba nāmaka jaṇe rājā ehi mandiraku tiāri karāithile)

- A king named Anangabhima Deva had built this temple.

ଏହି ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ଥିବା ଦେବତାଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ବହୁତ ଲୋକ ଆସନ୍ତି । (ehi mandirare thib $\bar{a}$  debat $\bar{a}$ nku dekhib $\bar{a}$  pai $\tilde{n}$  bahuta loka  $\bar{a}$ santi) - Many People come to see the deities in this temple.

ଆଷାତ୍ ମାସରେ ରଥଯାତ୍ରା ହୁଏ l ( $\bar{a}$ ṣāḍha m $\bar{a}$ sare ratha  $\bar{j}$ ātr $\bar{a}$  hue) - The Car festival is held in the month of  $\bar{A}$ ṣāḍha.

ଠାକୁରମାନେ ଦେଉଳରୁ ପହର୍ତ୍ତିରେ ଆସନ୍ତି । (ṭhākuramāne deuļaru pahaṇḍire āsanti) - Deities come out from the temple in pacing (pahaṇḍi).

ତିନୋଟି ରଥ ସଳା ହୋଇଥାଏ । (tinoți ratha sajā hoithāe) - Three chariots are decorated.

ଠାକୁରମାନଙ୍କୁ ରଥରେ ବସାଯାଏ । (ṭhākura mānaṅku rathare basāJāe) - Deities are installed on the chariots.

ଲୋକମାନେ ରଥକୁ ଟାଣି ଟାଣି ନିଅନ୍ତି । (lokamāne rathaku ṭāṇi ṭāṇi nianti)

- People pull the chariots.

ରଥ ଗୁଣ୍ଡିଚା ଘର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଯାଏ l (ratha guṇḍichā ghara par  $\bar{\mathbf{j}}$ yanta  $\bar{\mathbf{j}}$ āe)

- Chariots go up to the Guṇḍichā temple.

ରଥଯାତ୍ରାବେଳେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଠାକୁରଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିପାରନ୍ତି । (ratha jātrābele samaste thākuranku dekhi pāranti) - At the time of Ratha yatra all can see the deities.

ଏଠାରେ ସାରା ଭାରତର ଲୋକେ ଏକାଠି ହୁଅନ୍ତି । (eṭhāre sārā bhāratara loke ekāṭhi huanti) - People from all over India flock together here. ପୁରୀ ସହରଟି ସମୁଦ୍ର କୂଳରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ । (Purī saharaṭi samudra kūḷare abasthita) - Puri is situated on the sea.

ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଏଠାକୁ ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ବୁଲିବାକୁ ଆସନ୍ତି । (sethipāiñ eṭhāku aneka loka bulibāku āsanti) - For that many people visit this place.

### ବାକ୍ୟ ଗଠନ

## (bākya gaṭhana) - sentence building ซเอ - ๆ Lesson - 3

### ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର (Bhubaneswara)

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ରାଜଧାନୀ (bhubaneswara Oḍiśāra rājadhānī) - Bhubaneswar is the capital of Odisha.

ଏହା ଏକ ପୁରୁଣା ସହର । (eh $ar{a}$  eka puru $ar{n}ar{a}$  sahara) - This is an ancient town.

ଏହି ସହରରେ ଅନେକ ଦର୍ଶନୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନ ଅଛି । (ehi saharare aneka darśanīya sthāna achhi) - There are many places worth seeing in this town. ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରର ପଷିମରେ ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି ଓ ଉଦୟଗିରି ରହିଛି । (bhubaneswarara paśchimare khaṇḍagiri O udayagiri rahichhi) - The Khandagiri and the Udayagiri are in the western part of Bhubaneswar.

ଏଠାରେ ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ଶିଳାଲେଖ ଅଛି । (eṭhāre khārabeļaṅka śiļālekha achhi) - The stone inscriptions of Kharavela are here.

ତା ଅତ୍ନେକ ଗୁମ୍ଫା ରହିଛି । (tā chhaḍā eṭhāre anekā gumphā rahichhi) - Besides, there are many caves.

ଏଥିରେ କୈନ ସାଧୁସନ୍ଥମାନେ ରହୁଥିଲେ । (ethire jaina sādhusanthamāne rahuthile) - Jaina saints and mendicants were residing here.

ଖାରବେଳ ଜଣେ ବୀର ଓ ଦକ୍ଷ ଶାସକ ଥିଲେ। (khārabeļa jaņe bīra o dakša śāsaka thile) - Kharavela was a warrior and an efficient administrator.

ଭାରତର ବହୁ ଅ $\square$ ଳ ତାଙ୍କ ଅଧୀନରେ ଥିଲା । (bh $ar{a}$ ratara bahu a $ar{n}$ cha $ar{l}$ a t $ar{a}$ nka adh $ar{l}$ nare thil $ar{a}$ ) - Many areas of India were under his administration.

ତାଙ୍କର ଶେଷ ଜୀବନ ସାଧୁସନ୍ଥଙ୍କ ମେଳରେ କଟିଥିଲା ।  $(t\bar{a}\dot{n}kara \acute{s}e\dot{s}a j\bar{l}bana s\bar{a}dhusantha\dot{n}ka meļare katithil<math>\bar{a}$ ) - He spent his concluding life amidst seers and saints.

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରର ପୂର୍ବ ଦିଗରେ ଶିଶୁପାଳଗଡ଼ ଅଛି । (bhubaneśwarara pūrba digare śiśupāḷagaḍa achhi) - In the east of Bhubaneswar is the Sisupalagad.

ଏହା ବହୁ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ l (ehā bahu prāchīna) - This is very old.

ଏଠି ଖାରବେଳ ଓ ତାଙ୍କ ପୂର୍ବି ପୁରୁଷ ରହୁଥିଲେ । (eṭhi khārabeļa o tāṅka pūrbapuruṣa rahuthile) - Here Kharavela and his forefathers were residing.

ସେତେବେଳେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ନାଁ ଥିଲା କଳିଙ୍ଗ l (setebele oḍiśāra nañ thilā kaḷiṅga) - At that time the name of Oḍisha was Kalinga.

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରର ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଦିଗରେ 'ଧଉଳିଗିରି' ଅଛି । (bhubaneśwarara dakṣiṇa digare 'dhauḷigiri' achhi) - To the south of Bhubaneswar stands a hill called 'Dhauli Giri'.

ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ତୃତୀୟ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରେ ଏଠାରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବଡ଼ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇଥିଲା । (khrīṣṭapūrba trutīya śatābdīre eṭhāre goṭie baḍa juddha hoithilā)

- A great war was fought here in the third century B.C.
- ଏଥିରେ ଅଶୋକ ବିଜୟଳାଭ କରିଥିଲେ l (ethire asoka bijayalābha karithile)
- In this war Ashok won a victory.

କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହାପରେ ସେ ତରବାରୀ ଛାଡ଼ିଦେଲେ । (kintu eh $ar{a}$ pare se tarab $ar{a}$ r $ar{i}$  chh $ar{a}$ didele) - But after this he kept off his sword.

ଅହିଂସ। ଧର୍ମ ଗ୍ରହଣ କଲେ । (ahimsā dharma grahaṇa kale) - He was initiated to non-violence.

ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ମିତ୍ରତାର ପରିବେଶ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଲା । (śānti O mitratāra paribeśa srüsti helā) - An atmosphere of peace and amity was established.

ଇତିହାସର ଗତି ବଦଳିଥିଲା । (itih $ar{a}$ sara gati bada $ar{l}$ ithil $ar{a}$ ) - The course of history took a turn.

ଏହା ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ତୃତୀୟ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀର କଥା । (ehā khriṣṭapūrba trutīya śatābdīra kathā) - This is the story of the third century B.C.

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ଅନେକ ମନ୍ଦିର ଅଛି । (bhubaneśwarare aneka mandira achhi) - There are many temples in Bhubaneswar.

ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ମନ୍ଦିର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ । (liṅgarāja mandira sabuṭhāru baḍa) -The Lingaraja temple is the biggest.

ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ରାକାରାଣୀ, ମୁକ୍ତେଶ୍ୱର ଓ ପର୍ଶୁରାମେଶ୍ୱର ଆଦି ମନ୍ଦିର ଅଛି। (ehāchhaḍā rājārāṇī, mukteśwara O parśurāmeśwara ādi mandira achhi) - Apart from this, there are temples such as Rajarani, Mukteswar and Parsurameswar etc.

ଏହି ମନ୍ଦିରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିଲେ ମନ ପୂରିଉଠେ । (ehi mandiramānaṅku dekhile mana pūriuṭhe) - Mind is filled with joy at the sight of these temples.

ଏଠାରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ମିଉଜିୟମ୍ ଅଛି । (eṭhāre goṭie miujiyam achhi) - Here is a Museum.

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରକୁ ଉଡ଼ାଳାହାକ ଓ ରେଳପଥ ଅଛି । (bhubaneśwaraku uḍājāhāja o reḷapatha achhi) - There are train and air connections to Bhubaneswar.

ଏଠାକାର ଜଳବାୟୁ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟୁକର। (eṭhākāra jaḷabāyu swāsthyakara) - Climate of this place is hygienic.

### ବାକ୍ୟ ଗଠନ

### (bākya gaṭhana) - sentence building

### ପାଠ - ୪ Lesson - 4

### ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ (Jagannātha Dāsa)

କଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ ଓଡିଶାର କଣେ ସନ୍କୁକବି । (jagannātha dāsa oḍiśāra jaṇe santhakabi.) - Jagannatha Das is a saint-poet of Odisha.

ସେ ଜଣେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ସରର ସାଧକ ଥିଲେ । (se jaṇe uchcha starara sādhaka thile.) - He was a devotee of high order.

ଓଡିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ଭାଗବତ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ନ ଥିଲା । (oḍiā bhāṣāre bhāgabata grantha nathilā.) - The Bhagabata was not available in Oḍiā language.

ସେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଲେଖିଥିଲେ । (se prathame lekhithile.) - For the first time he wrote (this book).

ସେ ଆହୁରି ଅନେକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଲେଖିଥିଲେ । (se āhuri aneka grantha lekhithile.) - He had also written many other books.

କଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ ବଡ ଦେଉଳରେ ଭାଗବତ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା କରୁଥିଲେ । (jagannātha dāsa baḍa deuḷare bhāgabata charchā karuthile.) - Jagannath Dās used to give discourse on the Bhagabata in the temple premises of Lord Jagannath.

ସେତେବେଳେ ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ଆସି ପହ $\square$ ଲେ । (setebele chaitanya  $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ si paha $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$ chile.) - At that time Chaitanya arrived.

ତାଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଅନେକ ବିଷଷ ଆସିଥିଲେ । (tāṅka sāṅgare aneka baisnaba āsithile.) - Many Vaisnabas accompanied him.

ସେମାନେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଗବତ ଶୁଣିଲେ । (semāne oḍiā bhāgabata śuṇile.)

- They heard the  $O\dot{q}i\bar{a}$  Bhagabata.

ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମନ ଖୁସି ହୋଇଗଲା । (semānaṅka mana khusi hoigalā.)

- They were (highly) pleased.

ଚୈତନ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମୁଗୁ ହୋଇଗଲେ । (chaitanya madhya mugdha hoigale.)

- Chaitanya too became astonished.

ସେ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସଙ୍କୁ 'ଅତିବଡ' ବୋଲି କହିଲେ । (se jagannatha dāsaṅku 'atibaḍa' boli kahile.)- He addressed Jagannatha Das as Atibaḍa-(the most venerable or wise).

ବାଞ୍ଚବରେ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ ଭକ୍ତ ଓ କବିଭାବେ 'ଅତିବଡ' ଥିଲେ । (bāstabare jagannātha dāsa bhakta o kabibhābe 'atibaḍa' thile.) - Really, Jagannath Das was exceedingly great (atibaḍa) both as a devotee and a poet.

କଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସଙ୍କ ବାପାଙ୍କ ନାମ ଭଗବାନ ଦାସ । (jagann $ar{a}$ tha d $ar{a}$ sa $\dot{n}$ ka b $ar{a}$ p $ar{a}$  $\dot{n}$ ka n $ar{a}$ ma bhagab $ar{a}$ na d $ar{a}$ sa.) - Bhagaban D $ar{a}$ s was the father of Jagannath D $ar{a}$ s.

ସେ କଶେ ପୁରାଶ ପଷା ଥିଲେ । (se jaṇe purāṇa paṇḍā thile.) - He was a reciter of purāṇas.

ଅଞ୍ଚ ବୟସରେ ଅନେକ ଶାସ ଆୟ□ କରିଥିଲେ । (alpa bayasare aneka Śāstra āyatta karithile.) - In his tender age he mastered many scriptures.

ବ୍ୟାକରଣ, ବେଦ ଓ ପୁରାଣମାନ ଭଲ ଭାବରେ ପଢିଥିଲେ । (byākaraṇa, beda o purāṇamāna bhala bhābare paḍhithile.) - He was wellversed in grammar, the Vedas and also purāṇas.

ଓଡିଆ ଭାଷା, ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଉପରେ ତାଙ୍କ ଭାଗବତର ଗଭୀର ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡିଛି । (oḍiā bhāṣā, sāhitya o saṁskrüti upare tāṅka bhāgabatara gabhīra prabhāba paḍichhi.) - His Bhāgabata has profound influence upon Oḍiā language, literature & culture.

