This guide is designed for Hindi language training of Peace Corps workers in agriculture in India and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of notes on Hindi phonology and pronunciation and a series of lessons on description, common phrases, and grammatical constructions. The 41 lessons are presented in four sections, each containing a group of lessons, a list of sentences and phrases, dialogues and dialogue-related exercises, and grammar notes. The last section also includes a series of seven conversational situations for role-playing, notes on working with a tutor, a verb chart, and 10 lessons on writing Hindi script. (MSE)
Ag. Extension M.P.
1/103
HINDI LANGUAGE
**MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION FORM**

**INFORMATION COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE**

Please indicate DK (don't know), NA (not applicable). If necessary continue responses in #19.

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<tr>
<th>(1) Subject:</th>
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<th>(4) Name of Author(s)/Editor(s)/Translator:</th>
<th>(5) Affiliation/Assignment:</th>
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<td>India - 103 Agricultural Extension, Madhya Pradesh, Hindi - language</td>
<td>Elaine Papazian + G. B. Ray</td>
<td>DK</td>
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<td>Construction Plan</td>
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| (18) Indicate whether material would be useful in whole or in part. |

| (19) Please give any additional information you feel would be helpful. |
Pronunciation Guide

The following symbols represent the sounds of Hindi. Vowel sounds in Hindi are similar to those used in English. However, consonant sounds exist in Hindi which are undistinguished in English speech. The pronunciation diagram on the following pages explains how to form these 'retroflexive' and 'aspirated' consonants.

Below is written a Hindi letter followed by the symbols generally used to represent its sound in your notes. Hindi pronunciation closely corresponds to its spelling. However, if the pronunciation of a word differs from its Hindi spelling the word will appear in your notes as it is pronounced.

Vowel Sounds:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Hindi Letter</th>
<th>English Representation</th>
<th>Sound Approximation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ए</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ए</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ई</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आ</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>dead</td>
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<tr>
<td>उ</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>put</td>
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<tr>
<td>ऊ</td>
<td>uu</td>
<td>tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ऊ</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ऋ</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ऌ</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ऒ</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>to nasalize a vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi letter</td>
<td>English representation</td>
<td>Sound approximation</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>क</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ख</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>ask hor (run together)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ग</td>
<td>ga</td>
<td>gut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>घ</td>
<td>gha</td>
<td>see diagram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>च</td>
<td>ca</td>
<td>church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>छ</td>
<td>Cha</td>
<td>choo choo (a train says)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ज</td>
<td>ja</td>
<td>jali</td>
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<tr>
<td>झ</td>
<td>za</td>
<td>zoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ञ</td>
<td>jha</td>
<td>see &quot;Aspirated consonants&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ट</td>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ठ</td>
<td>Tha</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ड</td>
<td>Da</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ढ</td>
<td>dha</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ण/र</td>
<td>Ra/Ra</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>र</td>
<td>Rha</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hindi letter</td>
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<td>क</td>
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<td>place</td>
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<td>बा</td>
<td>ba</td>
<td>bug</td>
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<tr>
<td>भा</td>
<td>bha</td>
<td>nab him</td>
</tr>
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<td>मा</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>monk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>या</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रा</td>
<td>ra</td>
<td>ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ली</td>
<td>li</td>
<td>luck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वा</td>
<td>va</td>
<td>fluctuates between ya and ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शा</td>
<td>sha</td>
<td>shun</td>
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<tr>
<td>श</td>
<td>sa</td>
<td>sun</td>
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<tr>
<td>हा</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>hum</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SOUNDS produced in the front of the mouth:

DENTAL

ASPIRATED: tha, dha
UNASPIRATED: tha, dha

SOUNDS produced behind the ridge of the mouth:

RETROFLEXIVE:

tha, dha, bha
ta, da, ra

Put your tongue directly behind your teeth and say: ta, da then with a puff of air say: tha, dha.

Press your tongue into the curve of the ridge of your mouth and pronounce:

tha, dha, ta, da.
The tip of your tongue is flattened against the curve of your mouth.

ra, bha: Starting from the back of your mouth flap the back of the tip of your tongue against the curve of your mouth, then say: ra, bha.
ASHLAMIC CONSONANTS.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{th} & \quad \text{These sounds are produced by pronouncing the consonant together with a puff of air.} \\
\text{ch} & \quad \text{Hold your hand in front of your mouth and say 'sack him', running the words together.} \\
\text{sh} & \quad \text{Then practice saying each consonant with and without a puff of air.} \\
\text{ph} & \quad \\
\text{bh} & \\
\end{align*} \]

Practice on these sounds, then construct your own pairs:

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{khan} & \quad \text{gaam ghaam} & \text{tab thab} \\
\text{khar} & \quad \text{gaar ghaar} & \text{tan tham} \\
\text{khal} & \quad \text{gaal ghaal} & \text{tar thar} \\
\text{khar} & \quad \text{gaap ghaap} & \text{taalii thaalii} \\
\end{align*} \]
WHAT IS THIS?

A. yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?

   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kamraa hai.
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kursii hai.
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee mez hai.
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee darwaszaa hai.
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee divaal hai.
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
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   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
   yee kyaa hai?
B. woo kursi hai.
  woo farsh hai.
  woo darvaaza hai.
  woo diivad hai.

  woo kyaa hai?
    woo kursi hai.

  woo kyaa hai?
    woo meeza hai.

  woo kyaa hai?
    woo darvaaza hai.

  woo kyaa hai?
    woo diivaal hai.

(Make sure students know difference between yee & woo)

C. yee kyaa hai?
  woo kursi hai.

  yee kyaa hai?
    yee farsh hai.

  yee kyaa hai?
    woo darvaaza hai.

  yee kyaa hai?
    woo diivaal hai.

What is this?
That is a chair.

What is this?
This is the floor.

What is that?
That is a door.

What is that?
That is a wall.

(Go near to object if saying yee, far from object if saying woo)
This is a woman.
Who is this?
This is a woman.
This is a man.
Who is this?
This is a man.

F. yee Barbara hai.
yee kaun hai?
yee Barbara hai.

woh John hai.
woh kaun hai?
woh John hai.

yee Bill hai.
yee kaun hai?
woh Bill hai.

woh Judy hai.
woh kaun hai?
woh Judy hai.

This is Barbara.
Who is she?
She is Barbara.
That is John.
Who is he?
That is John.
This is Bill.
Who is he?
That is Bill.
That is Judy.
Who is she?
She is Judy.
This is a woman.
Who is this?
This is a woman.

This is a man.
Who is this?
This is a man.

This is Barbara.
Who is she?
She is Barbara.

That is John.
Who is he?
That is John.

This is Bill.
Who is he?
That is Bill.

That is Judy.
Who is she?
She is Judy.
kamraa
kurai
pu Shaaz
khyaa
yaa
waa
kaa La
paayhaa
seeb
kaa gaa
Kitaab
laakhe
laalhe
aurat
aadmi
kaun
- room
- chair
- table
- door
- wall
- floor
- what
- this
- that
- banana
- plant
- apple
- pepper
- book
- boy
- girl
- woman, lady
- man
- who
SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Masculine Nouns

A. yee ek sook khaa hai.
   yee doo sook khaa hain.
   yee ek mahaan khaa.
   yee doo mahaan khaa.
   yee ek saas khaa.
   yee doo saas khaa.

B. yee ek sook rat.
   yee doo sook rat.
   yee ek gilaas hai.
   yee doo gilaas hai.
   yee ek makaan hai.
   yee doo makaan hai.
   yee ek meez hai.
   yee doo meez hai.
   yee ek haath hai.
   yee doo haath hai.

This is one boy.
These are two boys.

This is a room.
These are two rooms.

This is one plant.
These are two plants.

That is one banana.
Those are two bananas.

That is one cup.
Those are two cups.

This is one apple.
These are two apples.

That is one glass.
Those are two glasses.

This is one house.
These are two houses.

This is one table.
These are two tables.

This is one hand.
Those are two hands.
Lesson Two

B. "That is one man. These are two men."

C. yee kyaa hai?
    yee kaun hai?
    yee laarkaa hai?
    yee bill hai.

D. yee kitnee pauhhe hai?
    yee tiin kasee hai?
    yee gilas hai.
    yee kaun hai?
    yee bill hai.

What is this? This is a banana.
What are those? Those are plants.
What are those? Those are bananas.
What are these? These are glasses.
Who is this? This is a boy.
Who is he? He is Bill.
How many plants are these? These are two plants.
How many bananas are these? Two bananas.
Lesson Two

How many boys are here? There are four boys here.

How many rupees are there? There are five rupees there.

How many tables are here? There is one table here.

What is this? This is a door.

How many doors are here? There is one door here. There aren't two doors here.

What are those? Those are bananas.

How many bananas are those? Those are three bananas.

What are those? Those are rupees.

How many rupees are there? There are five rupees.

Who is this? This is a boy.

How many boys are here? There are five boys here.

Who are there? There are men there.

How many men are there? There are four men there.

yaha kitne lakkhe hai?
yaha caar lakkhe hai?
yaha kitne ruupshe hai?
yaha paas ruupshe hai.
yaha kitne meez hai?
yaha ek meez hai.
yee kyaa hai?
yee darvaajaa hai.
yaha kitne darwaajee hai?
yaha ek darwaajaa hai.
yaha doo darwaajee nahi hai.

woo kyaa hai.
woo keelee hai.
woo kitne keele hai?
woo tiin keelee hai.

woo kyaa hai?
woo ruuupsaa hai.
yehaa kitne ruupyce hai?
yehaa paas ruupyce hai.

yeha kaun hai?
yeh laakh hai.
yehaa kitne laakhce hai?
yehaa paas laakhce hai.

yehaa kaun hai?
yehaa seet hai.
yehaa kitne seet hai?
yehaa ek seet hai.
Lessons Two

Female Nouns

F. yeo eek lariki hai.
     yee doo larikiya hai.

yeo eek kurstit hai.
     yee caur kurstit hai.

wool eek khiri hai.
     wool tin khiriya hai.

wool eek dhoitti hai.
     doo dhoittiya hai.

U. yeo eek sigri hai.
     wool dho sigri hai.

wool eek pensil hai.
     wool tin pensil hai.

yaas eek kamik hai.
     yaas paac karni hai.

yaas eek kitaab hai.
     yaas tin kitaab hai.

yaas eek aski hai.
     baaher caur aski hai.

What is there?
There are plants there.
How many plants are there?
There are three plants there.

This is one girl.
These are two girls.

This is one chair.
These are four chairs.

That is one window.
These are three windows.

That is one dhoti.
These aren't two dhotis.

This is one cigarette.
These are two cigarettes.

That is one pencil.
These are three pencils.

There is one shirt here.
There are five shirts here.

There is one book here.
There are three books there.

There is one eye here.
There are four eyes here.
Lesson Two

What is this?
This is a notebook.

What are these?
These are chairs.

Who is that?
That is a girl.

Who are they?
Those are women.

Who is she?
She is Barbara.

How many pencils are these?
These are four pencils.

How many books are here?
There is one book here.

How many eyes are there?
There are two eyes there.

Who are here?
There are teacher and boys here.

What is here?
There are notebooks here.

How many notebooks are here?
There are two notebooks here.

What is that?
That is a chair.

How many chairs are here?
There are six chairs here.
yee kyaa hai?
yee meez hai.
yahaa kitnee meez hai?
yahaa ek meez hai.

yee kaun hai?
yee laRkii hai.
yahaa kitnee laRkiiyaa hai?
yahaa doo laRkiiyaa hai.

woo kaun hai?
woo laRkaa hai.
yahaa kitnee laRkee hai?
yahaa saar laRkee hai.

yee kaun hai?
yee auratee hai.
yahaa kitnee auratee hai?
yahaa chii auratee hai.

yee kyaa hai?
yee pensileo hai.
yee kitnii pensileo hai?
yee saar pensileo hai:

J. kyaa yee kursii hai?
haa, yee kursii hai.

kyaa wee paanii hai?
haa, yee paanii hai.

kyaa mike laRkan hai?
haa, mike laRkan hai.

kyaa bill laRkii hai?
nahee, bill laRkii nahee hai.

What is this
This is a table.
How many tables are here?
There is one table here.

Who is this?
This is a girl.
How many girls are here?
There are two girls here.

Who is that?
That is a boy.
How many boys are there?
There are four boys there.

Who are these?
These are ladies.
How many ladies are here?
There are six ladies here.

What are these?
These are pencils.
How many pencils are these?
These are four pencils.

Is this a chair?
Yes, this is a chair.

Is this water?
Yes, this is water.

Is Mike a boy?
Yes, Mike is a boy.

Is Bill a girl?
No, Bill is not a girl.
Lesson Two

K. kyaa yee kelee hai?
   haa, yee kelee hai.

   kyaa yee laahiya' hai?
   nahii, yee laahiya' nahii hai.

   kyaa lanke baahar hai?
   nahii, lanke baahar nahii (hai) bhiitara hai.

   kyaa yee amrikaa hai?
   nahii, yee amrikaa nahii (hai) yee hindustaan hai.

L. bill kahaa hai?
   bill baahear hai.

   mile kahaa hai?
   mile vaahaa hai.

   kuulya kahaa hai?
   kursi yee hai.

   yee kimm kumyaa hai?
   yee chii kursi yee hai.

   saakli kahaa hai?
   saakli baahear hai.

   baahear kimm saakliyaa hai?
   baahear caar saakliyaa hai.

   Is that tea?
   No, that is not tea.

   Is that a book?
   No, that is not a book.

   Are these bananas?
   Yes, these are bananas.

   Are these girls?
   No, these are not girls.

   Are the boys outside?
   No, the boys are not outside, they are inside.

   Is this America?
   No, this is not America, this is India.

   Where is Bill?
   Bill is outside.

   Where is Mike?
   Mike is there.

   Where are the chairs?
   These are the chairs.

   How many chairs are here?
   There are six chairs.

   Where is the cycle?
   The cycle is outside.

   How many cycles are outside?
   There are four cycles outside.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOCIABULARY</th>
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<tr>
<td>pyvalag</td>
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<td>hod</td>
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<td>nchii</td>
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<tr>
<td>cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how many (agree with masculine gender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how many (agrees with feminine gender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here (shows location)</td>
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<td>there (shows location)</td>
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<td>where (shows location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirt</td>
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<tr>
<td>book</td>
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<tr>
<td>vyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 3 - DIALOGUE:

1. a. Namaste
   b. raam, raam

2. a. auru bhai kyaan hu 1 hai?
   b. accha hai

3. a. Hai Roy hun.
   b. aap kaun hai?
   c. hai Bob hun.

4. a. aap voo aamii kaun hai?
   b. voo Bill hai.

5. a. aap voo laddoo aamii kaun hai?
   b. voo Bruce hai.

6. a. kyaan voo accha hai?
   b. aap kaa naal naa nil.

Vocabulary:

accha  good
laddoo  tall
aamii  man
aur  and
hai  I
aap  you (respectful)
voo  he, she, it
kyaan  what, question marker
kaun  who

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE
LESSON 4

M1 aadmii ghar mee hai
    par
    kee saamnee
    kee pichee
    kee baahar
    kee bhiitar
    kee paas

M. The man is in the house
in (at home)
in front of
in back of
outside
inside
near

M2 aadmii kahaa hai?

M2 Where is the man?

C1 aadmii kahaa hai?
    aadmii ghar mee hai.

C1 There is the man.
The man is in the house

(use all the props you have and practice expressing their locations)
LESSON 5

1. mai sabbece uThta huu.
   uske baad daatun kartaa huu.
   phir naashta huu.
sur uske baad naashta huu.
sur phir, kaa kartaa huu.
sap sabbece kyaa kartee hii?

2. doopahar koo mai ghar aataa huu.
sur uske baad phir naashta huu.
phir daatun kartaa huu.
uske baad khet pur jastaa huu.
sur khet jootaataa huu.
sap doopahar koo kyaa kartee hii?

3. sham koo mai ghar aataa huu.
   phir mai hathaah dhoota huu.
sur khaataa huu.
uske baad kiitab paahalaat huu.
sur phir sootaat huu.
sham koo sap kyaa kartee hii.

Ask questions eliciting negative answers, for example:

1. Do you plough in the morning?  - No, I plough in the afternoon.
2. Do you brush your teeth in the evening?  - No, I brush my teeth in the morning.

Have students ask one another questions, positive and negative.
LESSON SIX

1. Kamlaa caar bajee uThiili hai
   paani laatii hai
   caara taiyaar kartii hai
   aur gasay duhti hai
   uske baad mahaatii hai
   phir naashtaa taiyaar kartii hai
   aur phir kheet par jaatii hai

   (at) four o'clock Kamala gets up.
   (She) brings water
   and prepares fodder
   and milks the cow
   After that bathes
   then prepares breakfast
   and then goes (on) the field

Kamlaa sabooroo kyaa harti hai?
Kamlaa sabooroo kyaa-kyaa harti hai?
Kamlaa kitne bajee uThtii hai?

What does Kamala do in the morning?
What all does Kamala do in the morning?
What time does Kamala get up?
LESSON SIX

B. Kamlaa gynarah bajee phir aatii hai
nahaatii hai
khanaa pakatii hai
phir
khanaa khatii hai
aur phir aasam kartii hai

At 11 o'clock Kamla comes home
(she) bathes
then
and then (does) rests.

Kamlaa doopaharkoo kyaa kartii hai? What does Kamla do in the afternoon?
Kamlaa doopaharkoo kyaa-kyaa kartii hai? What all does Kamla do in the afternoon?
LESSON SIX

C. kamlaa shaam koo gany duhtii hai
haath-muh dhootii hai
ghor mee diyaan jhantii hai
phir voo khaanaa pakaati hai
uskaa bandh sooti hai
In the evening Kamala milks the cow.
(She) washes up.
Lights the lamp
in the house.
Cooks food
sleeps.

Kamlaa shaam koo kyaa kartii hai?
kamlaa shaam koo kyaa-kyaa kartii hai?
What does Kamala do in the evening?
What all does Kamala do in the evening?
LESSON SIX

Bhoolaa, at five o'clock, gets up.

usko badh kheet par jaataa hai

Bhoolaa makes food (for the cattle)

aur phir kheet jootaana hai

After that (he) goes (on) the field.

aur doopharkoo kheet par khaana khaataa hai

and then (he) ploughs the field.

