

## LESSON - 5

### Introduction

- In this lesson, you are going to learn the basic patterns of Hindi, which will enable you to initiate conversation.
- You will notice that the structures of Hindi sentences are completely different with English.
- Word order in English is Subject-Verb-Object (S→V→O) whereas in Hindi it is Subject-Object-Verb (S→O→V).
- As you are aware, English language has prepositions such as — in, on, at, from etc. But, Hindi has postpositions such as — में, पर, से, को, etc. Look at the following sentences:-  
d buk is aun d ṭebel.  
kita:b mez par hai.  
(The book is on the table.)
- Hindi is written in Devanagari Script.
- Hindi has two genders namely Masculine and Feminine. In Hindi, gender of the subject/object may effect the sentence construction because adjective and verb agree with the gender of the subject and the object.

### Unit I

Pattern of sentences introduced

1.

आप	कौन	हैं ?
a:p	Kaun	haĩ ?
Who	are	you?

मैं	मोहन / छात्र / भारतीय	हूँ।
maĩ	mohan / cha:tra / bha:rtiya	hũ:
I am	Mohan / Student / Indian	

2.

आपका	नाम	क्या	है ?
a:pka:	na:m	kya:	hai ?
What	is	your	name?

मेरा	नाम	मोहन	है।
mera:	na:m	mohan	hai.
My	name	is	Mohan

3.

क्या आप भारतीय हैं ?
Kya: a:p bha:rtiya hai?
Are you an Indian?

जी हाँ, मैं भारतीय हूँ।	जी नहीं, मैं भारतीय नहीं हूँ।
ji hā:, maĩ bha:rtiya hū:	ji nahī:, maĩ bha:rtiya nahī: hū:
Yes sir, I am an Indian.	No sir, I am not an Indian.

## 1.0 Text

### अभिवादन और परिचय abhiva:dan aur parichay Greetings & Introduction

अध्यापक : नमस्ते।  
adhya:pak : namaste.  
Teacher : Good morning.

छात्र : नमस्ते।  
chha:tra : namaste  
Student : Good morning.

अध्यापक : मैं अध्यापक हूँ। मेरा नाम रवि है। आपका नाम क्या है ?  
maĩ adhya:pak hū:.. mera: na:m ravi hai. a:pka: na:m kya: hai?  
I am a teacher. My name is Ravi. What is your name?

रोहन : मेरा नाम रोहन है।  
rohan : mera: na:m rohan hai.  
Rohan : My name is Rohan.

अध्यापक : और आपका नाम क्या है ?  
aur a:pka: na:m kya: hai?  
And, what is your name?

मारिया : मेरा नाम मारिया है।  
Mariya : mera: na:m ma:riya: hai.  
Mariya : My name is Maria.

- अध्यापक : और आपका ?  
aur a:pka:?  
And what is your name?
- डेविड : मेरा नाम डेविड है।  
devid : mera: na:m devid hai.  
David : My name is David.
- अध्यापक : मैं भारतीय हूँ। क्या आप भी भारतीय हैं ?  
maĩ: bha:rtiya hũ: . kya: a:p bhi: bha:rtiya haĩ ?  
I am an Indian. Are you also an Indian?
- रोहन : जी हाँ, मैं भी भारतीय हूँ। मैं तमिलनाडु का हूँ।  
ji: haĩ:, maĩ bhi: bha:rtiya hũ: . mai tamilna:du: ka: hũ:  
Yes sir, I am also an Indian. I belong to Tamil Nadu.
- अध्यापक : मारिया, क्या आप भी भारतीय हैं ?  
ma:riya:, kya: a:p bhi: bha:rtiya haĩ ?  
Maria, are you also an Indian?
- मारिया : जी नहीं, मैं भारतीय नहीं हूँ। मैं रूसी हूँ।  
ji: nahĩ:, maĩ bha:rtiya nahi: hũ: . maĩ: ru:si: hũ:  
No sir, I am not an Indian. I am Russian.
- अध्यापक : डेविड, क्या आप भी रूसी हैं ?  
devid, kya: a:p bhi: ru:si: haĩ ?  
David, are you also Russian?
- डेविड : जी नहीं, मैं रूसी नहीं हूँ। मैं जर्मन हूँ।  
ji: nahĩ:, maĩ ru:si: nahĩ: hũ:, maĩ jarman hũ: .  
No sir, I am not Russian. I am German.
- अध्यापक : मैं अध्यापक हूँ। रोहन, आप कौन हैं?  
maĩ adhya:pak hũ: . rohan, a:p kaun haĩ: ?  
I am a teacher. Rohan, who are you?

- रामन : जी, मैं छात्र हूँ।  
ji:, maĩ, chha:tra hũ:.  
Sir, I am a student.
- अध्यापक : डेविड, क्या आप भी छात्र हैं ?  
devid, kya: a:p bhi: chha:tra haĩ ?  
David, Are you also a student?
- डेविड : जी हाँ, मैं भी छात्र हूँ।  
ji: hañ:, maĩ: bhi: chha:tra hũ:.  
Yes sir, I am also a student.
- अध्यापक : मारिया, आप कौन हैं ?  
ma:riya:, a:p kaun haĩ ?  
Maria, who are you?
- मारिया : जी, मैं पत्रकार हूँ।  
ji:, maĩ patraka:r hũ: .  
Sir, I am a journalist.
- अध्यापक : अच्छा, धन्यवाद।  
achchha:, dhanyava:d .  
Okay, thanks.
- छात्र / छात्रा : धन्यवाद।  
chha:tra/chha:tra: : dhanyava:d .  
Students : Thanks.
- अध्यापक : नमस्ते, फिर मिलेंगे।  
namaste, phir milẽnge  
Bye, see you.
- छात्र / छात्रा : नमस्ते, फिर मिलेंगे।  
namaste, phir milẽnge  
Bye, see you.

## 1.1 Vocabulary

नमस्ते	namaste	greetings
अध्यापक (m.)	adhya:pak	teacher
छात्र (m.)	chha:tr	student
छात्रा (f.)	chha:tra:	students
मैं	maĩ	I
मेरा	mera:	my
नाम (m.)	na:m	name
आपका	a:pka:	your
क्या	kya:	what
और	aur	and
भी	bhi:	also
भारतीय	bhar:tiya	indian
जी हाँ	ji: hã:	yes sir/madam
जी नहीं	ji: nahĩ:	no sir/madam
अच्छा	achccha:	well
धन्यवाद	dhanyava:d	thank you
पत्रकार (m.)	patraka:r	journalist

## 1.2 Try to comprehend

1.	a:pka: na:m kya: hai ?
2.	kya: a:p bha:r:tiya haĩ ?
3.	kya: ðevið ru:si: hai ?
4.	ma:riya: kaun hai ?
5.	adhya:pak ka: na:m kya: hai ?

## 1.3 Cultural Notes

- (a) namaste : It is an expression of greeting, while meeting or departure irrespective of time and person addressed to.
- (b) ji: : It is an honorific suffix used after nouns, kinships terms such as pita:ji:

(father) and professions such as ma:ṣṭarji: (teacher) to express respect. It can also be prefixed with affirmative and negative responses, such as ji: hā: and ji: nahī:

#### 1.4 Similar Expressions:

dhanyava:d – shukriya:

#### 1.5 Grammar and Structure

##### 1.5.1. Word order in a sentence

- The word order of Hindi sentence is:

S (subject) + O (object) + V (verb)  
 ram kha:na: kha:ta: hai.  
 Ram eats food.

##### 1.5.2. Pronouns :

Pronoun	Possessive pronoun
maĩ (Ist person) I	mera: (my)
a:p (IInd person Honorific plural) You	a:pka: (your)

See the sentences carefully:

- (i) maĩ vaki:l hũ:      mera: na:m jayant hai.  
 I am an advocate      My name is Jayant.
- (ii) a:p inji:niyar haĩ      a:pka: na:m manohar hai.  
 You are an engineer      Your name is Manohar.

##### 1.5.3 Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive pronouns in Hindi agree with number and gender of the qualifying noun.

Possessive Pronoun	Masculine singular noun	Possessive Pronoun	Feminine Singular noun
mera:	beta: (son)	meri:	beṭi: (daughter)
mera:	ghar (house)	meri:	kita:b (book)
a:pka:	bhai: (brother)	a:pki:	bahan (sister)
a:pka:	chha:ta: (umbrella)	a:pki:	ghari: (watch)

#### 1.5.4 Identity

- Identity of a person can be expressed by adding some suffixes or ka:/ke/ki: with the place names, e.g.

ru:s → ru:si:  
gujra:t → gujra:ti:  
panja:b → panja:bi:  
banga:l → banga:li:  
lakhnau → lakhnau: ka:/ke/ki:  
keral → keral ka: / ke / ki:

See the examples:

paresh gujra:t ka: hai → paresh gujra:ti: hai  
parmindar panja:b ka: hai → parmindar panja:bi: hai  
tarun ra:jastha:n ka: hai → tarun ra:jastha:ni: hai  
suja:ta: banga:l ki: hai → suja:ta: banga:li: hai  
anton aur pi:ṭar ru:s ke haĩ → anton aur pi:ṭar ru:si: haĩ  
daya: aur ri:ma gujra:t ki: haĩ → daya: aur ri:ma gujra:ti: haĩ

#### 1.5.5. Honorific Pronoun

‘a:p’ is Honorific Pronoun which is used for singular as well as plural but grammatically it is plural so it always takes plural form of the verb, e.g. a:p kaun haĩ.

In this sentence verb है is used in plural because of the honorific nature of pronoun.

Now read the following sentences and note the difference:

Pronoun	Proper nouns	Auxiliary Verb
maĩ	dili:p mohan ramesh	hũ:
a:p	si:ta: rama:	haĩ

	<b>Professions</b>	
maĩ a:p	vaki:l (advocate) kala:ka:r (artist) vya:pa:ri: (trader) lekhak (writer) kavi (poet) kisa:n (farmer)	hũ: haĩ
	<b>Nationality</b>	
maĩ a:p	inđian balga:riyan pa:kista:ni: hangeriyan nepa:li: austreliyan	hũ: haĩ

### 1.6 Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks with the help of the words given in the bracket.

(mohan, bha:rtiya, vaki:l, kaun, adhya:pak)

- a) si:ta ..... hai .
- b) mera: na:m ..... hai .
- c) a:p ..... haĩ ?
- d) ra:hul ..... hai .
- e) pita:ji: ..... haĩ .

2. Translate the following sentences into Hindi

- a) I am an American.
- b) Is your name Kavita?
- c) Are you a student?
- d) Simran is Punjabi.
- e) My name is Jagdish.

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## Unit-II

### Patterns of Sentences Introduced

1.	तुम कैसे (m.) हो ?	तुम कैसी (f.) हो ?
	tum kaise ho?	tum kaisi: ho?
	How are you?	How are you?
2.	आप / पिताजी (m.) कैसे हैं ?	आप / माताजी (f.) कैसी हैं ?
	a:p / pita:ji: kaise haĩ ?	a:p / ma:ta:ji: kaisi: haĩ ?
	How are /is you / father ?	How are / is you / mother ?

### 2.0 Text

आप कैसे हैं ?  
a:p kaise haĩ ?  
How are you ?

In this unit, you will learn, how we greet each other.

मीता : नमस्ते चाचाजी।  
mi:ta: : namaste cha:cha:ji:  
Mita: : Good Morning, Uncle.

चाचाजी : नमस्ते मीता, तुम कैसी हो ?  
cha:cha:ji: : namaste mi:ta:, tum kaisi: ho ?  
Uncle : Good morning mi:ta:. How are you ?

मीता : मैं अच्छी हूँ। आप कैसे हैं चाचाजी ?  
maĩ achchhi: hũ:, a:p kaise haĩ cha:cha:ji: ?  
I am fine, How are you uncle ?

चाचाजी : मैं बिलकुल ठीक हूँ ।  
maĩ bilkul thi:k hũ: .  
I am alright.

मीता : और चाची जी, आप कैसी हैं ?  
aur cha:chi:ji:, a:p kaisi: haĩ?  
Aunty, How are you?

- चाचीजी : मैं भी ठीक हूँ।  
cha:chi:ji: : maĩ bhi: ðhi:k hũ: .  
Aunt : : I am also fine.
- चाचाजी : : तुम्हारे पिताजी के क्या हालचाल हैं ?  
tumha:re pita:ji: ke kya: ha:lcha:l haĩ ?  
And how is your father?
- मीता : : पिताजी भी अच्छे हैं।  
pita:ji: bhi: achche haĩ.  
Father is also fine.
- चाचाजी : : और तुम्हारी माताजी ? वे कैसी हैं ?  
aur tumha:ri: ma:ta:ji: ? ve kaisi: haĩ ?  
And your mother? How is she?
- मीता : : माताजी ठीक नहीं हैं। थोड़ी बीमार हैं।  
ma:ta:ji ðhi:k nahĩ: haĩ: . ðho:ri bi:ma:r haĩ .  
Mother is not well. She is not fit.
- चाचीजी : : मोनू बेटा, तुम कैसे हो ?  
monu: be:ta: tum kaise ho ?  
Monu, How are you ?
- मोनू : : ठीक हूँ, चाची जी।  
monu: : ðhi:k hũ: cha:chi:ji:  
Monu : : I am well, Aunty.
- चाचाजी : : और सब लोग ठीक हैं ?  
cha:cha:ji: : : aur: sab log ðhik haĩ ?  
: : And what about others? Is everyone fine?
- मोनू : : जी चाचाजी, सब लोग ठीक हैं। अच्छा, प्रणाम चाचाजी, प्रणाम चाचीजी।

ji: cha:cha:ji , sab log ṭhi:k haĩ . achcha: praṇa:m cha:cha:ji:,  
 praṇa:m cha:chi:ji: .  
 Yes uncle, all are fine. Okay. Good bye uncle, bye aunty.