ଭାଗବତ ଟୁଙ୍ଗୀ, ଭାଗବତ ମେଳନ, ଭାଗବତ ସପ୍ତାହ ଆଜି ଓଡିଶାରେ ଖୁବ୍ କଣାଶୁଣା । (bhāgabata tuṅgī, bhāgabata meḷana, bhāgabata saptāha āji oḍiśāre khub jaṇāśuṇā.) - Today Bhāgabata cottage, Bhagabata festival and Bhagabata week are very popular in Odishā.

ସବୁ ମଣିଷଙ୍କୁ ସମାନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଦେଖ – ଏହି କଥା ଉପରେ ସେ ଜୋର୍ ଦେଉଥିଲେ । (sabu maṇiṣaṅku samāna druṣṭire dekha - ehi kathā upare se jor deuthile.) - Look upon everybody as equal - he emphasised.

ପାଠ - ୫ Lesson - 5

# Punctuation and other related expressions in Odiā

## a. ଓଡିଆ ବିରାମ ଚିହ୍ନ

### (O diā birāma chihna) Odiā Punctuation Mark

Name of Punctuation Mark	English (Mark)	Oḍi <b>ā</b> (Mark)
ପୂର୍ତ୍ତିକ୍ଲେଦ (pūrṇṇachheda) - Full Stop	(.)	(+)
କମା ବା ପ୍ରଥମଚ୍ଛେଦ (camā bā		
prathamachheda) - Comma	(,)	(,)
ସେମିକୋଲନ ବା ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟଚ୍ଛେଦ (semicolon b $ar{a}$		
dwitīyachheda) - semicolon	(;)	(;)
କୋଲନ (klolna) - colon	(:)	(:)
ଡ୍ୟାସ୍ (dyās) - Dash	( - )	( - )
ହାଇଫେନ୍ (hāiphen) - Hyphen	(-)	( - )
ଉଦ୍ଧୃତି ଚିହ୍ନ (uddhruti chihna)		
- Inverted commas	("")	( " " )
ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସୂଚକ ଚିହ୍ନ (praśnasuchaka chihna)	• 7	• ,
- Question mark	(?)	(?)
ବିସ୍ମୟସୂଚକ ଚିହ୍ନ (bismayas <b>ū</b> chaka chihna)		
- Exclamation mark	(!)	(!)
ବର୍ଗ ବନ୍ଧନୀ (barga bandhanī) - square brackets	[ ]	[ ]
ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବନ୍ଧନୀ (chandra bandhanī) - open brackets	( )	( )

### b. ଓଡିଆ ସୌଜନ୍ୟମୂଳକ ଶବ୍ଦ

### (Odiā saujanyam ūlaka śabda)

### Odiā courtesy words

ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ (dhanyabāda) - Thank you

ଏ କାମ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ (e kāma pāiñ āpaṇaṅku dhanyabāda)

- Thank you very much for accomplishing this job.

ଦୟାପୂର୍ବକ/ଦୟାକରି (dayā purbaka/dayākari) - Please

ମୋତେ ଦୟାକରି ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବେ କି ? (mote dayākari sāhā j̄ ya karibe ki ?) - will you please help me ?

### c. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ ଏବଂ ଅଭିବାଦନ

(Odiā abhinandana & abhibādana)

### Odiā Greetings and salutations

ସୁ ପ୍ରଭାତ (su prabhāta) - good morning

ସୁ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା (su sandhyā) - good evening

ଶୁଭ ରାତ୍ରି (śubha rātri) - good night

ନମସ୍କାର (namaskāra) -

ପ୍ରଶାମ (praṇāma) -

କୁହାର (juhāra) -

ଦଣ୍ଡବତ (dandabata) -

Salute or same Oḍiā terms may be used.

ଆଜ୍ଞା ( $\bar{a}j\tilde{n}\bar{a}$ ) - This word is often used for calling attention/a form of acceptance or obediance.

ଆଜ୍ଞା, ଟିକିଏ ଶୁଣିବେ କି ? (ājñā, ṭikie śuṇibe ki ?) - Sir, will you please listen to me ?

ଆଜ୍ଞା, ହଁ (ājñā, hañ) - yes, sir

ଆଜ୍ଞା, କ'ଶ କହିଲେ ? (ājñā, kaṇa kahile ?) - sir, what did you say ? ସ୍ୱାଗତ/ସ୍ୱାଗତମ୍ (swāgata/swāgatam) - welcome

ବିଦାୟ (bidāya) - good bye

 $\mathbb{Q}|\mathbb{Q}|$  (hāe) - hullo (among friends or known juniors this term is only used.)

### d. ଓଡିଆ ତାରିଖ ଏବଂ ସମୟ

### (Odiā tārikha ebam samaya)

### Odiā dates & time

ତାରିଖ (tārikha) - dates: we write ତା 9 % ୧ 9 . 9 ୦ ୧ ୦ for 25 December 2010. [the (ତା) is an abbreviation of ତାରିଖ or for date of the month.]

ସମୟ (samaya) - time : 10 O'clock is read as ଦଶଟା (daśaṭā), 10.30 or half past 10 is read as ସାତେ ଦଶଟା (sāḍhe daśaṭā), 10.45 or quarter to 11 is read as ଦଶଟା ପଇଁଚାଳିଶ (daśaṭā paiñchāliśa) or ଏଗାରଟା ବାଜିବାକୁ ପନ୍ଦର ମିନିଟି ବାକି ଅଛି (egāraṭā bājibāku pandara miniti bāki achhi).

## ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସମୟସୂଚକ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ (anyānya samayasūchaka prayoga) - other terms :

ପାହାନ୍ତା (pāhāntā) - dawn, ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଦୟ (sūrJyodaya) - sunrise, ସକାଳ (sakāla) - morning, ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ (madhyāhna) - noon, mid-day, ଅପରାହ୍ନ (aparāhṇa) - afternoon, ସାୟାହ୍ନ (sayāhna) - evening, ଗୋଧୂଳି ବେଳା (godhūli belā) - twilight hour, ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାଞ୍ଚ (sūr jyāsta) - sunset, ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା (sandhyā) - evening, ମଧ୍ୟରାତ୍ର (madhyarātra) - mid-night.

ଦିନ, ବାର (dina, bāra) - day

ସକାଳବେଳା (sakāļabeļā) - forenoon

ଉପରବେଳା (uparabe $ar{l}ar{a}$ ) - afternoon

ଆଜି (āji) - today

ଗତକାଲି (gatakāli) - yesterday

ଆସନ୍ତାକାଲି (āsantākāli) - tomorrow

ମାସିକ (māsika) - monthly

ଦୈନିକ (dainika) - daily

ତ୍ରୈମାସିକ (traimāsika) - quarterly

ଷାଣ୍ମାସିକ (ṣāṇmāsika) - half yearly

ବାର୍ଷିକ (bārsika) - yearly, annual

ସବୁବେଳେ (sabubele) - always

ବେଳେ ବେଳେ (bele bele) - sometimes

ସମୟେ ସମୟେ (samaye samaye) - very often

ଦିନକୁ ଦିନ (dinaku dina) - day by day

ଦିନତମାମ (dinatamāma) - throughout the day

ଦିନ ଦ୍ୱିପ୍ରହରରେ (dina dwipraharare) - in broad day light

### e. ଓଡିଆ ମୁଦ୍ରା-ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା

### (Odiā mudrā byabasthā)

### Odiā monetary system

ଟଳା (ṭaṅkā) - rupee, ନୋଟ୍ (noṭ) - currency note, ଟଳିକିଆ ନୋଟ୍ (ṭaṅkikiā noṭ) - one-rupee note, ପାଞ୍ଚ ଟଳିଆ ନୋଟ୍ (pāñcha ṭaṅkiā noṭ) - five-rupee note, ଶହେ ଟଳିଆ ନୋଟ୍ (śahe ṭaṅkiā noṭ) - hundred-rupee note, ପାଁଶହ ଟଳିଆ ନୋଟ୍ (pāñśaha ṭaṅkiā noṭ) - five-hundred rupee note, ହଜାରେ ଟଳିଆ ନୋଟ୍ (hajāre ṭaṅkiā noṭ) - a thousand rupee note.

₹ 3.50 - 8. 9.8 • (three rupees fifty paise)

₹ 100.00 - 8. 6 00.00 (one hundred rupees)

₹ 1,00,000.00 - S. 600000 (one lakh of rupees)

₹ 1,00,00,000.00 - 8. 6 0000000 (one crore of rupees)

#### f. Abbreviation

### ସଂକ୍ଷେପାକ୍ଷର (samkşepakşara)

ଏ.କି. (AG) - Accountant General

ଓର୍ମାସ (ORMAS) - Oḍishā Rural Development and Marketing Society

ଓ.ଏମ୍.ସି. (OMC) - Odishā Mining Corporation

ବି.ଏମ୍.ସି. (BMC) - Bhubaneswar Municipality Corporation

ସି. ଏମ୍.ସି. (CMC) - Cuttack Municipality Coporation

ଓମ୍ବେଡ (OMFED) - Odishā Milk Producers' Federation

ଇପିକଲ (IPI COL) - Industrial Investment Promotion Corporation of Odishā Limited.

କି.ପି.ଓ. (GPO) - General Post Office

ଓ.ଯୁ.ଏ.ଟି. (OUAT) - Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology

ସି.ଟି.ଓ. (CTO) - Commercial Tax Officer

ଆର୍.ଟି.ଓ (RTO) - Regional Transport Officer

ଏମ୍.ଭି.ଆଇ. (MVI) - Motor Vehicle Inspector

ଏସ୍.ବି.ଆଇ. (SBI) - State Bank of India

ଆର୍.ବି.ଆଇ. (RBI) - Reserve Bank of India

ସି.ଏସ୍. (CS) - Chief Secretary

ସି.ଏମ୍. (CM) - Chief Minister

ସି.ଡି.ଏମ୍.ଓ. (CDMO) - Chief District Medical Officer

ସି.ଏସ୍.ଓ. (CSO) - Civil Supplies Officer

ଓ.ପି.ଏସ୍.ସି. (OPSC) - Orissa Public Service Commission

ଆର୍.ଡି.ସି. (RDC) - Revenue Divisional Commissioner

ଏମ୍.ଏଲ୍.ଏ. (MLA) - Member of Legislative Assembly

ଏମ୍.ପି. (MP) - Member of Parliament

ଓ.ଏସ.ଡି. (OSD) - Officer on Special Duty

ପି.ସି.ଓ. (PCO) - Public Call Office

## A list of frequently used Odia words with English meaning

ଅଭିଲେଖାଗାର (abhilekhāgāra) - archives

ଅଟୋ (ato) - autorickshaw

ଅତିଥି (atithi) - guest

ଅଗ୍ରିମ (agrima) - advance

ଅଚଳାବସ୍ଥା (acha $ar{l}ar{a}$ basth $ar{a}$ ) - deadlock

ଅଞ୍ଚଳ (añchala) - area

ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ବଳେଟ୍ (atirikta bajeṭ) - supplementary budget

ଅତ୍ୟାବଶ୍ୟକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ (atyābaŚyaka drabya) - essential commodity

ଅଦାଲତ (adālata) - court

ଅଦାଲତ ଅବମାନନା (ad $ar{a}$ lata abam $ar{a}$ nan $ar{a}$ ) - contempt of the court

ଅଧିନିୟମ (adhiniyama) - act

ଅଧିବେଶନ (adhibesana) - session

ଅନଧିକାର (anadhikāra) - unauthorised

ଅନାଥାଶ୍ରମ (anāthāśrama) - orphanage

ଅନୁମତି (anumati) - permission

ଅନୁପ୍ରବେଶ (anuprabesa) - trespass

ଅପମିଶ୍ରଣ (apamiśraṇa) - adulteration

ଅପରାଧୀ (aparādhī) - criminal

ଅବକାରୀ (abak $ar{a}$ r $ar{i}$ ) - excise

ଅବଧି (abadhi) - date line

ଅବୈଧ (abaidha) - illegal

ଅବସରପ୍ରାପ୍ତ (abasaraprāpta) - retired

ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ (abhayāraṇya) - sanctuary

ଅଭାବୀବିକ୍ରି (abhābībikri) - distress-sale

ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ (abhinandana) - well come/congratulation

ଅଭିଯୋଗ (abhi joga) - complaint

ଅଭ୍ୟର୍ଥିନା (abhyarthanā) - reception

ଅଳିଆଗଦା (aliagada) - dumpyard

ଅସଦାଚରଣ (asadācharana) - indecent behaviour

ଅହିଂସା (ahimsā) - non-violence

ଆତଙ୍କ (ātaṅka) - panic

ଆଦର୍ଶ (ādarśa) - model, ideal

ଆବାସିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ (ābāsika bidyālaya) - residential school

ଆବଃରାଜ୍ୟ (āntahrājya) - inter-state

ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ (āndoļana) - agitation

ଆତୁହତ୍ୟା (ātmahatyā) - suicide

ଆପରି (āpatti) - objection

ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ (ālochanāchakra) - seminar

ଇଟାଭାଟି (iṭābhāṭi) - klin

ଇସ୍ତପା (istaphā) - resignation

ଉଚ୍ଚନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ (ucchanyāyālaya) - High Court