Shaamkoo ghar astaa hai

And in the

aur phir aaraam kartaa hai

Afternoon eats (food) in the field.

Bhoolaa sabeeraa kya kartaa hai?

In the evening comes home.

Bhoolaa shaan koo kya kartaa hai?

and then rests.

Bhoolaa kitnee bajaee utthaa hai?

What does Bhoolaa do in the morning?

Bhoolaa kitnee jole utthaa hai?

What does Bhoolaa do in the evening?

Bhoolaa kitnee daaloo utthaa hai?

What time does Bhoolaa get up?
LESSON SEVEN

M1. yee kamala k'ri laRkii hai.
    kii laRkii na Rii
    kaa laRkii hai
    kee laRkee hai
    kaa ghar hai
    kii gaay hai
    kee pati hai

M2. yee kaun hai?

M3. yee kiskii laRkii hai?

C1. yee kaun hai?
    yee kamlaa k'ri laRkii hai.

C2. yee kiskii laRkii hai?
    yee kamlaa k'ri laRkii hai.

M1. This is Kamala's daughter
    These are Kamala's daughters
    Kamala's son
    Kamala's sons
    Kamala's house
    Kamala's cow
    Kamala's husband

M2. Who is this?

M3. Whose girl is this?

C1. Who's this?
    This is Kamala's girl.

C2. Whose girl is this?
    This is Kamala's girl.
M1. Kamala ki laalki ghar kee paas hai.
M2. Kamala ki laalki kahaa hai?
M3. Ghar kee paas kiski laalki hai?
L1. Kamala ki laalki kahaa hai?
L2. Ghar kee paas kiski laalki hai?
Hai.

M1. Kamala's girl is near the house.
M2. Where is Kamala's girl?
M3. Whose girl is near the house?
L1. Kamala's girl is near the house.
L2. Whose girl is near the house?
LESSON 9

M1  uskii laEllii ghar mëe hai.
    uskii Pati

M2  uskii laEllii kahau hai?
    kyaa uskii laEllii ghar mëe hai?

C1  uskii laEllii kahau hai?
    uskii laEllii ghar mëe hai.

C2  kyaa uskii laEllii ghar mëe hai?
    hë, voo ghar mëe hai.

M1  Hor/his girl is in the house.
    boy near
    cow inside
    husband outside
    in front of

M2  Where is her/his girl?

M3  (What?) her/his girl is in the house?

C1  Where is her/his girl?
    Hor/his girl is in the house.

C2  Is his girl in the house?
    Yes, she is in the house.
LESSON 10

M1. aapkii kitaab/ēe mez kee samee hai/hai
    aapkii pyaaalaa/ēe ghar kee paas
    aapkaa keelaan/ēe kursii mee farah par

M2. meerii kitaab kaha hai?
    meerii kitaabee hai?
    meeraa keela hai?
    meer escape hai?

C2. meerii kitaab kaha hai?
    aapkii kitaab meez par hai.

1. practice the singular and plural questions and answers
2. do this with all the objects you have taught previously.
LESSON 10

ML your book/s is/are in front of the table
glass/es near house
banana/s on chair
on floor

ME where is my book?
are books
is banana
are bananas

CI Where is my book?
Your book is on the table.
Kamla sits near the house.   Kamla sits near the house.
Kamla works in front of.   Kamla works in front of.
Where does Kamla sit?
Kamla sits near the house.
What does Kamla sit near?
Kamla sits near the house.
Kamla sits near the house.
Kamla sits near the house.
LESSON 12

M1 I sit on the chair.
   go outside room.
   inside
   in back of
   in front of
   near

M2 Where do you sit?
M3 (What?) you sit on the chair?
C1 Where do you sit?
   I sit on the chair.

C2 (What?) you sit on the chair?
   Yes, I sit on the chair.

M4 aap kahaa baiTthe haa?
M3 kyaa aap kursii par baiTthe haa?
C1 aap kahaa baiTthe haa?
   nai kursii par baiTthe haa.
C2 kyaa aap kursii par baiTthe haa?
   haa, nai kursii par baiTthe haa.
LESSON 13

M1 uska bhai khet me kaam karta hai. M1 His/her brother/s works in the field.
uskii bahan gair kurti hai.
uskaa " hindustaan karta hai.
madhya pradesh ghar

M2 uska bhai khaa' kaam karta hai?
M3 kya uskii bahan khet me kaam karta hai?

C1 uskii bahan khaa' kaam karta hai?
uskii bahan khet me kaam karta hai?

C2 kya uskii bahan khet me kaam karta hai?

M2 Where does his/her brother work?
M3 (What?) his/her sister works in the field?
C1 Where does his/her sister work?
C2 His/her sister works in the field.
C2 Does his/her sister work in the field?
C2 Yes, his/her sister works in the field.
LESSON FOURTEEN

M1 meeraa bhaaii amrikaa me paarhtaa hai.  
My brother studies in the U.S.
M1 My brother studies in the U.S.

M2 aap kaa bhaali kahaa paarhtaa hai?  
Where does your brother study?
M2 Where does your brother study?

M3 aap kaa bhaali kyaaa kartaa hai?  
What does your brother do?
M3 What does your brother do?

C1 aap kaa bhaali kahaa paarhtaa hai?  
My brother studies in the U.S.

C1 Where does your brother study?

C2 aap kaa bhaali kyaaa kartaa hai?  
My brother studies in the U.S.

C2 What does your brother do?
   sap kaa kya naam hai?
   unka kya naam hai?

2. hai madhya pradesh kaa bahu.
   sap kaha kee hai?
   voo kaha kee hai?

3. hai pavaar kheeraa mee rahtaa hai.
   sap kaha rahtee hai?
   voo kahaa rahtee hai?

4. merre ooar bhaai hai.
   sapke kee kthhee bhai hai?
   unka kthnee bhai hai?

5. merri dho bahnvi hai.
   sap kii kitii bhane hai?
   unki kitne bhanee hai?

6. merri bhaal khtii kartee hai.
   sap kee bhalaal kya kartee hai?
   unke bhalaal kya kartee hai?

7. merri bahan prhuti hai.
   sap kii bahan kya kartii hai?
   unki bahan kya kartii hai?

Give the meaning of the following words in English:

- bhaal = brother
- bahan = sister
- voo khalti kartaa hai = he farms
- voo purhiti hai = she studies
Hindustaan me

1. Hindustaan maa aap kitne bajee utthaa hai?
   Hindustaan maa mai paas bajee utthaa huu.

2. uThnee kaa baad aap kya karre hai?
   uThnee kaa baad mai daatuun karra huu.

3. daatuun karrne kaa baad, aap kya karre hai?
   daatuun karrne kaa baad mai nahnata huu.

4. naaheen kaa baad, aap kya karre hai?
   naaheen kaa baad mai haashta karrta huu.

5. Haashta karrne kaa baad aap kya karre hai?
   Haashta karrne kaa baad mai klaas mo jaata huu.

6. klaas mo jaanee kaa baad, aap kya karre hai?
   klaas mo jaanee kaa baad mai Hindii paakha huu.

7. Hindii paakha kaa baad, aap kya karre hai?
   Hindii paakha kaa baad, mai khaanaa khaanta huu.

8. khaanaa khaanee kaa baad, aap kya karre hai?
   khaanaa khaanee kaa baad mai aaraam karrta huu.

9. aaraam karrne kaa baad aap kya karre hai?
   aaraam karrne kaa baad mai kheet par jat-a huu.

10. kheet par jaanee kaa baad, aap kya karre hai?
    kheet par jaanee kaa baad, mai kheet jootata huu.

   What time do you get up in India?
   In India I get up at 5.

   After getting up, what do you do?
   After getting up, I brush my teeth.

   After brushing your teeth what do you do?
   After brushing my teeth, I bathe.

   After bathing what do you do?
   After bathing I (do) breakfast.

   After doing breakfast, what do you do?
   After doing breakfast, I go to class.

   After going to class, what do you do?
   After going to class, I study Hindi.

   After studying Hindi, what do you do?
   After studying Hindi, I eat (food).

   After eating (food) what do you do?
   After eating (food), I (do) rest.

   After (doing) rest, what do you do?
   After (doing) rest, I go (on) the field.

   After going (on) the field, what do you do?
   After going (on) the field, I plough the field.
1. aap american mein kitne baje uthte hain?
2. aap kaa saal aam th baje uthta hain.
3. utthe kee baad, aap kyaa kartee hain?
4. utthe kee baad, aap daatuun kartaa hain.
5. daatuun karne kee baad, aap kyon kartee hain?
6. daatuun karne kee baad, aap kyon kartee hain?
7. daatuun karne kee baad, aap kyon kartee hain?
8. daatuun karne kee baad, aap kyon kartee hain?
9. daatuun karne kee baad, aap kyon kartee hain?
10. daatuun karne kee baad, aap kyon kartee hain?
11. daatuun karne kee baad, aap kyon kartee hain?
12. daatuun karne kee baad, aap kyon kartee hain?
GRAMMAR NOTES

A. VERBS

1. The infinitive of the verb ends in /-na/ (i.e., jaanaa 'to go').

2. Verb forms are usually constructed from the verb root.

3. The root is formed by deleting /-na/.

   i.e., jaana = infinitive
   laa = verb root

4. Verbs are recorded in infinitive form in Hindi dictionaries.

B. PRESENT TENSE

1. Formation

   Positive
   verb root + (taa) = (huu)
   (tii)  (hai)
   (tcc) (hai)
   (hoo)

   (i.e.) ja + taa + huu = mai jaatea huu.
   I ( masc.) go.

   Negative
   nahi + positive verb

   (i.e.) nahi jaatea hai.
   (He) doesn't go.
   nahi jaattea hai.
   (She) doesn't go.

2. USE

   To express habitual action.

   Kamlaa caar baajee uhtii hai.
   Kamala gets up at 4 O'clock.
3. **Agreement**

The verb agrees in number and gender with the subject of the sentence:

- Voo kaam kartaa hai.
  - He works.
- voo kaam kartii hai.
  - She works.
- nadhii khazana nahi oiskaatec hai.
  - Men don't cook food.

C. **POST POSITIONS**

In Hindi postpositions are used where prepositions would be used in English.

i.e. nadhii phir mu hai.

The man is **in the house**.

D. **POSSESSIVE FORMS**

'my/mine, your/yours, his, her/hers, our/ours, their/theirs'

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<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<td>homnarra/ut/ii</td>
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<tr>
<td>(familiar)</td>
<td>tumhaaraa/ee/ii</td>
<td>(respectful)</td>
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<td>3rd person</td>
<td>iskaa/ee/ii</td>
<td>inkaa/ee/ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(near)</td>
<td>uskaa/ee/ii</td>
<td>unkhaa/ee/ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(far)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agreement.

Possessive pronouns agree in number and gender with the
embraced noun or attribute concerned.

1. maana naam Judy hai. (maana is a masculine singular noun)
   my name is Judy.
   mera bhai vaha hai. (bhai is a masculine plural noun)
   my brothers are there.
   meraii mastajii vaha hai. (mastajii is a feminine noun)
   my mother is there.
SECTION B

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Grammar Notes:
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c. 'to get be available'-miinnn/ 66
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c. Future....will 67

Grammar Notes:

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LESSON ONE

M1 mal bashar jaana caahtaa huu.
    sleep
    kuch kharidnaa
    aaeems karna
    hindii pahna
    kuch khaana

M1 I want to go outside
    buy something
    rest
    study Hindi
    eat something

M2 aap kyaa karna caahtaa hai?
M2 What do you want to do?

M3 kyaa aap bashar jaanaa caahtaa hii?
M3 Do you want to go outside?

C1 aap kyaa karna caahtaa hii?
    C1 What do you want to do?
    mal bashar jaanaa caahtaa huu.
    I want to go outside

C2. kyaa aap bashar jaanaa caahtaa hii?
    C2 Do you want to go outside?
    nahi, mal soona caahtaa huu.
    No, I want to sleep.
    hai, caahtaa huu.

(ask students what they want to do. Help them to express it in Hindi)
LESSON TWO

M1 Please (just) give (me) **the milk**
    sugar
    salt
    pepper
    hot water
    tea

M2 Do you want the milk?

M3 What do you want?

C1 Do you want the milk?
    Please (just) give (me) **the salt**.

C2 What do you want?
    Please, (just) give (me) **the milk**.

M1 zaras duudh doo diiiyee
ciiini loo liijyiye
namak
mire
garam pannii
cosay

M2 kyaa aap koo duudh cashiyee?

M3 aap koo kyaa cashiyee?

C1 kyaa aap koo duudh cashiyee?
    nakil, zaras namak doo diijyee

C2 aap koo kyaa cashiyee?
    zaras duudh doo diijyee
LESSON THREE

1. A bus is available here. (you can get a bus here.)
   - Food
   - Fruit
   - Cloth
   - Book

2. Is a bus available here? yes, it is.

1L yahaa bas miltii hai.
   - khaana
   - phool
   - kapan
   - kaanga
   - kitaab

2L kya yahaa bas miltii hai?

1L kya yahaa bas miltii hai.
   - bah, miltii hai.
LESSON FOUR

M1 doo mahiine (kee) baad mai gaav jaa u gaa. M1 After two months I'll go to a village.

M2 doo mahiine baad aap kya karee gaa? M2 What will you do after two months?

M3 kya kya doo mahiine baad aap gaav janyee gaa? M3 Will you go to a village after two months?

C1 doo mahiine baad aap kya karee gaa?

doo mahiine baad mai gaav jaa u gaa.

C1 What will you do after two months?

C2 kya kya doo mahiine baad aap gaav janyee gaa? C2 Will you go to a village after two months?

hun, mai gaav jaa u gaa.

yes, I will.


LESSON FIVE

1. doo haftee me bhoolaa gehu booyee gaa.
   pahalee jutaali karea gaa
   phir safalal karea gaa
   khooal dhalal gaa
   bakharali karea gaa
   booyee gaa

M1 Within two weeks Bhola will sow wheat.
   first do ploughing
   then do cleaning
   put manure
   do harrowing
   sow

2. doo haftee me bhoolaa kya karea gaa?
   tab voo kya karea gaa?

M2 Within two weeks, what will Bhola do?
   Then what will he do?

3. doo haftee me bhoolaa kya karea gaa?
   doo haftee me bhoolaa gehu booyee gaa
   tab voo kya karea gaa?
   tab voo jutaali karea gaa

M3 Then what will he do?
   C1 Within two weeks, what will Bhola do?
   Within two weeks, Bhola will sow what
   Then what will he do?
   Then he'll plough

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LESSON 7

M1 hamaaree (Tamaat iar) koo roog hootaa hai. Our (My) tomatoes are (usually) diseased.

gae, dhaan, gaajar, paalak, fasal, sabjii

M2 kya aapke (Tamaat iar) koo roog hootaa hai? Are your tomatoes (usually) diseased?

C1 kya aapke (Tamaat iar) koo roog hootaa hai? Are your tomatoes (usually) diseased?

haa, hootaa hai. Yes, they are (usually).

nahi, hootaa hai. No, they aren't (usually).
LESSON 8

M1 hindustaan me (barsaat)(hooti hai) M1 In India there is a monsoon garmi hot season
jaana hootii hai winter

amerikaa me (barsaat) nahii hootii hai In America there isn't a monsoon
jaaraa hootii hai there is a winter

M2 kya hindustaan meee barsaat hootii hai? M2 Is there a monsoon in India?

C1 kya hindustaan meee barsaat hootii hai C1 Is there a monsoon in India?

hootii hii. hootii hai.

Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
SUPPLEMENT

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<td>90</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Give me 10 paise
50
60
etc.

Give him 20 paise
30
50
e tc. (Have each student do same thing)

Take 20 paise
30
e tc. (Have students do with one another)

How many paise should I give you?
How many paise should I give him?
Sunday I'll go to Hosangabad
Where will you go?
Where will he go?
In Hosangabad, I'll walk around the bazar.
What will you do in Hosangabad?
What will he do in Hosangabad?

I'll see the shops.
Will you see the shops?
Will he see the shops?

Perhaps, I'll buy somethings.
Cloth, Vegetables, books, fruit.
Will you buy anything?
Will he buy anything?

What will you buy?
What will he buy?

At 6 O'clock I'll come home.
When will you come home?
When will he come home?

Will you come home at 4 O'clock?
Yes, I'll come home at 4 O'clock.
Then I'll rest.
Will you rest?
Will he rest?
SUPPLEMENT 3

When are the festivals in America?

In America there are festivals in November, December, and March.

Which festival is in November?

In November there is Thanksgiving.

Which festival is in December?

In December there is Christmas.

Which festival is in March?

In March there is Easter.

When are the festivals in India?

India has festivals in Kartik, Kuswar, and Phalgun.

Which festival is in Kartik?

In Kartik (Oct-Nov) there is Divali.

Which festival is in Kuswar?

In Kuswar (Sept-Oct) there is Dusshera.

Which festival is in Phalgun?

In Phalgun (Feb-Mar) there is Holi.
THE FAIR

After 3 weeks there will be a fair
(litt. a fair will be applied)
Bhola, Sita, Mirmala and Muni will all
go to the fair
Bhola will drive the bullock cart
All will ride in the bullock cart
The fair will be (applied) near the river.

All kinds of shops will be there (You'll get all kinds of shops)
vegetable-man, fruit man, non man.
Bhola and his family will walk around the fair.
They'll see all things.
They'll meet their (own) friends.
Then, in the evening, they come home.
1. A. Excuse me (litt. my brother, just listen please)
   B. Please say, what is it?