चाचाजी : प्रणाम, खुश रहो।  
 praṇa:m , khush raho  
 Good bye, God bless you.

## 2.1 Vocabulary

चाचाजी	cha:cha:ji:	Uncle
बिल्कुल	bilkul	absolutely
बीमार	bi:ma:r	sick
कैसा	kaisa:	How
चाचीजी	cha:chi:ji:	Aunty
ठीक	ṭhi:k	Fine
हालचाल (m.)	ha:lcha:l	What about
थोड़ा	ṭhōṛa:	A little
प्रणाम	praṇa:m	Salutation

## 2.3 Try to comprehend

1. mi:ta: kaisi: hai ?
2. mi:ta: ki: ma:ta:ji: kaisi: haĩ ?
3. monu: kaisa: hai ?
4. sab log kaise haĩ?

## 2.4 Phrases

sab kaise haĩ ?	How is everyone?
sab ṭhi:k hai.	Everyone is fine.
kya: ha:lcha:l haĩ?	How are the things?
khush raho	Be happy. (Words of blessings to youngsters in a family)

## 2.5 Similar expressions

namaste	namaska:r
khush raho	ji:te raho
achchha:	ṭhi:k / ṭhi:k-ṭha:k

## 2.6 Cultural Notes:

- (i) praṇa:m – it is a salutation for elders.
- (ii) There are several relations in Hindi equivalent to uncle and aunt, such as –
- cha:cha: - cha:chi: - father's younger brother and his wife
- ta:u - ta:i: - father's elder brother and his wife
- ma:ma: - ma:mi: - mother's brother and his wife

## 2.7 Grammatical Notes

### 2.7.1 Use of 'kaisa:'

'Kaisa:' is an Interrogative marker and is inflected with the gender and number of the noun followed.

Mas. Sing.	→	kaisa:
Mas. Plural	→	kaise
Fem. Sing./Plu.	→	kaisi:

See the examples.

- ra:m kaisa: hai ?                      How is Ram?
- pita:ji: kaise haĩ ?                      How is Father?
- gi:ta: kaisi: hai ?                      How is Geeta?
- ma:ta:ji: kaisi: haĩ ?                      How is mother?

- Only 'a:' ending adjectives will change on a: / e: / i: pattern according to the gender and number of the noun followed. Rest of the adjectives will remain unchanged.

'a:' ending adjectives

Mas. Sing	Mas. Plu.	Fem. Sing.	Fem. Plu.
ka:la: (black)	ka:le	ka:li:	ka:li:
chhoṭa: (small)	chhoṭe	chhoṭi:	chhoṭi:
baṛa: (big)	baṛe:	baṛi:	baṛi:

adjectives other than 'a:' ending

Mas. Sing	Mas. Plu.	Fem. Sing.	Fem. Plu.
sundar (beautiful)	sundar	sundar	sundar
sa:f (clean)	sa:f	sa:f	sa:f
la:l (red)	la:l	la:l	la:l

2.7.2. 'ji' as an honorific particle can be added to surnames and some common nouns, e.g.

Surnames	Common nouns
mishra:ji:	neta:ji:
saksena:ji:	panditji:
sharma:ji:	guruji:
gupta:ji	adhya:pakji:

## 2.8. Exercise

1) Frame sentences by the given words

i)	pita:ji: Kaise haĩ ?	pita:ji: achchhe haĩ.	cha:cha:ji: / ma:ma:ji: / mohanja:
ii)	ma:ta:ji: kaisi: haĩ ?	ma:ta:ji: achchhi: haĩ.	cha:chi:ji: / na:ni:ji: / mausi:ji:
iii)	mohan kaisa: hai ?	mohan achchha hai.	dharmendra / kishor / ra:jesh / amit
iv)	ri:ta: kaisi: hai ?	ri:ta: achchhi: hai.	gi:ta: / si:ta: / suman / nami:ta:

2) Make sentences using appropriate verbs from column 'B'

A	B
a:p	kaisa: hai?
adhya:pakji:	kaise haĩ?
vini:ta:	kaisi: ho?
ma:ma:ji:	kaisi: hai?
ra:hul	kaisi: haĩ?
tum	kaisi: haĩ?

3) Fill in the blanks with the help of the words given in the bracket

(bi:ma:r, achchhi:, ðhi:k, achchha:, kaise)

i) maĩ: ----- hũ:.

ii) vah ----- hai.

- iii) mohan bilkul ----- hai.  
 iv) a:p ----- haĩ ?  
 v) ri:ta: ji: ----- haĩ.

4) Give Hindi equivalents of the following sentences

- i) How do you do?  
 ii) Are you fine?  
 iii) Is she alright?  
 iv) I am happy.  
 v) We shall meet again.  
 vi) Lavanya belongs to Russia.

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### Unit III

Patterns of sentences introduced

1	यह कौन है ?	2	ये कौन हैं ?
	yah kaun hai?		ye kaun haĩ?
	Who is he/she?		Who are they?
3	वह कौन है ?	4	वे कौन हैं ?
	vah kaun hai?		ve kaun haĩ?
	Who is he/she?		Who are they?
5	तुम कौन हो ?		
	tum kaun ho?		
	who are you?		

### 3.0 Text

**यह क्या है ?**  
**yah kya: hai ?**  
**What is this?**

अध्यापक : : यह क्या है ?  
 adhya:pak : : yah kya: hai ?  
 Teacher : : What is this?

रोहन : यह किताब है।  
rohan : yah kita:b hai .  
Rohan : This is a book.

अध्यापक : वह क्या है ?  
vah kya: hai?  
What is that?

रोहन : वह पेड़ है।  
vah peṛ hai.  
That is tree.

अध्यापक : यह कौन है ?  
yah kaun hai?  
Who is this person?

रोहन : यह राकेश है, यह मेरा भाई है।  
yah ra:kesh hai. yah mera: bha:i: hai.  
This is Rakesh. He is my brother.

अध्यापक : वह कौन है ?  
vah kaun hai?  
Who is that person?

रोहन : वह गीता है। वह मेरी बहन है।  
vah gi:ta: hai. vah meri: bahan hai.  
That is Gita. She is my sister.

अध्यापक : और ये कौन हैं ?  
aur ye kaun hā ?  
And who are these (persons) ?

- रोहन : ये हमारे प्रधानाचार्य जी हैं ।  
ye hama:re pradha:na:cha:rya ji: haĩ.  
He is our principal.
- अध्यापक : और वे कौन हैं ?  
aur ve kaun haĩ?  
And who are those (persons) ?
- रोहन : वे राम और श्याम हैं। वे हमारे दोस्त हैं।  
ve ra:m aur shya:m haĩ. ve hama:re dost haĩ.  
Those are Ram and Shyam. Those are our friends.
- अध्यापक : तुम कौन हो ?  
tum kaun ho?  
Who are you?
- विकास : मैं विकास हूँ। मैं पत्रकार हूँ।  
vika:s : maĩ vika:s hũ: . maĩ patraka:r hũ:  
Vikas : I am Vikas. I am a journalist.

### 3.1 Vocabulary

किताब (f.)	kita:b	book
पेड़ (m.)	per	tree
कौन	kaun	who
बहन (f.)	bahan	sister
प्रधानाचार्य (m.)	pradha:na:cha:rya	principal
दोस्त / मित्र (m.)	dost / mitra	friend
पत्रकार (m.)	patraka:r	journalist



## 3.2 Cultural Notes

In Hindi, third person singular can be given respect by using plural form of the pronoun.

ve kaun haĩ?	ve	sureshji: mohanji: gi:ta:ji:	haĩ
--------------	----	------------------------------------	-----

Nouns of kinship terms such as cha:cha: / ma:ma: / da:da: / da:di: are also treated as grammatical plural, because of their honorific nature.

## 3.3 Grammar and Structure

### 3.3.1 Proper Nouns

rohan	रोहन
ra:m	राम
shya:m	श्याम
vika:s	विकास
gagan	गगन
suresh	सुरेश
sha:nti	शांति
suman	सुमन
kusum	कुसुम
li:la:	लीला
shri:devi:	श्रीदेवी
lata:	लता

### 3.3.2 Third Person Pronouns

यह / ये (yah/ye) and वह / वे (vah/ve) are also used as demonstrative pronouns.

यह / ये (yah/ye) refers to proximity of objects whereas वह / वे (vah/ve) refers to distance.

यह / वह (yah/vah - this/that) is also pronounced as ये / वो (ye/vo).

See the examples:

yah kya: hai?		
yah	mez kaupi: pensil chashma: kursi:	hai.
vah kya: hai ?		
vah	pa:ni: aspata:l nadi: sku:l mandir duka:n	hai.

Following sentences can be expanded in this manner –

(i)	yah kya: hai ?	→	yah kita:b hai ?	→	yah meri: kita:b hai ?
(ii)	kya: yah ghar hai ?	→	Ji: hã:, yah ghar hai.	→	ji: nahĩ:, yah ghar nahĩ: hai.
(iii)	kya: yah a:pka: ghar hai?	→	ji: hã:, yah mera: ghar hai.	→	ji: nahĩ:, yah mera: ghar nahĩ hai. yah a:pka: ghar hai.

### 3.3.3 Interrogative Pronouns:

- kaun (who) – it is used for human beings
- kya: - It is used for others.

‘kya:’ as an Interrogative Pronoun can be used in two different ways:-

- (i) When it is used before the verb, it seeks information.

yah kya: hai? yah kita:b hai.

yah ta:la: hai.

yah cha:bi: hai.

yah a:m hai.

- (ii) When it is used initially, it requires affirmative and negative response.

kya: yah kita:b hai? ji:, hã:, yah kita:b hai.

ji:, nahĩ: yah kita:b nahĩ: hai.

When ‘kya:’ is used initially, the intonation of the sentence is raised.

### 3.3.4 Second Person Pronoun:

- Though ‘tum’ (IInd person pronoun) is used for singular, it is grammatically plural and takes a special ‘auxiliary’ ‘होना’ (to be).  
‘tum’ is informal and is normally used for youngsters.

### 3.3.5. Conjugation of the verb ‘hona’:

- In copular sentences the verb ‘hona’ is conjugated according to the number and person of the subject. See the chart below:-

	Singular	Plural
Ist Person	maĩ – hũ I – am	ham – haĩ We – are
IInd Person	tu: – hai you – are	tum – ho a:p – haĩ } you are
IIIRD Person	yah / vah / ra:m / si:ta: hai He / She / it – is	ye / ve / ra:m aur si:ta: haĩ. they - are

See the examples:

<b><u>maĩ</u></b> ra:m <b><u>hũ:</u></b>	<b><u>ham</u></b> ra:m aur si:ta: <b><u>haĩ</u></b>
<b><u>tum</u></b> mohan <b><u>ho</u></b>	<b><u>a:p</u></b> mohan <b><u>haĩ</u></b>
<b><u>vah</u></b> ra:m <b><u>hai</u></b> <b><u>vah</u></b> si:ta <b><u>hai</u></b>	<b><u>ve</u></b> ra:m aur sita <b><u>haĩ</u></b>

In Hindi, gender is not marked on pronouns. There is no difference in masculine and feminine. eg.

yah - laṛka: (m.) hai.

vah - kita:b (f.) hai.

yah – laṛki: (f.) hai.

vah - sku:l (m.) hai.