ଉଚ୍ଚମାଧ୍ୟମିକ (uchchamādhyamika) - higher secondary

ଉଡାକାହାକ (uḍājāhāja) - aeroplane

ଉତ୍ତରଦାୟୀ (uttarad $ar{a}yar{i}$ ) - accountable

ଉନ୍ନୀତ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ (unnīta mādhyamika bidyālaya) - Upgraded M.E. School

ଉତ୍କଳ ଦିବସ (utkala dibasa) - Odisha Day (1st April)

ଉତ୍ପାଦନ (utpādana) - production

ଉଦାରୀକରଣ (udārīkarana) - liberalization

ଉପର ଠାଉରିଆ (upara ṭhāuriā) - evasive

ଉପୁରି ପଇସା (upuri paisā) - hush money

ଉତ୍ସବ (utsaba) - festival

ଏକତ୍ରାବସ୍ଥାନ (ekatrābasthāna) - live-together

ଏଡଲା (etalā) - FIR (First Investigation Report)

ଓକିଲ (okila) - pleader/advocate

ଔଷଧ ଦୋକାନ (auṣadha dokāna) - medicine store/shop

କଇଁଚି (kaiñchi) - scissors

କଚେରି (kacheri) - law-court

କଠିନ ବର୍ଜ୍ୟବସ୍ଥ (kaṭhina barjyabastu) - solid waste

କଥୋପକଥନ (kathopakathana) - conversation

କାରଖାନା (kārakhānā) - factory

କିଳାପୋତେଇ (kilāpotei) - bribe

କୁଆପଥର (kuāpathara) - hail stone

କ୍କଡା ମାଂସ (kukudā māṁsa) - chicken

କୁଶପୁତ୍ତଳିକା (kuśaputta $likar{a}$ ) - effigy

କେବିକେ ଯୋଜନା (KBK j̄ojanā) - Koraput Balangir Kalahandi project

ଖଣି (khaṇi) - mine

ଖଦି ବସ (khadibastra) - handloom fabrics

ଖବର (khabara) - news

ଖବର କାଗଜ (khabara kāgaja) - news paper

ଖଣ୍ଡପୀଠ (khandapītha) - bench of the High Court

ଖାଉଟି (khāuṭi) - consumer

ଖାଉଟି ଅଦାଲତ (khāuṭi adālata) - consumers' court

ଖାରଜ (khāraja) - dismiss

ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକରଣ (khādya prakriyākaraṇa) - food processing

ଖୁଚୁରା ଦୋକାନ (khuchurā dokāna) - retail-shop

ଖୋଳତାଡ଼ (kholatāḍa) - enquiry

ଗନ୍ଧ (gandha) - smell

ଗଳି (gali) - lane

ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମ (ganamādhyama) - print and electronic media

ଗଣଗୋଳ (gaṇḍagola) - riot

ଗଳିରାୟା (galirāstā) - lane

ଗୟ (gasta) - tour

ଗହଣା (gaha $nar{a}$ ) - ornaments

ଗହଣା ଦୋକାନ (gahanā dokāna) - jwellery shop

ଗାୟକ (gāyaka) - singer

ଗାଉଁଲି (gāuñli) - rural

ଗାରେଜ୍ (gārej) - garage

ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ (grāmāñchala) - rural area

ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟସଭା (grāmyasabhā) - village committee meeting

ଗିରଫ୍ (giraph) - arrest

ଗୁଳିକାଷ (guḷikāṇḍa) - firing

ଗୋଇନ୍ଦା (goind $\bar{a}$ ) - spy

ଗୋପନ (gopana) - secret

ଗୋଳମାଳ (golamāla) - noise, disturbance

ଗୋଦାମ ଘର (godāma ghara) - godown, depot

ଘର୍ଷି (ghaṇṭi) - bell

ଘଟଣା (ghataṇā) - event/incident

ଘରବାଡି (gharabādi) - homestead land

ଘୋଷଣା (ghosanā) - announcement

ଚଢାଉ (chaḍhāu) - raid

ଚାଲବାଜି (chālbāji) - deceitfulness

ଚିଡିଆଖାନା (chidiākhānā) - zoo

ଚିକିତ୍ସାଳୟ (chikitsālaya) - clinic

ଚିତ୍ରାଙ୍କନ (chitrāṅkana) - painting/drawing

ଚୋରି (chori) - theft

ଛକ (chhaka) - square

ଛାଡପତ୍ର (chhādapatra) - divorce

ଛେଳିମାଂସ (chhelimāmsa) - mutton

ଜନବସତି (janabasati) - habitation

କନ୍ନ ନିୟନ୍ତଶ (janma niyantraṇa) - birth control

କମି ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ (jamiadhigrahana) - land acquisition

କମି ବନ୍ଧକ (jamibandhaka) - land mortgage

ଜବତ (jabata) - seize

କଳଖିଆ (jalakhiā) - snacks/breakfast

ଜରୁରୀକାଳୀନ ଅବସ୍ଥା (jarur $\bar{i}$ k $\bar{a}$  $\bar{l}$  $\bar{i}$ na abasth $\bar{a}$ ) - state of emergency

କଗତିକରଣ (jagatikaraṇa) - globalization

କାତିଗତ ପ୍ରମାଶ ପତ୍ର (jātigata pramāṇa patra) - caste certificate

କାତିସଙ୍ଘ (jātisaṅgha) - United Nations

କାତୀୟ ସଂହତି (jātīya samhati) - National Integration

କାତୀୟ ରାକପଥ (jātīya rājapatha) - national highway

ଜାମିନ (jāmina) - bail

ଜୀବନ ବୀମା (j $\bar{i}$ bana b $\bar{i}$ m $\bar{a}$ ) - life insurance

ଳୋର ଜବରଦ୍ୟ (jora jabaradasta) - forcibly

ଝାଉଁଗଛ (jhāuñgachha) - casurina

ଟଙ୍କା (taṅkā) - money

ଟିସଣୀ (ṭippaṇī) - comment

ଟେଲିଫୋନ ଭବନ (telephone bhabana) - telephone house

ଠକ (thaka) - tout

ଠକାମି (thakāmi) - blackmail/deceit

ଠିକାଦାର (thikādāra) - contractor

ଠେକା (thek $\bar{a}$ ) -  $turban/head\ gear$ 

ଡକାଏତି (dakāeti) - burglary

ଡାକଘର (ḍākaghara) - post office

ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା (daktarakhānā) - hospital/nursing home

ଡାକ୍ତର (ḍāktara) - doctor

ତିଲା (dhilā) - loose

ତଟକା ( $tatak\bar{a}$ ) - fresh

ତଦନ୍ତ (tadanta) - investigation

ତରଳ (tarala) - liquid

ତର୍କିମା (tarjamā) - review

ତନଖି ଫାଟକ (tanakhi phāṭaka) - check gate

ତାରକସୀ କାମ (tārakasī kāma) - filigree

ତିଆରି (tiāri) - manufacture

ତ୍ରିରଙ୍ଗା ପତାକା (triraṅgā patākā) - tricolour flag

ତେକରାତି ଦୋକାନ (tejarāti dokāna) - grocery shop

ଥଇଥାନ (thaithāna) - rehabilitation

ଥାନା (thānā) - police station

ଦମକଳ ବାହିନୀ (damakala bāhinī) - Fire brigade

ଦମକଳ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର (damkala kendra) - fire station

ଦଫାରଫା (daphāraphā) - compromise

ଦପ୍ତର (daptara) - office

ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି (darabr**ü**ddhi) - price rise

ଦରିଆପାରି (dariāpāri) - overseas

ଦଞ୍ଚଖତ (dastakhata) - signature

ଦଞାବିଜ (dastābij) - document

ଦର୍ଶିକ (darśaka) - spectator, audience

ଦଳାଚକଟା (dal $ar{a}$ chaka $tar{a}$ ) - stampede

ଦଲାଲ (dalāla) - broker

ଦାଦନ ଶ୍ରମିକ (dādana Śramika) - hired labour

ଦାବୀ  $(d\bar{a}b\bar{i})$  - demand

ବିଦି (didi) - an address to elder sister/lady teacher/lady officer/nurse/a respectable woman

ଦାପ ପ୍ରଜ୍ୱଳନ (dīpa prajjwaļana) - lighting the lamp

ଦୁର୍ଘିଟଣା (durghataṇā) - accident

ଦୁର୍ନୀତି (durnīti) - corruption

ଦୁର୍ବୂତ୍ତ (durbrutta) - scoundrel

ଦୂରଦର୍ଶିନ (dūradarśana) - television

ଦେହଳୀବୀ (dehajībī) - prostitute

ଦେଖଣାହାରୀ (dekhaṇāhārī) - onlookers

ଦେଶୀ (deśī) - native

ଦୋକାନ (dokāna) - shop

ଧନ୍ଦାମୂଳକ ଶିକ୍ଷା (dhandāmūḷaka śikṣā) - Vocational Education

ଧର୍ଷିଣ (dharṣaṇa) - rape/outraging modesty

ଧାରଣା (dhāraṇā) - strike

ଧାନ ଆକର୍ଷଣକାରୀ (dhyāna ākarṣaṇakārī) - call attention

ଧିମପାନ (dhūmapāna) - smoking

ଧୂଳି (dhūḷi) - dust

ନକଲି ନୋଟ (nakali nota) - fake note

ନଜରବନ୍ଦୀ (najarabandī) - surveillance

ନ୍ତିକର (najira) - precedence/example

ନର୍ସିରୀ (narsarī) - nursery

ନାଲିବତି (nālibati) - redlight

ନିଗମ (nigama) - corporation

ନିର୍ବାଚନ (nirbāchana) - election

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା (nirddesanāmā) - directive/notification

ନିଲୟିତ (nilambita) - suspended

ନିୟନ୍ତିତ ବଜାର (niyantrita bajāra) - regulated market

ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା (nir īyātanā) - torture

ନିୟମ ବହିର୍ଭୂତ (niyama bahirbh**ū**ta) - beyond law

ନିୟାମକ (niyāmaka) - regulation

ନିଲାମ (nilāma) - auction

ନ୍ୟାସ (nyāsa) - trust

ପତାକା (patākā) - flag

ପରିଶ୍ରାଗାର (pariśrāgāra) - urinal

ପଗଡି (pagaḍi) - turban

ପଛୁଆ ଜାତି (pachhuā jāti) - backward class

ପରାଜୟ (parājaya) - defeat

ପରିବାର (paribāra) - family

ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନ (par jyatana) - tourism

ପଞ୍ଜୀକୃତ (pañjīkrüta) - classified/registered

ପର୍ଦ୍ଦାପୀଶ (parddāphāśa) - disclosure

ପଦକ (padaka) - medal

ପଟ୍ଟିତ୍ର (pattachitra) - patta painting (on canvas)

ପତ୍ତା (pattā) - trace

ପରାମର୍ଶିଦାତା କମିଟି (parāmarśadātā comițe) - Advisory Board

ପଳାତକ (paḷātaka) - absconder

ପଲ୍ଲୀ (pallī) - rural

ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ (pramukha śāsana sachiba) - principal secretary

ପ୍ରମୋଦ ଉଦ୍ୟାନ (pramoda udyāna) - park

ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନୀ (pradarśanī) - exhibition

ପ୍ରକାଶକ (prakāśaka) - publisher

ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ (praklpa) - project

ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗୀ (prati $\bar{\mathbf{J}}$ og $\bar{\mathbf{I}}$ ) - competitor

ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତା (prati jogitā) - competition

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାହୃତ (pratyahrüta) - withdrawn

ପ୍ରତିମୂର୍ତ୍ତି (pratim**ū**rtti) - statue

ପ୍ରବେଶ (prabeśa) - entry

ପ୍ରସ୍ଥାନ (prasthāna) - exit

ପ୍ରବାସୀ ଭାରତୀୟ (prabāsī bhāratīya) - Non Resident Indian

ପାଉଁରୁଟି (pāuñruti) - bread

ପାଣିପାଗ ଭବିଷ୍ୟବାଶୀ (p $ar{a}$ nip $ar{a}$ ga bhabi $ar{s}$ yab $ar{a}$ n $ar{n}$ ) - weather forecast

ପାଣିଟାଙ୍କି (pāṇiṭāṅki) - water carriage/water tower

ପାଣ୍ଡୁଲିପି (pāṇḍulipi) - manuscript

ପାଳଭୂତ (pālabhūta) - scarecrow

ପ୍ରାଥମିକ (prāthamika) - elementary

ପୁରୁଷ (puruṣa) - gents

ପୁଲିସ ହେପାକତ (pulisi hepājata) - police custody

ପୁଞ୍ଜି ବିନିଯୋଗ (puñjibini joga) - capital investment

ପେଷା (peṣā) - profession

ପୈତୃକ ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି (paitruka sampatti) - paternal property

