



HindiPod101.com

LEVEL

2



Hindi

Absolute Beginner



Unabridged Edition

innovative LANGUAGE.COM

If you love the **Hindi** language, then you'll love this!

Get our Complete **Hindi** Learning Program
at **HindiPod101.com**.

- Speak **Hindi** From Your First Lesson
- Access hundreds of Audio & Video Courses
by Real Teachers
- Get **FREE** New Lessons Every Week
- Learn Anywhere, Anytime on Any Android
Device or Computer



Go to
HindiPod101.com
and sign up for your

FREE

Lifetime Account!



LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #1

Simple Greetings in Hindi, Part 1

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

#1

HINDI

1. आशा: नमस्ते, आपका नाम क्या है?
2. मेघा: नमस्ते, मेरा नाम मेघा है। और आपका नाम क्या है?
3. आशा: मेरा नाम आशा है।
4. मेघा: आशाजी, आपका नाम अच्छा है।
5. आशा: शुक्रिया!

ENGLISH

1. ASHA: Hello, what is your name?
2. MEGHA: Hello, my name is Megha. And what is your name?
3. ASHA: My name is Asha.
4. MEGHA: Asha, your name is nice.
5. ASHA: Thank you!

ROMANIZATION

1. AASHAA: Namaste, aapkaa naam kyaa hai?

CONT'D OVER

2. MEGHAA: Namaste, meraa naam Megha hai. Aur aapkaa naam kyaa hai?
3. AASHAA: Meraa naam Asha hai.
4. MEGHAA: Ashaji, aapkaa naam achhaa hai.
5. AASHAA: Shukriyaa!

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
अच्छा	achhaa	nice	adjective
नमस्ते	namasTe	hello	expression
क्या	kyaa	what	adverb
आपका	aap kaa	your (formal)	pronoun
है	hai	is	verb
शुक्रिया	shukriyaa	thank you	noun
मेरा	meraa	my (masculine)	pronoun
नाम	naam	name	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मैं अच्छा हूँ। Main accha hoon. I am good.	नमस्ते, नीना! namasTe, Ninaa! Hello, Nina!
---	---

आपका नाम क्या है? aapka naam kya hai? What's your name?	आप क्या खा रहे हैं? aap kyaa KHaa rahe hain? What are you eating?
आपका स्वागत है! Aap kaa swaagat hai! Welcome!	आपका जन्मदिन कब है? aapkaa janm Din kab hai? When is your birthday?
आपका नाम क्या है? aapka naam kya hai? What's your name?	यह अच्छा है! Yaha acchaa hai! This is good!
जानकारी के लिए शुक्रिया! Jaankaari ke lie shukriyaa! Thank you for the information!	मेरे दोस्त का नाम मिथुल है। Meraa dost kaa naam Mithul hai. My friend's name is Mithul.
आपका नाम क्या है? aapka naam kya hai? What's your name?	उसका नाम रोहित है। Uskaa naam Rohit hai. His name is Rohit.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. नमस्ते (namaste), which means "hello," is a common way of greeting in Hindi and can be used at any time of day. Other equivalent words for "hello" are नमस्कार (namaskaar) and प्रणाम (pranaam). They can also be used to say "goodbye."

You can also use time-specific greetings like सुप्रभात (suprabhaat) for "good morning," शुभ अप्राहण (shubha aprahan) for "good afternoon," शुभ सन्ध्या (shubha sandhyaa) for "good evening" and शुभ रात्री (shubha raatri) for "good night." However, these are not as commonly

used as नमस्ते (*namaste*) or नमस्कार (*namaskaar*).

2. आपका (*Aap kaa*), which means "your," is a formal, honorific, possessive pronoun. आप (*Aap*) on its own means "you" and का (*kaa*) means "of." Together they turn into a possessive form "your."

In Hindi, there are three levels of respect that one can show towards the other person. "You" can therefore be said in three different ways.

1. Respectful and formal "you" - आप (*aap*); "your" – आपका (*aap kaa*)
2. Informal "you" - तुम (*tum*); "your" - तुम्हारा (*tumhaaraa*)
3. Intimate "you" - तू (*tuu*); "your" - तेरा (*teraa*)

Although तू (*tuu*) is used between friends and siblings who are close to each other and therefore indicate some intimacy, it is considered rude to use it on others. So the general rule is to avoid using it.