### 3.4 Exercise

- (1) Read aloud the following sentences:

yah kya hai ?	yah kita:b hai. yah mez hai. yah sku:l hai. yah ra:m hai. yah si:ta: hai. yah mohan hai.
---------------	---

(2) Write down the Hindi equivalents of the following words.

this	-----	what	-----
that	-----	who	-----
new	-----	is	-----
your	-----	are	-----

(3) Make sentences choosing words from each column:

yah	kita:b	
vah	a:m	hai
ve	mez	
ye	kalam	haĩ
	pita:ji	

### 3.5. Additional Vocabulary

Colours		
लाल	la:l	red
नीला	ni:la	blue
पीला	pi:la:	yellow
सफेद	safed	white
काला	ka:la:	black
हरा	hara:	green
गुलाबी	gula:bi:	pink
भूरा	bhu:ra:	brown
छोटा	chhoṭa:	small, younger
गंदा	ganda:	untidy
सुंदर	sundar	beautiful
मोटा	moṭa:	fatty
घोड़ा (m.)	ghoṛa:	horse
मेज़ (f.)	mez	table
किताब (f.)	kita:b	book

पिताजी	pita:ji:	father
माताजी	ma:ta:ji:	mother
प्रधानाचार्य (m.)	pradha:na:cha:rya	principal
चश्मा (m.)	chashma	spectacles
कुर्सी (f.)	kursi:	chair
पानी (m.)	pa:ni	water
स्कूल (m.)	sku:l	school
नदी (f.)	nadi:	river
मंदिर (m.)	mandir	temple
घर (m.)	ghar	house
ताला (m.)	ta:la:	lock
चाबी (f.)	cha:bi:	key
आम (m.)	a:m	mango
अस्पताल (m.)	aspata:l	hospital
दुकान (f.)	duka:n	shop

### Let's Count

1	एक	ek
2	दो	do
3	तीन	ti:n
4	चार	cha:r
5	पाँच	pā:ch
6	छह	chhai
7	सात	sa:t
8	आठ	a:ṭh
9	नौ	nau
10	दस	das



## LESSON - 6

### Unit – I

#### Patterns Introduced

##### Possessive Forms of Nouns

Pronouns	Masculine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Singular/Plural
मैं	मेरा	मेरे	मेरी
maĩ	mera:	mere	meri:
तुम	तुम्हारा	तुम्हारे	तुम्हारी
tum	tumha:ra:	tumha:re	tumha:ri:
वह	उसका	असके	उसकी
vah	uska:	uske	uski:
कौन	किसका	किसके	किसकी
kaun	kiska:	kiske	kiski:

#### 1.0 Text

**मेरा परिवार**  
**mera: pariva:r**  
**My Family**

मैं शेखर हूँ। यह मेरा परिवार है। मेरा परिवार छोटा है।

maĩ Shekhar hũ: . yah mera: pariva:r hai. mera: pariva:r chhoṭa: hai.

I am Shekhar. This is my family. My family is small.

हम चार लोग हैं - मैं, मेरी पत्नी, मेरी बेटी और मेरा बेटा।

ham cha:r log haĩ - maĩ, meri: patni:, meri: beṭi: aur mera: beṭa:.

We are four members - myself, my wife, my daughter and my son.

मैं बैंक में मैनेजर हूँ। मेरी पत्नी का नाम प्रिया है।

maĩ baĩnk mẽ maineja:r hũ: . meri patni: ka: na:m priya: hai.

I am manager in a bank. Name of my wife is Priya.

वह अध्यापिका है। मेरा बेटा छोटा है और बेटी बड़ी है।

vah adhya:pika: hai. mera: beta: chhoṭa: hai aur beṭi: baṛi: hai.

She is a teacher. My son is younger and my daughter is elder.

बेटी का नाम श्रुति है। उसकी उम्र आठ साल है।

beṭi: ka: na:m shruti hai. uski: umra a:ṭh sa:l hai.

The name of my daughter is Shruti. She is eight years old.

बेटा चार साल का है। उसका नाम राघव है। हमारा एक नौकर भी है।

beta: cha:r sa:l ka: hai. uska: na:m ra:ghav hai. hama:ra: ek naukhar bhi: hai.

Son is four years old and his name is Raghav. We have a servant also.

### 1.1 Vocabulary

परिवार (m.)	pariva:r	family
छोटा	chhoṭa:	small, younger
लोग	log	people, members
पत्नी (f.)	patni:	wife
बेटी (f.)	beṭi:	daughter
बेटा (m.)	beta:	son
अध्यापिका (f.)	adhya:pika:	teacher
बड़ा	baṛa:	big, elder
उम्र / आयु (f.)	umra / a:yu	age
नौकर (m.)	naukar	servant

### 1.2 Try to comprehend

- (i) shekhar ka: pariva:r kaisa: hai?
- (ii) shekhar kaun hai?
- (iii) shekhar ki: patni: ka: na:m kya: hai?
- (iv) shekhar ki: beṭi: ki: umra kya: hai?
- (v) shekhar ki: patni: kya: hai?
- (vi) shekhar ka: beta: kitna: baṛa: hai?



### 1.3 Grammar & Structure

#### 1.3.1 Possessive Forms of Pronouns:

- In Hindi, possessive forms of pronouns are made with the help of postposition ‘ka:’. See the table

maĩ + ka:	mera:	my, mine
ham + ka:	hama:ra:	our, ours
tum + ka:	tumha:ra:	your, yours
a:p + ka:	a:pka:	your, yours
vah + ka:	uska:	his, her, its
ve + ka:	unka:	their, its
yah + ka:	iska: (s.)	his, her, its
ye + ka:	inka: (pl.)	their, its
kaun + ka:	kiska: (s.)	whose
kaun + ka:	kinka: (p.)	whose

- ‘ka:’ is a possessive postposition. It behaves like ‘a:’ ending adjective and agrees with the number and gender of the qualifying noun. See the examples:

ra:m	}	ka:	beṭa:
si:ta:			
sita: aur ra:m			
mohan	}	ke	beṭe
si:ta:			
mohan aur si:ta:			
mohan	}	ki:	beṭi:
ra:dha:			
mohan aur ra:dha:			

- ‘kiska:’ is the genitive form of ‘kaun’ (who)
  - yah kiska: ghar hai? (whose house is this?)
  - ye kiske: ghar hai? (whose houses are these?)

- ‘kiska:’ also agrees with the noun it follows:
  - kiska: ghar (m.) (whose house)
  - kiski: kita:b (f.) (whose book)
  - kiske: kapṛe (m.p.) (whose clothes)
  - kiski: kita:bḛ (f.p.) (whose books)
- Proper nouns as well as the pronouns which are used as adjective in genitive case, do agree with the nouns which they follow:
  - ga:y ka: du:dh (m.s.) (cow’s milk)
  - sku:l ke laṛke (m.p.) (school boys)
  - madhu ki: beṭi: (f.s.) (madhu’s daughter )
- But you can see that when ‘ka:’ combines with ‘mañ / ham / tum’, it changes into ‘ra:’ and the form become - mera: / hama:ra: / tumha:ra:
 

Likewise, ‘yah / vah / kaun’ (singular) become ‘is / us / kis’; and ‘ye / ve / kaun’ (plural) become ‘in / un / kin’ respectively.

#### 1.4 Exercise:

- Practice the sentences by substituting the underlined words by words given in the brackets:
  - kya: yah a:pka: sa:ma:n hai?  
(ru:ma:l, ghar, dost, bha:i: )
  - kya: yah a:pki: kami:j hai?  
(ghaṛi:, ga:ri:, sai:kil, beṭi:, bahan)
- Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of Hindi equivalents of the English words given in the brackets:
  - yah \_\_\_\_\_ pariva:r (m.) hai. (my)
  - yah \_\_\_\_\_ beṭa: (m.) hai (your)
  - yah \_\_\_\_\_ kamra: (m.) hai. (his)
  - yah \_\_\_\_\_ kita:b (f.) hai. (Ram’s)
  - yah \_\_\_\_\_ naukar (m.) hai. (Mohan’s )
- Practice the sentences substituting underlined words by the words given in the bracket.
  - yah mera: ghar hai. (uska:, a:pka:, hama:ra:)
  - yah ra:m ka: beta: hai. (bha:i, dost, kamra:)

- iii) yah a:m ka: peṛ hai: (amru:d, ana:r, seb)  
 iv) yah uski: kita:b hai. (meri:, tumha:ri:, unki:)  
 v) mera: parivar bara: hai (achchha:, chhoṭa:, bahut bara:)

4. Answer the questions with the help of the words given in the bracket:

- i) yah kiska: ghar hai? (ra:m:, mera:, uska:)  
 ii) yah kiski: ga:ṛi: hai? (mohan ki:, hama:ri:, unki:)  
 iii) yah kiske kapṛe haĩ? (gi:ta ke, tumha:re, uske)  
 iv) ye kinke ju:te haĩ? (pita:ji: ke, a:pke, unke)

## Unit II

Patterns Introduced:

Plural formation of Nouns

Masculine Noun		Feminine Noun	
kamra: (m.s.)	kamre (m.p.)	ghaṛi (f.s.)	ghaṛiyā: (f.p.)
ghar (m.s.)	ghar (m.p.)	ma:la: (f.s.)	ma:la:ē (f.p.)
ju:ta: (m.s.)	ju:te (m.p.)	guṛiya: (f.s.)	guṛiyā: (f.p.)

### 2.0 Text

#### मेरा देश mera: desh My Country

भारत मेरा देश है।

bha:rat mera: desh hai.

India is my country.

यहाँ गंगा, यमुना, कावेरी, नर्मदा आदि कई बड़ी नदियाँ हैं।

yahā: ganga:, yamuna:, ka:veri:, narmada: a:di kai: baṛi: nadiyā: haĩ.

There are many big rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Kaveri and Narmada.

हिमालय और नीलगिरि आदि कई ऊँचे पर्वत हैं।

hima:laya: aur ni:lgiri: a:di kai: ũ:che parvat haĩ.

There are huge mountains like Himalaya and Nilgiri.

दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। यह एक ऐतिहासिक शहर है।  
dilli: bha:rat ki: ra:jdha:ni: hai. yah ek aitiha:sik shahar hai.  
Delhi is the capital of India. It is a historical city.

पहले यह शहर मुगलों की राजधानी भी था।  
pahale yah shahar muglõ ki: ra:jdha:ni: bhi: tha:  
Earlier, this city was the capital of Mughals also.

दिल्ली का एक प्राचीन नाम इंद्रप्रस्थ भी है।  
dilli: ka: ek pra:chi:n na:m indraprastha bhi: hai.  
Indraprastha is also one of the ancient names of Delhi.

यहाँ कई प्रसिद्ध मंदिर और ऐतिहासिक इमारतें हैं।  
yahã: kai: prasiddha mandir aur aitiha:sik ima:ratẽ haĩ.  
There are many famous temples and historical monuments in Delhi.

बिरला मंदिर यहाँ का प्रसिद्ध मंदिर है।  
birla: mandir yahã: ka: prasiddha mandir hai:  
Birla Mandir is a famous temple here.

कुतुब मीनार, लाल किला, जामा मस्जिद, शीशगंज गुरुद्वारा आदि दिल्ली की पुरानी इमारतें हैं।  
qutub mi:na:r, la:l quila:, ja:ma: masjid, shi:shganj gurudva:ra: a:di dilli: ki: pura:ni: ima:ratẽ  
haĩ.  
Qutab minar, Lal Qila, Jama Masjid, Shishganj Gurudwara etc. are old monuments of Delhi.

चांदनी चौक यहाँ का मशहूर बाजार है।  
chã:ndni: chauk yahã: ka: mashhu:r ba:za:r hai.  
Chandni Chowk is the famous market of Delhi.

यहाँ कई अच्छे स्कूल और विश्वविद्यालय हैं।  
yahã: kai: achchhe sku:l aur vishvavidya:laya haĩ.  
There are many good schools and universities in Delhi.

दिल्ली का आई.आई.टी. और अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान विश्व प्रसिद्ध हैं।  
dilli: ka: I.I.T. aur akhil bha:rthiya a:yurvigyana sanstha:n vishva prasiddha haĩ.  
I.I.T and All India Institute of Medical Sciences of Delhi are world famous.

महात्मा गाँधी की समाधि राजघाट भी यहीं है।

maha:tma: ga:ndhi: ki: samadhi ra:jgha:t bhi: yahī: hai.

Rajghat, the memorial of Mahatma Gandhi, is also situated here.

दिल्ली एक बहुत साफ-सुथरा और सुंदर शहर है।

dilli: ek bahut sa:f-suthra: aur sundar shahar hai.

Delhi is a very clean and beautiful city.

## 2.1 Vocabulary

भारत (m.)	bha:rat	India
देश (m.)	desh	country
नदी (f.)	nadi:	river
ऊँचा	ū:cha:	high
पर्वत (m.)	parvat	mountain
राजधानी (f.)	ra:jdha:ni:	capital
ऐतिहासिक	aitiha:sik	historical
शहर (m.)	shahar	city
प्राचीन	pra:chi:n	ancient
विश्वप्रसिद्ध	vishvaprasiddha	world famous
कई	kai:	many
मंदिर (m.)	mandir	temple
इमारत (f.)	ima:rat	building
पुराना	pura:na:	old
विश्वविद्यालय (m.)	vishvavidya:laya	university
अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (m.)	akhil bha:rtiya a:yurvigya:n sanstha:n	All India institute of Medical Science (AIIMS)
समाधि (f.)	sama:dhi (f.)	mausoleum
साफ सुथरा	sa:f suthra:	neat and clean

## 2.2 Try to comprehend:

1. bha:rat ki: ra:jdha:ni: kya: haĩ?
2. bha:rat ki: pramukh nadiyã: kaun-kaun si: haĩ?
3. dilli: ki do ima:ratõ ke na:m kya: hai?
4. dilli: ke mashhu:r ba:za:r ka: na:m kya: hai?
5. maha:tma: ga:ndhi: ki: sama:dhi ka: na:m kya: hai?

## 2.3 Grammar and Structure

### 2.3.1 Gender

In Hindi, all the nouns are either masculine or feminine. Gender in Hindi is arbitrary and grammatical. In case of inanimate nouns, ‘a’ and ‘a:’ ending nouns are mostly masculine and ‘i’ and ‘i:’ ending nouns are mostly feminine.