ପୋଷାକ (poṣāka) - uniform (school/college), dress

ପୌର ନିଗମ (paura nigama) - municipal corporation

ଫସଲ (phasala) - crop

ପାଣ୍ଡି (phāndi) - outpost

ଫୁଲତୋଡା (phulato $dar{a}$ ) - bouquet

ବକୁତା (baktrutā) - speech

ବଡଦାଣ (baḍadāṇḍa) - grand road

ବସ୍ତି ଅଞ୍ଚଳ (basti añchala) - slum area/shanty

ବନ୍ଦର (bandara) - port

ବଣଭୋଜି (baṇabhoji) - picnic

ବନାଞ୍ଚଳ (banāñchaļa) - forest area

ବନ୍ୟା (banyā) - flood

ବରିଷ ଅଧିକାରୀ (bariṣṭha adhikārī) - senior bureaucrat

ବରଖାୟ (barakhāsta) - reject

ବରିଷ ନାଗରିକ (bariṣṭha nāgarika) - senior citizen

ବର୍ତ୍ତି ବାସିନ୍ଦା (basti b $ar{a}$ sind $ar{a}$ ) - slumdwellers

ବାଶ (bāna) - fireworks/crackers

ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ (bānijya) - trading

ବାଶିଜ୍ୟ ମେଳା (bāṇijya meļā) - trade fair

ବାତ୍ୟା ଆଶ୍ରୟସ୍ଥଳ (bātyā āśrayasthala) - cyclone shelter

ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧିକ୍ୟ ଭତ୍ତା (bārddhakya bhattā) - Old Age Pension

ବାଲୁକା କଳା (b $ar{a}$ luk $ar{a}$  ka $ar{l}$  $ar{a}$ ) - sand art

ବାସନକ୍ରସନ (bāsana kusana) - utensils

ବାସ୍ତୁହରା (b $ar{a}$ stuhar $ar{a}$ ) - homeless/destitute

ବିବରଣୀ (bibaraṇī) - proceedings

ବିକଳ୍ପ (bikalpa) - alternative

ବିଧବା ଭତ୍ତା (bidhabā bhattā) - widow pension

ବିଧାନ ସଭା (bidhāna sabhā) - Legislative Assembly

ବିଧାୟକ (bidhāyaka) - MLA ( Member of Legislative Assembly)

ବିଚାରାଧୀନ (bichārādhīna) - under trial/subjudice

ବିଚିତ୍ରା (bichitr $ar{a}$ ) - variety entertainment

ବିଜେ ପ୍ରତିମା (beje pratimā) - proxy image of the deity

ବିବୃତି (bibrüti) - statement

ବିୟୋରଣ (bisphoraṇa) - explosion

ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି (bij $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$ apti) - notification

ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ (biśwabidyālaya) - university

ବିହନ (bihana) - seeds

ବୁଣାକାର (bunākāra) - weaver

ବେକାରି (bekāri) - unemployment

ବେଦଖଲ (bedakhala) - dispossess

ବେଳାଭୂଇଁ (beḷābhūiñ) - sea beach

ବେତାର କେନ୍ଦ୍ର (betāra kendra) - radio station

ବେପାର (bepāra) - business

ବେଶ ପରିପାଟୀର ନିୟମ (be\$a paripāṭīra niyama) - dress code

ବୈଧାନିକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ର (baidhanika praśna) - statutory question

ବୈଧ (baidha) - legal

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ (byaktigata) - personal/private

ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ (byatikrama) - unconventional

ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ (byānk) - bank

ବ୍ୟାୟାମ (byāyāma) - exercise

ଭଡାଗାଡି (bhaḍāgāḍi) - hired taxi

ଭଦ୍ର (bhadra) - gentle

ଭତାଘର (bhadāghara) - rented house

ଭସାଶି (bhasāni) - immersion

ଭ୍ରମ ସଂଶୋଧନ (bhrama saṁśodhana) - corrigendum

ଭାବମୂର୍ତ୍ତି (bhābamūrtti) - public image

ଭାଇଚାରା (bhāichārā) - fellow-feeling

ଭାରୋତ୍ତୋଳନ (bhārottolana) - weight lifting

ଭାସର୍ଯ୍ୟ (bhāskar īya) - sculpture

ଭିତ୍ତିଭୂମି (bhittibh $ar{\mathbf{u}}$ mi) - infrastructure

ଭିତ୍ତିପ୍ରୟର (bhitti prastara) - foundation stone

ଭିତ୍ତି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ (bhittiprabandha) - keynote

ଭିତର ବାହାର (dhitara bāhāra) - *in and out* 

ଭିନୁକ୍ଷମ (bhinnaksama) - physically challenged

ଭୁଲ ବୁଝାମଣା (bhul bujhāmaṇā) - misunderstanding

ଭୋଟ ଗ୍ରହଣ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର (bhoṭa grahaṇa kendra) - polling booth

ମନ୍ତୀ (mantrī) - minister

ମନ୍ତିମଣ୍ଡଳ (mantrimaṇḍaḷa) - cabinet

ମନ୍ଦିର (mandira) - temple

ମହାଶୟ (mahāśaya) - sir

ମଶାଶି (maśāṇi) - cremation ground, crematorium

ମହିଳା (mahilā) - ladies

ମଞ୍ଚ (mañcha) - stage

ମଦ ଦୋକାନ (mada dokāna) - liquor store

ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ ଭୋଜନ (madhyāhna bhojana) - midday meal/lunch

ମହାନଗର ନିଗମ (mahānagara nigama) - municipal corporation

ମହାବାତ୍ୟା (mahābātyā) - super cyclone

ମାନପତ୍ର (mānapatra) - certificate of merit

ମାର୍ଫିତ (mārphata) - care of

ମାଓପନ୍ଥୀ (māopanthī) - maoists

ମାପ (māpa) - measurement

ମାମଲା (māmalā) - legal affair

ମାଲିମକଦ୍ଦମା (mālimakaddamā) - legal dispute

ମିନାବଜାର (minābajāra) - fiesta, fun-fair, carnival

ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଶାସନ ସଚିବ (mukhya śāsana sachiba) - chief secretary

ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବିରୋଧୀ ଦଳ ନେତା (mukhya birodhī daḷa netā) - leader of opposition

ମୁଚାଲିକା (muchālikā) - bond/handnote

ମୁଦ୍ରାଷ୍ଟୀତି (mudrāsphīti) - inflation

ମୂଲ (mūla) - wages

ମୂଲ୍ୟ (mūlya) - price

ମେଳା (melā) - congregation, fair

ମେଣ୍ଟ ସରକାର (meṇṭa sarakāra) - coalition government

ଯାଆଁଳା (jāāñļā) - twins

ଯାତାୟାତ (jātāyāta) - conveyance, transport

ଯାତ୍ରା (Ṭātrā) - festival

ଯାନବାହନ (jānabāhana) - transport

ଯୌତୁକ (jautuka) - dowry

ଯୌତୁକ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ (jautuka mrütyu) - dowry death

ଯୌନକର୍ମୀ (jaunakarmī) - sex worker

ରତ୍ପାନୀ (raptānī) - export

ରକ୍ତଦାନ (raktad $ar{a}$ na) -  $blood\ donation$ 

ରଥଯାତ୍ରା (ratha jātrā) - Car Festival

ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ (rājyapāla) - governor

ରାଜମିସ୍ତୀ (rājamistrī) - mason

ରାୟ (rāya) - verdict/judgement

ରାଜ୍ୟଗୋଷୀ (rājyagosthī) - Commonwealth

ରେଳ ଷ୍ଟେସନ (rela stesana) - railway station

ରୋଷେଇ ଘର (rosei ghara) - kitchen

ରୋଷେଇଆ (roṣeiā) - cook/chef

ଲଘୁଚାପ (laghuchāpa) - depression (weather)

ଲୁହବୁହା ବାଷ (luhabuhā bāṣpa) - tear gas

ଲେଖକ (lekhaka) - writer

ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ (saharāñchaḷa) - township/urban area

ସହରତଳି (saharataḷi) - suburb, downtown

ସଚିବ (sachiba) - secretary

ସଭାକ୍ଷ (sabhākakṣa) - conference hall/auditorium

ସଚିବାଳୟ (sachibāḷaya) - secretariat

ସଚେତନତା (sachetanat $ar{\mathbf{a}}$ ) - awareness

ସୟାଦ (sambāda) - news

ସୟାଦ ପତ୍ର (sambāda patra) - news paper

ସମନ୍ଦିତ ଶିଶୁବିକାଶ (samanwita śiśubikāśa) - integrated child welfare

ସମୁଦ୍ର ତଟରକ୍ଷୀ (samudra taṭarakṣī) -  $coast\ guard$ 

ସୟର୍ଦ୍ଧନା (sambarddhanā) - felicitation

ସରଗରମ (saragarama) - tense, strained

ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ (saharāñchala) - urban area

ସନ୍ତାସବାଦୀ (santrāsabādī) - terrorist

ସବୁ ମହଲ (sabu mahala) - all sections

ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ (sarbochcha nyāyālaya) - Supreme Court

ସବୁଳ ସଙ୍କେତ (sabuja sanketa) - green signal

ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ (samgrahāļaya) - museum

ସଂସଦ (samsada) - Parliament

ସଂଘର୍ଷ (samgharsa) - conflict

ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ବର୍ଗ (samraksita barga) - reserved category

ସାୟାଦିକ (sāmbādika) - journalist

ସାଂସଦ (sāmsada) - Member of the Parliament (M.P.)

ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ (sāmsrutika) - cultural

ସ୍କୟଂଶାସିତ (swayaṁśāsita) - autonomous

ସ୍ଥଳତା (swachhchhatā) - transparency

ଷ୍ଟକାର (stambhakāra) - columnist

ସ୍ୱଷ୍ଟୀକରଣ (spastīkarana) - clarification

ସ୍ଥିତାବସ୍ଥା ( $sthitar{a}basthar{a}$ ) - status quo

ସେବା ପ୍ରଦାନକାରୀ (seb $ar{a}$  prad $ar{a}$ nak $ar{a}$ r $ar{i}$ ) - service provider

ସେବା ଶୁଲ୍କ (sebā śuļka) - service tax

ସେତ (setu) - bridge

ସ୍ୱେଚ୍ଛାସେବୀ (swechh $ar{a}$ seb $ar{i}$ ) - volunteer

ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧାଞ୍ଜାଳି (śraddhāñjaļi) - tribute/homage

ଶାମୁକା (śāmukā) - sea shells

ଶାନ୍ତିସ୍ତପ (Śantistupa) - Peace Pagoda (at Dhauli)

ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ (śāstrīya) - classical

ଶିଳାଞ୍ଚଳ (śiḷpāñchaḷa) - industrial estate

ଶିଶୁ ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାତନା (śiśunirjyātanā) - child abuse/torture

ଶୁଦ୍ଧିକ୍ରିୟା (śuddhikriyā) - obsequies

ଶୋକବାର୍ତ୍ତା (śokabārttā) - message of condolence

ଶୋଭାଯାତ୍ରା (śobhājātrā) - procession

ଶୌଚାଳୟ (śauchāḷaya) - toilet/fresh room

ହାତଘଣ୍ଟା (hātaghaṇṭā) - wrist watch

ହରଣଚାଳ (haraṇachāla) - kidnapping

ହ୍ୟାକ୍ଷର (hastākṣara) - handwriting

ହତ୍ୟାକାରୀ (hatyākārī) - murderer

ହାକିମ (hākima) - officer/authority

ହାତକତି (hātakadi) - handcuff

ହାଟ (hāta) - market place

ହୋଟେଲ (hoțela) - hotel

ହୋହଲ୍ଲା (hohall $\bar{a}$ ) - commotion

କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ (kṣatipūraṇa) - compensation

#### VOCABULARY

# (A List of Words of Various Categories Commonly used in Odiā)

## a. ପରିବାର ଓ ପାରିବାରିକ ସଂପର୍କ (Paribāra O Pāribārika Samparka) - Family and family relations :

ଅଜା  $(ajar{a})$  -  $grand\ father$  ବୋହୁ  $(bohar{u})$  - daughter-in-law

ଆଇ (āī) - grand mother ଭଉଣୀ (bhauṇī) - sister

କନ୍ୟା (kanyā) - bride ଭଣଳା (bhaṇajā) - nephew

ଝିଅ (jhia) - daughter ଭାଇ (bhāi) - brother

ଝିଆରୀ (jhiārī) - niece ଭାଶିଳୀ (bhāṇijī) - niece

ନାତି (nāti) - grand son ଭିଶୋଇ (bhiṇoi) - brother-in-law

ନାତ୍ରଣୀ (nātunī) - grand daughter ମାତା (mātā) - mother

ପରିବାର (paribāra) - family ମାମୁ (māmu) - maternal uncle

ପିତାମାତା (pitāmātā) - parents ଶ୍ୱଶ୍ରର (śwaśura) - father-in-law

ପୁଅ (pua) - son ଶାଶୁ (śāśu) - mother-in-law

ପୁତୁରା puturā - nephew ସନ୍ତାନ (santāna) - child

ପୁରୁଷ (puruṣa) - male ସ୍ଥାମୀ (swāmī) - husband

ବର (bara) - bridegroom ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ (strī) - wife

ବାପା (bāpā) - father ସ୍ଥୀଲୋକ (strīloka) - female

# b. ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଶରୀର ଓ ଅଙ୍ଗପ୍ତୱଙ୍କ (manuṣya śarīra o aṅgapratyaṅga) - the limbs of human body :