3. आपका नाम क्या है ? (*aap kaa naam kyaa hai?*) means "What is your name?" It is a formal honorific way of asking for someone's name. If you want to ask informally, you will have to replace आपका (*aap kaa*) with तुम्हारा (*tumhaaraa*). So, it becomes, तुम्हारा नाम क्या है ? (*Tumhaaraa naam kyaa hai?*)

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is है (*hai*)

आपका नाम क्या है ?

Aapkaa naam kyaa hai?

"What is your name?"

"

है (*hai*) is a to-be verb "is" that can be used with singular subjects for first person, second

person and third person.

English uses subject-verb-object order, whereas Hindi uses subject-object-verb order.

Therefore, Hindi is a verb-final language where most verbs come at the end of the sentences.

So, in this case, "what is your name" takes the form "your name what is" and stays the same whether you are addressing a male or a female.

An important point to note is that in Hindi all nouns have a gender; every noun is either Masculine or Feminine and verbs change accordingly. And the possessive form *kaa* in *aapkaa* i.e. "your" changes depending on what's being owned and not on who is doing the owning. In this case the thing being owned, i.e. "name" or *naam* is of masculine gender. So it doesn't matter who is being addressed, what matters is that the word "name" i.e. *naam* is masculine. Therefore the sentence structure never changes.

Let's now master how to respond to the question **आपका नाम क्या है?** "What is your name?"

For this, all you have to remember to say are मेरा नाम _____ है। *Meraa naam _____ hai.*

Just add your name after *naam*. So, if your name is Neha, you say, *Meraa naam nehaa hai.* If your name is Rahul, you say, *Meraa naam rahul hai* and so on. Very easy!

Hai is used for first, second and third person singular.

For example:

1. First person singular

मेरा नाम महिमा है।

Meraa naam mahimaa hai.

"My name is Mahima."

2. Second person singular

आपका नाम किशन है।

Aapkaa naam kishan hai.

"Your name is Kishan."

3. Third person singular

वह कैसे हैं?

Voh kaise hain?

"How is he?"

Gender

Hai remains the same for both masculine and feminine subjects. For example:

1. नेहा एक लड़की है।
neha ek larki hai.
"Neha is a girl."
2. राहुल एक लड़का है।
rahul ek larka hai.
"Rahul is a boy."

Examples From This Dialogue

1. नमस्ते, आपका नाम क्या है?
Namaste, aapkaa naam kyaa hai?
"Hello, what is your name?"
2. नमस्ते, मेरा नाम मेघा है।
Namaste, meraa naam Megha hai.
"Hello, my name is Megha."

Sample Sentences

1. कल मेरा जन्मदिन है।
Kala meraa janmadin hai.
"Tomorrow is my birthday"
2. आपके बेटे का नाम क्या है?
Aapke bete kaa naam kyaa hai?
"What is your son's name?"

3. वह पढ़ रही है।

Vah par rahi hai.

"She is reading."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Understanding Indian Hierarchy

Indian society is hierarchical in nature where age, social standing and seniority in institutions are reflected in everyday speech by how people choose to address the other.

In the dialogue, Megha and Asha are meeting for the first time and therefore greet each other respectfully using the formal "you" - आप (*aap*). This is a standard way of addressing a stranger in Indian society. The less respectful "you" - तुम (*tum*), is also acceptable most of the time if the person being addressed is about the same age or younger than the speaker.

People also add जी (*ji*) after a person's name to sound more formal and respectful. Like in the dialogue, Megha calls Asha "Ashaji". It stays the same when used for both males and females. Therefore Rahul can be addressed as Rahulji. "Mother" can be *maataaji* and "father" can be *pitaaji* and so on.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #2

Simple Greetings in Hindi, Part 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

2

HINDI

1. महिमा: कमलाजी! आप कैसी हैं?
2. कमला: अरे महिमाजी! मैं बिल्कुल ठीक हूँ। और आप कैसी हैं?
3. महिमा: मैं भी ठीक हूँ, धन्यवाद।
4. कमला: आपका बेटा कैसा है?
5. महिमा: वह बहुत अच्छा है, धन्यवाद।

ENGLISH

1. MAHIMA: Kamala! How are you?
2. KAMALA: Oh Mahima! I am quite well. And how are you?
3. MAHIMA: I am also good, thank you.
4. KAMALA: How is your son?
5. MAHIMA: He is very good, thank you.