‘a’ ending nouns	‘a:’ ending nouns
per (tree)	kela: (banana)
seb (apple)	santra: (orange)
patthar (stone)	paisa: (coin)
ghar (house)	kamra: (room)
mandir (temple)	darva:za: (door)

Nouns ending in ‘i’ and ‘i:’ are generally feminine:

‘i’ ending nouns	‘i:’ ending nouns
ni:ti (policy)	kursi: (chair)
ri:ti (manner)	miṭha:i: (sweet)
mu:rti (idol)	ga:ri: (vehicle)
sama:dhi (mausoleum)	gha:ri: (watch)
vidhi (method)	roṭi: (chapatti)

### 2.3.2 Plural Formation of Nouns

In Hindi, both masculine and feminine nouns have singular and plural forms. For the purpose of plural formation, masculine nouns can be grouped into two classes: A. a: ending nouns; B. other than a: ending nouns. The rule to change the number of a masculine noun is simple. If masculine noun is a: ending, a: will change into ‘e’; and if the noun is other than a: ending, it will remain unchanged while making plural form.

## Masculine Nouns

A			B		
a: ending nouns			other than a: ending nouns		
laṛka:	→	laṛke	seb	→	seb
kamra:	→	kamre	phu:l	→	phu:l
beṭa:	→	beṭe	a:dmi:	→	a:dmi:
ghoṛa:	→	ghoṛe	ghar	→	ghar
kutta:	→	kutte	parvat	→	parvat
bachcha:	→	bachche	desh	→	desh

- You can see in the above examples that only ‘a:’ ending masculine nouns change into ‘e’ for plural. Rest of the nouns do not change in plural.

Read the following sentences carefully observing the underlined words:

yah <u>ek kela:</u> hai.	ye <u>cha:r kele</u> haĩ.
yah <u>ek rupaya:</u> hai.	ye <u>das rupaye</u> haĩ.
yah <u>ek ghoṛa:</u> hai.	ye <u>nau ghore</u> haĩ.
yah <u>bara: darva:za:</u> hai.	ye <u>bare darva:ze</u> haĩ.
yah <u>ek lifa:fa:</u> hai.	ye <u>a:th lifa:fe</u> haĩ.
mera: <u>ek beta:</u> hai.	mere <u>do bete</u> haĩ.
uske <u>ek bha:i:</u> hai.	uske <u>ti:n bha:i:</u> haĩ.
ra:m ka: <u>ek ghar</u> hai.	ra:m ke <u>ti:n ghar</u> haĩ.

- You should also note that some Sanskrit origin words and some words denoting relations do not change in plural even though they are a: ending. See the examples:

	singular	plural	
Sanskrit origin words	ra:ja: (king) neta: (leader)	ra:ja: neta:	No change
Kinship words	da:da: (paternal grand father) na:na: (maternal grand father) ma:ma: (mother’s brother) cha:cha: (father’s brother)	da:da na:na ma:ma cha:cha:	No change

- Where, there is a need to specify references to more than one person, generally ‘log’ word is added to the noun, e.g.

naukar log (servants);      neta: log (leaders)

## Feminine Nouns

According to their endings, we can divide feminine nouns into two groups in plural formation.

A			B		
i / i: ending			Rest of the nouns		
ri:ti (manner)	→	ri:tiyā:	bahan (sister)	→	bahanē
gati (speed)	→	gatiyā:	duka:n (shop)	→	duka:nē
vidhi (method)	→	vidhiyā:	mez (table)	→	mezē
ja:ti (caste)	→	ja:tiyā:	kita:b (book)	→	kita:bē
sa:ri: (dress)	→	sa:riyā:	lata: (creeper)	→	lata:ē
ga:ri: (vehiceles)	→	ga:riyā:	vadhu: (bride)	→	vadhuē
beṭi: (daughter)	→	beṭiyā:	vastu (article)	→	vastuē
patni (wife)	→	patniyā:	guriya: (doll)	→	guriyā:
nadi: (river)	→	nadiyā:	buṛhiya: (old lady)	→	buṛhiyā:
kursi: (chair)	→	kursiyā:	kavita: (poems)	→	kavita:ē
ni:ti (policy)	→	ni:tiyā:	ma:la (garland)	→	ma:la:ē
mu:rti (idol)	→	mu:rtiyā:	dava: (medicines)	→	dava:ē

You should be careful while making plural forms of ‘i:’/ ‘u:’ ending nouns. The long ‘i:’/ ‘u:’ are shortened while making plural forms. e.g.

nadi: (river)	→	nadiyā:
chiṭṭhi: (letter)	→	chiṭṭhiyā:
bahu: (daughter in law)	→	bahuē

Now read the following sentences carefully observing the words underlined –

yah <u>larki:</u> sundar hai.	→	ye <u>larkiyā:</u> sundar haī.
yah meri: <u>kita:b</u> hai.	→	ye meri: <u>kita:bē</u> haī.
hindi: achchhi: <u>bha:sa:</u> hai.	→	tamil aur hindi achchhi: <u>bha:sa:ē</u> haī.
yahā: ek <u>chiriya:</u> hai.	→	vahā: kuchh <u>chiriyā:</u> haī.



## 2.4 Exercise:

1. Give the plurals

kita:b (f.)	_____	di:va:r (f.)	_____
kursi: (f.)	_____	pankha: (m.)	_____
darva:za (m.)	_____	beṭa: (m.)	_____
mez (f.)	_____	gharī: (f.)	_____
ma:ta: (f.)	_____	vadhu: (f.)	_____
ghar (m.)	_____	peṛ (m.)	_____

2. Fill in the blanks

ek laṛki:	_____	laṛkiyā:	(10)
ek ghar:	_____	ghar	(4)
chhai mezē	_____	mez	(1)
ek kutta:	_____	kutte	(3)

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate plural forms

- yah meri: kita:b hai. ye mohan ki: \_\_\_\_\_ haĩ.
- yah ek guṛiya: hai. ve pā:ch \_\_\_\_\_ haĩ.
- vah a:m ka: peṛ hai. ve a:m ke \_\_\_\_\_ haĩ.

## 2.5 Additional Vocabulary

कपड़ा (m.)	kapṛa:	cloth
पेड़ (m.)	peṛ	tree
कमरा (m.)	kamra:	room
बहुत	bahut	very
जूता (m.)	ju:ta:	shoe
प्रमुख	pramukh	main
कुत्ता (m.)	kutta:	dog
बच्चा (m.)	bachcha	child

सेब (m.)	seb	apple
फूल (m.)	phu:l	flower
आदमी (m.)	a:dmi:	person
घर (m.)	ghar	house
केला (m.)	kela:	bana:na:
दरवाजा (m.)	darva:za:	gate
लिफाफा (m.)	lifa:fa:	envelope
चिड़िया (f.)	ciṛiya:	bird

### 2.5.1 Let's count

11	ग्यारह	gya:rah	Final 'h' is not pronounced in Hindi. So all the numbers ending in 'h' along with chhah are pronounced as - 6 - chhai 11 - gya:ra: 12 - ba:ra: 13 - tera: 14 - chauda: 15 - pandra: 16 - sola: 17- satra: 18 – aṭha:ra:
12	बारह	ba:rah	
13	तेरह	terah	
14	चौदह	chaudah	
15	पंद्रह	pandrah	
16	सोलह	solah	
17	सत्रह	satrah	
18	अठारह	aṭha:rah	
19	उन्नीस	unni:s	
20	बीस	bi:s	

### 2.5.2 Days of the week

सोमवार	somva:r	Monday
मंगलवार	mangalva:r	Tuesday
बुधवार	budhva:r	Wednesday
गुरुवार / बृहस्पतिवार	guruva:r / brihaspativa:r	Thursday
शुक्रवार	shukrava:r	Friday
शनिवार	shaniva:r	Saturday
रविवार / इतवार	raviva:r / itva:r	Sunday

## Recapitulation

### 1. Possessive forms of Nouns and pronouns

#### 1.1

ra:m ka: si:ta: ka	beṭa
ra:m ki: si:ta: ki	beṭi:

ra:m ke si:ta: ke	beṭe
ra:m ki: si:ta: ki:	beṭiyā:

1.2

mera:	mere	meri:
tumha:ra:	tumha:re	tumha:ri:
uska:	uske	uski:

2. Plural form of nouns

Masculine Nouns		Feminine Nouns	
kamra:	kamre	beṭi:	beṭiyā:
darva:za	darva:ze	miṭha:i:	miṭha:iyā:
ghar	ghar	ri:ti	ri:riyā:
bha:i:	bha:i:	chiṛiya:	chiṛiyā:
a:dmi:	a:dmi:	kita:b	kita:bē

## LESSON - 7

### Unit - I

In this unit the following structures are introduced:

#### 1. Locative Case (Postposition 'mē' and 'par')

A	किताब कहाँ है ?	किताब मेज पर है।
	kita:b kahā: hai?	kita:b mez par hai.
	Where is the book?	The book is on the table.

B	गीता कहाँ है ?	गीता दिल्ली में है।
	gi:ta: kahā: hai?	gi:ta: dilli: mē hai.
	Where is Geeta?	Geeta is in Delhi.

#### 2. Compound post position

के सामने	के नीचे
ke sa:mne	ke ni:che
In front of	below

### 1.0 Text

#### जादूगर और सचिन ja:du:gar aur sachin Magician and Sachin

जादूगर : यह क्या है ?  
ja:du:gar : yah kya: hai?  
Magician : What is this ?

सचिन : यह टोकरी है।  
sachin : yah tokri: hai.  
Sachin : This is a basket.

जादूगर : टोकरी कहाँ है ?  
tokri: kahā: hai ?  
Where is the basket?

- सचिन : टोकरी मेज़ पर है।  
 ʈokri: mez par hai.  
 Basket is on the table.
- जादूगर : टोकरी में कितने आम हैं ?  
 ʈokri: mẽ kitne a:m haĩ ?  
 How much mangoes are there in the basket.
- सचिन : टोकरी में तीन आम हैं।  
 ʈokri: mẽ ti:n a:m haĩ.  
 There are three mangoes in the basket.
- जादूगर : अब टोकरी कहाँ है ?  
 ab ʈokri: kahã: hai?  
 Now where is the basket?
- सचिन : अरे ! टोकरी तो अब पेड़ पर है।  
 are! ʈokri: to ab peṛ par hai.  
 Oh! Basket is on the tree now.
- जादूगर : और टोकरी में क्या है ?  
 aur ʈokri: mẽ kya: hai?  
 And what is in the basket?
- सचिन : टोकरी में चार चिड़ियाँ हैं।  
 ʈokri: mẽ cha:r chiṛiyã haĩ.  
 There are four birds in the basket.
- जादूगर : अब टोकरी में क्या है ?  
 ab ʈokri: mẽ kya: hai?  
 And what is in the basket now?
- सचिन : अरे वाह ! अब टोकरी में मिठाइयाँ और फल हैं।  
 are va:h! ab ʈokri: mẽ miṭha:iyã: aur phal haĩ.  
 Wow! There are sweets and fruits in the basket now.

- जादूगर : इस थैले में क्या है ?  
is thaile mē kya: hai?  
What is there in this bag?
- सचिन : मेरी किताबें हैं।  
meri: kita:bē haī.  
My books.
- जादूगर : अब थैले में क्या है ?  
ab thaile mē kya: hai?  
What is there in this bag now ?
- सचिन : एक रूमाल है।  
ek ru:ma:l hai.  
A handkerchief.
- जादूगर : रूमाल का रंग क्या है ?  
ru:ma:l ka: rang kya: hai?  
What is the colour of handkerchief ?
- सचिन : रूमाल का रंग नीला है।  
ru:ma:l ka: rang ni:la: hai.  
Handkerchief is of blue colour.
- सचिन : लेकिन मेरी किताबें कहाँ हैं ?  
lekin meri: kita:bē kahā: haī?  
But where are my books?
- जादूगर : तुम्हारी किताबें सामने हैं।  
tumha:ri: kita:bē sa:mne haī.  
Your books are there.
- सचिन : यह तो सचमुच जादू है!  
yah to sachmuch ja:du: hai!  
This is really amazing!

## 1.1 Vocabulary

जादूगर (m.)	ja:dugar	magician
टोकरी (f.)	ṭokri:	basket
कहाँ	kahā:	where
पर	par	on
कितना	kitna:	how much
पेड़ (m.)	peṛ	tree
चिड़िया (f.)	chiṛiya:	bird
मिठाइयाँ (f.)	mitha:iyā	sweets
फल (m.)	phal	fruit
थैला (m.)	thaila:	bag
रूमाल (m.)	ru:mal	handkerchief
रंग	rang	colour
नीला	ni:la:	blue
सामने	sa:mne	in front of
सचमुच	sachmuch	really
जादू (m.)	ja:du:	magic

### 1.2 Try to comprehend:

1. ṭokri: kahā: hai ?
2. ṭokri: mẽ kitne a:m haĩ ?
3. ṭokri: mẽ kitni: chiṛiyā: haĩ ?
4. thaile mẽ kya: hai ?
5. ru:ma:l ka: rang kya: hai ?

### 1.3 Grammar & structure

#### 1.3.1 Postposition 'में' and 'पर'

- Postposition में (in) is used to denote location or presence of something in or within.

e.g. मेरा घर मुंबई में है।  
mera: ghar mumbai: mẽ hai.  
My house is in Mumbai.