ଅଙ୍ଗପ୍ରତ୍ୟଙ୍ଗ (angapratyaṅga) ଆଙ୍କୁଠି (āṅguṭhi) - finger

- limbs GO (otha) - lip

ଆଶୁ (āṇṭhu) - knee କପାଳ (kapāla) - fore-head

ଆଖି (ākhi) - eye

ପେଟ (peta) - belly, abdomen କଙ୍କାଳ (kaṅkāla) - skeleton ପ୍ରସ୍ତ (phusphus) - lungs କାନ୍ଧ (kāndha) - shoulder ବାଳ (bāla) - hair କାନ (kāna) - ear ଖପୁରି (khapuri) - skull ବାହୁ /ବାହା (bāhu/bāhā) - *arm* ବେକ (beka) - neck ଗୋଡ (goda) - leg ଭ୍ରଲତା (bhrūlatā) - eyebrow ଗୋଇଠି (goithi) - heel ଛାତି (chhāti) - chest ମଳ ବା ଝାଡା (mala/jhāḍā) - stool କିଭ (jibha) - tongue ମଣ (munda) - head ତାଳୁ (tāļu) - palate ମୁଖମ୍ୟଳ (mukhamandala) - face ଦାନ୍ତ (dānta) - tooth ମୃତ୍ର (mūtra) - urine ଧମନୀ (dhamanī) - artery ମେରୁଦଣ (merudanda) - spinal ନଖ (nakha) - nail chord ନାଳ (nāla) - mucose ରକ୍ତ (rakta) - blood ପଞ୍ଚାରାହାଡ଼ (panjarāhāda) - ribs ଶିରା (śirā) - vein ପାକସ୍କୀ (pākasthalī) -ଶରୀର (śarīra) - body stomach ଷ୍ଟନ (stana) - breast ପାଟି (pāti) - mouth ହାତ (hāta) - hand ପାଦ (pāda) - foot ହୂତ୍ପିଣ (hrütpinda) - heart ପିଠି (pithi) - back ପ୍ରସ (pūja) - pus

## C. ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅବସ୍ଥା (manuṣyara bibhinna abasthā) various stages of human life :

ଅସୁନ୍ଦର (asundara) - ugly ଅନ୍ଧ (andha) - blind ଅବିବାହିତ (abibāhita) - unmarried, ଅସୁସ୍ଥ (asustha) - unhealthy virgin, spinster କଣା (kaṇā) - one-eyed

କାଲା (kālā) - deaf
କିଶୋର (kiśora) - teen ager
କୁଜା (kujā) - hump-backed
କୁମାର (kumāra) - bachelor
କୁମାରୀ (kumārī) - maiden
ଗେଡା (geḍā) - short
ଛୋଟା (chhoṭā) - lame
ଡେଙ୍ଗା (deṅgā) - tall
ଦୁର୍ବଳ (durbaḷa) - weak
ପତଳା (pataḷā) - slim
ବାଳକ (bāḷaka) - boy
ବିବାହିତ (bibāhita) - married

ବୃଦ୍ଧ (brüddha) - oldman ବୃଦ୍ଧା (bruddhā) - oldwoman ବୃଦ୍ଧାବସ୍ଥା (bruddhābasthā) - old age ମୋଟା (moṭā) - obese ଯୁବକ (jubaka) - young ଯୁବତୀ (jubatī) - young woman ରୁଗଣ (rugṇa) - diseased ଶିଶୁ (śiśu) - infant ସବଳ (sabaḷa) - strong ସୁନ୍ଦର (sundara) - beautiful ସ୍ୱସ୍ଥ (sustha) - healthy

#### d. ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପାନୀୟ (khādya o pānīya) - food & drinks :

ଅରୁଆ ଚାଉଳ (aruā chāula) sundried rice
ଅଟକାଳି (aṭakāli) - flummery
ଆଚାର (āchāra) - pickle
ଉଷୁନା ଚାଉଳ (uṣunā chāula) - parboiled rice
ଉଖୁଡା (ukhuḍā) - pop-corn
କାକରାପିଠା (kākarā piṭhā) stuffed cake
କୋରା (korā) - sugar plum
ଖଳା (khajā) - lolley toffee
ଖିରି (khiri) - rice pudding

ଖୁଆ (khuā) - candied milk ଗୁଡ଼ (guḍa) - molasses ଘିଅ (ghia) - ghee ଘୋଳଦହି (ghoḷadahi) - butter milk ବୁଡ଼ା (chuḍā) - flattened rice ଛେନା (chhenā) - cheese ଜଳଖିଆ (jaḷakhiā) - tiffin, snacks ଝୋଳ (jhoḷa) - soup ମୁଡ଼ି (muḍhi) - fried rice ମଇଦା (maidā) - flour ତରକାରି (tarakāri) - curry ତୋରାଣି (torāṇi) - rice water ଦହି (dahi) - curd/yogurt ଦୁଧ (dudha) - milk ପଖାଳ (pakhāḷa) - watered rice ପିଠା (piṭhā) - cake

ବରା (barā) - fried batter

ବାସିପଖାଳ (bāsipakhāḷa) - stale rice ଭାତ (bhāta) - boiled rice ମହୁ (mahu) - honey ମିଶିରି (miśiri) - sugarcandy ସନ୍ତୁଳା (santuḷā) - waterless curry

### e. ପନିପରିବା (paniparibā) - vegetables and greens :

କଦଳୀ (kadalī) - plantain କଖାର (kakhāru) - pumpkin କନ୍ଦମ୍ଲ (kandamūla) - sweet potato କରମଙ୍ଗା (karamaṅgā) - bilimbi କଲରା ( $kalar\bar{a}$ ) -  $bitter\ gourd$ କୁନ୍ଦୁରୀ (kundurī) - ivygourd ଖଡା (khadā) - red/green amaranth ଗାଜର (gājara) - carrot ଗୁଆଁର (guāñra) - clusterbeans ଛଚିନ୍ଦ। (chhachindrā) snakegourd ଦେଶୀଆଳୁ (deśīālu) - yam ଧନିଆପତ (dhaniā patra) coriander leaf

ପନିପରିବା (paniparibā) vegetables ପଣସ (paṇasa) - jackfruit ପାଣି କଖାରୁ (pāṇi kakhāru) ashgourd ପିଆଜ (piāja) - onion ପୋଇ (poi) - climbing spinach ପୋଟଳ (potala) - pointed gourd ଫୁଲକୋବି (phulakobi) cauliflower ବିଲାତିଆଳୁ (bilātiālu) - potato ବିଲାତିବାଇଗଣ (bilātibāigaṇa) tomato ବନ୍ଧାକୋବି (bandhākobi) cabbage

ବାଇଗଣ (bāigaṇa) - brinjal ଭେଷି (bhendi) - lady's finger or okra ମଳା (mūlā) - radish ମଟର (matara) - peas ରସ୍ତ୍ରଣ (rasuna) - garlic ଲଙ୍କାମରିଚ (laṅkāmaricha) - green chilly ଲାଭ (lāu) - bottle gourd/

calabash

ଲେଉଟିଆ (leutiā) - amaranth tender ଶିୟ (śimba) - bean ସାରୁ (sāru) - arum/colocasia ସାଗ (sāga) - leafy greens ସିମ୍ଲା ଲଙ୍କା (simlā lankā) capsicum bell orpepper

## f. ବିଭିନ୍ ଫଳ (bibhinna phala) - various fruits :

ଅମୃତଭଣ୍ଡା (amrutabhanḍā) - ତାଳିୟ (dālimba) - pomegranate papaya ଅଙ୍ଗୁର (aṅgura) - grape ଆତ (āta) - sugar apple ଆୟ (āmba) - mango କମଳା (kamalā) - orange କଇଁଥ (kaiñtha) - wood apple କାକୁଡ଼ି (kākudi) - cucumber କାକୁ (kāju) - cashew କୋଳି (koli) - plum, berry ଖଳୁରୀ (khajurī) - date ଚିନାବାଦାମ (chinābādāma) - peanut ଜାମୁକୋଳି (jāmukoli) -black berry/jambul

ତରଭୁକ (tarabhuja) - water melon ତାଳ (tāla) - palm fruit ନଡ଼ିଆ (nadiā) - coconut ନାସ୍ପାତି (nāspāti) - pear ପଇଡ଼ (paida) - green coconut ପାଚିଲାକଦଳୀ (pāchilā kadaļī) banana ପିକୁଳି (pijuli) - guava ପ୍ରଟି (phuti) - melon ବାଦାମ (bādāma) - almond ଲିବୁ (lichu) - litchi ଲେୟ (lembu) - lemon/lime

ସପେଟା (sapeṭā) - sapodilla ସେଓ (seo) - apple ସପୁରୀ (sapurī) - pine apple

### g. ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଫୁଲ (bibhinna phula) - various flowers :

କଇଁ (kaiñ) - *water lily* କରବୀର (karabīra) - *oleander* 

चार्चरान्य (Karabira) - oteanaer flower

କନିଅର (kaniara) - bastard oleander

କୁନ୍ଦ, କୂଈ (kunda, jūī) jasmine

କୃଷଚୂଡ଼ା (krüṣna chūḍā) goldmahur

ଗେଣୁ (geṇḍu) - marigold

ଗୋଲାପ (golāpa) - rose

ଚମ୍ପା (champā) - champak

ଟଗର (ṭagara) - foalfoot/

ତରାଟ (tarāṭa) - *tecoma* 

ପଲାଶ (palāśa) - dhak flower

ପଦ୍ଲ (padma) - lotus

ମନ୍ଦାର (mandāra) - chinarose, hibiscus

ମଲ୍ଲୀ (mallī) - Jasmine/white tulip

ମାଳତୀ (māḷatī) - a kind of jasmine

ରକନୀଗନ୍ଧା (rajanīgandhā) -Indian tuberose

ସୁଗନ୍ଧରାଜ (sugandharāja) gardenia

ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟମୁଖୀ (sūrJyamukhī) sunflower

ସେବତୀ (sebatī) - mistrose/ garden daisy

ହରଗୌରା (haragour $ar{\mathbf{a}}$ ) - balsam

### h. ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପଶୁ (bibhinna paśu) - various animals :

ଓଧ (odha) - *otter* କୋକିଶିଆଳୀ (kokiśiālī) - *fox* 

ଗଧ (gadha) - *ass* 

ଗଧିଆ (gadhiā) - wolf

ଗାଈ (gāī) - cow

ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁଚିମୂଷା (gunḍuchimūṣā) squirrel

ଘୁଷୁରୀ (ghuṣurī) - hog

ଘୋଡା (ghoḍ $ar{a}$ ) - horse

ଚୁଚୁନ୍ଦ୍ରା (chuchundrā) - mole

ବୁଟିଆମୁଷା (chutiāmūṣā) - rat ବିଲେଇ (bilei) - cat ଛେଳି (chheli) - goat ବିଲୁଆ (biluā) - jackal ଝିଙ୍କ (jhiṅka) - porcupine ଭାଲ (bhālu) - bear ମଇଁଷି (maiñsi) - buffalo ଠେକୁଆ (thekuā) - hare ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ (māṅkada) - monkey ବଡ଼ମୁଷା (baḍamūṣā) - mouse/ muskrat ମେଣା (mendhā) - sheep ଷଣ (sandha) - bull ବଳଦ (balada) - bullock ସିଂହ (simha) - lion ବାଛୁରୀ (bāchhurī) - calf ହାତୀ (hātī) - elephant ବାଘ (bāgha) - tiger

#### i. ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପକ୍ଷୀ (bibhinna pakṣī) - various birds :

କପୋତ (kapota) - dove ଡାମରାକାଉ (dāmarākāu) - rook/ କାଉ/କୃଆ (kāu/kuā) - crow raven କୋଇଲି (koili) - cuckoo ଡାହୁକ (dāhuka) - water hen ଗଞା (ganjā) - cock ପାରା (pārā) - pigeon ଗେଣାଳିଆ (geṇḍāḷiā) - grey ପେଚା (pechā) - owlcrane ବଗ (baga) - crane ଘରଚଟିଆ (gharachațiā) -ବଣି (baṇi) - myna sparrow ବାୟା ଚଢ଼େଇ (bāyā chadhei) -ଚକ୍ରବାକ (chakrabāka) - ruddy weaver bird goose ବାଦୃଡ଼ି (bādudi) - bat ଚାତକ (chātaka) - swallow ମୟର (mayūra) - peacock ଚିଲ (chila) - kite ମାଈ କୁକୃଡା (māī kukudā) - hen ଛାର୍ଲାଣ (chhañchāṇa) - hawk, ଶାଗୁଣା (śāguṇā) - vulture falcon ଶାରୀ (śārī) - myna ଟେପେଲ (tentei) - tattler bird ଶୁଆ (śuā) - parrot

ହଳଦୀବସନ୍ତ (haḷadī basanta) - ହ°ସରାଡ଼ି (haṁsarāḍi) mango bird greylag goose

#### j. ସରୀସୂପ (sarisrupa) Leaping animals :

ଝିଟିପିଟି (jhitipiti) - lizard ଅକଗର (ajagara) - python ଅହିରାଜ (ahirāja) - king cobra ତମଣା (dhamanā) - ratsnake ଏଣ୍ଡଅ (endua) - garden lizard ତମ - (tampa) - cobra-de-କଙ୍କଡ଼ାବିଛା (kaṅkadābichhā) capello ଧର (dhanda) - water snake scorpion ବିଛା (bichhā) - scorpion କାଷ୍ଟନଳ ସାପ (kāndanala sāpa) ବୋଡ଼ା (bodā) - russells'viper - green snake ଗୋଧି (godhi) - guana ରଣା (ranā) - printed snake ଲାଉଡଙ୍କିଆ ସାପ (lāudaṅkiā ଗୋଖର/ନାଗ (gokhara/nāga) sāpa) - arboreal odder cobra ଚିତିସାପ (chitisāpa) - painted snake