2. A. I want to go to Hoshangabad.
   B. How far is it from here?

3. A. No, by bus.
   B. Is a bus available here?

4. A. When does the bus come?
   B. (it) comes at 5 o'clock.

5. A. Where does the bus stop?
   B. (It) stops in front of the shop.

6. A. In which direction is the shop?
   B. Please go a little ahead. The shop is on the left side.
DIALOGUE - EXERCISE

1. Voo, .......... see kitni duur hai?
   yahaa  pervaarkhaa
   vahaa  ghar
   dukaaan  khet
   ghar  aspataal

2. Voo yahaa sawa ......... hai
   thooorki duur, baayli taraf
   baabut duur, daayli taraf
   paash miil  thooorka nagar

3. .......... yahaa see kitni duur hai?
   hooshangaabaad, aapka ghar
   dukaaan  uskaa gaav
   khet  baazaar

4. ................ Kidhar hai?
   station  ghar
   baazaar  Itaarii
   voo dukaaan  aap ka gaav
   uskaa khet  uskaa khar

5. baazaar ................. hai.
   aagaa  hangal taraf
   daayli taraf
   plishree

6. Kyaa aap paidal janna gaanta hai?
   bas soo  taangaa soo
   moortar see  rickshaw
   baal gaarkii see baaisikil see

7. paalii  kun bas soo janna gaanta hai.
   tongad see  baal gaarkii see
   baaisikil see  moortar see
   rickshaw see  raal gaarkii see
   paidal

---

1. How far is that from...........?
   here  Powarkhuda
   there  village
   store  field
   house  hospital

2. That is............... from here.
   a little far  left side
   very far  right side
   five miles  a little ahead

3. How far is................ from here?
   Hoshangabad  his village
   the store  the field
   the market  the bazaar

4. In which direction is...........?
   the station  the home
   the market  Itarsi
   the store  your village
   his field  his wall

5. The bazaar is................
   the station  left side
   the market  right side
   the store  back side

6. Do you want to go by foot?
   by bus  by horse cart
   by vehicle  by rickshaw
   by bullock cart  by bicycle

7. No, I want to go by bus.
   by horse cart  by bullock cart
   by rickshaw  by car
   by bicycle  by rail
   by foot
Dialogue 2

क्या नए कैल क्षेत पर जस्ता है?
हाँ, जाएगा गाएः.

क्या नए कैल करता है?
सह चौल्ली बनवा गाएः.

क्या कलेक बनाए है?
हाँ गाएः.

सभी पहली क्या करता है?
पहले हल सके क्षेत जोड़ दूः गाएः.

कितनी बार जोड़ेगा?
सप्त बार जोड़ दूः गाएः.

फिर क्या करता है?
फिर तीन बार बखारनी कर दूः गाएः.

क्या अग्रजील हार दूः करता है?
हाँ, दूः कर दूः गाएः.

क्या हार सर बिल्ली सेर रहेगा?
अंतिम, जोड़े बिल्ली की नीली रानी रहेगी.

Will you go to the field tomorrow?
Yes, I will.

What will you do there?
I'll plant wheat.

How will you plant it?
By plow.

What will you do first of all?
First I'll by plow I'll plough the field.

How many times will you plough?
I'll plough three times.

Then what will you do?
Then I'll (do) harrow(ing).

Will you put chemical fertilizer?
Yes, I will.

Will the fertilizer and soil stay together?
No, the fertilizer will stay below the soil.
A. aame bhaali, sunoo, tu knhnece nach koun-koun sabzii hai?
B. yap koo koun-sii sabzii chahiyo?

A. nai phool gaobhii kharidmaa maan hai.
B. hii, bhaat acheni hai, yeh dekhhiye...
A. kyaa yeh tazii hai?
B. hii, bhaat tazii hai.
A. kyaa bhav hai?
B. seethok daal hai.
A. aayi koo kilo tooi doo.
DIALOGUE 3 - EXERCISE

(Have trainee do all in Hindi. After lesson has been learned give Hindi sentence, English substitution and let trainee do all in Hindi)

tumharae paas kaun-kaun sabji hai?
phal
chiz
kapraa

meree paas acchii phul goobhii hai.
keelaa
phal
seeb
esaveel
santara
goosht
namak

kyaas tumharae paas......................hai?
santaree
phal
til ruupaae
ruupaae
eek darjan santaree
kuch santaree
kuch ruupaae
miithee santaree

aupkoo kaau-sau phal uchhiiye?
hal
kaunsii khaaad
kaunsa kapraa
bij

mai kuch sabjiya..............cahta huu.
leena
dee deena
kharilinaa
deena
deekhnaa

Which which kinds of vegetables do you have?
fruit
things
cloth

I have good cauliflower.

Do you have..........................?
orange
good fruit
fruit
tree rupees
rupees
one dozen oranges
some oranges
some good oranges
some rupees
sweet oranges

What kind of fruit do you want?
pow
fertilizer
cloth
seeds

I want.......................some vegetables.
to take
to give (away)
to buy
to give
to see
mai ................. kharidnaa caahtaa hu. I want to buy ........................
kuch saamane kuch auchhe saamane
acchee santaree good oranges some good oranges.
miliThee santaree sweet oranges these sweet oranges.
tiin santaree three oranges those good oranges.
ek darjan santaree one dozen oranges those three oranges.

mai phull goobhii kharidnaa caahtaa hu. I want to buy cauliflower.
sabji cloth
goobhii street
caival rice
ciinii salt

yee phul goobhii deekhiiye please look at these cauliflowers
liiJiyee take
khariidiyee buy
dee liiJiyee give (away)

yee phal deekhiiye (please) look at this fruit
dee liiJiyee
khariidiyee
liiJiyee
tyaa yee taajee hal? Are these fresh?
miliThee, pakue sweet
anchar, kaacoo good

Have student transform the following sentences according to the model given.
A. mujheee yee sabji deekhiiye mujheee yee sabji do.
1. yee phal deekhiiye
2. tiin ruupase liiJiyee
3. haal tarar jaaiyee
4. tazi phul goobhii khariidiyee
5. kuch ruupase dee deiiJiyee
6. suniiyee
B. mai baazaar jaataa huu .......................... mai baazaar jaasne caahe huu.
1. mai kuch phal leetaa huu
2. mai tiin rupace deetaa huu
3. mai acchee santaro deoektaa huu
4. mai ek darja santaro keechedtaa huu.
5. mai suntaa huu.

C. voo suntaa hae ................................. voo suuna caahe hae.
1. voo kuch santaro keechedtaa hae
2. voo baazaar jaatnaa hae
3. voo tiin rupace deoetnaa hae
4. bhola mirThaa santaro deoekhnaa hae.
5. vernaai kuch acchaa phal leetnaa hae.
## EXERCISES - caahnaa/caahiyaa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First teacher says</th>
<th>Then student says</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaanaa</td>
<td>mi jaanaa caahtaa huu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi jaanaa caahnaa huu</td>
<td>mi khuna caahtaa huu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaanaa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi khaanaa caahtaa huu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>leenaar</th>
<th>good or bad, not very</th>
<th>plough the field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>goona</td>
<td></td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>got un</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| keelaa   |                       |                 |
| keela caahiyaa |                       |                 |
| paanili  |                       |                 |
| paanili caahiyaa |                       |                 |
| easy     |                       |                 |
| sirrett  |                       |                 |
| uch cah   |                       |                 |
| raunyaa  |                       |                 |
| kall    |                       |                 |

(As a matter of fact, this is the language that the teacher is using with nouns. The verb and caahiyaa is used with nouns (objects).)

| jaanaa |                       |                 |
| mi jaanaa caahtaa huu |                       |
|       |                       |                 |
| mujhe caahtaa huu  |                       |
| anna    |                       |                 |
| paanili  |                       |                 |
| kuch khaaraadnaa |                       |                 |
| duudh    |                       |                 |
| goona    |                       |                 |
| annaam karonn |                       |                 |

| mujhe caahiyaa |                       |                 |
| mi caahtaa huu |                       |
| anna    |                       |                 |
| paanili caahiyaa |                       |                 |
| mi kuch kharadaa caahtaa huu |                       |
| mujhe caahiyaa |                       |
| mi caahtaa huu |                       |
| mi uchh caahtaa huu |                       |
| mi jaanaa caahtaa huu |                       |
| mi dhoor caahtaa huu |                       |

(122) (Teach them to ask the following questions to one another and answer them.)

123

wakoo kyaa caahiyaa?
DIALOGUE 4

1. a. raam raam bhaaali!  
   b. raam raam

2. a. aap kaun-sas Tamaatar bootee hai?  
   b. ham jaanee-waalaa Tamaatar bootee hai.

3. a. aap kab bootee hai?  
   b. barsaat kee baad bootaa hai.

4. a. aap angree-it khaad deectee hai yeh goobar kiit  
     b. goobar kii khaad deetsaa hai.

5. a. kyaat aap kee Tamaatar koo roog hootaa hai?  
     b. kabhii-kabhii hootaa hai.

6. a. phir aap kyaa kartee hai?  
     b. ham moshlin see davaatli chitabte hai.

7. a. aap sicaali kajsee kartee hai?  
     b. ham sicaali kude see kartoo hai.
MAL 1-n Reg-walla Tam-tar boota hu.
Har-rat-wallaas
borsaat-wallaas
miitThaa-wallaas
swar-wallaas
khutta-wallaas

I sow winter tomatoes.
summer
monsoon
sweet
sour

B. ran-t kus hand boota hu.
kae bhelee
kae sharryu md
kae bila md
kae akhilm md

I sow after the monsoon.
before
in the beginning
in the middle
at the end

Ham sikasi jhuc se karto hain.
lagadob, nahe
nadii, tubewell

We irrigate from the well
tank
river
tubewell

Kyaa napko (Tamatar) koo roog hoota hain? Do your tomatoes (usually) have diseases.
what
paddy
spinach
carrots
cow
bullocks
crops
DIALOGUE 5

1 a. yahaa kaun-sii sabziyaa hootii hai?
   b. yahaa phool- goobhii aur dalak hootii hai.

Which kinds of vegetables are there here?
(usually)
(Usually) there are spinach and cauliflower here.

2 a. kyaas saajar aur muulii bhi hootii hai?
b. haa, ham grajar aur muulii bhi lagatii hai.
Yes, I put (apply) carrot and radishes too.

Are there also carrots and radishes?

3 a. kab lagatii hai?
b. jaahii hai, lagatii hai.

When do you put (apply) them?
I put (apply) them in the winter.

4 a. voo kaun-saa puur hai?
b. voo sam kuur hai.

Which kind of tree is that?
That's a mango tree.

5 a. usaatii haa phal lagatii hai?
b. jhaatii hai.

When will the fruits be (ripened) on that.
After the winter.

6 a. voo saas saar-wala hai yaa khaanee-wala?
b. voo aam miitho hai, khaaanc-wala hai.

Is this mango pickled one or eating one?
This mango is sweet, it's eating-one.
DIALOGUE 5 – EXERCISES

1. यहीं … [kounsi] (abhir yeh) hootii hai?
   कौन? से पहला – फ़ाइल
   kounsa phal – faayal
   kounsa peer – seeal
   bili j send-ran

2. यह (phuli-goothli) (hootii) hai.
   Phal – phal
   kacche – gajjar
   muulli

3. यह (kaun-saa) (seenu) hai?
   Kaunsii eeven biij
   peer sabl nor
   peer cii

4. यहाँ अन्य खाद्य-वस्त्र है या खानाद-वस्त्र नहीं?
   masbhu-dhaTT-a
   pakla-kacnaa
   acchu-kharub

5. हां, है [gasjar] aur muulli bhi kuchon hain. हां, यह अन्य (nuju) carrots आईं तथा radish भी बनी है।
   peul akh aur aire
   kame koo or sntraan
   bari aur milii
   bhindii aur tamatear

Which kinds of vegetables are there here?
fruits, crops
fruits, crops

There is (usually) cauliflower here
spinnock
bananas
radishes

Which kind of a fruit is this?
rice, seed
fruit, vegetable

Is this mango pickle-one or eating-one?
sweet-nour
ripe-paz

good-bad

spinach & chillis
bananas & oranges
churgha & rava
okra & tomato
A. 'want to...' /cahnaa/

1. Formation: Positive

   infinitive of verb + cahnaa + (huu)
   tii (hai)
   too (hai)

   i.e. mai jaanaa + cahnaa + huu = I (msc) want to go.

   Negative

   nohii + positive form

   i.e. mai nohii jaanaa cahnaa huu

   I (msc) don't want to go.

2. Agreement:

   The verb agrees in number and gender with the subject of the sentence.

   mai khaanaa cahnaa huu. I (msc) want to eat.
   you khaanaa cahntii hai. She wants to eat.
   Bhola aur Kamala khaanaa cahntii hai. Bhola and Kamala want to eat.

B. Commands:

   Note: There are two forms of commands, regular and respectful. The respectful form is used with those older, superior in rank or a stranger to you. The regular form is used with friends, children or people of one's own age and rank with whom one has dealings in the bagnar, etc.
1. Formation:

Positive

Regular
verb root + /-am /

dookh + oo
dookho = see (look)

Respectful
verb root + /-ye/-
dookh + ye

dookhiye = please see (please look)

Negative

/mat/ + positive form
mat dookho = don't look

B. Irregular Commands:

These verbs are formed irregularly in the command form

kurnaa  kiijiye  (please) do

dekaa  lijiye  (please) take
dekaa  dijiye  (please) give

Coffee  wiliye  (please) drink

C. 'Nilan' to not, be available

This is one of a number of 'Impersonal constructions' in Hindi
(muhku) yehaa bus milti hai.
(To me) the bus is available here.

In these impersonal constructions the verb agrees with the Hindi subject.
Some other such constructions we will be using are:

1. {muhkho) mukho pyaa laii hai.
   (to me thirst has been applied). I'm thirsty.

2. mukho bhukh lagii hai.
   (to me hunger has been applied) I'm hungry.

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Another Form:

1. majhae rhul phooli caahiyaa
   (to me a cauliflower is necessary) I want a cauliflower

Note: However when a verb is used as a verb, e.g.,

maa jaanaa caahitoa bho.
I want to go.

D. Subjunctive - 'should, let, shall'

1. Formation
   Positive
   verb root + bho

   i.e. caalay = to move
   caalay bho = shall (may) I go?
   caalay bho = shall we go?
   caalay bho = let's go!

   Negative
   nu + positive
   D. L. ji, yeh phannii na phaal?
   D. L. should I not drink this water?

2. Use: To express a proposal, a mild entreaty, as in the English shall I, let's!

3. Agreement: Agrees in number with the subject of the sentence
   referring to self alone: nu caalay
   referring to others: caalay
   or others + self: caalay

E. Future - will...

1. Agreement: Agrees in number and gender with the subject of the sentence
   maal jaanaa gar = naa jaa = caa
   tum jaanaa gar = naa jaa = caa
   i.e. kal maal bazar izaaharaan
   I will go to the bazar tomorrow.
SECTION C

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Supplement:

✓ 4...shanivaar koo hem Itaarsii 80-81
✓ rasooli mee py 82-83
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Grammar Notes:

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d. /-keeye/te - for the purpose of...ing 93
e. have... had... 94
f. compound verbs using/jaanah/
LESSON 1

M1 puchhlo haftee ham khet par thee.
M2 phir bhi loog thee?
M3 vaha bilj aur khaad bhi thee?
M4 ook hal thea aur ook marii thei?
our ook dufan thea

C1 puchhlo haftee par khaan thee?
puchhlo haftee ham khet par thee.

M1 Last week we were in the field.
M2 There were 5 people.
M3 There were also bullocks there.
M4 There was a plow and there was a
C1 sewing drill.
M2 and there was a two-funnel sewing drill.
M3 Where were you last week?
M4 What else was there?
C1 Where were you last week?
M1 Last week we were in the field.
LESSON 2

M1 pichlee haftee maine dashahara manayaa.

mainee mithannon khamidi.
mainee phal khamidi.
mainee madri dashahra
mainee vahaa

M2 pichlee haftee aapne kyaa kiyaaa?

C1 pichlee haftee aapne kyaa kiyaaa?

pichlee haftee maine dashahara manayaa.

M1 Last week I celebrated Dashahara.
(litt: last week by me Dashahara was celebrated)

I bought sweets.
I bought fruits.
I saw the fair.
I saw the river there.

M2 What did you do last week?
(By you what was done?)

C1 What did you do last week?

Last week I celebrated Dashahara.
M1 kal bhoolan nee kaam kiiya.
siitaa nee bhii kaam kiiya.
phir bhoolan nee khoot jootaa.
phir bhoolaa nee badharnii kii
uska band siitaa nee khat saaf kiiya.
tah bhoolaa nee phir khoot jootaa.

M2 bhoolaa nee kal kya kiiya?
C1 bhoolaa nee kal kya kiiya?
bhoolaa nee kal kaam kiiya.

Yesterday Bholaa worked.
Sita also worked.
First Bholaa plowed the field.
Then Bholaa harrowed the field.
After that Sita cleaned the field.
Then again Bholaa plowed it.

What did Bholaa do yesterday?
What did Bhola do yesterday?
Yesterday, Bholaa worked.
LESSON 4

M1: Three weeks ago I came to India.
First I went to California.
Then I stayed there a week. Then I went to Delhi.
For 5 days I was there.

M2: When did you come to India?
C1: When did you come to India?
C2: Where did you go first?
C3: How long did you stay there?
LESSON 6

M1: I came to see your crop.
M2: Why did you come?
C1: I came to see your crop.

m1 aspekii fasal daekhnii ko liye aayaa
m2 kyo aayaa?
c1 kyo aayaa?
m1 aspekii fasal daekhnii ko liye aayaa.
LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
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LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

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M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
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LESSON 6

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LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
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LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
M3: He came by plane.

LESSON 6

M1: I came to India by plane.
M2: How did you come to India?
LESSON 7

M1 mai nee (kamlaa koo) (deekhaa)
bhoolee koo
bhill koo
bruce koo
cadmii koo
aurat koo
khoot
fasal ———deekhaa

M2 kyaa aupnaa (kamlaa) koo deekhaa?

C1 kyaa aap nee (kamlaa) koo deekhaa?
hin, mai nee (kamlaa) koo deekhaa.

M1 I saw Kamlaa
Bhola
Bill
Bruce
man
women
the field
the crop

M2 Did you see Kamlaa?

C1 Did you see Kamlaa?
Yea, I saw Kamlaa.