मेरी बेटी स्कूल में है।  
 meri: beti: sku:l mẽ hai.  
 My daughter is in school.

- Postposition पर (on) is also used to denote location or position of something kept above.

e.g. कागज मेज़ पर है।  
 ka:gaz mez par hai.  
 Paper is on the table.

बंदर पेड़ पर है।  
 bandar peṛ par hai  
 Monkey is on the tree.

- Unlike English, ‘mẽ’ (in) and ‘par’ (on) are placed after the nouns e.g. – ghar mẽ (in the house), di:va:r par (on the wall). Hence, they are called postpositions.

### 1.3.2 Compound Postpositions

The following compound postpositions are also used for location/direction.

के सामने	ke sa:mne	before, in front of
के पीछे	ke pi:chhe	behind
के दाएँ	ke da:ẽ	on the right
के बाएँ	ke ba:ẽ	on the left
के पास	ke pa:s	next to close
के यहाँ	ke yahã:	here
के वहाँ	ke vahã:	there
के ऊपर	ke u:par	above
के नीचे	ke ni:che	below

See the examples:

बिल्ली पलंग के नीचे है।  
 billi: palang ke ni:che hai.  
 The cat is under the table.

छत के ऊपर एक कमरा है।  
 chhat ke u:par ek kamra: hai  
 There is one room on the roof.



घर के सामने पार्क है।

ghar ke sa:mne pa:rk hai.

The park is in front of the house.

स्कूल के पीछे दुकान है।

sku:l ke pi:chhe duka:n hai.

The shop is behind the school.

Observe the sentences carefully –

phal kahā: haī?

Where are the fruits?

phal ṭokri: mẽ haī.

Fruits are in the basket.

na:v kahā: hai?

Where is the boat?

na:v nadi: mẽ hai.

Boat is in the river.

kapre kahā: haī?

Where are the clothes?

kapre alma:ri: mẽ haī.

Clothes are in the almirah.

ra:dha: kahā: hai?

Where is Radha?

ra:dha: ghar par hai.

Radha is in the house.

kita:b kahā: hai?

Where is the book?

kita:b mez par hai.

Book is on the table.

tota: kahā: hai?

Where is the parrot?

tota: per ke u:par hai.

Parrot is on the tree.

#### 1.4 Exercise

1. Answer the following questions as per model given:

a:pka: ghar kahā hai? (dilli: mẽ)

mera ghar dilli: mẽ hai.

r:am mohan si:ta: mohit	ka: ghar kahā: hai?	idhar yahā: nadi: ke pa:r gā:v mẽ
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2. Let's revise plural formation of nouns

Singular	Plural
hama:ra: ghar	hama:re ghar

tumha:ra: shahar	tumha:re shahar
ek phu:l	sa:t phu:l
uska: kamra	uske kamre
mera: beṭa:	mere beṭe
ek kita:b	cha:r kita:bē
ek kursi:	do kursiyā:
ek atithi	chhai atithi

3. Make 10 sentences from the following table:

hama:re mere ra:m ke shi:la: ke	ghar	ke	pi:chhe sa:mne a:ge	pa:rk mandir maida:n	hai.
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## Unit-II

In this lesson, the following structures are introduced.

Expansion of Noun phrase:

कमरा	बड़ा कमरा	मेरा बड़ा कमरा
kamra:	baṛa: kamra:	mera: baṛa: kamra:
Room	Big room	My big room

कमरा	बड़ा कमरा	बड़े कमरे में	मेरे / मोहन के बड़े कमरे में
kamra:	baṛa: kamra:	baṛe kamre mẽ	mere/mohan ke baṛe kamre mẽ
Room	Big room	In the big room	In my/Mohan's big room

## 2.0 Text

### हमारा घर hama:ra: ghar Our house

हमारा घर दिल्ली शहर में है। दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है।

hama:ra: ghar dilli: shahar mẽ hai. dilli: bha:rat ki: ra:jdha:ni: hai.

Our house is in the city of Delhi. Delhi is the capital of India.

हमारा घर शहर के बीच में है। घर के सामने दुकानें हैं।

hama:ra: ghar shahar ke bi:ch mẽ hai. ghar ke sa:mne duka:nẽ haĩ.

Our house is located in the centre of the city. There are shops in front of our house.

घर के दाईं ओर बालमुकुंद का घर है और बाईं ओर गोपाल का घर।

ghar ke da:ĩ: or ba:lmukund ka: ghar hai. aur ba:ĩ: or gopa:l ka: ghar.

On the right side of the house there is Balmukund's house and on the left Gopal's house.

हमारे घर के पास एक बड़ा पार्क है। उस पार्क के पास ही बस स्टैंड है।

hama:re ghar ke pa:s ek ba:ra: pa:rk hai. us pa:rk ke pa:s hi: bas stainḍ hai.

There is a big park near our house. Bus stand is very near to that park.

हमारे घर में दो मंज़िलें हैं। इसमें चार कमरे हैं, दो नीचे हैं और दो ऊपर।

hama:re ghar mẽ do manjilẽ haĩ. ismẽ cha:r kamre haĩ, do ni:che haĩ aur do u:par.

There are two floors in our house. It has four rooms – two on the ground floor and two on the upper floor.

मेरा कमरा बड़ा है। मेरे कमरे में एक पलंग है, एक मेज़ है और दो कुर्सियाँ हैं।

mera: kamra: ba:ra: hai. mere kamre mẽ ek palang haĩ, ek mez hai aur do kursiyã: haĩ.

My room is big. There is a cot, a table and two chairs in my room.

मेरे बेटे का कमरा छोटा है। वह दूसरी मंज़िल पर है।

mere beṭe ka: kamra: chhota: hai. vo du:sri: manjil par hai.

My son's room is small. It is on the second floor.

पहली मंज़िल पर एक बैठक है। वह पढ़ने का कमरा भी है।

pahali: manjil par ek baiṭhak hai. vo paṛhne ka kamra: bhi hai.

On the first floor there is a drawing room. It is reading room also.

मेरी सारी किताबें वहाँ अलमारी में हैं। चौथा कमरा अतिथि कक्ष है।

meri: sa:ri: kita:bẽ vahã: alma:ri: mẽ haĩ. chautha: kamra: atithi kaksha hai.

All my books are there in the almirah. Fourth room is for guests.

उसमें दो पलंग, दो मेज़ें और दो कुर्सियाँ हैं।

usmẽ do palang, do mezẽ aur do kursiyã: haĩ.

There are two cots, two tables and two chairs in that room.

हमारे घर के पीछे एक छोटा बाग है।

hama:re ghar ke pi:che ek chhota: ba:g hai.

There is a small garden behind our house.

घर के चारों ओर थोड़ी जगह है। वहाँ गुलाब के फूल हैं।

ghar ke cha:rõ or thõri: jagah hai. vahã: gula:b ke phu:l haĩ

A little space is there around the four sides of the house. Rose flowers are there.

## 2.1 Vocabulary

शहर (m.)	shahar	city
राजधानी (f.)	ra:jdha:ni:	capital
बीच में	bi:ch mẽ	in the middle
दाईं ओर	da:ĩ: or	in the right side
बाईं ओर	ba:ĩ: or	in the left side
पास	pa:s	near
मंजिल (f.)	manjil	floor
पलंग (m.)	palang	bed
मेज़ (f.)	mez	table
कमरा (m.)	kamra:	room
कुर्सी (f.)	kursi:	chair
सारी	sa:ri:	all
अतिथि (m.)	atithi	guest
बाग (m.)	ba:g	garden
थोड़ी	thõri:	a little
गुलाब (m.)	gula:b	rose
फूल (m.)	phu:l	flower
छोटा	chhota:	small

2.1.1 Given below are cardinal numbers. It will be discussed later.

पहला	pahla:	first
दूसरा	du:sra:	second
तीसरा	ti:sra:	third
चौथा	chautha:	fourth

2.2 Try to comprehend:

1. ghar kahā: hai?
2. ghar mẽ kitne kamre hai?
3. u:par kiska: kamra: hai?
4. ghar ke pi:chhe kya: hai?
5. gula:b ke phu:l kahā: hai?

### 2.3 Grammar & Structure

2.3.1 Oblique forms of nouns

Read the sentences carefully:

yah kamra: hai	kamre mẽ palang hai
This is a room.	There is a bed in the room.
yah mera: beṭa: hai	mere beṭe ka: na:m su:raj hai
This is my son.	The name of my son is Suraj.
yah aspata:l hai	aspata:l mẽ nars hai
This is a hospital.	There is a nurse in the hospital
yah ghar hai	ghar mẽ sa:ma:n hai
This is a house.	There are things in the house.

You will notice that only 'अ' ending masculine singular nouns change into 'ए' when these are followed by a post position. Rest of the nouns do not change even if followed by a post position. In feminine nouns, there is no change when a post position is attached. For example:

- duka:n (f.) mẽ (in the shop)  
mez (f.) par (on the table)  
kursi: (f.) par (on the chair)  
alma:ri: (f.) mẽ (in the almirah)

The nouns which are used without postposition are called Direct forms of nouns whereas nouns which are used with postposition are called Indirect or Oblique forms of noun.

e.g. yah mera: beta: hai Direct noun

This is my son.

mere bete ka: na:m su:raj hai. Indirect / Oblique noun

The name of my son is Suraj.

When postposition occurs there is a slight change in oblique forms of some nouns. ‘अ’ ending masculine singular nouns are changed into ‘ए’ when it is followed by a postposition. Rest of the nouns do not change. See the table:

‘a’ ending Direct Nouns (without postposition)	Oblique Nouns (with postposition)	Change अ → ए
rupaya:	rupaya: + mẽ	rupaye mẽ
beṭa:	beṭa: + ka:	beṭe ka:
ghoṛa:	ghoṛa: + par	ghoṛe par
darva:za:	darva:za: par	darva:ze par

Direct form of nouns (masculine with postposition)	Oblique form of nouns No change	Direct form of nouns (Feminine) with postposition	Oblique form of nouns No change
ghar + mẽ	ghar mẽ	kita:b + ka:	kita:b ka:
naukar + ka:	naukar ka:	bahan + ka:	bahan ka:
a:dmi: + ki:	a:dmi: ki:	beṭi: + ki:	beṭi: ki:
sa:dhu + ka:	sa:dhu ka:	mez + par	mez par
palang + par	palang par	alma:ri: + mẽ	alma:ri: mẽ

You must have noticed that the oblique forms of non ‘अ’ ending mas. nouns as well as feminine nouns remain unchanged. You should not be confused with plural forms of ‘ए’ ending mas. nouns with the oblique form of ‘अ’ ending masculine nouns.

Singular (Direct)	Plural (Direct)	Oblique form of Singular Noun
ek laṛka:	do la:ṛke	laṛke ka:
ek beṭa:	do beṭe	beṭe ka:
darva:za:	darva:ze	darva:ze par
kamra:	kamre	kamre mẽ

### 2.3.2 Oblique Forms of Adjectives

#### Expansion of Noun Phrase

Like all -आ ending masculine nouns, -आ ending adjectives also change to -ए ending when followed by a postposition. See the examples:

<u>bara:</u> laṛka	→	<u>bare</u> laṛke ka:
<u>achchha:</u> ghar	→	<u>achchhe</u> ghar mẽ
<u>mera:</u> <u>bara:</u> laṛka:	→	<u>mere bare</u> laṛke ki:
<u>ra:m</u> ka: <u>pura:na</u> ghar	→	<u>ra:m ke pura:ne</u> ghar mẽ

But non 'आ' ending adjectives are invariable. They do not change at all.

yah <u>chhoti:</u> ṭokri: hai	→	<u>chhoti:</u> ṭokri: mẽ a:m haĩ
This is a small basket.		There are mangoes in the small basket.
yah <u>sundar</u> laṛki: hai	→	<u>sundar</u> laṛki: ki: sa:ri: nai: hai.
This is a beautiful girl.		The beautiful girl is wearing a new sari.

#### Oblique forms of Adjectives

- a ending	→	changes to -e ending
<u>achchha:</u> laṛka:	→	<u>achchhe</u> laṛke ka:
ka:lā: kapṛa:	→	ka:le kapṛe mẽ
Non -a: ending	→	No change
<u>sundar</u> laṛki:	→	<u>sundar</u> laṛki: ka: kamra:
<u>khara:b</u> ghaṛi:	→	<u>khara:b</u> ghaṛi: ki sui:

See the examples:

1.	yah <u>aspata:l</u> hai This is a hospital.	<u>aspata:l mẽ</u> narsē haĩ. There are nurses in the hospital.
2.	yah <u>sandu:k</u> hai. This is a box.	<u>sandu:k mẽ</u> sa:ma:n hai. There is luggage in the box.
3.	ye mere <u>guru:</u> haĩ. This is my teacher	yah mere <u>guru: ka:</u> ghar hai. This is my teacher's house.
4.	yah mera: <u>ma:li:</u> hai. This is my gardener.	<u>ma:li: ka:</u> ghar chhota: hai. The house of the gardener is small.
5.	yah meri: <u>guriya:</u> hai. This is my doll.	<u>guriya: ka:</u> da:m pacha:s rupaye hai. The cost of the doll is fifty rupees.