#### k. କୀଟପତଙ୍ଗ (kiṭapataṅga) - Worm - Insect :

କଲିକତରା (kalikatarā) - mole ଅସରପା (asarapā) - Cockroach ଅକୁଶ କୁମି (aṅkuśa krümi) - hook cricket କାଇ (kāi) - tree ant worm ଉଇ (ui) - white ant କୀଟ (kīta) - worm ଉକ୍ରି (ukuni) - louse କ୍ରିମ (krümi) - round worm ଏଶିପୋକ (endipoka) - eri-silk ଛାରପୋକ (chhārapoka) - bug କୁଳୁକୁଳିଆ ପୋକ (julujuliā poka) worm କଳି (kaṅki) - dragonfly - glowworm

କିଆ (jiā) - earthworm ଝଡ଼ିପୋକ (jhaḍipoka) - winged ant ଝିଙ୍କାରୀ (jhiṅkārī) - cricket ଝିଙ୍କିକା (jhiṇtikā) - grass hopper ଟିଙ୍କ (ṭiṅka) - epizoon ତାଆଁଶ (ḍāāñśa) - gnat ତେଲୁଣୀ ପୋକ (telunīpoka) - galley worm ପତଙ୍ଗ (pataṅga) - insect ପଙ୍ଗପାଳ (paṅgapāḷa) - locust ପ୍ରକାପତି (prajāpati) - butterfly ପିଝୁଡ଼ି (pimpuḍi) - ant ଫିତା କୃମି (phitā krümi) - tape worm
ବିରୁଡ଼ି (biruḍi) - wasp
ବୁଢ଼ିଆଣୀ (buḍhiānī) - spider
ଭ୍ରମର (bhramara) - black bee
ମଶା (maśā) - mosquito
ମହୁମାଛି (mahumāchhi) - honey bee
ମାଛି (māchhi) - house fly
ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ସା (māṅkaḍasā) - spider
ସଂବାଳୁଆ (saṁbāḷuā) - caterpillar

#### l. ଜଳଚର ପ୍ରାଣୀ (jalachara prāṇī) - aquatic animals :

ଇଲିସି ମାଛ (ilisi māchha) - hilsa fish
କଇଁଛ (kaiñchha) - tortoise
କଉମାଛ (kaumāchha) - climbing fish
କଙ୍କଡ଼ା (kaṅkaḍā) - crab
କଳାବଇଁଶି (kaḷābaiñśi) - roach
କୁୟୀର (kumbhīra) - crocodile
କେରାଷି (kerāṇḍi) - minnow
ଗଡ଼ିଶା (gaḍiśā) - gudgeon
ଗେଷା (geṇḍā) - snail

ଚାଦିମାଛ (chāndi māchha) - silver fish
ଚିତଳ ମାଛ (chitaḷamāchha) - flat
fish
ଚିଙ୍ଗୁଡ଼ି/ଚୁଙ୍ଗୁଡ଼ି (ଛୋଟ) (chiṅguḍi/
chuṅguḍi) - shrimp
ଚିଙ୍ଗୁଡ଼ି (ବଡ଼) (chiṅguḍi) - lobster
କାଆଁଳ (jāāñḷa) - fry
କୋକ (joka) - leech
ତୋଡ଼ି (toḍi) - eel
ଦଷକିରୀ ମାଛ (dandakirī māchha) - grig

ଫଳିମାଛ (phaḷi māchha) flounder
ବାଳିଆ (bāḷiā) - trout
ବାଲିଗରଡ଼ା (bāligaraḍā) - sandeel
ବେଙ୍ଗ ଫୁଲା (bengaphulā) - tadpole
ଭାକୁର / ଭାକୁଡ଼ (bhākura/
bhākuḍa) - carp
ମାଗୁର ମାଛ (māgura māchha) sheat fish

ମାଛ (māchha) - fish ରୋହି (rohi) - Cyprinus Rohita ଲୁଣି ମାଛ (luṇi māchha) - seafish ଶାମୁକା (śāmukā) - oyster ଶଙ୍ଗ (śaṅkha) - conch ଶିଙ୍ଗିମାଛ (śiṅgimāchha) - scorpion fish ଶୌଜାଳ (śeula) - big gudgeon

#### m. ଖାଦ୍ୟଶସ୍ୟ (Khādya sasya) - Food grains :

କୋଳଥ (kolatha) - horse gram ଗହମ (gahama) - wheat ଚାଉଳ (chāula) - rice ଚିନାବାଦାମ (chinābādāma) - groundnut ଜଡ଼ା (jaḍā) - castor seed ଦାଳୁଅ ଧାନ (dālua dhāna) - summer paddy ଧାନ (dhāna) - paddy ବାଜରା (bājarā) - millet ବିଆଳି ଧାନ (biālidhāna) - early paddy ବିରି (biri) - black gram/black lentil

ମକା (makā) - maize ମସୁର (masura) - red lentils ମାଣିଆ (māṇḍiā) - ragi ମୁଗ (muga) - mung beans ଯବ (jaba) - oat ରାଜମା (rāzmā) - kidney beans ରାଶି (rāśi) - sesame seed ଲଘୁଧାନ (laghu dhāna) - aman paddy ଶାରଦ ଧାନ (śārada dhāna) - late paddy ସୋରିଷ (soriṣa) - mustard seed ହରଡ଼ (haraḍa) - red gram/pigeon pea

#### n. ଗୁହ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ (gruha sāmagrī) - household materials :

ଅଖା (akhā) - sack ଅଲଗୁଣି (alaguṇi) - a rope to hang clothes ଆଇନା (āinā) - Looking glass ଆଲମାରି (ālamāri) - almirah ଉତ୍କେଇ (umhei) - fire pan କଳ୍ପଳ (kajjala) - collyrium କରେଇ (karei) - cauldron କର୍ଚୁଲି (karchuli) - ladle କୁରାଢ଼ି (kurādhi) - axe କୋଡ଼ି (kodi) - native spade କୋଦାଳ (kodāla) - spade କୋରଣା ( $koran\bar{a}$ ) - scrapperକଇଁଚି (kaiñchi) - scissors କଟରି (katuri) - chopper, billhook କୃଷ (kunda) - tab କୁଲା (kulā) - winnowing fan କ୍ୟଳ (kambala) - rug / blanket କୋଲପ (kolapa) - lock ଖାଳେଇ (khālei) - creel ଖଇଁଚି (khaiñchi) - fishing trap ଖଟ (khata) - cot ଖଣତି (khanati) - narrow spade ଖଟିଆ (khatiā) - small bedstead ଗଦି (gadi) - mattress / cushion

ଗାଣ୍ଡଆ (gānduā) - scuttle ଗଡ଼ (gadu) - ewer ଗରା (garā) - brass pitcher ଗଇନ୍ତି (gainti) - pick-axe ଘ∏(ghaṇṭi) - bell ฉ่ (ghaṇṭā) - clock ଘୁଘୁଂର (ghuṅghura) - jingling bells ଘସି (ghasi) - cowdung cake ଚଉକି (chauki) - chair ଚଟୁ (chatu) - skimmer ଚଟେଇ (chaței) - mat ଚାଲୁଣୀ (chālunī) - sieve ଚାନ୍ଦ୍ରଆ (chānduā) - canopy ଚାବି (chābi) - key ଚିମ୍ରଟା (chimutā) - forceps ଚୁଲି (chuli) - oven ଛତା (chhatā) - umbrella ଛାର୍ଲ୍ରୀ (chhāñchunī) - sweeping mop, broom ଛରା (chhurā) - dagger ଛୁରି (chhuri) - knife (chhuñchi) - needle ଜାଲ (jāla) - net କୁଆଳି (juāļi) - yoke ଝାଡଣ (jhādana) - duster

ଧିପଦାନି (dhūpadāni) - thurible / ଝାଡୁ (jhadu) - broom ଟୋକେଇ (tokei) - basket incense burner/censer ଠେତୀ (the $\dot{n}$ g $\bar{a}$ ) - staffପରଦା (parad $\bar{a}$ ) - screen ଡାଲା  $(d\bar{a}l\bar{a})$  - large tray of ପଘା (pagh $\bar{a}$ ) - tetherwicker work ପଲମ (palama) - bowl ତାଙ୍କଣୀ (dhāṅkunī) - lid ପା'ପୋଛ (pā'pochha) - doormat ତାଳ (dhāla) - waterpot ପାନିଆ (pāniā) - comb ତକିଆ (takiā) - pillow ପାତ୍ର (pātra) - pot ପାଲିଙ୍କି (pāliṅki) - palanguin ତରାକ୍ର (tarāju) - balance ତଉଲିଆ (tauliā) - towel ପିକଦାନି (pikadāni) - spittoon ତାଟିଆ (tātiā) - bowl ବଟୁଆ (batuā) - pouch ତାଉଆ (tāuā) - frying pan ବାସନ (bāsana) - utensils ତାଟି (tāti) - wattle ବାଡ଼ି (bādi) - stick ଥାଳି (thāli) - dish ବିଛଣା (bichhanā) - bedding ଥାଳିଆ (thāliā) - plate ବିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଶ (biñchaṇā) - fan ଦପିଶ (darpana) - Looking ବିଛଣା ଚଦର (bichhaṇā chadara) - bed cover glass, mirror ଦଉଡି (daudi) - string ବେତା (bet $\bar{a}$ ) - scuttleଦରି (dari) - carpet ବେଲଣାପେଡି (belanāpedi) -ଦାଆ (dāā) - sickle board ବେଲଣା କାଠି (belaṇā kāṭhi) - roll-ଦୀପ (dīpa) - lamp ing pin ଦୀପରୁଖା (dīparukhā) ମହମବତି (mahamabati) - candle lampstand ମସିଶା (masinā) - rush mat ଦୋଳି (doli) - swing ମଶାରି (maśāri) - mosquito cur-ଧିପ (dhūpa) - incense tain ଧ୍ପକାଠି (dhūpakāthi) ମାଠିଆ (māṭhiā) - pitcher incensestick

ଯନ୍ତା (jantā) - trap ଶିଶି (śiśi) - phial ସତରଞ୍ଜି (satarañji) - cotton car-ଲଙ୍ଗଳ (laṅgaḷa) - plough pet ସିକା (sikā) - rope shelf ploughshare ହାଣ୍ଡି (hānḍi) - earthen pot କେଁ (śaṅkha) - conch କେଁ ସିକା (śābaḷa) - crowbar ହେମଦୟା (hemadastā) - mortar ଶିଳ (śila) - currystone

## o. ଗୁହ ନିର୍ମାଶର ଭପକରଣ (gruha nirm**āṇ**ara upakaraṇa) - materials for house construction:

ନଡ଼ା (na $d\bar{a}$ ) - strawଇଟା (itā) - brick ଓରା  $(or\bar{a})$  - crossbeamପଟା (patā) - plank କ $\square$  (kantā) - nail ପଥର (pathara) - stone କବଜା (kabaj $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ) - hingesପଲୟରା (palastar $ar{a}$ ) - plasteringପେଚକ 🔲 (pechakantā) - screw କାଦ୍ରଅ (kādua) - mud କାଠ (kātha) - wood ବତା (batā) - split bamboo କାଚ (kācha) - glass ବରଗା (barag $ar{a}$ ) - rafterବାଉଁଶ (bāuñśa) - bamboo (khu**nt**a) - pillar ବାଲି (bāli) - sand ଗୁଜ (guja) - kingpost ଚକଟାମାଟି (chakatāmāti) - clay ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ା ପଥର (māṅkaḍā pathara) ଚାଳ (chāla) - thatch - laterite stone ଚୁନ (chūna) - lime ମୁଗୁନି ପଥର (mugunipathara) - a ଛାତ (chhāta) - roof kind of black chlorite ଜଞ୍ଜିର (jañjira) - chain ରୁଅ (rua) - wattle ଧୁମିଷ (dhurmūṣa) -rammer

#### p. ରୋଗ ଓ ଚିକିହା (Disease & Treatment) :

- ଅଜୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଝାଡା (ajīrṇṇa jhāḍā) diarrhoea
- ଅସୋପଚାର (astropachāra) surgery
- ଔଷଧ (auṣadha) medicine
- ଔଷଧର ମାତ୍ରା (auṣadhara mātrā) - dose
- କଫ, କାଶ (kapha, kāśa) cough
- କର୍କଟ ରୋଗ (karkaṭa roga) cancer
- କାଛୁ (kāchhu) scabies
- କୁଷିଆ (kuṇḍiā) itches
- କୁଷ ରୋଗ (kuṣṭharoga) leprosy
- ଗଣିବାତ (gaṇṭhibāta) rheumatism
- ଚିକିତ୍ସା (chikits $ar{\mathbf{a}}$ ) treatment
- ଚିକିସାଳୟ (chikitsāḷaya) hospital
- କ୍ର (jwara) fever
- ଟୀକା (ṭīkā) vaccine
- ତରଳ ଝାଡା (taraḷa jhāḍā) purging
- ଧନୁଷ୍ଟକ୍କାର (dhanusṭaṅkāra) tetanus