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LESSON 9

M2 aap nee kal kiskoo bijj hoojna?
M3 aap nee kal hoolaa koo kyaa hoojaa?
C1 aap nee kal kiskoo bijj hoojaa?
C2 aap nee kal hoolaa koo kyaa hoojaa?

M1 Yesterday I sent the seed to Bhola
foods
things(belongings)
letter

M2 Who did you send the seeds to yesterday?
M3 What did you send to Bhola yesterday?
C1 Who did you send the seeds to yesterday.
Yesterday I sent the seeds to Bhola
C2 What did you send to Bhola yesterday?
Yesterday, I sent the seeds to Bhola
M1 Yesterday I sent (the VLW) to (your house) dhobi (you) milkman (your field) electricity (Bhola's house) -man

M2 When did you send the VLW to my house?
M3 Did you send the VLW to my house?
C1 When did you send the VLW to my house?
Yesterday, I sent the VLW to your house.
C2 Did you send the VLW to my house?
Yes, I did (send)
shanivaar koo ham itarsii gayee.
bhues bazaar ghumaa.
sapne vahe kya kiya?
bilme vahaa kya kiya?
sainee kuch phal khariidii.
kyaa sapne kuch kariida?
kyaa usne kuch khariidnaa?
sainee ek kitaab bhii khariidii.
kyaa sapne aur kuch kariidaa?
kyaa usne aur kuch khariidnaa?

Supplement 4

Saturday we went to Itarsi.
We walked around the bazaar.
What did you do there?
What did Bill do there?
I bought some fruits.
Did you buy anything?
Did he buy anything?
I also bought a book.
Did you buy anything else?
Did he buy anything else?

Then we went to a hotel.
Then what did you do?
Did you go to a hotel?
Did he go to a hotel?
We ate (food) there.
Did you eat (food) there?
Did he eat (food) there?
The we drank Coke.
Then what did you do?
Did he drink Coke too?
No, he drank tea.
Saarbhe nau bajoo ham bas-stap gayaa.
Aap bas-stap kab gayaa?
Voo bas-stap kab gayaa?
Dos bajoo hamkoo bas milii.
Aapkoo kab bas milii?
Uskoo kab bas milii?

At 9:30 we went to the bus stop.
When did you go to the bus stop?
When did he go to the bus stop?
At 10:00 we got the bus.
When did you get the bus?
When did he get the bus?

The lesson must be thoroughly mastered through mime and drill first.

(After the trainees can say this lesson correctly without prompting help them to have a conversation expressing other things they did.)
aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
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ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
ab aap kya kar rahee hain?
QUESTIONS

1. aap kee ghar mere kitnee loog hain?
2. aap kee kitnee bachee hain?
3. kitnee laajke aur kriti laakhya hain?
4. kyaa aapke ghar kaa kooli bashar naukarli kartaa hai?
5. kyaa voo khoche radad kartaa hai?
6. kyaa aapka lakhna shaaddi-ushada hai?
7. kyaa uskeee bachee bhii hain?
8. yahaa shagooli kaise hootii hai?
9. aapkaa ghoov kitnaa puranaa hai?
10. iskaa kitnee loog rahtee hain?
11. harijan kitnee hai?
12. kyaa yeh gaur mere musalman bhe hain?
13. is gaur mere kitnee iskuul hain?
14. kyaa kooli laakhya kho iskuul bhii hain?
15. kyaa aap kohli bahar gayee hain?
16. kahaa gayee hai?
17. bhooopali kisaa shahar hai?
18. iTaarzii aap kaise jaate hain?
19. kyaa aap kee paas bali-ghaati kii hai?
20. kyaa aap meena gayee thee?
21. yahaa aapneee kyii kharidii thaa?
22. kyaa aapke paas kooli ghoohna bhii hain?
23. kyaa aap kee paas bhii hee hain?
24. yoo kitneee dwiish deetii hain?
25. yahaa kiski bheee sabse acchii hai?
26. aapkaa bali kitnee ruupnee kaa hai?
27. pilnae keeliiye aap kahaa see jannatii laante hain?
28. aapkaa ghar kitnaa puraanaa hai?
29. aap iskae liiye lamaa kaha see isayee thee
30. iskae liiye khaaprail kahaa see laaye thee
31. kyaa aap hai, caudharii koo jaantee hai?
32. kyaa aap sochii jii koo jaante hain?
33. kyaa aap toomar saahab koo jaantee hain?
DIALOGUE 6

1 a. Hello
b. Hello, why did you come?

2 a. to see your crop.
b. please, look, this is our crop.

3 a. Which kind of wheat is this?
b. This is Kalyaan soni.

4 a. When did you plant this?
b. After Divali

5 a. Which kind of fertilizer did you put in this?
b. 50 kilograms of sabu-dani, 200 kilograms of ash, and 30 kilograms of potash.

6 a. When did you give water to this?
b. I gave (water) a week ago.

7 a. Before irrigation did you put more fertilizer?
b. Yes, we put 50 kilograms of sabu-dani.
DIALOGUE G - EXERCISE

Look, this is my (our) crop daughter field well son garden plow

When did you sow this? irrigate clean plow

When did you sow this? that wheat these tomatoes those carrots

I sowed this after Diwali that the wheat millet fenugreek okra carrots

Which kind of fertilizer did you put in the seed medicine

I put saabu daanaw vaali in this cowdung potash ash chemical fertilizer

When did you give water to this? fertilizer cowdung ash medicine

deekhiyee, yeer meeri/hamsarri (farsal) hai. khog t laarki laarkaa haal

aapne iskoo kab (booyaa?) silgaas saaf kiyaa jootaa

aapne iskoo kab (booyaa?) uskoo geethu inkoor TumaTar kaajar

mai nee (iskoo) divaali koe baad booyaa. uskoo geethu badjraa mochhi bhindi gaajaa

aapne ismee (kaun-sii)(khaad)daali? kaun-cii hitij davaali

mai nee ismee (saabu da-nne-vaali)khaad daali goobar-vaali pootaas-vaali raakh-vaali angreezli khaad

aap nee iskoo (paanii) kab diyaa? angreezli khaad goobar-vaali khaad raakh-vaali khaad davaali

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Dialogue Exercises -
Kiraayaa kee liiye ghar

1 a kyaa mañ sap kee liiye kuch kar saktaa hui?
   b kyaa sap mujhee kooli madad caahhtee hai?
   c mañ sap kii kyaa madad karthii?
   d kyaa sapkoo meerii jaruurti hai?

2 a kyaa, sap kee paas kooli ghar khaahii haa?
   b kyaa sap kiraayee par kooli ghar dees.sakte haa?
   c kyaa sapkii paas kooli kiraaayee kee liiye ghar haa?

3 a sapkoo kaasaa ghar caaihie?
   b sapkoo kaise ghar kii jaruurti haa?

4 a mujhee doo kamree - vaalaa caaihie.
   b mujhee doo kamree vaalee kii jaruurti haa.
   c doo kamree-vaalaa ghar Thik hoogaa.
   d bas doo kamree-vaalaa kaahhii haa.

5 a kyaa, usmee rasoolii sur TaTTii bhii hai?
   b kyaa ghar kee saath rasoolii sur TaTTii bhii haa?
   c us ghar mii rasoolii sur TaTTii hai yaa nahii?

6 a haa, usmee rasoolii haa.
   b haa, khaana pakkaanee kii jaaah haa.
   c haa, ghar kee maa th rasoolii haa.
   d haa, usmee sap khaana pakkaa sakte haa.

7 a sap TaTTii kaa hee jaatii haa?
   b TaTTii kahha haa?
   c sap maaaan khaana jaatii haa?

8 a khoot mii jaatii haa.
   b bashar jaatii haa.
   c maaaan mii jaatii haa.

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9 a iskaa kyaa kirayaan hai?
b iskaa kitnaa kirayaan laagee?
c iskaa kirayaan kyaa hoogaa?
d iskaa kirayaan kyaa lageega?

10 a iskaa kirayaan caaliis ruupaee mahiinaa hai.
b caaliis ruupaee mahiinaa kirayaan lageega.
c " " " hoogaa.

11 a yee too bahaaat lgyadaa hai.
b yee too bahaaat mahgaa hai.
c yee vanajb nahl hai.
d itnaa jyadaa kaisee hoo saktaa hai?

12 a yee bahaaat sastaa hai.
b yee too bahaaat kam hai.
c yee too much bill nahl hai.
d kahaa mahgaa hai?

13 a kam nahl hoo saktaa.
b issaa kyaa kaa hoogaa?
c ab kitnaa kam hoogaa?

14 a kuch too kam kiijiye.
b kuch aur nilee siiyee.
c theekaa too narea hooiyee.
d kuch too bicaar kiijiye.

15 a aap paltiis ruupaee diijyee gaa.
b aochaa caiiyyee, paltiis ruupaee too thlak nahl.
c aochaa paltiis ruupaee diijyee, bas.

9 a What's the rent of this?
b How much rent will you take for this?
c What will the rent of this be?
d What rent will be applied for this?

10 a Th rent of this is 40 rupees / month.
b 40 rupees / month rent will be applied.
c It will be 40 rupees / month.

11 a This is very excessive.
b This is very expensive.
c This is not proper.
d How can it be this excessive?

12 a This is very cheap.
b This is very less.
c This is nothing even.
d How (litt. where) is it expensive?

13 a It can't be less.
b What can be less than this?
c How much less do you expect us to make it?

14 a (At least) make it a little less.
b Come down a little more.
c Be (at least) a little soft.
d Please (at least) think a little.

15 a You will please give 35 rupees.
b O.K. it'll do, 35 rupees is fine.
c O.K., give me 35 rupees, bas (that's all, the matter is closed)
DIALOGUE - kiraayaa kee liyee ghar

1 a namastoo, kahiye, kyaa mile aap kee liyee kuch kar saktaa hui?
   b kyaa, aap kee paas koili ghar khaali hui?

2 a aapko kaisaah ghar cashiyeo? eek kamree-naalaa yaa doo kamree-naalaa?
   b mujhe doo kamree-naalaa cashiye.

3 a meree paas doo kamree naalaa kaaca ghar hai.
   b kyaa, usmee raasooli aur Tatin bhi hui?

4 a hum, usmee raasooli hai, luckin Tatitii melli hai.
   b aap Tatitii kaha jaatii hai?

5 a kheel mere jaatii hai.
   b accaa, iskaa kyaa kiraayaa hai?

6 a iskaa kiraayaa chaalii ruupae ambiinaa hai.
   b yaa too bahut jyaadaa hui, kuch kam kitiiye.

7 a akee bhaaili, yaa bahut sastaan hui, kam nohii hoo saktaa
   b kuch too kam kitiiye, yaa too bahut jyaadaa hai.

8 a accaa, Thik hai, aap paitii ruupae diitiyeega.
   b accaa, raas raas.
DIALOGUE - Renting a house

1 a hello, can I do something for you?
   b Do you have any empty house?

2 a What kind of house do you want? One room or two rooms?
   b I want a two room house.

3 a I have a two-room kacca (mud-walled) house
   b Is there a kitchen and latrine in that?

4 a Yes, there is a kitchen in that but there isn't a latrine.
   b Where do you go for latrine?

5 a (We) go in the field.
   b Oh, what's the rent of this?

6 a The rent of this is 40 rupees a month.
   b This is very much, make it less please.

7 a Oh, this is very inexpensive. It can't be less.
   b Please just make it a little less. This is very much.

8 a O.K. it's O.K., you will please give 35 rupees.
   b O.K. Goodbye.
4. Hoonaa ... 'to be'

**Formation. Present Tense:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>huu, hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>taa (tum), hoo (sap), hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>hai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past Tense:**

- than/ii | the
- (sap, tum) the
- than/ii | the

**Use:**
1. As a main verb in sentences of description, location and existence.
   - mai john huu | I am John
   - voo lambea hai | He is tall
   - admil vahaa thea | The man was there

2. As a main verb in the imperfect form to express a continuing state.
   - vahaa kaun sii saabliya? hootii hai
   - Which vegetables are here (meaning do you grow here usually)

3. **Past Tense**

   We can think of verbs as being of two types:

   1. Those which transfer an action to an object
      - I burned the house
      - I burned the house
      - The house is affected and receives an action in this sentence.

   2. Those which don't transfer an action to anything
      - I went home
      - I went home
      - 'Home' does not receive an action, is not altered
      - The verb describes the subject, it doesn't transfer an action to any object.

   These verbs are respectively called 'transitive' and 'intransitive'.
Transitive Verbs

Agreement:
The verb agrees in gender and number with the recipient of the action.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{maa} & \text{ paa kaa kyaan} \\
\text{I worked (by me work was done) }
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{beep a paa gaa yah} \\
\text{Bhola milked the cow. (Th. cow by Bhola (was) milked)
\end{align*}
\]

Intransitive Verbs

Agreement:
The verb agrees in number and gender with the doer of the action.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{maa shar gayii} & \text{ i (fum) went home.} \\
\text{Woo hindustaan aaye} & \text{ He came to India.}
\end{align*}
\]

FORMATION: all verbs

- past participle (with aa/II/ee agreement)

- Some (past participles) past tense verbs are irregular:

\[
\begin{align*}
to \text{ go} & \text{ janna} \\
to \text{ do} & \text{ kiya} \\
to \text{ take} & \text{ leena} \\
to \text{ become} & \text{ hoon} \\
to \text{ give} & \text{ deena} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Verb stems ending in a vowel sound add 'y' to make the past participle:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{boo (naa)} & \text{ booya/II/ee} \\
\text{soo (naa)} & \text{ sooya} \\
\text{khaa (naa)} & \text{ Khaaya} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Others just add the gender or number agreement:

\[
\begin{align*}
to \text{ stop} & \text{ ruk (naa)} \\
to \text{ stop, set} & \text{ rakh (naa)} \\
to \text{ plaster} & \text{ liip (naa)} \\
to \text{ put, pour} & \text{ Dama (naa)} \\
\end{align*}
\]
C. /-koo/ object or indirect object marker

Only general rules can be given for the use of /-koo/. It must be learned basically from conversing and becoming familiar with the conventions for which there is no strict rationale.

/-koo/ is used

1. to mark the indirect object when it is human and specific.
   i.e. mai nee LaKhee koo paandi diya hui
        I gave the boy water (litt. I have given)
        mai nee udkoo diya hui
        I gave it to him.
        mai nee Kantan koo deekhaa
        I saw Kamla
        But mai nee Dhobi koo deekhaa
        I saw the Dhobi
        mai nee Dhobi deekhaa
        I saw a Dhobi

2. to mark a direct object, often when the object is specific or tangible or if it adds to the clarity of the sentence where there are a few items in the sentence. There are no strict rules for this. Some things just sound better than others.
   1. mai nee bartan koo table der rakhaa
      I put the pot on the table
   However
   2. bartan nee paangi dhanloo
      Put the water in the pot

3. to mark the direct or indirect object when it is in pronoun form
   i.e. mai nee uskoo diya
        I gave it to him
        mai nee isko bheesaa
        I sent it
   However
   mai nee isko uskoo liyaa bheesaa
   I sent this to him
D. /-ke/ lixe/to - for the purpose of/in order to

1. Formation
   infinitive (in nee) + ke lixe
   or infinitive (in nee) along

   aapki fasal doorhne ke lixe anyaa
   I came to see your crop
   or
   aapki fasal doorhne anyaa
   I came to see your crop
   kuch sharifgah jasui
   I'll go to buy some things.

E. have ......... had........

   Formation
   A. past participle + huu/hii
   B. past participle + than/thii/

   Use:
   A. past participle + huu/hii
      This is used in Hindi to indicate actions in the past which may continue in the present. In English we might use a simple past tense or 'now....'
      i.e. Wo kahaa gayaa? Where did he go?
      Wo ittehii gayaa hai. He went to Ittehi
   B. past participle + than/thii
      This is used to indicate an action completed further in the past.
      i.e. saultan kahaa gayaa thaa? Where did Sultan go?
      Bhopal gayaa thaa He went to Bhopal
      This implies that he has already returned.

   Agreement: Same as for the simple past tense
   i.e. 1. /nee/ must be used when verb is transitive and verb agrees with recipient of action
   2. when verb is intransitive, verb agrees with doer of action.

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P. Compound verbs using /jaana/

1. Use: indicates that the action indicated by the main verb has been brought to a state of completion.
   i.e. bus aa gayii
        The bus game

2. Formation:
   verb stem + some form of gayan/11/ee
   i.e. voo soo gayas thag
        He had slept. (gone to sleep)
        yee tayear ho royii
        This has become ready
        mai bhul gayne
        I forgot
SECTION D

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WEST COPY AVAILABLE
Lesson 6

M1 meraa (gharaa) (gir) gaya.
     phuut
     Tuut

casnaa

M2 sapke ghar kee koo kyaa hoo gaya?
Cl sapke ghar kee koo kyaa hoo gaya?
Meraa gharne gir gaya.

Have trainees match the following verbs and nouns to make meaningful sentences.
Add words where needed to make the sentence more meaningful.

1.c. Bhiliin bajaa raat koo uTth gayaa.
     jim gyaarh bajaa raat koo soo gayaa.

rail gazhi
bike gramli
cycle
Jim
machine
khaasa
fossil
mitill
cashma
gilass
pyalna
phal

sanna
casnaa
goona
bhulnaa
bigalraa
bonduraa
sunknna
poknaa
Tuutmaa
phuutmaa
girnaa
jagnnaa
LESSON 7

M1 I have to go to the field.
    have to explain to you.
    have to buy somethings
    have to milk the cow
    have to sow the wheat
    have to take a bath
    have to use the tractor
    have to change clothes

M2 Do you have to go to the field?
M3 What do you have to do?
C1 Do you have to go to the field?
    Yes I have to go to the field.

C2 What have you to do?
    I have to go to the field.

a. Hello Raam Caran
b. Hello Jim.

c. What are you doing here?
   a. Are you going anywhere?
   b. Yes I have to go to Hoshangabad.

c. Why, what is it?
   a. I have to buy some wheat.
   b. Yes, I have to buy some rice and spices.