ROMANIZATION

1. MAHIMAA: Kamalaajii! Aap kaisee hain?

CONT'D OVER

2. KAMALAA: Are Mahimajii ! Main bilkul theek hoon. Aur aap kaisee hain?
3. MAHIMAA: Main bhee theek hoon, dhanyavaaD.
4. KAMALAA: Aapkaa betaa kaisa hai?
5. MAHIMAA: Vah bahuT acchaa hai, dhanyavaaD.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
वह	voh	he/she/it/that	pronoun	
बहुत अच्छा	bahut achhaa	very good	adjective	
आप	aap	you (formal)	pronoun	
मैं	mai	I	noun	
कैसी	kaisii	how (female)	adverb	
ठीक	theek	okay	adjective	
धन्यवाद	dhanyavaad	thank you	noun	
बेटा	beTaa	child, son	noun	masculine OR neutral
हूँ	hoon	am (infinitive- to be)	verb	
हैं	hain	are (infinitive- to be)	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

वह लड़की है। Voh larkee hai. She is a girl.	मैं बहुत अच्छा हूँ, धन्यवाद। Main bahut achhaa hoon, dhanyavaad. I am very good, thank you.
आप अच्छी हैं। (to a female) Aap achhee hain. You are nice.	मैं भारत से हूँ mai bharaT se hun I'm from India.
मैं लड़का हूँ। Mai ladkha hun I am a boy.	वह कैसी है? Voh kaisii hai? How is she?
मैं ठीक नहीं हूँ। main theek nahiin hoon I'm not well.	वह ठीक है। Vah theek hai He is okay.
बहुत धन्यवाद! Bahut dhanyavaad! Thank you very much!	बेटा आपकी उमर क्या है? betaa aapkii umar kyaa hai? "Child, what is your age?"
मेरे बेटे का नाम राहुल है। Mere bete kaa naam raahul hai. My son's name is Rahul.	मैं भारत में रहता हूँ। Main bhaarat men rahtaa hoon. I live in India.
कमरे में इतने सारे लोग हैं। Kamre men itne saare log hain. There are so many people in the room.	हम लड़के हैं। Ham larke hain. We are boys.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **कैसी (kaisee)** means "how" and is used for addressing a female subject. **कैसे (kaisey)** is used for addressing a male subject.

2. **वह (vah)** is a third person singular pronoun that means "he/she/it/that." **यह(yah)** is also a third person singular pronoun that means "he/she/it/this." Note that **वह(vah)** is used for people and things that are further away and **यह(yah)** is used for people and things that are closer. The difference between them is exactly the same as the difference between "this" and "that."

Since **वह (vah)** and **यह (yah)** are both "he" and "she," we'll have to look at other things like verb structure and adjectives to figure out which one it is.

3. **धन्यवाद (dhanyavaad)** means "thank you." Another word for "thank you" is **शुक्रिया (shukriya)**. They can be used interchangeably.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is हैं (hain) and "How are you?"

आप कैसी हैं ? (to a female)

Aap kaisii hain?

"How are you?"

हैं (hain) is a to-be verb "are" that can be used with:

- first person plural - "we are" (**हम हैं, hum hain**)
- second person formal - "you are" (**आप हैं, aap hain**)
- third person plural - "those/they are" - for things that are near (**ये हैं, ye hain**)
- third person plural - "those/they are" - for things that are far (**वे हैं, ve hain**)

Hindi is a verb-final language which uses the subject-verb-object order. In the above example, "How are you?" takes the form of "You how are?"

Gender and Counts

When asking the question "How are you?" we use the adverb कैसी (*kaisii*) for female and कैसे (*kaise*) for male. For plural subjects, regardless of their gender, they take the masculine form कैसे (*kaise*).

For Example:

1. To ask "How are you?" to a female, we say,
आप कैसी हैं? (*Aap kaisii hain?*)
2. To ask "How are you?" to a male, we say,
आप कैसे हैं? (*Aap kaise hain?*)
3. To ask "How are you all?" we say,
आप सब कैसे हैं? (*Aap sab kaise hain?*)
4. To ask "How are they?" we say,
वे कैसे हैं? (*Ve kaise hain?*)

Examples of कैसी (*kaisii*) and कैसे (*kaise*)

1. वह कैसा है?
Wah kaisaa hai?
"How is he?"
2. वह कैसी है?
Wah kaisii hai?
"How is she?"
3. राज कैसे है?
Raaj kaise hai?
"How is Raj?"

Note that in the above examples the verb is है (*hai*) and not the nasal हैं (*hain*) because

है, hai ("is")

हैं, hain ("are")

Examples from This Lesson:

1. *Aap kaisii hain?*
2. *Aur aap kaisii hain?*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. आप कैसी हैं?
Aap kaisii hain?
"How are you?"
2. और आप कैसी हैं?
Aur aap kaisii hain?
"And how are you?"