- ପକ୍ଷାଘାତ (pakṣāghāta) paralysis
- ପୀତା (p $\bar{\mathbf{q}}$  $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ) illness, sickness
- ପେଟମରା (peṭamarā) colic pain
- ବସନ୍ତ (basanta) smallpox
- ବଟିକା (batikā) tablet
- ବ୍ରଣ (braṇa) pimple
- ବାତତ୍କ୍ୱର (bātajwara) fileria
- ବାନ୍ତି (bānti) vomiting
- ଭେଷକ ଚିକିହା (bheṣaja chikischhā) - medical treatment
- ମଲମ (malama) ointment
- ମହାମାରୀ (mahāmārī) epidemic
- ମଳକ୍ଷକ (malakaṇṭaka) rectal abscess
- ମିଳିମିଳା (milimilā) measles
- ମୋଡିଆ ବିନ୍ଦୁ (moti**ā**bindu) cataract
- ଯାଦୁ (jādu) ring worm
- ରକ୍ତ ଝାଡା (rakta jhāḍā) blood dysentery
- ଶ୍ୱାସ (śwāsa) asthma
- ହଇଜା (haijā) cholera
- ହାଡଫୁଟି (hāḍaphuṭi) chicken pox

## q. କଳ, ପ୍ଲଳ, ଆକାଶ (jala, sthala, ākāśa) - water, land & sky:

ଅନ୍ତରୀପ (antarīpa) - cape ଅନ୍ଧାର (andhāra) - darkness ଅବବାହିକା (ababāhikā) - basin ଅସରା (asarā) - shower ଅକ୍ଷାଂଶ (aksāmśa) - latitude ଆକାଶ ( $\bar{a}k\bar{a}\dot{s}a$ ) - skyଆଗ୍ରେୟଗିରି (āgneyagiri) - volcano ଆଲୋକ (āloka) - light ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନ୍ତ (indradhanu) - rainbow ଉପକଳ (upakūla) - sea coast ଉପଗ୍ରହ (upagraha) - satellite ଉପନଦୀ (upanadī) - tributary ଉପସାଗର (upasāgara) - bay/gulf ଉପତ୍ୟକା (upatyak $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$ ) - valleyଉପଦ୍ରୀପ (upadwīpa) - peninsula ଉପହଦ (upahrada) - lagoon ଉଲ୍କା (ulk $ar{a}$ ) - meteorଉଷପ୍ରସ୍ରବଣ (usnaprasrabana) hot spring କାକର (kākara) - dew କୁଆପଥର (kuāpathara) - hail-stone କ୍ରହଡି (kuhudi) - fog କ୍ଦ (kuda) - mound

ଖରାପ ପାଗ (kharāpa pāga) - bad weather ଗଡିଆ (gaḍiā) - pond ଗିରିନଦୀ (girinadī) - stream ଗ୍ରମ୍ପା (gumphā) - cave ଗୋଲାର୍ଦ୍ଧ (golārddha) - hemisphere ଗ୍ରହ (graha) - planet ଗ୍ରହଣ (grahana) - eclipse ଗ୍ରାମ (grāma) - village ଗ୍ରମାର୍ଲିକ (grāmāñchala) - rural ଘଡ଼ଘଡ଼ି (ghadaghadi) - thunder ଘର୍ଷିବାୟ (ghūrnibāyu) - tornado ଚଲାରାୟା (chalārāstā) - footpath ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଗୁହଣ (chandra grahana) lunar eclipse ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକିରଣ (chandra kirana) moonlight, moonbeams ଛାୟାପଥ (chhāyāpatha) - milky wav ଛକ (chhaka) - cross, square କଳପ୍ରପାତ (jalaprapāta) - waterfall ଜଳବାୟ (jalabāyu) - climate ଜଗତ (jagata) - universe

କଳପ□ନ (jalapattana) - water ନକ୍ଷତ୍ର (nakṣatra) - star level ନଦୀକଳ (nadīkūla) - river bank ଜିଲ୍ଲା (jillā) - district ନଦୀର ଶଯ୍ୟା (nadīra śaJyā) - river bed ଜଳୀୟ ବାଷ୍ପ (jalīya bāspa) - wa-ନାଳ (nāla) - canal ter vapour ପର୍ବତ (parbata) - mountain କୁଆର (juāra) - tide ପବନ (pabana) - air ଝରଣା (jharaṇā) - spring ପଟୁ (patu) - sediment ଝଡ (jhada) - storm ପାହାଡ଼ (pāhāḍa) - hill ତ୍ରିକୋଶଭୂମି (trikoṇabhūmi) -ପାଗ (pāga) - weather delta ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ (praṇālī) - channel ତ୍ରଷାର (tusāra) - snow ପଡ଼ିଆ (padiā) - field ତୋଫାନ (tophāna) - cyclone ପ୍ୟରିଶୀ (puskarinī) - tank ଦେଶ (deśa) - country ପଲ୍ଲୀ (pallī) - hamlet ଦ୍ୱୀପ (dwīpa) - island ପ୍ରଧାନ ରାୟା (pradhānarāstā) -ଦ୍ୱୀପପୁଞ୍ଜ (dwīpapuñja) - group street, main road of island ପୃଥିବୀ (pruthibī) - earth/world ଦ୍ରାଘିମା (drāghimā) - longitude ପ୍ରଦେଶ (pradeśa) - province ଦିଗ (diga) - direction ବନ୍ୟା (banyā) - flood ଧ୍ରବତାରା (dhrubatārā) - pole star ବାଟ (bāta) - way ଧୂଆଁ (dhūāñ) - smoke ବରୁଣ (baruna) - Neptune ନଦୀ (nadī) - river ବୁଧ (budha) - Mercury ନଦୀ ମୁହାଣ (nadī muhāṇa) -ବ୍ୟସ୍ତି (bhuhaspati) - Jupiter mouth of the river ବୁହାଣ (brahmānda) - cosmos ନଦୀର ମିଳନ ସୁଳ (nadīra ବାୟ (bāyu) - wind milanasthala) - confluence ବିଜୁଳି (bijuli) - *lightning* ନଗର (nagara) - city

ଶୁଖିଲା ପାଗ (śukhilā pāga) - fair ବାଷ୍ପ (bāspa) - steam/vapour weather ବର୍ଷା (barsā) - rain ଶୂର୍ଗି (Śruṅga) - cliff ବରଫ (barapha) - ice ସଡକ / ରାଞା (sadaka/rāstā) -ଭଟା (bhattā) - ebb road ଭୂତଳ (bhūtala) - ground ସମତଳଭୂମି (samataḷa bhūmi) -ଭୂପୂଷ (bhūprüṣṭha) - earth crust plains ମାଳଭୂମି (māḷabhūmi ) - plateau ସମୁଦ୍ର (samudra) - sea ମଙ୍ଗଳ ଗ୍ରହ (maṅgalagraha) - Mars ସମୁଦ୍ରକଳ (samudra kūļa) - sea ମରୁଭୂମି (marubhūmi) - desert beach, sea-shore ମହାଦେଶ (mahādeśa) - continent ସହର (sahara) - town ମୌସ୍ତମୀ ବାୟ (mausumībāyu) -ସହରାଧଳ (saharāñchala) - urban ସର୍ଯ୍ୟ (sūr īya) - sun monsoon ମହାସାଗର (mahāsāgara) - ocean ସ୍ର୍ଯ୍ୟକିରଣ (sūr īyakirana) - sun-ମେଘ (megha) - cloud shine ରାଜଧାନୀ (rājadhānī) - capital ସ୍ରୌ୍ୟାପରାଗ (sur jyoparāga) -ରାଜ୍ୟ (rājya) - state solar eclipse ଶନି (śani) - Saturn ସୌରଜଗତ (sourajagata) - solar system ଶାଖାନଦୀ (śākhānadī) - branch ସ୍ଥଳଭାଗ (sthalabhāga) - land mass river ଶୁକ୍ର (Śukra) - Venus ହ୍ରଦ (hrada) - lake

## r. ରତୁମାନଙ୍କ ନାମ (rutumānaṅka nāma) - Name of seasons :

ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ (grīṣma) - summer ହେମନ୍ତ (hemanta) - dewy-sea-ବର୍ଷା (barṣā) - rainy-season son ଶରତ (śarata) - autumn ଶୀତ (śīta) - winter, fall ବସନ୍ତ (basanta) - spring ଦିନ (dina) - day ବର୍ଷ (barsa) - vear ପ୍ରା (ghantā) - hour ମାସ (māsa) - month ମିନିଟି (miniți) - minute ମୁହର୍ତ୍ତି (muhūrtta) - moment ପକ୍ଷ (paksa) - fortnight ସପ୍ତାହ (saptāha) - week ସେକେଣ (sekenda) - second

## s. ଦିନମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ (dina mānaṅkara nāma) - Name of the days:

ସୋମବାର (soma-bāra) - Monday ଗୁରୁବାର (guru-bāra) - Thursday ଶୁକ୍ରବାର (śukra-bāra) - Friday ମଙ୍ଗଳବାର (maṅgala-bāra) -ଶନିବାର (śani-bāra) - Saturday *Tuesday* (budha-bāra) - ରବିବାର (rabi-bāra) - Sunday ବ୍ଧବାର Wednesday

ଚୈତ (Chaitra)

#### t. ମାସମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ (māsamānankara nāma) - Name of Months: (Corresponding English Months)

ବୈଶାଖ (baiśākha) April - May କ୍ୟେଷ (iyestha) May - June ଆଷାଢ଼ (āsādha) June - July ଶାବଣ (śrābana) July - August ଭାଦ୍ରବ (bhādraba) Aug. - September ଆଶ୍ୱିନ (āświna) Sept. - October କାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ (kārttika) Oct. - November ମାର୍ଗିଶୀର (mārgaśīra) Nov. - December ପୌଷ (pausa) Dec. - January ମାଘ (māgha) January - February Feb. - March ଫାଲ୍ଗୁନ (fālguna)

(123)

March - April

## u. ଦିଗମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ (digamānaṅkara nāma) - Name of the directions :

ପୂର୍ବି (pūrba) - East ବାମ (bāma) - Left ପଣିମ (paśchima) -West ଆଗ (āga) - front ପଛ (pachha) - back ଦକ୍ଷିଣ (dakṣiṇa) - South କଡ (kaḍa) - side ତାହାଣ (dāhāna) - Right ପାଖ (pākha) - side

#### v. ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଗଣନା (sankhyā gaṇanā):

٧. ٧	on oom (samenya	ganana) .	
6	ଏକ (eka)	1	one
9	ଦୁଇ (dui)	2	two
៕	ତିନି (tini)	3	three
8	ଚାରି (chāri)	4	four
8	ପ (pāñcha)	5	five
<u> ৩</u>	කුଅ (chha-a)	6	six
9	ସାତ (sāta)	7	seven
Γ	ଆO (āṭha)	8	eight
G	ନଅ (naa)	9	nine
0 9	ଦଶ (daśa)	10	ten
9 9	ଏଗାର (egāra)	11	eleven
6 9	ବାର (bāra)	12	twelve
୧୩	ତେର (tera)	13	thirteen
68	ଚଉଦ (chauda)	14	fourteen
89	ପନ୍ଦର (pandara)	15	fifteen
७ ७	ଷୋଳ (ṣoḷa)	16	sixteen
୧୭	ସତର (satara)	17	seventeen
6 L	ଅଠର (aṭhara)	18	eighteen
6 6	ଊଣିଶ ( $ar{\mathbf{u}}$ ni $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ a)	19	nineteen

90	କୋଡ଼ିଏ (koḍie)	20	twenty
9 6	ଏକୋଇଶ (ekoiśa)	21	twentyone
9 9	ବାଇଶ (bāiśa)	22	twentytwo
9 পা	ତେଇଶ (teiśa)	23	twentythree
98	ଚବିଶ (chabiśa)	24	twentyfour
98	ପଚିଶ (pachiśa)	25	twentyfive
99	ଛବିଶ (chhabiśa)	26	twentysix
99	ସତାଇଶ (satāiśa)	27	twentyseven
9 ┌	ଅଠାଇଶ (aṭhāiśa)	28	twentyeight
9 ୯	ଅଶତ୍ରିଶ (aṇatriśa)	29	twentynine
ๆ०	ତିରିଶ (tiriśa)	30	thirty
୩୧	ଏକତିରିଶ (ekatiriśa)	31	thirtyone
୩ ୨	ବତିଶ (batiśa)	32	thirtytwo
୩୩	ତେତ୍ରିଶ (tetriśa)	33	thirtythree
୩୪	ଚଉତ୍ରିଶ (chautriśa)	34	thirtyfour
୩୫	ପଇଁତ୍ରିଶ (pai <b>ñ</b> tri <b>ś</b> a)	35	thirtyfive
ๆ୬	ଛତିଶ (chhatiśa)	36	thirtysix
ๆ๑	ସଇଁତ୍ରିଶ (saiñtriśa)	37	thirtyseven
୩୮	ଅଠତ୍ରିଶ (aṭhatriśa)	38	thirtyeight
୩୯	ଅଣଚାଳିଶ (aṇachāḷiśa)	39	thirtynine
४०	ଚାଳିଶ (chāḷiśa)	40	forty
86	ଏକଚାଳିଶ (ekachāḷiśa)	41	fortyone
89	ବୟାଳିଶ (bayāḷiśa)	42	fortytwo
୪୩	ତେୟାଳିଶ (teyāḷiśa)	43	fortythree
४४	ଚଉରାଳିଶ (chuarāḷiśa)	44	fortyfour
88	ପଇଁଚାଳିଶ (paiñchāḷiśa)	45	fortyfive
૪૭	ଛୟାଳିଶ (chhayāḷiśa)	46	fortysix
४୭	ସତ୍ଚାଳିଶ (satachāḷiśa)	47	fortyseven
X٢	ଅଠଚାଳିଶ (aṭhachāḷiśa)	48	fortyeight

(Note: From 21 ekoiśa up to 48 aṭhachāliśa a variant pronunciation is extant, where last  $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ a ( $\mathbf{\acute{a}}$ ) is pronounced as  $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ i ( $\mathbf{\acute{a}}$ ) e.g. ekoi $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ a = ekoi $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ i, b $\mathbf{\ddot{a}}$ i $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ a = b $\mathbf{\ddot{a}}$ i $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ i, tiri $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ a = tiri $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ i, ch $\mathbf{\ddot{a}}$ li $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ a = ch $\mathbf{\ddot{a}}$ li $\mathbf{\acute{s}}$ i etc.)