DIALOGUE

1. raam raam bhai! raam caran
2. raam raam bhai!
3. yahaa kyaa kar rahaa hai?
4. kuch nahi, jaraa bas kaa intazaar kar rahaa huu.
5. kyaa aspko kahil jaanaa hai?
6. haad mujhec hooshangaabadd jaanaa hii.
7. kyaa kyaas baaat haa?
8. mujhee kuch geehu khariidnaa hii.
9. kyaa kuch aur khariidnaa hii?
10. haad, kuch masala aur kuch masala khariidnaa hii.

COPY AVAILABLE
M1 agar (meeras bhaaili) hindustaan aayeega to mal uskoo apneee (gaav) lee jaaii gaa.
mezil bhaan bambaai lee jaaii gaa meeraa doost, banaaras dikhaii gaa.
M2 agar oopka bhaaili hindustaan ayeega to aap kyaa karee gee?
Cl agar saaagabhaaili hindustaan ayeega to aap kyaa karee gee?
agar meeraa bhaaili hindustaan aaye gaa to mal uskoo apneee gaav lee jaaii gaa.

M1 If my brother comes to India, I'll bring him to my village.
My sister take her to sayram,
My friend show him Banaras.
M2 If your brother comes to India, what will you do?
Cl If your brother comes to India what will you do
If my brother comes to India, I'll bring him to my village.
LEONION 10

M1 bharat mue aapko dehinde hath see khaana caahiye.
ghar ke bhiitar jutna nikaal doon u caahiye.
rooj naaana caahiye
khaana ke bad mih dhooma caahiye.
rooj daatun karna caahiye.

M2 bharat mue mujhko kis hath see khaana caahiye?
M3 kya mujhko bharat mue basyee hath see khaana caahiye?
C1 kya mujhko bharat mue anyee hath see khaana caahiye?
nahi, aapko dehinde hath see khaana caahiye.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
LESSON 10

M1 In India you should eat with your right hand
Take your shoes off in the house
bathe every morning
wash your mouth after eating
brush your teeth everyday

M2 What hand should I eat with in India?
M3 Should I eat with left hand in India?
C1 Should I eat with left hand in India?
No, you should eat with your right hand.
LESSON II

ML aap ko sauratoo see haath na'hi milaana caahiyec. You ne'cdn't shak. hands with women.

JuThaa khaanaa khaanaa caahiyec cat polluted food
wandiin saje juutaa pahnaa caahiyec wear shoes in temples
aane saal see loogoo koo/chuunaa caahiyec touch people with (your)feet.
kisii koo baa'pee haath see/kuch/duunni caahiyec giving anything with(your)
left hand.

ML kyaan aap koo sauratoo see haath milaana caahiyec? Should you shake hands with women?

C1 kyaan aap koo sauratoo see haath milaana caahiyec? Should you shake hands with women?
nahii, sauratoo see haath nahii milaana caahiyec. No, you shouldn't (ne'cdn't)

In Hindi this construction usually conveys a suggestion -
Sometimes it conveys the same prohibiting sense of the English 'shouldn't' - This is
determined by context.
Having eaten, I'll go to Itarsi.

M1: khaanaa khaakør náll Itaarsii jaahünaga.

Having eaten what will you do?

M2: khaanaa khaakør aap kyaa karoogee?

M3: kyaa aap khaanaa khaakør Itaarsii janyogee?

(C1) khaanaa khaakør kaa kyaa karoogee?

(C2) kyan an khaanaa khaakør Itaarsii janyogee?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
LESSON 12 (b)

Having eaten breakfast I'll go to the field.

M2 Where will you go after having eaten breakfast?

M3 What will you do after having eaten breakfast?

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE
12 (c)

1. naashtaa karkee (tum)
   vahaa palmic kar
   bhaav pathaa lagaakaar
   vaspa saakar
   pitaa bheid se baat karkee
   rokni khaakaar
   vahaa bakharnii karkaa
   naali banaakaar

   itaarsii jaaco
   khaad kaa bhaav pathaa lagaaco
   vaspa saaco
   pitaa bheid se bheato
   mujhkaa bheato
   kheet per jaaco
   naali banaaco
   usee bahii naali se jauRou aur pawdi ukaar jaoee doo

2. naashtaa karkee mii kyaa karuu?
3. kyaa naashtaa karkee mai itaarsii jaabu?
4. 1. naashtaa karkoo mii kyaa karuu?
    naashtaa karkoo tum itaarsii jaaco
5. kyaa naashtaa karkoo mai itaarsii jaabu?
    haai, itaarsii jaaco
    nahi, itaarsii mat jaaco

206 207
12 (c)

M1 Eat breakfast and (then) go to Itarsi
   After reaching there find out the rate of fertilizer
   Find out the price and return
   After coming back tell father
   After talking to father, tell me.
   Eat lunch and go to the field
   Bake there and (then) make channels
   After making channels, join them to the big channels and let the water go that side

M2 After breakfast what should I do?

M3 Should I go to Itarsi after breakfast?

C1 After breakfast what should I do?
   After breakfast go to Itarsi

C2 Should I go to Itarsi after breakfast?
   Yes, go to Itarsi
   No, don't go to Itarsi
Lesson 13

M1 ka' thaka bhī biimaar
pareeshaan
Dhuukhaan
khush
udaas
gussaa

* mujhe bhuukh lagii hai pyaas

M1 I am tired sick
upset
starved
happy
sad
angry

* I feel hungry thirsty

M2 kyaa aap thakee hai?

M2 Are you tired?

C1 kyaa aap thakee hai?
nahii nii biimaar hai
kyaa baat hai?
moo raas peet garbar hai
kal aapnii kyaa khaayaa thaa?
khal maa nee pumhi aar halvaa khaayaa thaa. I ate purii and halvah
bas,bas,isiliiye aap kaas peet kharsab hai. There, because of this your stomach is bad.

C1 Are you tired?
No, I'm sick
What is it?
My stomach is upset.
What did you eat yesterday?
I ate puri and halva.
Bas, bas, isiliyye aap kas peet kharsab hai. There, because of this your stomach is bad.

C2 kyaa aap pareeshaan hai?

C2 Are you upset?
haa, ha
kya?
kyoikki mujhe kuri khabar milii hai
area! kyaa hoo gayaa?

Yes
Why
Because I got bad news
Oh, what happened.

Have trainees do small conversations for each sentences, telling why they feel tired, upset happy etc.
farsh liipuua

yeo mitItii hai, yee goobar hai, aur yee paanii hai. This is earth, this is cowdung and this is water.
ham goobar aur mitItii sue farsh liipuua gce.

We will plaster the floor with cowdung and earth.
Pahlee ham mitItii aur goobar milaayee gce.
chalo, ab ham goobar aur paanii milaayee.
ab mai mitItii aur goobar milaa rahaa huu.
ab mai paanii daal rahaa huu.

First we'll mix the earth and cowdung.
Let's go, let's mix now.
mai mitItii aur goobar ghool rahaa huu.
mai farsh liip rahaa huu.
badau na rahii hai.

Now I'm mixing earth and cowdung.
I'm pouring water.
asp kya kar rahoe hai?
mai mitItii aur goobar milaa rahaa huu.
voo kya kar rahaa hai?
voe paanii daal rahaa hai.

I'm diluting the earth and cowdung.
I'm plastering the floor.
Bad smell is coming.
What are you doing?
I'm mixing earth and cowdung.
What's he doing?
He's pouring water.
bhoolaa nee khaad gur maani leey see diya thaa.

uskii fasal gaa bhee sabsee achi hai.
kamlaa apni gaay kii deekh-bhaad thikaa kartii hai.
voo gaay mee sabsee jyaadga duudh deetli hai.
bhoolaa nee mizdan ghee dhoo bhaar thaa.
uskaa paas gaay mee gochii kii laidasvaar sabsee jyaadaa huii hai.
kamlaa nee bahut majbuut tokariya banaa le jhii.
voo unkii sabsee jyaadaa kiimit mee beecer gii.

Thakur bahut dhani hai.
uske paas gaay mee sabsee jyaadga jamil hii.
bhoolaakoo paas gaadha beeces hii.
uskaa parivaar gaay mee sabsee bhaa hii.

Bhola gave water and fertilizer at the same time.
His crop is the best in the village.
Kamala cares for her cow.
It gives the most milk in the village.
Bhola planted Mexican wheat.
His yield is the biggest in the village.
Kamala made very strong baskets.
She will sell them for the greatest price.
Thakur is very rich.
He has the most land in the village.
Dhola has fourteen children.
His family is the biggest in the village.
Making Vegetables

First of all I take this much potatoes.
Now, I peel them with a knife.
And now I am cutting the potatoes.
Now I am tearing off the cauliflower leaves.
And now I am cutting the cauliflower in small pieces.
Now I am washing cauliflower and potatoes in water.
Now I am cutting onion, garlic and tomatoes.
Now I am frying onion, garlic, tomatoes, haldi and coriander in oil.
Now I am stirring it with a ladle so that this may not burn.
Now I am putting the vegetables in the pot.
Now I am putting a little water in that.
Now I cover this.
I will now cook it for fifteen minutes.
Here you are, now this is completely ready.
1. agar aap sabse aad hi bhi nahi utthe goe toh oo kaa liyee aap koo door hoogii.
   If you don’t get up early you’ll be late for tea.
2. agar aap koo easy kaa liyee dear hoogii too klaas kaa liyee bhii door hoogii.
   If you’re late for tea, you’ll also be late for class.
3. agar aap klaas meh door see pahuchee goe, too aap Thik see hindii nahi silkhoo goe.
   If you’re late for class, you won’t learn enough Hindi.
   If you don’t learn enough Hindi, you won’t speak well.
4. agar aap aadhii tarah hindii silkhoo goe too aap sechii tarah hindii nahi boolee goe.
   If you don’t speak well, you’ll be in trouble.
5. agar aap aadhii tarah hindii boolee goe too aap kaa karni nahi hoogii.
   If you’re in trouble what will you do?
6. agar aap kaa karni nahi hoogii too aap kaa karni nahi hoogii.

Moral of the story:

aap sabse aadhi utthee
Get up early.
Verbs - Tense Drill

First the teacher will say and same thing will be repeated by the student.

1. mai (ab) hooshangaabadd (jaa rahaa ulti).
   dtn din pahlee ulti
   doo ghanTee bbad
   rooch
   eek hetlee pahlee
   kuch din bbad

   I am going to Hoshangabad now
   went
   will go
   every day
   went
   will go
   three days before
   after two hours
   a week ago
   after a few days

   Then teacher will say model sentence, students will repeat, teacher will give
   time clue, student will form sentence.

2. bholaa (kal) aapna kheet (silooe gaa)
   doo din pahlee
   rooch
   paaee ghanTee bbad
   abhii
   pichlee saal

   Bhola will irrigate his fields tomorrow
   two days before
   daily
   after 5 hours
   now
   last year

3. koennew (kal) aapna kepRee (dhoovies)
   thoorii door bad
   abhii
   saal shaam koo
   saat din pahlee
   rooch doopahar koo

   Ken washed his clothes yesterday.

4. sukhdev (har saal) pyeaj lagaataa hai
   aapse saal
   pichlee saal
   abhii
   thnn saal bad
   kuch saal pahlee

   Sukhdev plants onions each year.

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JEST COPY AVAILABLE
5. aap abhii kyaa kar rahaa haa?
tuun din baad
kuch deey pahlee
rooj shaam koo

6. kya aapnee ae saberee kuch khaaey?
doo ghanfe baad
abhii
kuch samay pahlee
thoori deey pahlee
rooj saberee

Note: Have trainees make more sentences using following verbs, have trainees do
each sentence in many tenses:

1. Teacher says: doo din pahlee - theejnaa
2. Student makes sentence in past tense using these words.

| 1  | theejnaa | 6  | dooonaa | 11 | saaj kurnaa |
| 2  | booonaa  | 7  | piinaa  | 12 | nahanaas    |
| 3  | uflnaa   | 8  | atraam kurnaa | 13 | kharilnnaa |
| 4  | likhnnaa | 9  | leenaa  | 14 | khaanaa pokaanaa |
| 5  | deekhnaa | 10 | deenaa  |
kisaan kee savaal

(aap kahaa ko hai? or
(aap kahaa ko raahon-vaalae hai?
(shirikaa kahaa hai?
(yaa new york kahaa hai?
(kya aap shaadii-shudaa hai? or
(kya aap kii shaadii ho gayii?
(aapke shaadii kyoo nahl kii?
(aapke shaadii kya hai?
(aariikaa me shaadii kaise hootii hai?
(aap kitnaa bhaal-khaan hai?
(aap kitnaa darjaa pahne hai?
(aap ki qualifications kyaa hai?
(aap ki maataaj kahaa rahtee hai?
(aap ki maa kartee hai?
(aap ki nii kartii hai?
(aapnaa namm kyaa hai?
(aap ki jast kyaa hai? or
(aap kis khat ko hai?
(aap yehaa kyaa aaroe hai?
(shuurtaa aaroe kyaa hai?
(kya aap aariikii foii hai?
(aap kahaa rahtee hai?
(kya aariikaa me apka pans khaat hai?
(kya aap ke pans gaay-bail bhii hai?
(aap ke pans khaat kalse jootaa hai?
(aariikaa me ghar kalse hootii hai?

Questions of a Farmer

Where are you from?

Where is America?
Where is New York?
Are you married?

Where is your wife?
Why haven’t you married?
What is your age?
How is marriage in America?

How many brothers and sisters do you have studied?

How many classes have you studied?

Where does your father live?
What does he do?
Where does your mother live?
What does she do?
What is your name?
What is your caste?
What caste are you of?
Why you have come?
What is Petaa Corns?
Is it an American army?
Where do you live?

Do you own fields in America?
Do you have cows and bullocks also?
How do you plow your fields?
What kind of houses are there in America?
duukhaan mee:

1 a kyaas aapkee paas caaval hai?
   b nahi, hai
      a kaisa hai?
      b yeh hai, deekhiye
      a kyaas isasae acchaa caaval bhii hai?
   b hai, jarur hai.
      a kaisee dee rahee hai?
      b paane aane ruupaae kilo

2 a yee kyaas hai?
   b yee gharaa hai.
      a sur yee kyaas hai?
      b yee suraahii hai.
      a gharaa kitne ka hai?
      b barah aane ka.
      a sur suraahii kitne kilo hai?

3 a kyaas aapke paas salmi hai?
   b nahi, jarur hai.
      a kaisii hai, jaras deekhna
      b yee hai, deekhiye.
      a aree yee too sahii hai, kyaas isasae acchii bhii hai?
      b nahi, yee deekhiye bikhli taazii hai.
      a kaisee dee rahee hai?
      b eek ruupaae kiloo
      a yee too bahut mahugii hai, Thlik-Thlik
         booliye.
      b bas, eek bhaav hai, daam kam nahii hoo
         aksaa.

In the Shop:
Do you have rice?
Yes, there is.
How is it?
It is this, look please.
Do you have better rice than this?
(litt. what, compared to this is there
good rice?)
There is, certainly.
How are you giving it?
15 rupees per kilo.
What is this?
This is a clay pot.
And what's this?
This is a long necked clay jug.
How much is the clay pot?
It is 12 annas (75 pice)
And how much is the long necked clay jug?
It's one and a half rupees.
Do you have potatoes?
Yes, certainly there is.
How are they, just let me see.
It is this, please look.
Oh, this is rotten. Do you have better
than this?
Yes we have, see this it is very fresh.
How are you giving it?
One rupee kilo.
This is very expensive, say right.
(i.e. say a correct price)
Enough, there is one rate, the price
can't be less.
a) Kyaa apkeeo paas daal hai?
b) haai.

a) aur ap kyaa-kyaa beectee hai?
b) sur maal kyun sabjias aur masalee beectaa hai.

a) dikhaayeeyee apkeeo paas kyaa hai?
b) deekhaayeeyee, saaaraa paas aaloo hai, pyaj aur adraak hai, teel, masalee aur aath bhi hai.

a) yee daal kaisee dee rahee hai?
b) bahut sastii hai, kitnii caahiyyee?

a) nahi, pahlee Thiiik-Thiiik bhav bataaiyee.
b) bas, saavaa tiin ruupace kilo.

a) kuch kam kiiyiyo?
b) soochoo chaaliiyo tiin ruupace kilo apkeeo daal aapkeoo daal.

Supplementary Vocabulary List:
- soRii - rotten
- taji - fresh
- saaph - clean
- ganda - dirty
- kankaar - with stones
- mahogan - expensive
- sectee - cheap
- daam - price
- bhav - rate

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SECTION A

Lessons 1-14b
Supplement:

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE
Lesson 1

M1. teerh tariikh koo hamne (meelaa deekhhaa) thaa. vahaa, hamne bharuuri kharidi thii. sur hamne kuch logoo see beat kii thii. vahaa hamne caay bhii pii thii. sur bhaajya bhii khaati thii. hamne ceelce kaa photoo bhii khlica thaa. leekin hamne nhaayaa naahti thaa kyo ki paa nibi bhaa bhand gandaa (matamlaa) thaa.


G1. aapnsee kab meelaa deekhhaa thaa? hamne teerh tariikh koo meelaa deekhhaa thaa.

Teacher:

Use this lesson only as a guide. Try to direct a conversation in this tense, on this subject between the trainees. If they run out of questions, lead them to others you can think of on this subject.
LESSON 1

M1. We saw a fair on the thirteenth (litti: thirteen date).
We bought flutes there
and we spoke with some people
We also drank tea there
We also ate 'bhajiya'
We also took (drew) photos of the festival.
But we didn't bathe because the river was very dirty and muddy.

M2. When did you see the fair?
What did you do there?
Did you bathe there?
Did you eat anything there?
Did you buy anything?
What else did you buy?

C1. When did you see the fair?
We saw the fair on the thirteenth.
Lesson-2

M1 meelaa jaatee samay ham nee tarah-tarah kii baelgaariya deekhi?
    bas nee jaatee samay tiin loogoo kee sir chat see takraa kar phuut gayce.
    meelaa ghuma noo kee pahlee in loogoo nee asptaal jaakar sir mde paTTii
    badhvaali.
    saRak par dhuul-hii-dhuul thii; vahaa se nikalnaa mushkil thaa.