Sample Sentences

1. हम खुश हैं।
Ham khush hain.
"We are happy."
2. आप खूबसूरत हैं।
Aap khubsurat hain.
"You are beautiful."

Language Tip

"You are" can be said in three different ways in Hindi depending on how we choose to address the other person. हैं, *hain* ("are"), can only be used for second person singular subject when addressing the person formally. That is,

1. "You are" (formal) - आप हैं (*aap hain*).

But other forms of address will have different words for "are."

For Example:

1. "You are" (informal) - तुम हो (*tum ho*)
2. "You are" (intimate) - तू है (*tu hai*)

This means that "How are you?" can be said in three different ways as well.

For Example:

1. Formal - आप कैसे/कैसी हैं? (*Aap kaise/kaisii hain?*)
2. Informal - तुम कैसे/कैसी हो? (*Tum kaise/kaisii ho?*)
3. Intimate - तू कैसे/कैसी है? (*Tu kaise/kaisii hai?*)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Hindi Changing Words

Hindi can be a bit difficult for English speakers since all nouns in Hindi are either masculine or feminine and the sentence structure changes accordingly, just like in French and Arabic. Verbs and adjectives in Hindi change according to the gender of the nouns and their number. Possessive pronouns like "my" and "your" change according to the gender and number of the thing being possessed and not the subject doing the possessing. But don't worry about all

these right now. We'll cover them one by one in our lessons. But remember that knowing the gender of the nouns is very important if you want to speak Hindi correctly!

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #3

Responding to 'How are you?' in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

3

HINDI

1. काजोल: रानी, नमस्ते! आप कैसी हैं?
2. रानी: नमस्ते, काजोल। मैं अच्छी हूँ, शुक्रिया। और आप?
3. काजोल: मैं थक गई हूँ।
4. रानी: क्यों? आप बीमार हैं?
5. काजोल: नहीं, नहीं। मैं आज व्रत कर रही हूँ। इसलिये मैं भूखी भी हूँ।

ENGLISH

1. KAJOL: Rani, hello! How are you?
2. RANI: Hello Kajol. I am good, thank you. And you?
3. KAJOL: I am tired.
4. RANI: Why? Are you sick?
5. KAJOL: No, no. I am fasting today. So I am also hungry.

ROMANIZATION

1. KAAJOL: Raanee, namasTe! Aap kaisee hain?

CONT'D OVER

2. RAANI: Namaste, kaajol. Main achhee hoon, shukriyaa. Aur aap?
3. KAAJOL: Main thak gae hoon.
4. RAANI: Kyon? Aap beemaar hain?
5. KAAJOL: Naheen, naheen. Main aaj vraT kar rahee hoon. Isliye main bhookhee bhee hoon.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
आप कैसी हैं? (to a female)	Aap kaisee hain?	How are you?	phrase
इसलिये	isliye	so/that's why	adverb
कर रही हूँ (female)	kar rahee hoon	am doing	phrase
व्रत	vrat	to fast	verb
बीमार	beemaar	sick	adjective
क्यों	kyon	why	adverb
थक गई (female)	thak gae	tired	phrase
हूँ	hoon	am (infinitive to-be)	verb
अच्छी (female)	achhee	good	adjective
भूखी (female)	bhookhee	hungry	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

सीताजी, आप कैसी हैं? Seetaajee, aap kaisee hain? Sita, how are you?	पिता एक अच्छे मूड में हैं इसलिये आप अब उनसे कुछ भी पूछ सकते हैं। Pitaa ek achhe mood men hain isliye aap ab use kuch bhee pooch sakte hain. Father is in a good mood now so you can ask him anything.
मैं काम कर रही हूँ। Main kaam kar rahee hoon. I am working.	व्रत स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा होता है। Vrat swaasthya ke liye achhaa hotaa hai. Fasting is good for health.
मैं बीमार नहीं हूँ। Main beemaar naheen hoon. I am not sick.	तुम उदास क्यों हो? Tum udaas kyon ho? Why are you sad?
महिमा थक गई है। Mahimaa thak gae hai. Mahima is tired.	मैं नाराज़ हूँ। Main naaraaj hoon. I am angry.
वह अच्छी है। Voh achhee hai. She is nice.	रानी भूखी है। Raanee bhookhee hai. Rani is hungry.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. अच्छी (*achhee*) means "good" when used by and for a female.

मैं अच्छी हूँ, *main achhee hoon* ("I am good").

For a male, you would use

अच्छा (*achhaa*).

मैं अच्छा हूँ, *main achhaa hoon* ("I am good").