You have already known that ‘आ’ ending mas. singular nouns change in oblique forms but kinships terms like ma:ma:, cha:cha:, da:da: etc. remain unchanged in plural and in oblique singular. e.g.

Kinship terms	Plural form	Oblique forms	Oblique forms
ra:ja:	do ra:ja	ra:ja: ka: mehal	ra:ja: ke mehal mẽ
cha:cha:	do cha:cha:	cha:cha: ki: beṭi:	cha:cha: ki: beṭi: ne

Now observe these sentences:

- ra:ja: (m.) ra:ja: ke mehal mẽ kai: kamre haĩ  
There are many rooms in the king’s palace.
- neta: (m.) neta: ke beṭe ka: na:m gopa:l hai  
The name of leader’s son is Gopal.
- na:na: (m.) na:na: ki: mez par do kita:bẽ hai.  
There are two books on the grand father's table.
- cha:cha: (m.) cha:cha ke ghar mẽ bahut log haĩ.  
There are many people in uncle’s house.

## 2.4 Exercise

- Fill up the blanks with appropriate forms of Hindi equivalents of the given words:-
  - mera: sa:ma:n ..... kamre mẽ hai. (big)
  - bha:i: sa:hab ..... ghar mẽ haĩ. (old)
  - ..... topi: ka: da:m kya: hai? (red)
  - ..... kita:b mẽ bi:s pa:ṭh haĩ. (new)
  - ..... mẽ rupaye nahi: haĩ. (envelope)
- Fill up the blanks with proper form of nouns followed by postposition given within brackets.
  - ..... do kele milte haĩ. (in ten rupees)
  - ..... bahut sa:ri: sa:riyã: haĩ. (in the almirah)
  - ..... achchi: kavita:yẽ haĩ. (in the book)
  - yah mera: kamra: hai ..... cha:r kursiyã: haĩ. (in the room)
  - mez par lifa:fa: hai ..... ti:s rupaye haĩ. (In the envelope)



## 2.5 Additional Vocabulary

### 2.5.1 Basic colours

सफेद	safed	white
काला	ka:la:	black
नीला	ni:la:	blue
हरा	hara:	green
लाल	la:l	red
पीला	pi:la:	yellow
भूरा	bhu:ra:	brown

### 2.5.2 Let's count

21	इक्कीस	ikki:s
22	बाईस	ba:i:s
23	तेईस	tei:s
24	चौबीस	chaubi:s
25	पचचीस	pachchi:s
26	छब्बीस	chhabbi:s
27	सत्ताईस	satta:i:s
28	अट्ठाईस	aṭṭha:i:s
29	उनतीस	unti:s
30	तीस	ti:s

### 2.5.3 Directions

पूरब	pu:rab	east
पश्चिम	pashchim	west
उत्तर	uttar	north
दक्षिण	dakshin	south

#### 2.5.4 Antonyms

बड़ा	ba:ra: (big)	छोटा	chhoṭa: (small)
सामने	sa:mne (in front)	पीछे	pi:chhe (behind)
पास	pa:s (near)	दूर	du:r (far)
ऊपर	u:par (above)	नीचे	ni:che (under)
थोड़ा	ṭhoṛa (a little)	ज़्यादा	zya:da: (much)

#### 2.5.5 Synonyms

किताब	kita:b	पुस्तक	pustak
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#### Recapitulation

In this lesson you have learnt the following pattern:

1. pita:ji: kahā: haĩ? → pita:ji: aufis mē haĩ.
2. kita:b kahā: hai? → kita:b mez par hai.
3. ghoṛa: → ka:la: ghoṛa: → mera ka:la: ghoṛa: → mere ka:le ghoṛe par

## LESSON - 8

### Unit-I

Patterns introduced in this Unit:

#### 1. Imperative Forms of Verbs

तू आ।	तुम आओ।	आप आइए।
tu: a:	tum a:o	a:p a:ie
you come.	you come.	you please come.

#### 2. Negation in Imperative

तू मत जा।	तुम मत जाओ।	आप न जाइए।
tu: mat ja:	tum mat ja:o	a:p na ja:ie
Don't go.	Don't go.	Please don't go.

### 1.0 Text

**प्रकाश के मेहमान**  
**praka:sh ke mehma:n**  
**Guests of Prakash**

प्रकाश : आइए रमन जी, आइए मोहिनी जी, कहिए आप लोग कैसे हैं?  
praka:sh : a:ie raman ji:, a:ie mohini: ji:, kahie, a:p log kaise haĩ ?  
Prakash : Please come Ramanji, Please do come Mohiniji, how are you all?

रमन : हम सब ठीक हैं। आप बताइए, आपका क्या हाल चाल है?  
raman : ham sab thi:k haĩ . a:p bata:ie, a:pke kya: ha:l cha:l hai ?  
Raman : We all are fine. Well, how are you?

प्रकाश : हम सब भी ठीक हैं।  
praka:sh : ham sab bhi: thi:k haĩ .  
We all are fine.

रमन : सुनीता जी कैसी हैं?  
raman : suni:ta: ji: kaisi: haĩ ?  
How is Sunitaji ?

		वे भी ठीक हैं। वे आजकल नागपुर में हैं।
praka:sh	:	ve bhi: ʈi:k haĩ . ve a:jkal na:gpur mẽ haĩ. She is fine. Now a days she is in Nagpur.
		रामलाल ! ओ रामलाल !
prakash	:	ra:m̄la:l ! O ra:m̄la:l ! Ramlal ! Hey Ramlal !
रामलाल		जी, बाबूजी।
ramla:l	:	Ji: ba:bu:ji:
Ramlal		Yes babuji.
		तीन गिलास पानी ला। सुन, टोकरी में फल हैं। सेब और केले ला।
praka:sh	:	ti:n gila:s pa:ni: la:, sun, ʈokri: mẽ phal haĩ. seb aur kele la: Bring three glasses of water. Listen, there are fruits in the basket. Bring apple and bananas.
		अच्छा साहब।
ra:m̄la:l	:	achchha: sa:hab Ok Sir.
		शबनम, जाओ चाय बनाओ।
praka:sh	:	shabnam, ja:o cha:y bana:o. Shabnam, go and prepare tea.
रोहिणी		नहीं बेटे, चाय मत बनाओ। यहाँ बैठो और बात करो।
rohini	:	nahĩ: beṭi:, cha:y mat bana:o, yahã: baiṭho aur ba:t karo.
Rohini		No, don't prepare tea, sit here and talk with us.
		अच्छा रमनजी, शरबत तो लीजिए।
praka:sh	:	achchha: ramanji, sharbat to li:jie. Well Ramanji, please take sharbat.
		हाँ, शरबत ठीक है।
raman	:	hã:, sharbat ʈi:k hai. Yes, sharbat is fine.

praka:sh : बेटा अनिल। तुम अभी बाज़ार जाओ और गरमागरम समोसे खरीद लाओ।  
: beta: anil, tum abhi: ba:za:r ja:o aur garma:garam samose khari:d la:o.  
: Anil, you go to market and bring hot samosas.

अनिल : जी अच्छा, पिताजी।  
anil : ji: achchha: pita:ji: .  
Anil : Ok, father.

**दुकान पर**  
**duka:n par**  
**At the shop**

अनिल : भाई, छह समोसे देना।  
anil : bha:i: chhai samose dena:  
Anil : Give six samosas.

दुकानदार : ये लीजिए, देखिए बिल्कुल गर्म हैं।  
duka:ndar : ye li:jie, dekhie, bilkul garam haĩ.  
Shopkeeper : Please take, see these are absolutely hot.

अनिल : कितने रुपये के हैं ?  
anil : kitne rupaye ke haĩ ?  
Of how much rupees ?

दुकानदार : छत्तीस रुपये दीजिए।  
duka:ndar : chhatti:s rupaye di:jie.  
Give me thirty six rupees.

अनिल : ये लीजिए चालीस रुपये, बाकी चार रुपए दीजिए।  
anil : ye li:jie cha:li:s rupaye, ba:ki: cha:r rupaye di:jie.  
Please take forty rupees, give me the balance four rupees.

दुकानदार : ये लीजिए चार रुपये, जी शुक्रिया।  
duka:ndar : ye li:jie cha:r rupaye, ji shukriya:  
Please take four rupees, thanks.

## 1.1 Vocabulary

आजकल	a:jkal	now a days
बिल्कुल	bilkul	absolutely
दुकान (f.)	duka:n	shop
गर्म	garm	hot
बाकी	ba:ki:	remaining
साहब	sa:hab	master
सेब (m.)	seb	apple
केला (m.)	kela:	banana
चाय (f.)	cha:y	tea
शरबत (m.)	sharbat	sweet cold water (flavoured)
बाज़ार (m.)	ba:za:r	market
समोसा (m.)	samosa:	stuffed fried snack
शुक्रिया / धन्यवाद	shukriya:/dhanyava:d	Thanks

## 1.2 Let's know some more verbs

आना	a:na:	to come
जाना	ja:na:	to go
लेना	lena:	to take
देना	dena:	to give
बैठना	baiṭhna:	to sit
खाना	kha:na:	to eat
पीना	pi:na:	to drink
पढ़ना	paṛhna:	to read
लिखना	likhna:	to write
सोना	sona:	to sleep
देखना	dekhna:	to see

### 1.3 Try to comprehend:

1. prakā:sh ke mehma:n kaun haī?
2. ramanji: aur mohiniji: kaise haī?
3. suni:ta: ji: a:jkal kahā haī?
4. ṭokri: mẽ kya: hai?
5. samose kitne rupaye ke haī?

## 1.4. Grammar and structure

### 1.4.1. Imperative form of verbs

- The imperative form is used to express order or request and therefore, is used only for second person. In Hindi, there are three pronouns — tu:, tum and a:p to denote second person.
- Note the imperative forms of verbs with tu:, tum and a:p.
  1. ra:m̄la:l, tu: kursi: la: (Ramlal, bring the chair)
  2. bhola:, idhar a: (Bhola, come here)
  3. mohan, tum yahā: a:o (Mohan, you come here)
  4. kursi: par baitho (Sit on the chair)
  5. cha:cha:ji:, andar a:ie (Uncle, please come in)
  6. yahā: baithie (Please sit here)

Now you can observe that:

a) Verb root itself is used when the subject is ‘tu:’. ‘tu:’ is used either to show intimacy for those who are very intimate such as friends, family members like son, daughter, mother, or to indicate the lower social status such as servant, in informal situations. This type of expression is called informal imperative. It is also used for addressing God. Since, this form holds lack of sophistication or politeness, it is generally avoided and is used rarely.

It is never used in plural. In informal imperative, the verb is used in its root form, e.g. - kha: (eat), paṛh (read), ja: (go), le (take), de (give) as expressed below.

- a:lok, tu: ja: aur kha:na: kha: (Alok, you go and eat food.)  
kamla: a:, dudh pi: (Kamla, come and drink milk.)  
mohan kita:b le, pa:ṭh paṛh (Mohan, take book, read lesson.)  
shi:la:, kha:na: kha: (Shila, eat food.)

b) As you have read in earlier lessons, ‘tum’ is grammatically plural, but it can be used to address a single person as well. ओ ‘o’ is added to the verb root when the subject is tum. (tum a:o)

This is called familiar imperative. Read the sentences:

mohan, tum yah kita:b <u>parho</u> .	(Mohan, you read this book.)
shekhar, yahã: <u>baitho</u>	(Shekhar, sit here.)
mi:ta:, tum ba:za:r <u>ja:o</u> , aur ghar ka: sa:ma:n <u>la:o</u>	(Mita, you go to the market and bring accessories for home.)

Now you can observe the pattern of verb forms of familiar imperative:

(i) Vowel ending verb roots (here 'ओ' itself is added to the verb root)	kha: + o – kha:o	खाओ
	ja: + o – ja:o	जाओ
	so + o – soo	सोओ
	la:+o – la: o	लाओ

(ii) Consonant ending verb roots (here 'ओ' is added to the verb root in the form of a vowel sign)	parh + o – parho	पढ़ो
	dekh + o – dekho	देखो
	likh + o – likho	लिखो

- 'le' (take) and 'de' (give) are exceptions to this rule. Their forms are 'lo' and 'do' instead of 'la:o' and 'deo'.

As an alternative form, 'na:' ending imperative verb forms are used to denote politeness, familiarity and informality in giving advice, order or suggestion. This '-na' imperative is confined to the familiar & informal pronoun 'tu:' and 'tum' only. Sometimes 'jara:' is also used to make it more polite.

Now observe these sentences:

kamla:, jara: yah patra <u>parhna:</u>
mohan, jara: sha:m ko jaldi: ghar <u>a:na:</u>
ashok, jara: a:j ka: akhba:r <u>la:na:</u>
mi:na: jara: kita:b <u>dena:</u>

- (c) The third form of Imperative is 'polite Imperative'. In polite imperative, 'a:p' is used to address persons of higher social status and seniors in age. Here 'ie' is added to the verb root in this manner:



(a)

With consonant ending verb roots		
baiṭh + ie	baiṭhie	बैठिए
likh + ie	likhie	लिखिए
paṛh + ie	paṛhie	पढ़िए
uṭh + ie	uṭhie	उठिए
Here 'ie' is added in the form of a vowel sign.		