M2 meelaa jaatee samay aap nee kyaa-kyaa deekhaa?

C1 meelaa jaatee samay aap nee kyaa-kyaa deekhaa?
    meelaa jaatee samay ham nee tarah-tarah kii bael-gaaariya deekhi.

Teacher: Direct the students to asking one another about the following situations
or others of interest.

1. pachaaRhi jaatee samay.
2. guav nee ghumaatee samay (during the walking tour).
3. rasuuliana asptaal-jaatee samay.
4. shaam koo itaarsi khaanaa khaanee jaattee samay.
LESSON 3

M1 pichlee itvaar koo arnii shikaar kheelnee gayaa thaa.

vahaa voo bandhe leekar hiran kee pichee dauhaa thaa. There he took a gun and chased (litt. ran behind) a deer.

uskoo deekh kar hiran joorsee bhaagas thaa. After being shot (bullet bimaan) the deer screamed loudly.
gooolii lagnee kee baad hiran joorsee ciikhaa thaa. Crying out, it fell on the ground.
ciikh kar voo jamiin par gir gaayaa thaa.
hiran leekar voo ghar gayaa thaa. That day he went to sleep early and woke up early.
udiiin voo deeer see sooyaa thaa, aur joldi jaagas thoo. But he got up late and went to bed.
leekin deeer see uThaa thaa aur uThker nehaanee (kei llyo) gayaa thoo. Having finished his other chore, he went to bed.
mahbire samay voo nadii m/e taaraa thoo.
tair kar deopahar koo ghar lauuTa thaa. Having bathed, he returned home in the afternoon.

M2 pichlee itvaar koo arnii nco kyaa-kyaa kiyaas thaa?
1. "thanksgiving" koo din aapna kyaa-kyaa kiyaas thaa?
2. B.L.ji koo gaay m/e aapna kyaa-kyaa kiyaas thaa?
LESSON 4

M1 mai samajhta the ki voo banaaras gayaa hai leekin voo jabalpur gayaa hai.
- usne nahin liya hai leekin voo abhi bhii kheel rahaa hai.
- fasal pak gayii hai leekin yee abhi bhii kachii hai.
- aap kaa ghor ban gayaa hai leekin yee abhi bhii adhuraa hai.
- kheet sukh gayaa hai leekin yee abhi bhii gille hai.
- aapne iskii maap p-aarhaa hai leekin aapne tou kheet ... kaa kiya hai.

M2 kyaas aap kaa maalum hai ki voo kahii gayaa hai?

C1 kyaas aapkoo maaluum hai ki voo kahii gayaa hai?
mai samajhta the a ki voo banaaras gayaa hai leekin voo jabalpur gayaa hai.

For practice: mai samajhta the ki voo vee (gothii) kharidaa hai leekin vee aap (ern)-

kharidaa hai.

- bail - tractor
- sealkil - pamp
- makaan - kheet

kharid - davaa
bhuls - gay
bhok - takari
LESSON 4

M1 I thought (understood) that he (has gone) went to Banaras but he went (has gone) to Jabalpur.

he finished bathing even now he is playing
the crop was ripe even now it's ripe
you were married you're single (alone)
your house was completed even now it is incomplete
the field was dry even now it's wet
you have taught in school you have worked on a farm

M2 Do you know where he has gone?

G1 Do you know where he has gone?
I thought that he went (has gone) to Banaras but he went (has gone) to Jabalpur.

Note: maybe had is used because the action is incomplete in the sense that he is still in Jabalpur. If he had returned already it would be KAY?...
M1 joo(tractor)rai(calaa)rahaa thaar voo(soochna)thaar. The tractor(which)I was driving(that)...

M2 joo tractor aap calaa raheeq thaa voo kaisaan thaa? How was the tractor you were driving?

M3 joo geeluthu aap boo raheeq thaa, voo kis jaati kaantha? What kind was the wheat you were sowing?

C1 joo tractor aap calaa raheeq thaa voo kaisaan thaa? How was the tractor you were driving?

C2 joo geeluthu aap boor raheeq thaa voo kis jaati kaa thaa? What kind was the wheat you were sowing?

C2 joo geeluth uul boo raheeq thaa voo kaisaan soochna thaa. The wheat I was sowing was kalyaan soochna.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
M1 No untouchables live where I live.
   (Where I live, there no untouchables live)

   My brother studies where you are going.
   I would like to go where you will go.
   There's a very big river where the fair is.
   My house is on the left side where the electric (power) house is.
   There are no canals or tanks where my farm is, but there is a well.

M2 Do any untouchables live in your village?

M3 Do you have anyone where I'm going?

C1 Do any untouchables live where you live?
   No untouchables live where I live.

C2 Do you have anyone where I'm going?
   My brother studies where you're going.
LESSON 6

मैं जाना मान रहता हूँ वहाँ कोई हरिजन नहीं रहता है।
माना आप जा रहे हैं वहाँ मेरा बहुत पहला है।
माना आप जायें तो वहाँ मैं भी जाना चाहूँगा गाया।
माना मेरा गहरा है, वहाँ तो बहुत बहुत लगाता है।
माना बिजली घर है वहाँ दायीं तरफ येरा मेरा सकार है।
माना मेरा फर्मा है वहाँ कौतूह बने जो तो बलात नहीं है लेकिन कुछ है।
मैं जाना आप रहते हैं, क्या वहाँ कोई हरिजन भी रहता है?
मैं जाना मान जा रहा हूँ क्या आप कोई वहाँ है?
मैं जाना मान जा रहा है, क्या वहाँ कोई हरिजन भी रहता है?
मैं जाना मान जा रहा है, क्या वहाँ कोई भी रहता है?

For practice:

जाना आप जा रहे हैं वहाँ स्कूल है इसका बहुत है

नोट: यह शब्द उपयोग किया जाय क्योंकि वहाँ भी है इसका बहुत है।

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
Lesson 7

M1 jab sap apnna neukar bhojoo gaa tab mai apke ghar aa jau nu gaa.
jab "peace corps" see paasa milee gaa tab mai apnaa ghar lagnanu gaa.
jab bhoorat mii aam cunaav hogaa tab bahut sii samasyaad pari
vicaar hogaa.
jab mai amriika mii thaa tab "thanksgiving" manastaa thaa.
jab singhjii grag koo paanhra rahoe thee tab mai taash khel rahaa thaa.
jab parsoo meere khalisnaa mii aag ingili thii tab vabaa krool. naini thaa,
jab sap dawa diiyet tab inkaa bukhnaar Thulik hogaa.

M2 sap meere ghar kab aayenee roo?

M3 jab singhjii grag koo paanhra rahoe thee tab sap kyaa kaa rahoe thaa?

C1 sap meere ghar kab aayenee gaa?
jab sap apnna neukar bhojoo gaa tab mai apkoo ghar ajajii gaa.

C2 jab singh jii grag koo paanhra rahoe thee tab sap kyaa kaa rahoe thaa?
jab singh jii grag koo paanhra rahoe thee tab mai taash khel rahaa thaa.
Lesson 7

M1 I'll come to your house when you send your servant.
   I'll have my house made when I get money from Peace Corps.
Many problems will be discussed when there will be general elections in India.
I used to celebrate Thanksgiving when I was in America.
When Singh was teaching Greg, I was playing cards.
Yesterday when my barn caught fire, there was no one there.
His cold will get better when you give him medicine.

M2 When will you come to my house?

M3 When Singh was teaching Greg, what were you doing?

C1 When will you come to my house?
   I'll come to your house when you send your servant.

C2 When Singh was teaching Greg, what were you doing?
   I was playing cards when Singh was teaching Greg.
Lesson 8

M1 jitalaa gallsaa khaed daalnee sec paidaa hootaa hai utnaa binaa khaed daalnee-nahii.
jitaar khare shahar meh hootaa hai, utnaa ginn meh nahii.
jitni samasyaa meh usko samane hii utnii aap ke samane nahii (hii).
jitaar achara ravi shankar sitaar basteete hii, utnaa sur kooii nahii.
jitni sarari uttar meh partii hai utnii dakshii meh nahii.
jitaar paisaar uskoo miltaa hai utnaa hii mujhko bhi.

M2 kyaar binaa khaed daalce utnaa hii gallsa paidaa hootaa hai jitaar khaed daalnee sec?

C1 kyaar binaa khaed daalce utnaa hii gallsa paidaa hootaa hai jitaar khaed daalnee sec?

nahii, utnaa nahii paidaa hootaa hai.

Teacher: Please pay special attention to having students ask the questions of one another.

Note: binaa 'without' is a preposition/postposition which takes the perfect struc of the verb in 'se' rather than the infinitive in 'se' as with the postpositions, i.e., binaa kharee itarsii mat jaanoo. Don't go to itarsii without eating. Kheet slicee binaa kaam nahii calleega. Without irri-stine th. field, it won't work.
Lesson 8

M1. As much yield as grows by putting fertilizer, there is not that much without putting fertilizer.

There isn't as much expense in the town as the city.
You don't have as many problems as he has.
No one else plays sitar as well as Ravi Shankar.
It isn't as cold in the south as in the north.
He gets as much money as I do.

M2. Do you get as much yield without putting fertilizer as with?

C1. Do you get as much yield without putting fertilizer as with?
No, you don't get that much.
Lesson 9

M1 jis gāav mē paanī kaa intajaam hootaa hai, vahā fasal bhut acchii hootii hai.
jis bas see aapne sanas san bheejaa thea voo raasteē ᵃ् ᵃ bigār gīyī thii.
jis gæenī see aap dillī jaa rahee hāi, voo doo ghanī ke leT māi.
jis kheet kee sanmaa niim kaa peere aar kūa hāi, voo (khōt) mērē hāi.
jis darjii see aap kapReē silvaateē hāi, voo aaj mānī milāē.
jis hootal kēe apneē mujhākoo bheeja thea, uskaa intjaam thiik mānī thea.
jis deesē kī parampāraa bahut purāanī hāi voo bahut dhīmēē dhīmēē
badāltaē hāi.

M2 kis gāav mē fasal bahut acchii hootii hai?

C1 kis gāav mē fasal bahut acchii hootii hai?
jis gāav mēē paanī kaa intajaam hootaa hai, vahā fasal bahut acchii hootii hai.
Lesson 9

M1 In those villages in which there is an arrangement for water, there are very good crops.

That bus by which you sent your things, it broke down on the road.
That train by which you are going to Delhi, it is two hours late.
That field in front of which there is a neem tree and well, that is mine.
That tailor by whom you get your clothes sewn, he was not available today.
That hotel to which you sent me, its arrangements were not good.
That country whose traditions are very old changes very slowly.

M2 In which villages are the crops good?

C1 In which villages are the crops good?

In those villages in which there is an arrangement for water, there are very good crops.
Lesson 10

1. jaisii naalii mainee banaali hai vaisii hii aapkoo bhii banaanii caashiyee.
   laRaali kee bareae mee jaisii amrikii loogii kee vicaar hai vaisan hii
   thaasrat kee loogii kee bhii. (vicaar hai)
   jaisaa aap kee svabhaav hai vaisaa hai merii bahan kaa bhii. (svabhaav hai)
   jaisaa aap kahsegee vaisaa hii intjaam hai karuuga.
   jaisii jaseaat banaaal se hootli hai vaisii madhya praadseh se
   nahii. (hootli hai)
   jaisaa sam khaanaa banaatee hai vaisaa mei kahiiii nahii banaa saahtii.

2. mujhee kaisii naalii banaanii caashiyee?

3. mujhee kaisii naalii banaanii caashiyee?
   jaisii naalii mainee banaali hai, vaisii hii aapkoo bhii banaanii
   caashiyee.

Note:- Have students ask questions based on each statement, i.e.,
   laRaali kee bareae mee amrikii loogii kee kaisee vicaar hai.
Lesson 10

M1 You should make channels exactly like I have made.
Indians think the same about war as Americans.
My sister's temperament (nature) is exactly like yours.
I'll arrange it exactly as you (will) say.
The monsoon is not the same in Madhya Pradesh as in Bengal.
I could never make food as Sam makes it.

M2 How should I make the channel?

C1 How should I make the channels?
You should make channels exactly like I have.
Lesson 11

M1 hindustaan aane kee pahlee amriikaa meee parhtaa thaa.
    mai vahaa hoostal mee rahtaa thaa.
    chuttiyo nee mai ghar jaataa thaa.
    vahaa mai aapke parivaar kee saath rahtaa thaa.
    us samay ghar kee sabhi loog ikaThaa hootee thee aur aapas meee baat kartee thee.
    baahi chuttiyo nee mai eek daftar meee kaam kartaa thaa.

M2 hindustaan aane kee pahlee amriikaa meee aap kyaa kartee thee?

M3 aap vahaa kahaa rahtee thee?

Cl hindustaan aane kee pahlee amriikaa meee aap kyaa kartee thee?
    hindustaan aane kee pahlee mai amriikaa meee parhtaa thaa.

Teacher: Please have students ask all the questions as in M2 and M3, and
give them the following situation to talk on:-
1) amriikaa kee vishva vidyaalay meee aap saaberee mee shaamtak
    kyaa-kyaa kartee thee?
2) itvaar kee din aap kyaa-kyaa kartee thee?
Lesson 10

M1 hamare ko kamp me loog chal bajee see uThnee lagna hai.
naashtaa karke saath bajee see loog hindii pahlee lagna hai.
cubhis disamber see ham loog gavvi moe rahnee lagna gaaee.
aur vahili kaam karne lagaee.
tiin mahiince baad ham loog nochi hindii boolnee lagaee.

M2 sap kee kamp moe loog kitnee bajee see uThnee lagna hai?

C1 sap kee kamp moe loog kitnee bajee see uThnee lagna hai?
hamare ko kamp me loog chal bajee see uThnee lagna hai.

Teacher: Have students use 'lagna' meaning 'to begin' in
sentences about what the villagers morning routine is.
Lesson 12

M1 In our camp people begin to get up at six o'clock. Having eaten breakfast they begin to study Hindi at eight o'clock. From the twenty-fourth of December we will begin to live in villages, and we will begin to work there. After three months we'll begin to speak good Hindi.

M2 What time do people begin to get up in your camp?

C1 What time do people begin to get up in your camp? In our camp, people begin to get up at six o'clock.
Lesson 14
kashmir phugana

1a. kyaa aap koo kashmir jaanaa hai?
   b. abhi nahi, leekin jaanaa caahtaa hai.

2a. aap mujhse kyaa jannanaa caahtaa hai?
   kashmir kaisee jaanaa partha hai?
   b. aap mujhse kyaa jannanaa caahtaa hai?
   kashmir kaisee jaanaa partha hai?

3a. paThaankooT tak gaaRiisee jaanaa partha hai.
   b. aap mujhse kyaa jannanaa caahtaa hai?

4a. usko aage aapkoo bas lecni parlogi?
   b. bas kahna tak jaayegii?

5a. pohleghay tak bas jaatii hai, usko band ghooat leknaa pahenge.
   b. leekin mai too gulmarg jhiil deekhnaa jaanaa caahtaa hai.

6a. gulmarg jaanooo aapko tiin miil paalde caalnaa parlogi?
   b. vahaa rehne kaa kyaa leekha intjaam hai?

7a. vahaa aapkoo shikanjeo aapko ruk awe caanhiyeo kyubhi too sastaa hai.

Teacher: Have student ask one another: aap kaa pyaa kaa aap ko jaane partha hai?
Lesson 13

Kashmir Trip

1a. Do you have to go to Kashmir?
   b. Not now, but I want to go.

2a. What do you want to know from me?
   b. What do I have to do to go to Kashmir?

3a. You have to go as far as Pathankot by train.
   b. And beyond that?

4a. Beyond that you will have to take a bus.
   b. How far will the bus go?

5a. The bus goes as far as Pahalgha, after that you'll have to take a horse.
   b. But I want to go to Gulmarg to see the lake.

6a. To go to Gulmarg you'll have to go three miles by foot.
   b. What arrangements are there?

7a. You should stay in a houseboat, because that's cheap.
Lesson 14a

M1 ab मेि kheetii kee bahut sec kaam kar leetaa हुा।

treat joot leetaa हुा sur traktar calaa leetaa हुा।

baikhni kar leetaa हुा।

maali banaa leetaa हुा sur kyaarii bhii banaa leetaa हुा।

isa kee alavas मेि haath see khaanii khaa leetaa हुा।

मैि theori-theori hindii bool leetaa हुा।

deevnaagrii lipi bhii pahh leetaa हुा।

M2 aan kheetii kee kaansoo kaam kar leetee हुा?

M3 kyaa aan hindii bool leetee हुा?

C1 aan kheetii kee kaansoo kaam kar leetee हुा?

मैि kheetii kee bahutsee kaam kar leetaa हुा।

C2 kyaa aan hindii bool leetee हुा?

हुा, मैि theori-theori hindii bool leetaa हुा।
Lesson 14a

M1 Now I can (have come to know how to) do many kinds of farming work.
I have come to know how to plow a field and to drive a tractor.
I have come to know how to harrow.
I can make channels and seed beds.
Besides this I have come to know how to cut with my hands.
I have come to speak a little Hindi.
I can read Devanagiri script.

M2 What kinds of farming work have you come to know how to do?

M3 Have you come to know how to speak Hindi?

C1 What kinds of farming work have you come to know how to do?
I have come to know how to do many kinds of farming work.

C2 Have you come to know how to speak Hindi?
Yes, I can speak a little Hindi.
Lesson 14b

M1 मैंने आज शाम की दासव का सारा इंतजाम कर लिया है।
कुछ मिठाईयाँ भी कुछ फल मगर्वा लिये हैं।

मस्किन तो मैंने खुद की बांसा लिया है।
कुछ चिल्मे तो मैंने ग्याव को हलवाई से बनवा लिया है।
पीले वाले आग भी साफ़ करवा लिया है।
कुछ रोशनी भी लिया ओड़ बल्ब लगवाल लिया है।
तब आप को किसी करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

M2 आज शाम की दासव को लिये आप मे क्या-क्या किया है?

C1 आज शाम की दासव को लिये आप मे क्या-क्या किया है?