86	ଅଶଚାଶ (aṇachāśa)	49	fortynine
80	ପଚାଶ (pachāśa)	50	fifty
98	ଏକାବନ (ekābana)	51	fiftyone
89	ବାଉନ (bāuna)	52	fiftytwo
୫୩	ତେପନ (tepana)	53	fiftythree
88	ଚଉବନ (chuabana)	54	fiftyfour
88	ପ $\square$ ାବନ (pañchābana)	55	fiftyfive
89	ଛପନ (chhapana)	56	fiftysix
89	ସତାବନ (satābana)	57	fiftyseven
8	ଅଠାବନ (aṭhābana)	58	fiftyeight
86	ଅଶେଷଠି (aṇaṣaṭhi)	59	fiftynine
୬o	ଷାଠିଏ (ṣāṭhie)	60	sixty
୬ ୧	ଏକଷଠି (ekaṣaṭhi)	61	sixtyone
<u>9</u> 9	ବାଷଠି (bāṣaṭhi)	62	sixtytwo
୬୩	ତେଷଠି (teṣaṭhi)	63	sixtythree
୬୪	ଚଉଷଠି (chauṣaṭhi)	64	sixtyfour
୬୫	ପ⊡ଷଠି(pañchaṣaṭhi)	65	sixtyfive
୬୬	ଛଷଠି (chhaṣaṭhi)	66	sixtysix
୬୭	ସତଷଠି (sataṣaṭhi)	67	sixtyseven
୬୮	ଅଠଷଠି (aṭhaṣaṭhi)	68	sixtyeight
୬୯	ଅଶସ୍ତୁରି (aṇasturi)	69	sixtynine
୭୦	ସତୁରି (saturi)	70	seventy
୭୧	ଏକସରି (ekastari)	71	seventyone
୭ ୨	ବାୟରି (bāstari)	72	seventytwo
୭୩	ତେୱରି (testari)	73	seventythree

୭୪	ଚଉସ୍ତରି (chaustari)	74	seventyfour
98	ପ $\square$ ସରି (pañchastari)	75	seventyfive
୭୬	ଛ'ସରି (chha'stari)	76	seventysix
୭୭	ସତସ୍ତରି (satastari)	77	seventyseven
୭୮	ଅଠୟରି (aṭhastari)	78	seventyeight
୭୯	ଅଣାଅଶି (aṇāaśi)	79	seventynine
Го	ଅଶି (aśi)	80	eighty
L 6	ଏକାଅଶି (ekāaśi)	81	eightyone
Г9	ବୟାଅଶି (bayāaśi)	82	eightytwo
Г୩	ତେୟାଅଶି (teyāaśi)	83	eightythree
LA	ଚୌରାଅଶି (chaurāaśi)	84	eightyfour
Г8	ପ $\square$ ଅଶି (pañchāaśi)	85	eightyfive
Г೨	ଛୟାଅଶି (chhayāaśi)	86	eightysix
Г୭	ସତାଅଶି (satāaśi)	87	eightyseven
ΓΓ	ଅଠାଅଶି (aṭhāaśi)	88	eightyeight
Гζ	ଅଣାନବେ (aṇānabe)	89	eightynine
0 %	ନବେ (nabe)	90	ninety
9 9	ଏକାନବେ (ekānabe)	91	ninetyone
C 9	ବୟାନବେ (bayānabe)	92	ninetytwo
୯୩	ତେୟାନବେ (teyānabe)	93	ninetythree
47	ଚୌରାନବେ (chuarānabe)	94	ninetyfour
87	ପ□ାନବେ (pañchānabe)	95	ninetyfive
৫৩	ବ୍ରୟାନବେ (chhayānabe)	96	ninetysix
୯୭	ସତାନବେ (satānabe)	97	ninetyseven
۲D	ଅଠାନବେ (aṭhānabe)	98	ninetyeight
66	ଅନେଶ୍ୱତ (aneśwata)	99	ninetynine
009	ଶହେ (śahe)	100	hundred
900	ଦୁଇଶହ (duiśaha)	200	twohundred
୩००	ତିନିଶହ (tiniśaha)	300	threehundred

୪୦୦ ଚାରିଶହ (chāriśaha) 400 fourhundred ୫୦୦ ପାର୍ଦ୍ଦିଶହ (pāñchaśaha) 500 fivehundred ୬୦୦ ଛ'ଶହ (chha'śaha) 600 sixhundred ୧୦୦୦ ଏକ ହଜାର, ଦଶ ଶହ (eka hajāra, daśa śaha) 1000 one

thousand/ten hundred

୧୦୦୦ ଦଶ ହଳାର (daśa hajāra) 10000 ten thousand

୧୦୦୦୦ ଏକ ଲକ୍ଷ (eka lakṣa) 100000 one lakh

୧୦୦୦୦୦ ଏକ କୋଟି (eka koți) 10000000 one crore

ପ୍ରଥମ (prathama) - first

ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ (dwitīya) - second

ତୃତୀୟ (trutīya) - third

ଚତୁର୍ଥ (chaturtha) - fourth

ପାର୍ମ (pañchama) - fifth

ଷଷ (ṣaṣṭha) - sixth

ସପ୍ତମ (saptama) - seventh

ଅଷ୍ଟମ (aṣṭama) - eighth

ନବମ (nabama) - ninth

ଦଶମ (daśama) - tenth

ଏକାଦଶ (ekādaśa) - eleventh

ଦ୍ୱାଦଶ (dwādaśa) - twelfth

ତ୍ରୟୋଦଶ (trayodaśa) - thirteenth

ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିଶ (chaturdasa) - fourteenth

ପ୍ରଠିଦର୍ଶି (pañchadaśa) - fifteenth

ଷୋଡ଼ିଶ (ṣoḍaśa) - sixteenth

ସପ୍ତଦଶ (saptada\$a) - seventeenth

ଅଷ୍ଠାଦଶ (aṣṭādaśa) - eighteenth

ଭନବିଂଶ (ūnabiṁśa) - nineteenth

ବିଂଶ (bimsa) - twentieth

### ଓଡିଆ ପ୍ରବଚନ : Odiā prabachana - Odia proverbs

- ଅକାଳେ (ଆତୁରେ) ନିୟମ ନାଞି (akāḷe [āture] niyama nāsti) necessity knows no law.
- ଅର୍ତ୍ତି ଛୁରୀ ତର୍ତ୍ତି କାଟେ (aṇṭi chhurī taṇṭi kāṭe) to cut throat by kinsmen
- ଅତି ଦର୍ପେ ହତ ଲଙ୍କା (ati darpe hata laṅkā) pride goes before its fall.
- ଅତି ଲେମ୍ବ୍ର ଚିପୁଡିଲେ ପିତା (ati lembu chipudile pitā) too much of everything is good for nothing.
- ଅତି ପରିଚୟେ ଗୌରବ ନଷ (ati parichaye gauraba naṣṭa) too much familiarity breeeds contempt.
- ଅତି ଭକ୍ତି ଟୋରର ଲକ୍ଷଣ (ati bhakti chorara lakṣaṇa) too much courtsey, too much craft.
- ଅଳପ ଧନ ବିକଳ ମନ (alapa dhana bikala mana) a light purse makes a heavy heart.
- ଅଳସୁଆର ବାରବାଟୀ ଚାଷ (alasuāra bārabāṭī chāṣa) the grand design of the incapable.
- ଅରକ୍ଷିତକୁ ଦଇବ ସାହା (araksitaku daiba sāhā) god protects the helpless.
- ଆଗତ ଚଢେଇକି ବେସରବଟା (āgata chaḍheiki besarabaṭā) to count the chicken before they hatched.
- ଏଣୁଅ ଧାଉତ ସିଝୁବୁଦାକୁ (eṇḍua dhāuḍa sijhubudāku) man of limited power/knowledge. ...
- ଏତେ ସପନକୁ ରାତି ନାହିଁ (ete sapanaku rāti nāhiñ) too many desires too little time.
- ଏକା ଭାଡିର ପାରା (ekā bhāḍira pārā) birds of the same feather.
- ଓଧ ସଙ୍ଗେ ବଶଭୁଆ ବାଇ (odha sange banabhuā bāi) one foolish man following another.
- କଷ୍ଟିକେ ନୈବ କଷ୍ଟିକମ୍ (kaṇṭake naiba kaṇṭakam) dimonds cuts diamond.
- କଥା ମାଳିଲେ ମୋଟ (kathā mājile moṭa) to make a mountain out of a mole hill.
- କାଳି ଗାଈର ଭିନ୍ନେ ଗୋଠ (kāli gāīra bhinne gotha) out of the fold.
- ଖାଇଲା ଘର ପୁଅ ରଙ୍କ (khāilā ghara pua raṅka) abundance fosters want.
- ଗତସ୍ୟ ଶୋଚନା ନାହି (gatasya śochanā nāsti) let by gone by by gone or let the deadbury its dead.
- ଗରକିଲା ମେଘ ବରଷେ ନାହିଁ (garajilā megha baraṣe nāhiñ) barking dog soldom hites.
- ଗାଁ କନିଆ ସିଫାଣିନାକୀ (gāñ kaniā singhāṇinākī) familiarity breeds contempt or a prophet is not honoured in his own country.

- ଗୋଠ ମାତିଲେ ଖଣ୍ଡିଆ ମାତେ (goțha mātile khaṇḍiā māte) unity brings strength to the weak.
- ଗୋଦରା କୋଡେ ଯେତେ ମାଡେ ସେତେ (godarā kode jete māde sete) no profit no loss in a baseless work.
- ଘୋଡା ଛ'ଟଙ୍କାକୁ ଦାନା ନ'ଟଙ୍କା (ghoḍā chha ṭaṅkāku dānā naṭaṅkā) to incur expenditure dispropotionate to the benefits.
- ଚାଲି ନ ଜାଣି ବାଟର ଦୋଷ (chāli najaṇi bāṭara doṣa) a bad workman quarrels with his tools.
- ଚକେ ଗଲେ ବାର ହାତେ (chake gale bārahāte) to escape with an excuse.
- ଟୋର ମନ ଟୋର ଗର୍ଷିରେ (chora mana chora gaṇṭhire) a guilty mind is always suspicious.
- ତିନି ତୁଷରେ ଛେଳି କୁକୁର (tini tuṇḍare chheli kukura) a lie told thousand times is truth.
- ତୁଳସୀ ଦୁଇ ପତ୍ରରୁ ବାସେ (tulasī dui patraru bāse) morning shows the day.
- ତେଲିଆ ମୁଷରେ ତେଲ (teliā mundare tela) to carry coal to New Castle.
- ଧୀର ପାର୍ଶି ପଥର କାଟେ (dhīra pāṇi pathara kāṭe) slow and steady wins the race.
- ନାନା ମୁନି ନାନା ମତ (nānā muni naānā mata) many men many minds.
- ନାହିଁ ମାମୁଠାରୁ କଶାମାମୁ ଭଲ (nahiñ māmuṭhāru kaṇāmāmu bhala) something is better than nothing.
- ପାପ ଧନ ପାୟଶିଭରେ ଯାଏ (pāpa dhana prāyaschittare jāe) ill got ill spent.
- ଫମ୍ପା ମାଠିଆରେ ଶବଦ ବେଶି (phampā māṭhiāre śabada beśi) an empty vessel sounds much.
- ବହୁ ଆତୟର ଲଘୁ କ୍ରିୟା (bahu ādambara laghu kriyā) much ado about nothing.
- ବେଶି ଲୋକରେ ମୂଷା ମରେନାହିଁ (beśi lokare mūṣā marenāhiñ) too many cooks spoil the broth.
- ବୋଝ ଉପରେ ନଳିତା ବିଡା (bojha upare nalitā biḍā) last straw on camel's back.
- ଯତ୍ନ କଲେ ରତ୍ନ ମିଳେ / ଯେପରି କର୍ମ ସେପରି ଫଳ (jatna kale ratna mile / jepari karma separi phala) as you sow, so shall you reap.
- ଯେତିକି ଚୂନା ସେତିକି ପିଠା (Jetiki chūnā setiki piṭhā) cut your coat according to your cloth.
- ଯେସାକୁ ତେଷା (jesāku teṣā) tit for tat.
- ଯୋର ଯାହାର ମୁଲକ ତାହାର (jora jāhāra mulaka tāhāra) might is right.
- ଯୌବନେ ମର୍କିଟୀ ରୟା (jaubane markaṭī rambhā) youth turns the ugly into beautiful.
- ସିଧା ଆଙ୍ଗୁଠିରେ ଘିଅ ବାହାରେ ନାହିଁ (sidhā āṅguṭhire ghia bāhāre nāhiñ) no success without direct involvement.
- ହାତ ଅଳସେ ନିଶ ବଙ୍କା (hāta aļase niśabankā) loss due to laziness.