(b)

With vowel ending verb roots.		
kha: + ie	kha:ie	खाइए
so + ie	soie	सोइए
la: + ie	la:ie	लाइए
Here 'ie' is added in the verb root.		

Now observe the table

Pronouns	Vowel ending	Consonant Ending
tu:	a:	baiṭh
tum	a:o (as vowel sign)	baiṭho
a:p	a:ie (as vowel sign)	baiṭhie

- 'le', 'de', 'pi:', 'kar' are exceptions to this rule and here the verb form is slightly different.

le	-	li:jie	de	-	di:jie
pi:	-	pi:jie	kar	-	ki:jie

- Sometimes 'iega:' form is also used to express extra politeness with the honorific pronoun 'a:p'.

a:lokji, a:p mere ghar a:iega:

mohanj mera: yah ka:m kar di:jiega:

Now read the sentences for practice:

a:lok ji:, a:ie, baiṭhie.

(Alok ji, please come and sit.)

shi:la:ji:, cha:y pi:jie.

(Sheela ji, please have tea.)

kripaya a:p log meri: ba:t sunie

(Please listen to me.)

a:p kal daftar jaldi: a:ie.

(Please come to the office early tomorrow)

a:j a:p hama:re ghar kha:na: kha:ie. (Please have supper at our home.)

ise dekh li:jie. (Please have a look at this.)

ređio sunie. (Please listen the radio.)

#### 1.4.2 Negation in Imperative

Read the sentences:

ashok, vahā: mat baiṭho	Ashok, don't sit there.
kamal, ba:har mat ja:o	Kamal, don't go outside.
tum kita:b na khari:dna:	Don't purchase book.
tum ab ba:za:r na ja:na:	Don't go to the market now.
ramesh, mez par mat baiṭh	Ramesh, don't sit on the table.
bhola:, ba:za:r se sa:ma:n mat la:	Bhola, don't bring things from the market.
a:p vahā: na ja:iega:	Please don't go there.
unse ba:t na ki:jiega:	Please don't talk to them.
kavita: ji:, cha:y na pi:jie, du:dh pi:jie	Kavita ji, please don't drink tea, drink milk.
shi:la: ji:, akhba:r na paṛhie, kaha:ni paṛhie	Sheela ji, please don't read newspaper, read story.
kashmi:r mẽ ṭhand hai. vahā: na ja:ie.	It is cold in Kashmir, don't go there.

- You can understand that
  - (1) In Imperative words 'न' and 'मत' are used just before the verb.
  - (2) In informal and familiar imperative, negation is denoted by adding 'मत' and has greater force of command.
  - (3) 'न' is a milder negation and is used with polite imperative.

#### 1.5 Exercise

1. Transform the following as per the pattern of the model given:

(A) ek kursi: la: — ek kursi: la:ie.

i) ređio sun

ii) kursi: par baiṭh

iii) yahā: a:

iv) ghar ja:

v) kha:na: kha:

(B) **cha:y mat bana:o – cha:y n bana:ie**

i) ga:na: mat suna:o

- ii) kursi: par mat baitho
- iii) tēlivijan mat dekho
- iv) yahā: mat a:o
- v) ghar mat ja:o

2. Translate the following-

- i) Don't bring tea, bring milk.
- ii) Don't sit here.
- iii) Bholā, clean the room.
- iv) Kamini, sing a song.
- v) Nehaji, please come here.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Imperative form of verb roots given within brackets

- (i) pita:ji: tēlivijan ..... (dekh)
- (ii) beṭa:, yahā: ..... (a:)
- (iii) kavita:, ga:na: ..... (sun)
- (iv) ra:mu, ba:za:r se sa:ma:n ..... (la:)

4. Construct the imperative form as per the model given.

**Model:** बोल + इए      **a:p (bol + ie) → a:p bolie**

- a:p (dekh + ie) .....
- a:p (pehen + ie) .....
- a:p (bata: + ie) .....
- a:p (dikha: + ie) .....

## Unit – II

Patterns Introduced

Oblique Forms of Plural Nouns

mas. plural	ghar	gharō ko
	laṛke	laṛkō ko
	a:dmi:	a:dmiyō ko
feminine plural	mezē	mezō par
	beṭiyā	beṭiyō ko

## 2.0 Grammar and Structure

### 2.1 Oblique Forms of Plural Nouns

Read the following sentences:

- (A) vahā: kitne a:dmi: haī? How many men are there?  
 (B) do a:dmiyō ko bula:ie. Please call two men.  
 (A) ye maka:n mohan ke hai. These houses belong to Mohan.  
 (B) maka:nō ke kamre baṛe haī. The rooms of these houses are big.  
 (A) ye kita:bē meri: haī. These books are mine.  
 (B) kita:bō ka: da:m adhik hai. The price of books are high.  
 (A) ye lifa:fe moṭe haī. These envelopes are thick.  
 (B) lifa:fō mē kya: hai? What is in the envelopes?

- In sentences of ‘A’ group plural nouns are used in Direct form (without postposition) and in sentences of ‘B’ group plural nouns are used in Oblique form (with postposition).
- You can see that all plural nouns whether masculine or feminine attach ‘ओं / यों’ at the end when followed by a post position.
- The following table shows the behaviour of singular and plural nouns with or without post position.

Type		Singular		Plural	
		Direct	Oblique	Direct	Oblique
-a: ending masculine nouns	laṛka:	laṛka:	laṛke ko	laṛke	laṛkō ko
	kamra:	kamra:	kamre ko	kamre	kamrō ko
rest of the masculine nouns	naukar	naukar	naukar ko	naukar	naukarō ko
	a:dmi:	a:dmi:	a:dmi: ko	a:dmi:	a:dmiyō ko
	ḍa:ku:	ḍa:ku:	ḍa:ku: ko	ḍa:ku:	ḍa:kuō ko
-ī and i: ending feminine nouns	ri:ti	ri:ti	ri:ti ko	ri:tiyā:	ri:tiyō ko
	laṛki	laṛki:	laṛki: ko	laṛkiyā	laṛkiyō ko
rest of the feminine nouns	chiṛiya:	chiṛiya:	chiṛiya: ko	chiṛiyā	chiṛiyō ko
	behan	behan	behan ko	behanē	behanō ko
	ma:la:	ma:la:	ma:la: ko	ma:la:ē	ma:la:ō ko
	bahu:	bahu:	bahu: ko	bahuē	bahuō ko

### Exercise

1. Fill up the blanks with proper forms of nouns followed by postpositions with the words given in brackets.

yahā: kele saste haī. pachchi:s \_\_\_\_\_ ke das haī. (for twenty five rupees)

yahā kele saste haī. pachchi:s rupaye ke das haī.

- i) yah mohan ki: kita:b hai.  
\_\_\_\_\_ achchhi: kavita:ē haī. (in the book)
- ii) ba:har ek kamra: hai.  
\_\_\_\_\_ cha:r kursiyā: haī. (in the room)
- iii) ba:g mẽ a:m ka: peṛ hai  
\_\_\_\_\_ ek bandar hai. (on the tree)
- iv) mez par lifa:fa: hai.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ti:s rupaye :haī. (in the envelope)
- v) ye sa:ṛiā: sundar haī.  
\_\_\_\_\_ da:m kya: hai? (of the red saree)
- vi) smith ba:har ja: rahe haī.  
ve \_\_\_\_\_ ja: rahe haī. (on the horse)

2. Rewrite the following sentences by substituting with proper plural forms of nouns given within brackets against each line.

Model: sinema: hau:l ke sa:mne logō ki: bhi:ṛ hai. (laṛka:)

sinema: hau:l ke sa:mne laṛkō ki: bhi:ṛ hai.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ (laṛki:)
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (pulisva:la:)
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ (a:dmi:)
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ (sinema: dekhne va:la:)
- v) \_\_\_\_\_ (ṭikaṭ khari:dne va:la:)
- vi) \_\_\_\_\_ (a:neva:la aur ja:neva:la)
- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ (ga:ṛi:)

### Unit-III

Pattern introduced in this Unit

Sub + को	(Noun / Adjective) Optional	Adjective compliment	Verb
मुझको mujhko	-	बुखार bukha:r	है hai

### 3.0 Text

Read the sentences carefully:

1. mohan ko bukha:r hai. Mohan has fever.
2. si:ta: ko khā:si: hai. Sita has cough.
3. ri:ta: ko is ba:t ka: dukh hai. Rita is sorry for this.
4. garima: ko is ba:t ki: khushi: hai. Garima is happy for this.
5. mujhe ga:ne ka shauk hai. I am fond of songs.
6. unko ghu:mne ki: ichchha: hai. They have a wish to stroll.
7. gopa:l ko a:ra:m hai. Gopal is better now.

### 3.1 Vocabulary

बुखार (m.)	bukha:r	fever
खाँसी (f.)	khā:si:	cough
दुख (m.)	dukh	sorrow
खुशी (f.)	khushi:	joy
शौक (m.)	shauk	hobby
इच्छा (f.)	ichchha:	wish, desire
आराम	a:ra:m	relax, rest

### 3.2 Grammar and Structure

#### 3.2.1 Subject + ko construction

The sentence pattern subject + ko is used to denote physiological and mental state of the subject. Normally, the subject is animate and an experiencer. This type of sentences consist of certain actions which –

- essentially belong to human or living body.
- the pronouns are always used in oblique forms. eg:

मैं + को	→	मुझको	mujhko
हम + को	→	हमको	hamko
तू + को	→	तुझको / तुझे	tujhe / tujhko

तुम + को	→	तुमको / तुम्हें	tumko / tumhẽ
आप + को	→	आपको	a:pko
वह + को	→	उसको /उसे	usko / use
वे + को	→	उनको / उन्हें	unko / unhẽ

### 3.3 Exercises

#### 1. Translate the sentences:

- i) Mohan has fever.
- ii) Raman is sorry for this.
- iii) Pramila regrets this.
- iv) I was worried about you.
- v) Ramesh has some problem.

#### 2. Make imperative forms of the verbs according to the person as per the model given below:-

Verb root	Familiar	Informal	Polite
	tu:	tum	a:p
ja:	ja:	ja:o	ja:ie
a:			
kha:			
na:ch			
kar			
le			
pi:			

### 3.4 Let's count

31	इक्तीस	ikti:s
32	बत्तीस	batti:s
33	तैंतीस	taĩti:s
34	चौंतीस	chaũti:s
35	पैंतीस	paĩti:s
36	छत्तीस	chhatti:s
37	सैंतीस	saĩti:s

38	अइतीस	ar̥ti:s
39	उनतालीस	unta:li:s
40	चालीस	cha:li:s

### Recapitulation

You have learnt the following structures in this lesson.

#### 1. Imperative forms of Verb.

tu:	→	a: kha: ja:
tum	→	a:o kha:o ja:o
a:p	→	a:ie kha:ie ja:ie

#### 2. Oblique form of plural nouns

a:dmi	→	a:dmiyō ko	m. plural
laṛke	→	laṛkō ko	
beṭiyā:	→	beṭiyō ko	f. plural
mezē	→	mezō ko	

3. Sub + को Construction	→	mujhko bukha:r hai usko ghu:mne ki: ichchha: hai
--------------------------	---	---

Expand the following patterns as shown in the model:

Model: आ (come) आओ → इधर आओ → तुम इधर आओ → तुम इधर मत आओ

जा (go) → .....

रख (keep) → .....

बैठ (sit) → .....

देख (see) → .....





पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम विभाग  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRESPONDENCE COURSES



केंद्रीय हिंदी निदेशालय  
Central Hindi Directorate

हिंदी सर्टिफिकेट पाठ्यक्रम (अंग्रेजी माध्यम)  
CERTIFICATE COURSE IN HINDI (English Medium)

उत्तर पत्र 5-8

Response Sheets 5-8

R.S. received by the { Student on : .....  
Directorate on : .....

प्राप्तांक Marks	5	..... / 20	6	..... / 20	7	..... / 20	8	..... / 20
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PLEASE ALWAYS QUOTE YOUR ROLL NO. IN ALL CORRESPONDENCE WITH US

कृपया छात्र अपना रोल नंबर एवं पता नीचे लिखें।  
FILL UP THE FOLLOWING IN BLOCK LETTERS

रोल नं /  
Roll No.

छात्र की मातृभाषा

Mother tongue of the student

.....

कु./श्रीमती/श्री / Kum./Smt./Shri .....

पता / Postal Address .....

..... पिन / PIN

मूल्यांकन के लिए उत्तर पत्र इस पते पर भेजें :	Filled-in Response Sheets are to be sent to :
उप निदेशक पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम विभाग केंद्रीय हिंदी निदेशालय पश्चिमी खंड-VII रामकृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली-110066 (भारत)	The Deputy Director Dept. of Correspondence Courses Central Hindi Directorate West Block VII Rama Krishna Puram New Delhi - 110066 [INDIA]

Please read your lessons carefully before answering the Response Sheets.

उत्तर पत्र } 5  
Response Sheet

**Exercise I**

Write the following words in Devanagari:

kaun	.....	.....	pita:ji:	.....	.....
kya:	.....	.....	kaisa:	.....	.....
achchha:	.....	.....	a:p	.....	.....
bha:i:	.....	.....	aur	.....	.....
ma:ta:ji:	.....	.....	adhya:pak	.....	.....
sa:f	.....	.....	patraka:r	.....	.....