मैंने आज शाम की दासव का सारा इंतजाम कर लिया है।
Lesson 14b

M1 I have finished the arrangements for this evening's party.
   I have had some sweets and fruits brought.
   I have made the namkeen myself.
   I have had the confectioner make some things.
   I have also had the rear courtyard cleaned.
   I have had a bulb put up for light.
   Now you need not worry (think).

M2 What all have you done for this evening's party?

O1 What all have you done for this evening's party?
   I have finished the arrangements for this evening's party.
Bharat kii pradhaan mantri

A.

1. shriimatii indira gaandhii bhaarat kii pradhaan mantri hai.
2. unkiii umar cauwan saal hai.
3. unkaa janma san unniis sau soolah maa huua thaa.
4. unkeee pitaa jii kaa naam jeevaahar laal neehruu thaa.
5. unkiii maataa jii kaa naam shriimatii kamisaa neehruu thaa.
6. jeevaahar laal neehruu bhii bhaarat kee pradhaan mantri thee.
7. shriimatii gaandhii apnee nayeey vicaaroo kee liyee prasiddh hai.
8. kaangreess partii maa jyaadaaataar loog puraamke viicaaroo kee thee.
9. isliiye unhoonee nayeey vicaar vaaloo koo leekar duuutrii kaangreess partii hanaa lii.
10. unhoonee bhaarat kii sabseee puraamii kaangreess partii koo dooc hissoon maa baabt diyaay.
11. kuch loogoo kee, anusaraa indira gaandhii nee acchaa kaam nahi kiyaay hai leekin kuch loog soree hii kii unhoor nee acchaa kaam kiyaay hai.

kuch savbaal

B.

1. bhaarat kii pradhaan mantri kaaun hai?
2. shriimatii indira gaandhii kaa pitaa jii kaa naam kyaas thusaa?

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3. shriimatti indiraa gaandhii nee kaagrees koo doo hissōo wē kyo bānt diya?

4. iskee baarsee āū īsōo kaa kyaa viccaar hai?

Teacher: ‘After the students can do this lesson with accuracy please turn the conversation to American government and politics.

Vocabulary list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sarkaaraa eelaansaa</td>
<td>to run the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhaashaR deenaa</td>
<td>to give a speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuneaav laRnaa</td>
<td>to run for office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāy karna</td>
<td>to defend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-see sahmataa (nahi) hoona</td>
<td>to (dis) agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virooth karna</td>
<td>to oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khabar deenaa</td>
<td>to inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhagRaa karna</td>
<td>to quarrel, argue, fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beejjat karna</td>
<td>to insult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaashan karna</td>
<td>to govern, rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raashtra pati</td>
<td>president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raajya paal</td>
<td>governor of a state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.P.</td>
<td>member of parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surkaar</td>
<td>government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panceayat</td>
<td>village council</td>
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<td>pradeesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>jilaa</td>
<td>district</td>
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<tr>
<td>sarpanc</td>
<td>head of panceayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pane</td>
<td>member of panceayat</td>
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<td>samaacsar</td>
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<td>khabar</td>
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continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baat</td>
<td>matter, topic, thing, talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jhaagBaa</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukhya mantrii</td>
<td>chief minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reajdheanii</td>
<td>capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baabuu</td>
<td>clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beRee baabuu</td>
<td>head clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naukarii</td>
<td>service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarkaarii naukarii</td>
<td>government service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capsasii</td>
<td>peon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caukiidaer</td>
<td>watch man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akhabaar</td>
<td>newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patrikaa</td>
<td>magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afvaah</td>
<td>rumour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabhao</td>
<td>big meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beifhek</td>
<td>small meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India's Prime Minister

A. Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the Prime Minister of India. She is fifty-four. She was born in 1916. Her father's name was Jawahar Lal Nehru. Her mother's name was Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Jawahar Lal Nehru was also Prime Minister of India. Mrs. Gandhi is famous for her new ideas. In the congress party the majority were of old ideas. (Because of this) Therefore she made a second congress party taking people of new ideas. She divided India's oldest congress party into two parts. According to some people Indira Gandhi has not done a good thing, but some people think that she has done a good thing.

B. Some Questions

1. Who is the Prime Minister of India.
2. What was the name of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's father?
3. Why did Mrs. Indira Gandhi divide Congress into two parts?
4. What do people think about this?
5. Why?
Supplement - Hoofal मे

1a. aare jaraa idhar sunoo.

b. abhii aayaa saahab.

2a. mujhe jaldi hai. sadhe pakee huee doo anDee aur kati huei pyaj laaoo.

b. sur kya csahiye?

3a. eek gilaas ublaa huaa paanii sur thooRii pisii hui kaali mire.

b. ublaa huaa paanii nahii miilsega.

4a. aaree sunoo too, yee phunTaah huaa gilaas yahi se hTaah. mujhee paanii nahii cashiye.

b. aacha Thiiik hai.

5a. sur yee taulliyaa bhii lee jaaco gandaa hai, chalaa huaa taulliyaan laaoo.

b. aacha saahab.
1a. Hey, listen here.

B. Coming right now sir.

2a. I'm in a hurry, bring two half-cooked eggs and some sliced onions.

b. What else do you want?

3a. A glass of boiled water and some ground black pepper.

b. There is no boiled water.

4a. Listen, remove this broken glass from here. I don't want water.

b. O.K. fine.

5a. And take this towel also, it's dirty. Bring a washed one.

b. O.K.
1. a. aaree Ernie aaj tum khoet par nahii gayee?
   b. nahii, aaj meerii tabiyat Thiik nahii hai.

2. a. kyaa baat hai, kyaa hoo gayaa?
   b. aaj meerii peet nee daru hai

3. a. kyo raath (ko) kyaa khaayaa theaa?
   b. raath ko nee puurii nur gosht khaayaa thea.

4. a. kyaa bahut jyaada khaa liya thea?
   b. nahii, bahut jyaada too nahii, thora jyaada khaayaa thea.

5. a. bas, bas maai sanajh gayaa, tum thooRii anRit dhaaraa de loo
   b. anRit dhaaraa kyaa hai?

6. a. anRit dhaaraa peet kii davaa hai.
   b. kyaa yee deeshii davaa hai?

7. a. haa, yee deeshii davaa hai.
1. a. Hey, Ernie, didn’t you go to the fields today?
   b. No, my health isn’t good today.

2. a. What is it, what happened?
   b. I have a pain in my stomach today

3. a. Why, what did you eat at night?
   b. I ate purées and meat at night.

4.a. Did you eat too much?
   b. No, I didn’t eat too much, I ate a little too much.

5.a. O.K., O.K., I understood, take a little Arvit Dharaa
   b. What is Arvit Dharaa?

6.a. Arvit Dharaa is a stomach medicine.
   b. Is this a country medicine?

7.a. Yes, it is.
EXERCISES : Tabiyat

1. a. Kyaa huaa?
   b. Kyaa hoogayaa?

2. a. Aaj meraa poote gaarBaa hai.
   b. Aaj meraa poote meh dard hai.
   c. Aaj meraa poote kharaab hai.

3. a. Kyaa tumhaari tabiyat Thik nahii hai?
   b. Kyaa tum koo poote hoo?
   c. Tum koo kyaa hooa?
   d. Tumhaari tabiyat kaisii hai?
   e. Tum koo kyaa hoogayaa?

4. Meere sii meh dard hai
   a. Poot
   b. Haath
   c. Gales
   d. Khaar
   e. Kaan

5. Mujhoo jukaa hoogayaa hai.
   a. Mujhoo bukhaar hai
   b. Mujhoo milii milii hai
   c. Meere sii cakaraa rahaa hai
   d. Meere sii phooRaa hoogayaa hai
   e. Mujhoo dast hoo rahii hai

6. a. Kyaa tum koo jukaa hoogayaa hai?
   b. Kyaa tum koo bukhaar hai?
   c. Kyaa tumkoo milii milii hai?
   d. Kyaa tumhaaraa sii cakaraa rahaa hai?
   e. Kyaa meere sii cakaraa rahaa hai?
   f. Meere sii phooRaa hoogayaa hai
   g. Meere sii bukhaar hai

1. a. What happened?
   b. What happened?

2. a. My stomach is upset today.
   b. There's a pain in my stomach today.
   c. My stomach is bad today.

3. a. Isn't your health good?
   b. Are you sick?
   c. What happened to you?
   d. How is your health?
   e. What happened to you

4. I have a pain in my head.
   a. Headache
   b. Stomach
   c. Throat
   d. Hip
   e. Ear

5. I have caught cold.
   a. Sore throat
   b. I have a fever.
   c. I feel nauseated.
   d. I feel dizzy (litt: my head is spinning)
   e. I hurt my foot.

6. Have you caught cold?
   a. Yes, I have.
   b. Do you have a fever?
   c. Yes, I do.
   d. Do you feel nauseated?
   e. Yes, I do.
   f. Do you feel dizzy?
   g. Yes, I do.
   h. Did you hurt your foot?
   i. Yes, I did.
Tabiyat (contd).

f. Kyaa tumhaarii pilth naa phoolnaa hoogayaa hai?  
   Hai, meegii pilth naa phoolnaa hoogayaa hai.  
   Do you have a boil on your back?  
   Yes, I do.

g. Kyaa tumkoor dast hoo rahii hai?  
   Hai, mushkooor dast hoo rahii hai.  
   Do you have diarrhea?  
   Yes, I do.
CONVERSATIONAL SITUATIONS.

1. You're talking to an Indian citizen:
   You're a consular officer in Delhi and this man is appealing for
   a visa, get all the information necessary:
   - age, place of residence, size of family, profession, educational level,
   - planned place of residence in U.S., length of stay, purpose of stay etc.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs: Others:
2. You're talking to a rail road clerk.
You're buying a ticket to go to Calcutta. Find out if you can get sleeper accommodations, in what class, how much, which trains are available, at what times, how long do they take.

Useful vocabulary learned:

**Verbs**  

**Others:**
3. You're talking to a moneylender:
   You want to take a loan of £1,200 to repair your pump. Find out what the
   interest is, compound or simple, total cost, what collateral you must give.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs:   Others:

4. You're talking to a doctor:
Your friend is sick and you explain his symptoms to find out what medicine to give, in what dosages, how much that will cost.

Useful Vocabulary 1 armed:

Verbs: 

Others:
5. You're talking to an Indian friend:

He's getting married. You must find out approximate date, name of girl, where she's from, what her father does, size of family, marital status of other members, what she looks like, size of dowry, age of girl, etc.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs: Others:
6. You're talking to a policeman:
your house was robbed while you were away. Give him details of how robber
put in, what was value of goods taken, find out what he'll do, whether there
is possibility of recovering goods.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs: others:

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7. You're talking to an Indian friend. You saw a funeral procession thrice. Deduce that someone in the village died. Find out who it was, what did he die from, what sickness did he have, what symptoms, for how long, when he died, where they were bringing him, what was the procedure for a funeral etc.

Useful Vocabulary Learned:

Verbs: Others:

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Working with a Tutor

These are some suggestions which may be of help to you if you choose to work with a language tutor.

Hire someone who is:

1. not a close friend or associate
2. a native speaker of Hindi
3. moderately educated but not with high qualifications in Hindi, i.e., not an M.A. in Hindi.
4. gregarious and enthusiastic

You will bear the burden of organizing and controlling your sessions. Here are some suggestions on how to do so:

1. Since your grammatical or structural base in Hindi is fairly broad, you should organize your classes around situations or events rather than structures.

2. During a session you should record any new and pertinent vocabulary and any new structures which come up.

3. When a new item (grammatical or vocabulary) arises, have the informant use it in four or five new sentences rather than try and explain it.

4. After deciding on a lesson, repeat this same lesson with your informant until you can do it almost 100% accurately.

5. Review old lessons which you have completed.

6. In choosing lesson topics start with the concrete and go to the abstract.

continued
Following are six specific devices for organizing situational lessons:

1. **Pictures**

   Choose a picture with an obvious action or situation.

   1. Show your instructor the picture.
      
      
      2. Ask him explain what's in the picture in a few sentences.
         
         a) is tasvir ke baree main kuch bataiye. 
         b) laghobain vaskya boolean.
         
   3. Let your instructor repeat his explanation several times.
      
      a) sab vaskya phir boolean.
      
   4. Repeat the same description. If you can't repeat the entire explanation ask your instructor to repeat one sentence at a time.
      
      a) mai sab vaskya booluaga.
      b) aer ook vaskya boolo mai duhraa nasal.
      
   5. Repeat until you have mastered the entire explanation.
   
   6. If the explanation is too simple ask about what people in the picture are doing. You can record vocabulary under corresponding pictures and review on your own without using English translations.
   
   7. To discover the meaning and use of new words or phrases ask your instructor to use them in three or four new sentences.
      
      a) yahii shabda shusre vaskya maabooliye.

   continued
Task Oriented Situations

Choose some process or procedure which you would like to learn to describe or to teach to others. Perhaps something you'll need to explain to a farmer or something which will be of use to you around the house or in the bazaar.

You will have to choose a topic which your instructor knows how to describe. Get whatever visual aids or props you need to demonstrate the procedure.

1. You give the props to your tutor and ask for example:
   a) aap cycle kaa tire kaisee thik karte hain?
   b) aap bhavat kaisee panaate hain?
   c) aap ciThi kaisee likhte hain?
   d) aap davaal kaisee milaate hain?
   e) gujar aap kaisee lagate hain?

2. Let your instructor explain and demonstrate the entire process.
   a) isko jaraa karkee dikhaaye.

3. Have him repeat the process.
   a) yee sab phir see karkee dikhaaye.

4. Have him break the explanation into two or three sentence units.
   a) aap doo yaas tiin veakya boliyae aur mai unkoo duhrnaaagn.
   b) ab doo yaas tiin veakya boliyae.

5. Repeat these units until you have built the whole monologue. Continue until you can do the entire process yourself.
6. After you have mastered this process in the present tense you should go through again using the imperative, past, conditional, or continuous forms. You can also change the person to you, we, they, she, etc.

This type of exercise increases your flexibility in tense, number and gender. It also adds to your vocabulary in one area. Because it is action oriented it is excellent for learning verbs and because of the props vocabulary is obvious.
3. **Associations**

Choose some word on a topic in which you would like to expand your vocabulary or in which you are particularly interested.

1. Tell your tutor you will say some words and he should make several sentences about that word.
   a) Māl āek shabda bōollūgaa.
   b) Aap is shabda kee bāaarē mēē kuch vaākā ya bōoliyē.
   c) Aap joo kuch sooctē hāēl, bātāliyē.

2. Repeat and master your instructor's sentences.

3. If he uses a word you don't understand ask him to use it in another sentence until you can begin to infer its meaning and use it yourself.

   ___________________Ka: prāyoog alag-alag arthōo mēē kiijiyē.

   In the beginning you should use words for tangible objects (water, paper, a flower, etc.) so that your instructor has a visual clue. Later you can go on to abstractions like fate, education, progress.
4. Narratives

Choose an incident, event or place you are curious about.
1. Ask your instructor to talk about this.
   a) Tell me an interesting thing that happened to you once.
      auspi jindagii kii kooii majeedaar baast batlaaiyyee.
   b) Tell me a good story.
      mujhe kooii aachii kahaaniii sunaaiyyee.
   c) Tell me a funny story.
      mujhe kooii majaee dsar kahaaniii batlaaiyyee.

The instructor relates whatever he likes.
If you want him to tell you about some specific subject.
   a) Tell me about your school days.
      aap aane iskuul kee dinoo kii baast batlaaiyyee.
   b) Describe your house.
      aapne ghor kaa veeraa kii jiyee.
   c) Tell me about an Indian marriage.
      mujhe kii hinduastaanii shandii koe baarsee mee batlaaiyyee.

2. Tell your informant to repeat the story. When he has repeated it
   enough for complete comprehension, you should summarize.
   a) If you repeat then I'll summarize.
      agar aap isee duharas dee too deh thooRee mee batlaaiyyu.

3. If you want you can repeat the whole monologue and/or ask
   questions about it.
   These stories are very good exercises for comprehension. They
   are also good for generating sentences which can be corrected
   by your instructor.

continued
5. Role Play

Choose a real situation in which two people are involved (e.g., a rickshaw wala and his passenger, a porter and someone catching a train, a shopkeeper and his customer).

1. Describe the situation and the roles to be played.
   a) I will describe a situation
      mai sapkoo eek stiti samjhasu gaa.
   b) You'll be ______________________
      aap ______________________ hui.
   c) I'll be ______________________
      maI ______________________ huu.

2. When the dialogue is finished switch roles with your instructor. In this way you can observe and then copy your instructor's role. Your instructor should be correcting you as you proceed.

   This technique is very useful for discovering the socially acceptable responses in different situations. Also it's a good way to learn to handle disagreements.

   continued
6. Free Conversation

Choose a prominent figure, legendary character or a mutual acquaintance.

1. Ask your tutor to talk about this person.

2. Ask questions and add comments about the narrative. You can ask such questions as:
   a) If you were ______________ what would you do?
      agar sap ______________ hootee, too kyaas karto?

3. You can also talk about someone you know or how you might act if you were such a person.
   a) If I were ______________ I would do this.
      agar ______________ hootaa too aissa karta.

The technique is useful for learning to generate original sentences, comprehension and the expression of personal ideas.
A. **Hoonsa**

We have used the verb 'hoonsa' in two main ways.

1. As a main verb.

2. As a tense marker in combination with a main verb.

1. As a main verb 'hoonsa' is conjugated in the same manner as all other main verbs:

   i.e., it can appear in:

   1. the present habitual: hootaa hai (corresponds to jaataa hai)
   2. the past habitual: hootaa thaa (corresponds to jaataa thaa)
   3. the present perfect: hooza hai (corresponds to gaa haai)
   4. the past perfect: hooza thaa (corresponds to gaa thaa)
   5. the future: hoogaa (corresponds to gaa gaa)
   6. the present continuous: hooraha hai (corresponds to jan rahaa hai)
   7. the past continuous: hooraha thaa (corresponds to jan rahaa thaa)
   8. construction such as: hoonaa hai (corresponds to jaanaa hai)

In other words, it can appear in all the ways that any other main verb can, provided it is semantically possible.