**Exercise II**

Answer the following questions :

1. आपका नाम क्या है ?

.....

2. क्या आप भारतीय हैं ?

.....

3. मारिया कौन है ?

.....

4. अध्यापक का नाम क्या है ?

.....

5. क्या डेविड पत्रकार है?

.....

**Exercise III**

Translate into Hindi:

1. Ravi is Indian.

.....

2. I am a German.

.....

3. Maria is Russian.

.....

4. India is my country.

.....

5. Are you a student?

.....

6. What is this?

.....

#### Exercise IV

Make questions with the help of words given in the table.

आप		
मीरा		
मोहन	कैसे	हो
माताजी	कैसा	हैं
श्याम	कैसी	हैं
तुम		

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## Exercise V

Make sentences with the help of suitable words given in the table.

मैं	छात्र	हैं
आप	अध्यापक	हैं
तुम	अमेरिकन	हो
वह	जर्मन	हैं
	इंजीनियर	
	पत्रकार	

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## Exercise VI

Fill in the blanks by using Hindi equivalents of the words given in the bracket.

1. मैं ..... हैं । (alright)
2. पिताजी ..... हैं । (sick)
3. रीता ..... है । (fine)
4. मोहन ..... है । (journalist)
5. तुम ..... हो । (who)
6. वह ..... है । (tired)

## Exercise VII

Answer the following questions in affirmative or negative

1. क्या यह आम है ? जी हाँ, यह आम है।
2. क्या यह आँख है ? .....
3. क्या यह केला है ? .....
4. क्या यह जूता है ? .....
5. क्या यह घड़ी है ? .....
6. क्या यह किताब है ? .....

## Comments & Instructions

1. Improvements needed

(a) Spellings

(b) Grammar Points

(c) Structures

2. General assessment of the performance.

Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor (Needs improvement)

Name of the Evaluator

Signature of the Evaluator with date

उत्तर पत्र }6  
Response Sheet

**Exercise I**

Make sentences as per model with the help of words given within brackets.

Model: यह ..... है। (your house [m.])

यह आपका घर (m.) है।

1. यह ..... है। (my book [f.])

.....

2. यह ..... है। (his table [f.])

.....

3. यह ..... है। (Mohan's car [f.])

.....

4. ये ..... हैं। (my mother [f.])

.....

5. यह ..... है। (your brother [m.])

.....

**Exercise II**

Write the plural forms of the following words.

लड़का .....

दुकान .....

कमरा .....

खिड़की .....

दरवाजा .....

कुर्सी .....

पंखा .....

मिठाई .....

फल .....

चिड़िया .....

घर .....

मेज .....

सेब .....

माला .....

वधू .....

लड़की .....

परदा .....

केला .....

### Exercise III

Fill up the blanks with suitable form of the words given in brackets.

..... कमरा (my)	..... स्कूल (mother's)
..... बेटी (her)	..... दफ्तर (father's)
..... घड़ियाँ (their)	..... बहिन (your)
..... परिवार (his)	..... किताब (his)
..... घर (Ram's)	..... कपड़े (our)

### Exercise IV

Transform the following sentences into plural as per the given model.

Model: यह एक रुपया है।      ये दस रुपये हैं। (ten)

1. यह एक लिफाफा है।      ये ..... हैं।      (three)
2. यह एक आम है।      ये ..... हैं।      (five)
3. यह एक आदमी है।      ये ..... हैं।      (two)
4. यह एक किताब है।      ये ..... हैं।      (fifteen)
5. यह एक फूल है।      ये ..... हैं।      (twenty)
6. यह एक लड़की है।      ये ..... हैं।      (six)

### Exercise V

Transform the following sentences into singular as per the given model:

Model: ये मेरी साड़ियाँ हैं।      यह मेरी साड़ी है।

1. वे राम की बहनें हैं।      .....
2. ये चिट्ठियाँ किसकी हैं ?      .....
3. वे फूल सुंदर हैं।      .....
4. ये आदमी चेन्नै के हैं।      .....
5. ये मेरे बेटे हैं।      .....

## Exercise VI

Complete the following sentences using appropriate adjectives.

(सफेद, गरम, साफ, हवादार, गंदी, लाल, नया)

1. यह चाय ..... है ।
2. कमरे ..... और ..... हैं।
3. गुलाब का रंग ..... है।
4. दादाजी का कोट ..... है।
5. ये लिफाफे ..... हैं।
6. दीवारें ..... हैं।

## Comments & Instructions

1. Improvements needed

(a) Spellings

(b) Grammar Points

(c) Structures

2. General assessment of the performance.

Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor (Needs improvement)

Name of the Evaluator

Signature of the Evaluator with date



### Exercise I

Fill in the blanks using appropriate postpositions में / पर.

1. किताब मेज ..... है।
2. पेन जेब ..... है।
3. कमरे ..... दस छात्र हैं।
4. घर ..... चार कमरे हैं।
5. पेंसिल हाथ ..... है।
6. माताजी स्कूल ..... पढ़ाती हैं।

### Exercise II

Answer the following questions with the help of the English words given in brackets.

1. पिताजी कहाँ हैं ? पिताजी ..... (office)
2. दिल्ली कहाँ है ? दिल्ली ..... (India)
3. फल कहाँ हैं ? फल ..... (basket)
4. बंदर कहाँ हैं ? बंदर ..... (tree)
5. मोहन कहाँ है ? मोहन ..... (market)
6. कपड़े कहाँ हैं ? कपड़े ..... (almirah)
7. ममता कहाँ है ? ममता ..... (roof)

### Exercise III

Fill up the blanks with proper form of nouns followed by postpositions with the help of clues given within brackets. Please note that only 'आ' ending masculine nouns change into 'ए' when followed by postpositions and other nouns remain unchanged.

1. .... खूब रोशनी आती है। (in the big room)
2. .... हवा नहीं है। (in the small room)
3. .... का दाम क्या है? (small suitcase)

4. यह थैली ..... है। (for your younger brother)
5. .... दो सौ रुपये नहीं हैं। (in my envelope)
6. .... क्या नाम है? (your elder son's)

#### Exercise IV

Write 10 lines about your home.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

#### Exercise V

Write Hindi equivalents.

Eight	.....	Twenty	.....
Five	.....	Twenty five	.....
Eleven	.....	Twenty six	.....
Sixteen	.....	Three	.....
Eighteen	.....	Thirty	.....

## Exercise VI

Write 10 sentences on the basis of the following table.

में वह तुम हम आप वे	दिल्ली कानपुर आगरा कहाँ	में से	को से
------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------	----------

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## Exercise VII

Transform the sentences as per the model.

Model: वह मुंबई से है।            उसका घर मुंबई में है।

1. वे कोलकाता से हैं।            .....
2. वह लड़की दिल्ली से है।            .....
3. वे दोनों चेन्नै से हैं।            .....
4. वह कहाँ से है?            .....
5. वे जयपुर से हैं।            .....
6. हम यहाँ से हैं।            .....

## Exercise VIII

Fill in the blanks in the following text:

1. यह ..... परिवार है। परिवार में ..... लोग हैं।
2. मैं, ..... पत्नी, मेरा ..... और मेरी .....
3. बेटा पाँचवीं ..... में है और बेटी दूसरी .....
4. मेरी पत्नी स्कूल में ..... है। मैं बैंक में मैनेजर ..... ।
5. मेरे पिताजी और ..... गाँव में हैं।

## Comments & Instructions

1. Improvements needed

(a) Spellings

(b) Grammar Points

(c) Structures

2. General assessment of the performance.

Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor (Needs improvement)

Name of the Evaluator

Signature of the Evaluator with date

उत्तर पत्र }8  
Response Sheet

**Exercise I**

Make imperative forms of the words according to the person as per the model given below.

Verb root	Familiar तू	Informal तुम	Polite आप
जा	जा	जाओ	जाइए
आ	.....	.....	.....
कह	.....	.....	.....
नाच	.....	.....	.....
कर	.....	.....	.....
ले	.....	.....	.....
पी	.....	.....	.....
सुन	.....	.....	.....
खोल	.....	.....	.....
देख	.....	.....	.....

**Exercise II**

Fill up the blanks with appropriate imperative forms of the verbs.

1. पिताजी खाना ..... । (खा)
2. राम, तू अब घर ..... । (चल)
3. आप चाय ..... । (पी)
4. दिनेश, घर ..... । (जा)
5. गुरुजी, यहाँ ..... । (बैठ)
6. बेटा, इधर ..... । (आ)

### Exercise III

Translate the following sentences into Hindi.

1. Go home. ....
2. Do not bring milk, bring coffee. ....
3. Namita, sing a song. ....
4. Rameshji, sit here. ....
5. Ramu, clean the room. ....
6. Uncle, please have a tea. ....
7. Please give the letter to them. ....
8. Mohan, give this pen to Rohan. ....
9. Do it fast. ....
10. Meet Shekhar at 7 o'clock in the evening. ....

### Exercise IV

Substitute underlined word with the words given in the brackets:

आप अंदर आइए। (भीतर, बाहर, ऊपर, इधर)

1. आप ..... आइए।
2. आप ..... आइए।
3. आप ..... आइए।
4. आप ..... आइए।

मुझे खाना दो। (भाई को, इनको, उसे, उसको, उन्हें)

1. .... खाना दो।
2. .... खाना दो।
3. .... खाना दो।
4. .... खाना दो।
5. .... खाना दो।

आप राहुल को जर्मन पढ़ाइए । (खाना खिला, पानी पिला, अंदर बिठा, कपड़े दिला)

1. आप राहुल को .....
2. आप राहुल को .....
3. आप राहुल को .....
4. आप राहुल को .....

### Exercise V

Transform the following as per model given.

- A) मोहन सौ रुपये दो। मोहन जी, सौ रुपये दीजिए।  
सीता, यह किताब लो। .....  
मोना, एक काम करो। .....  
रमेश, भीतर आओ और चाय पिओ। .....
- B) बाहर मत जाओ। बाहर बारिश है इसलिए बाहर मत जाना ।  
कल मत आओ। कल छुट्टी है इसलिए ..... ।  
आम मत खाओ। तुम बीमार हो इसलिए ..... ।  
चाय मत लाओ। आज गर्मी है इसलिए ..... ।  
केले मत खरीदो। केले खराब हैं इसलिए ..... ।

### Exercise VI

Rewrite the following sentences by substituting with proper plural form of nouns given within brackets against each line:

सिनेमा हाल के सामने लोगों की भीड़ है। (लड़का)

सिनेमा हाल के सामने लड़कों की भीड़ है।

1. .... (लड़की)
2. .... (पुलिसवाला)
3. .... (आदमी)
4. .... (सिनेमा देखने वाला)

5. .... (टिकट खरीदने वाला)
6. .... (आने वाला और जाने वाला)
7. .... (गाड़ी)

### Exercise VII

Construct 10 sentences with the help of the following table, choosing appropriately from all the columns:

बच्चे को उन्हें मुझे राजन को मेरी बहन को लीला को उसे	दो दिन से कल से सोमवार से	बुखार जुकाम पेट का दर्द सिरदर्द	है ।
	मकान की नौकरी की स्वास्थ्य की	चिंता परेशानी	
	बड़ी बड़ा	खुशी दुख खेद	

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## Exercise VIII

Transform the following sentences as per model:

Model: पिताजी आज खुश हैं।

पिताजी को आज खुशी है।

1. कल से मैं परेशान हूँ।

.....

2. सतीश दो महीने से बीमार है।

.....

3. बच्चा किस बात पर उदास है?

.....

4. माँ आज दुखी है।

.....

5. बहन मुझसे नाराज है।

.....

## Comments & Instructions

1. Improvements needed

(a) Spellings

(b) Grammar Points

(c) Structures

2. General assessment of the performance.

Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor (Needs improvement)

Name of the Evaluator

Signature of the Evaluator with date

5. Excuse me please. (क्षमा करना)

.....

### Exercise VI

Select the correct intensifiers from देना, लेना and जाना to complete the following sentences:

1. मेरी बेटी ने अपनी सहेली को किताब दे .....।
2. शीतल हमेशा समय पर काम कर .....।
3. अगले हफ़्ते सभी मेहमान आ .....।
4. अध्यापक ने विद्यार्थियों को सवाल समझा .....।
5. हम लोग आज रात को रेलगाड़ी में सो .....।

### Exercise VII

Complete the following sentences with the Hindi equivalents of the English expressions given in the brackets.

Model: रंगन को थोड़ी देर .....। (allow to take rest)

रंगन को थोड़ी देर आराम करने दो।

1. मैं आज वापस जाना चाहता हूँ, ..... (let me complete the work)

.....

2. सरला बाहर नहीं जाना चाहती, ..... (let her remain in Delhi)

.....

3. हमें साइकिल चलाना नहीं आता, ..... (let us go on foot)

.....

4. आज छुट्टी है, ..... (let us watch the film)

.....

5. बच्चे की तबीयत ठीक है, ..... (let him eat ice cream)

.....

## Comments & Instructions

1. Improvements needed

(a) Spellings

(b) Grammar Points

(c) Structures

2. General assessment of the performance.

Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor (Needs improvement)

Name of the Evaluator

Signature of the Evaluator with date