Following is the conjugation of 'hoonsa' as a main verb in all its tenses. Some of these forms, for practical purposes, do not exist because they are semantically impossible or improbable.

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### Present Habitual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Aap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>hootaa/ií hūu</td>
<td>(has) hootee/ií hāi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>hootaa/ií hāi</td>
<td>(tum) hootee/ií hoo</td>
<td>aap hootee/ií hāi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>hootaa/ií hāi</td>
<td>(voo) hootee/ií hāl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...every month there is a drama in Delhi.

### Past Habitual

<table>
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<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Aap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>hootaa/ií thee/ií</td>
<td>(has) hootee/ií thee/ií</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>hootaa/ií thee/ií</td>
<td>(tum) hootee/ií thee/ií</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>hootaa/ií thee/ií</td>
<td>(voo) hootee/ií thee/ií</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...there used to be a drama in Bhopal every year.

### Present Perfect

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Aap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>huan/ií hūu</td>
<td>(has) huo/ií hāi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>huan/ií hāi</td>
<td>(tum) huo/ií hoo</td>
<td>aap huo/ií hāi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>huan/ií hāi</td>
<td>(voo) huo/ií hāl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...this year there hasn't been a play in Hoshangabad.
Past Perfect

Singular Plural Aap
1st person (vā) hua/ii tha/ii (ham) huc/ii thē/ii
2nd person (tu) hua/ii tha/ii (tum) huc thē
3rd person (voo) hua/ii tha/ii (voo) huc/ii thē/ii

i.e., parsoo bhoopāl mēo naanTak hua/ii thē/ii.
The day before yesterday there had been a play in Dhopal.

Future

Singular Plural Aap
1st person (mī) hūga/ii (ham) hūgē/ii
2nd person (tu) hūga/ii (tum) hūgē/ii
3rd person (voo) hūga/ii (voo) hūgē/ii

i.e., kal Itaarsi mēo naatak hūga/ii.
There will be a play in Itarsi tomorrow.
When used in conjunction with another verb. In this tense hoonā indicates probability.
i.e., voo Dhopal see gayaa hūga/ii.
It's probably left Dhopal.

Present Continuous

Singular Plural Aap
1st person (māl) hoôrāhər/ii hū (hum) hoo rahər/ii hūl
2nd person (tu) hoôrāhər/ii hai (tum) hoo rahər/ii hō (vā) hoo rahər/ii hūl
3rd person (voo) hoôrāhər/ii hai (voo) hoo rahər/ii hūl (vō)

338 continued...
i.e., us jahā natak hoo rahaa hai.
There is a play going on here today.

**Past Continuous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>1st Person (mā)</th>
<th>2nd Person (tū)</th>
<th>3rd Person (voo)</th>
<th>Asp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>hoo rahaa/ii tha/ii (ham)</td>
<td>hoo rahoo/ii tha/ii (tum)</td>
<td>hoo rahoo/ii tha/ii (vam)</td>
<td>hoo rāha thē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i.e., kā vahā natak hoo rahaa thaa.
A play was going on there yesterday.

2. **As a tense marker** in combination with a main verb 'hoonā' appears as follows:

   1. Present marker: hai, etc. i.e., tum jāst/č/i hoo, tum gaye/ii
   2. Past marker: than/ii etc. tum jāst/č/i tha/ii, tum gaye/o/ii
   3. As a probability marker: hoogaa/ii etc. tum gayo/hoogoc
   4. As participle marker: huaa/ii etc. ublaa huaa paanil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Marker</th>
<th>Past Marker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>hāi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>hoo/ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>hāi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued..
Proper case marker:

Singular  Plural  Aug

1st person  hoogaa/i  hōogee/i
2nd person  hoogaa/i  hōogee/iī  hōogee/i
3rd person  hoogaa/iī  hōogee/iī

Participle marker:

Perfect stem = huan, huii, huie
ublaa huua = boiled  (m.)
Taafoi huir = broken  (f.)

continued...
Expressions using 'hootii'

Present habitual forms

1. is kheet ṃeē jirf geēhū hootaē hai.
   Only wheat grows in this field.

2. amrīkaā mēē bahut-see tyōohaar hootē hai.
   There are many festivals in America.

3. jasīē mēē shaam jaldī hootī hai aur subah deēr acoe hootī hai.
   In the winter evening comes quickly and morning comes late.

4. choōtī-choōtī baatōē kee liyēe immēē aapas mēē jhagōaē hootōa hai.
   They quarrel between themselves over small things.

5. bhēarēt mēē lagōhag caaē mahīnēc bēaasaē hootī hai.
   In India the monsoon is for about four months a year.

Continuous forms

6. kyaa hoo rahaa hai?
   What's going on?

7. jaldī kariyēe (karoc) mujhee deēr hoo rahīē hai.
   Do it quickly, I'm getting late. (I'll be late).

continued . . . ?
Perfect forms

8. raam prasaad koo beetsa husa hai?
   Ram had a baby boy.
9. kyaa samay husa hai?
   What time is it?
10. aapko kyaa husa hai?
    What happened to you?

Past forms

11. isee kyaa husa?
    What about it? So what? (litt: from this what happened?)
12. mujhee bharat me saee doo mahlnee huse.
    It's been 2 months since I came to India.
13. is see sap kaa kyaa husa?
    What's it to you?
14. kitnee paisa huse?
    How much? (How many paisa it became?)

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15. Itnii khaad see kheet kaa kuch nahii hoogaa
   This much fertilizer won't do for the field.
16. bahut hoogaa too meerii fasal kharaab hoojnaeegii.
   If it's too much, my crop will be bad.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRONOUNS</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject:</td>
<td>maia</td>
<td>ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss:</td>
<td>meeras/ii/ee</td>
<td>ham-ara/ii/ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct &amp; Indirect Object:</td>
<td>mujhko (mujhoo)</td>
<td>hanjando (hanjoo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mujhso (with milnaa+kahnaa, boolnaa+other verbs of speech)</td>
<td>hanjsoon (hanjoon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpositional:</td>
<td>meero (kio is contained in the word itself) (However: mujsee)</td>
<td>hamaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncc form:</td>
<td>mainaa</td>
<td>humna</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Familiar Plural</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>Formal Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject:</td>
<td>tum</td>
<td>aap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss:</td>
<td>tumhaaraas/ii/ee</td>
<td>sapkaas/ii/ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct &amp; Indirect Object:</td>
<td>tumko (tumhoo)</td>
<td>apko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumso (with milnasa+kahnaa, boonasa+other verbs of speech)</td>
<td>apsoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpositional:</td>
<td>tumhaarco (However: tumsoo)</td>
<td>apco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncc form:</td>
<td>tumhoo</td>
<td>tumna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(2nd person singular form is 'tu'. However, you will probably never have occasion to use it).*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S&amp;I</th>
<th>S&amp;I</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject</strong></td>
<td>yee (yah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>poss:</strong></td>
<td>iskaa/ii/ce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct &amp; Indirect</strong></td>
<td>iskoo (issee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
<td>is see (with milna+kshnaa, boolnaa+ other verbs of speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postpositional:</strong></td>
<td>is-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>nce form:</strong></td>
<td>isnee (3rd Person (near))</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subject</strong></td>
<td>voo (vah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>poss:</strong></td>
<td>uskaa/ii/ce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct &amp; Indirect</strong></td>
<td>uskoo (ussee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
<td>us see (with milna+kshnaa, boolnaa+ other verbs of speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postpositional:</strong></td>
<td>us-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'nce form:</strong></td>
<td>usnee (3rd Person (far))</td>
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3rd Person (near)  

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<tr>
<th>S&amp;I</th>
<th>S&amp;I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td>yee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>poss:</strong></td>
<td>inkaa/ii/ce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct &amp; Indirect</strong></td>
<td>inko (inhoo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
<td>in see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Postpositional:</strong></td>
<td>in-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>nce form:</strong></td>
<td>inhoon (3rd Person (far))</td>
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</table>

3rd Person (far)  

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject:</strong></td>
<td>kaun, kyaa</td>
<td>kaun, kyaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>poss:</strong></td>
<td>kiskaa/ii/ee</td>
<td>kinkaa/ii/ee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Direct & Indirect Object:** | kiskoo (kisee)  
                 | kis sec (with verbs as before) | kinkoo (kinkoo)  
                 |                                                | kin sec                      |
| **Postpositional:** | kis-                           | kinkhorm-ce                  |
| **nee form:**  | kisnee                          |                               |
| **Relative Pronouns** |                               |                               |
| **Subject:**   | joo                             | joo                           |
| **poss:**      | jiskaa/ii/ee                    | jinkaa/ii/ee                  |
| **Direct & Indirect Object:** | jiskoo (jiasco)  
                 | (depending on verb: jis sue)  | jinkoo (jinkoo)  
                 |                                                | (depending on verb: jinsec) |
| **Postpositional:** | jis-                           | jin-                          |
| **nee form:**  | jisnee                          | jinnehorm-                    |
# VERB CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Verb</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Polite Imperative</th>
<th>Regular Imperative</th>
<th>Present Habitual &quot;do&quot;</th>
<th>Past Habitual &quot;used to do&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to do</td>
<td>karna</td>
<td>kiljiye</td>
<td>karoo</td>
<td>kortas has</td>
<td>kortan thana</td>
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<tr>
<td>to make</td>
<td>banaana</td>
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<tr>
<td>to go, movu(int.)</td>
<td>salnaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to movu(tr.)</td>
<td>salanaan</td>
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<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>jaanaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to come</td>
<td>naana</td>
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<td>to eat</td>
<td>khasaan</td>
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<td>to drink</td>
<td>pinas</td>
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<tr>
<td>to talk</td>
<td>batt karna</td>
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<tr>
<td>to say</td>
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<td>to tell</td>
<td>bataanaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to speak</td>
<td>bolnaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to call</td>
<td>bulanaa</td>
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<td>to listen/hear</td>
<td>sunanaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to live, stay</td>
<td>rahnaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to be, exist, have</td>
<td>boonaan</td>
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<td>to buy</td>
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<td>to send</td>
<td>bhalaana</td>
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<td>to give</td>
<td>doona</td>
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<tr>
<td>to take</td>
<td>lena</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Perfect 'has done'</th>
<th>Past Perfect 'had done'</th>
<th>Future 'will do'</th>
<th>Present Continuous 'is doing'</th>
<th>Past Continuous 'was doing'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kivaa hai</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kivaa theen</td>
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<tr>
<td>kivaa xaa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ker rahe haa</td>
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<tr>
<td>ker rahe theen</td>
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</table>

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Verb</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Polite Imperative</th>
<th>Regular Imperative</th>
<th>Present Habitual</th>
<th>Past Habitual</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to bring</td>
<td>isanaa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to sit</td>
<td>baThanaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>khaana asonaar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to get up, rise</td>
<td>Thanaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to wake up</td>
<td>lepaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to sleep</td>
<td>soonaa</td>
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<td>to wash</td>
<td>dhoonaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to bath</td>
<td>nhanaanaa</td>
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<td>to play</td>
<td>rkhaana</td>
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<td>to put</td>
<td>Dutnaa</td>
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<td>to dust (intr.)</td>
<td>milnaa</td>
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<td>(to cook (intr.)</td>
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<td>to call name</td>
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<td>to discuss</td>
<td>viccaar karnaas</td>
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<td>to think</td>
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<tr>
<td>Past Imperfect</td>
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<td>Future</td>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Verb</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Polite Imperative</th>
<th>Regular Imperative</th>
<th>Present Habitual</th>
<th>Past Habitual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to stop (int.)</td>
<td>ruknaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to stop (tr.)</td>
<td>rooknaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to turn</td>
<td>marnaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to sow</td>
<td>boonaa</td>
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<td>to grow (int.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>to irrigate</td>
<td>silena</td>
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<tr>
<td>to harrow</td>
<td>baharnii karna</td>
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<tr>
<td>to manaro</td>
<td>khaad Deslnaa (desnaa)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to spray, sprinkle)</td>
<td>chiknaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to open</td>
<td>khoolnaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to close</td>
<td>bani karna</td>
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<td>to drive</td>
<td>cailanaa, hainkaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to dig</td>
<td>khooldnaa</td>
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<td>to dry</td>
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<td>to farm</td>
<td>kheetii karna</td>
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<td>to plow</td>
<td>jootnaa</td>
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<td>to milk</td>
<td>duhnaa</td>
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<td>to harvest</td>
<td>faek laoTnna</td>
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<tr>
<td>to spread, plaster</td>
<td>liipnaa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to level</td>
<td>bahashar karna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Past Imperfect</td>
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<tr>
<td>English Verb</td>
<td>Infinitive</td>
<td>Polite Imperative</td>
<td>Regular Imperative</td>
<td>Present Habitual</td>
<td>Past Habitual</td>
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<tr>
<td>to clean</td>
<td>saaãh karnaã</td>
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<tr>
<td>to correct, fix</td>
<td>Thãik karnaã</td>
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<tr>
<td>to prepare</td>
<td>tãysãr karnaã</td>
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<tr>
<td>to break (intr.)</td>
<td>TũuTnaã</td>
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<td>to fall</td>
<td>gîrnãa</td>
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<tr>
<td>to shatter</td>
<td>ëhuuTnaã</td>
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</table>
SCRIPT - LESSON 1

Teach students to form & read these symbols:

प त ब द म न क स

You can write these words for them. Have them read them out loud. Have them write them in their copies.

बस इस कब तब सब मन कम
बदन दमन नमन सनम सनद नमक
सनक तपन नकः सदन सबक
सदन नमन बदः समन
मकसद, सकपक
बकबक
Teach students to form and read these symbols:

र ड ढ छ घ ह ज

Then show them how to combine the first two symbols (रड) with these maatras ठ ू ृ ॆ.

Have students come up and do next two symbols (छट). Then have next student do next two etc.

You can write 4 or 5 of these words for them.

Have them read them out loud. Have them write them in their copies. Now let student come up and write 3 or 4 words you dictate onto the board. Do same with next student.

मैं, हूं, याहता (याहना), बनाता (बनाना), बनाकर, जाता (जाना), जाकर, रहता (रहना), नहता (नहना), कहता (कहना)
Now give dictation of short sentences. Have students correct one another's papers.

मैं बाज़ार जाता हूँ। मैं इस बजे नहाता हूँ।
मेरा नाम जान है। घर जाकर मैं नहाता हूँ।
मैं घर जाता हूँ। घर जाकर मे बात करता हूँ।
बात करके मैं नहाता हूँ।

(You may make up other sentences for dictation being careful to use only the letters and numbers introduced so far.)

पत्र विद्यानंद
कसर घट गय

Now write sentences on board, have students read them. Let students write sentences on board and have other students read it.
SCRIPT LESSON THREE

Teach students to form and read these symbols:

Then show them these maatraas:

Have them write these combinations:

Have them read these from board:

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आराम आओ हुएआओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ
अलाओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ
आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ आओ
Have them write these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aalu</th>
<th>li</th>
<th>ana</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>upea</td>
<td>imli</td>
<td>anaaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pali</td>
<td>surat</td>
<td>ammir</td>
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<tr>
<td>eelsuraa</td>
<td>saee</td>
<td>aage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iranvati</td>
<td>acraam</td>
<td>satya</td>
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<tr>
<td>aag</td>
<td>itnee</td>
<td>jilvan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umar</td>
<td>aah</td>
<td>uuun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sap</td>
<td>ahaar</td>
<td>uskaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kii</td>
<td>ujaalaa</td>
<td>inke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jasoo</td>
<td>aivaj</td>
<td>hamkoop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teach students to form and read these symbols:

Have them read these combinations:

Have them write these:

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Script - Lesson 6

From this point any new symbols or combinations which arise will be explained individually. The following reading practices have been excerpted from Gumperz Hindi Reader Volume I and are designed to provide reading practice with simple Hindi conversational materials. Pronunciations not predictable are in footnotes in Roman transcription. These pronunciations and spellings should be memorized.

B. आइये साहब
A. बेकार

A. २- आइये साहब!
B. ये केले हे, साहब!

2. लीजिस्स!
B. बहुत मीठे

2- लीजिस!
B. बहुत मोटे

2- संतरे खाइये!
B. बहुत मोटे हे!

A. बेकार

8- बेकार हे?

1. saheb or saab or saahab
2. voo or voo
3. bahut or bahot
4. taaza or taajaw
A. क्या ते हैं?
B. से बेर हैं।

A. पचीस क्या कहा है?
B. रूक रूक सेब

A. सीढ़ी बहुत मीठा
B. बहुत मीठा

A. पक्षी का दाम
B. पक्षी का दाम कितना है?

Gtaazee or taajee
Gtaaza or tajua

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Practice writing the following:

dukaan  miiThee  bhii
santree  seev  accha
kya  khaaiyee  papithee
saanab  liiiiyee  saa ae
asiyee  vee  taam'a
yee  bahut  keelce
कैन हैं?
घोबी साहब!
अन्दर आ आओ।
नमस्ते साहब।
हाँ साहब, देख लीजिये।
साठी साक, पाजामे चार।
मोजे तीन, बानियाने छ।
अंडर वियर पॉच, सब हैं।
सब हैं न साहब?
देखो, यह फट गई है।
अच्छा साहब, इसे ठीक कर देंगे।
हमारी दूसरी कमीज़ कहीं है?
कैन रों कमीज़ साहब?
सफ़ेद, रुक सफ़ेद है।
भाई साहब, मोची कहाँ हैं?
इस तरफ आइए बारे हाथ पर बहुत मोची है।
यह भूत ढूंढ करता भाई!
अच्छा साहब!
यह देखो, इधर फट असा है और फोड़ इधर भी।
कितना पैसा होगा!
सब बारह आने होंगे।
यह तो बहुत ज्यादा है, ढूंढकर बताओ।
नहीं सालज, ढूंढ कहता हूँ।
अच्छा, जल्दी करो।
अभी कर देता हूँ।
देखो, जरा पालिश भी कर देना।
अभी तो जिस साहब।
तो भाई, अपने पैसे लेगे।
ढूंढ है, साहब।