2. कर रही हूँ (*kar rahee hoon*) means "(I) am doing" when said by a female. The pronoun "I" is not included in the phrase but is implied by the to-be verb हूँ (*hoon*) which is used only with first person singular.

"I am" (मैं हूँ, *main hoon*).

The female speaker can be identified by the form of the verb कर रही, *kar rahee* ("doing"). It would have been कर रहा (*kar rahaa*) if spoken by a male and therefore would have taken the form कर रहा हूँ (*kar rahaa hoon*) for a male speaker.

3. भूखी (*bhookhee*) means "hungry" when used by and for a female.

भूखा (*bhookhaa*) means "hungry" when used by and for a male.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is हूँ (*hoon*) and Adjectives

मैं अच्छी हूँ (said by a female),

Main achhee hoon

"I am good."

हूँ (*hoon*) is a to-be verb "am" and is therefore used with first person singular subjects.

"I am" (मैं हूँ, *main hoon*)

Hindi is a verb-final language which uses the subject-object-verb order. In the above example, "I am good" takes the form of "I good am."

If you want to say how you are feeling, that is if you want to say "I am (adjective)," the general rule in Hindi is मैं (adjective) हूँ, i.e., main + adjective + *hoon*.

Gender and Adjectives

The verb हूँ, *hoon* ("am") remains the same whether you are a male or a female. What changes is the adjective describing what or how you are, depending on the type of adjective it is. Therefore, मैं अच्छी हूँ (*main achhee hoon*) means "I am good" when said by a female, and मैं अच्छा हूँ (*main achhaa hoon*) means "I am good" when said by a male.

In Hindi, adjectives are of two types: inflecting and non-inflecting. Inflecting adjectives change according to the gender and the number of the noun they are describing whereas non-inflecting adjectives remain the same at all times.

There is a very easy way to distinguish between these two types of adjectives. Inflecting adjectives always end with आ (-aa).

अच्छा (*achhaa*) therefore is an inflecting adjective. Inflecting adjectives stay the same for a masculine singular but for a feminine singular, आ (-aa) changes into ई (-ee).

For Example:

1. अच्छा, *achhaa* ("good") - male
अच्छी, *achhee* ("good") - female

2. भूखा, *bhookhaa* ("hungry") - male
भूखी, *bhookhee* ("hungry") - female
3. छोटा, *chotaa* ("small") - male
छोटी, *chotee* ("small") - female
4. प्यासा, *pyaasaa* ("thirsty") - male
प्यासी, *pyaasee* ("thirsty") - female

Examples of non-inflecting adjectives are

1. सुन्दर, *sundar* ("beautiful")
2. कठिन, *kathin* ("difficult")
3. गर्म, *garm* ("hot")
4. ठीक, *theek* ("okay")

Examples from This Lesson:

1. *Main achhee hoon, shukriyaa.*
2. *Main thak gae hoon.*
3. *Main aaj vrat kar rahee hoon. Isliye main bhookhee bhee hoon.*

Examples from This Dialogue:

1. मैं अच्छी हूँ, शुक्रिया।

Main achhee hoon, shukriyaa.

"I am good, thank you."

2. मैं थक गई हूँ।

Main thak gae hoon.

"I am tired."

Sample Sentences:

1. मैं भूखा हूँ। (said by a male)

Main bhookhaa hoon.

"I am hungry"

2. मैं चिंतित हूँ। (said by a male or a female)

Main chintit hoon.

"I am worried."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Fasting

Fasting is a common practice among Hindu followers especially among women. They fast in the hopes that their wishes will come true. Any wish is permissible—to get good grades, to make more money, to have a healthy family, and so on. Some festivals however have specific goals since they're mostly attributed to a specific God. During Teej, Goddess Parvati, wife of Lord Shiva, is worshipped and young girls might fast to get a good husband while a married woman might fast for a good future with her husband.

People fast in different ways. Some might not allow themselves even a drop of water while others consider fruits, juice, and water to be acceptable during a fast.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #4

Yes, No and Not in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

4

HINDI

1. क्यारोल: आप शाकाहारी हैं?
2. कल्पना: नहीं, मैं शाकाहारी नहीं हूँ।
3. क्यारोल: तो आप मांसाहारी हैं?
4. कल्पना: जी हाँ। लेकिन मैं सिर्फ गोमांस नहीं खाती हूँ।

ENGLISH

1. CAROL: Are you a vegetarian?
2. KALPANA: No, I am not a vegetarian.
3. CAROL: So you are a non-vegetarian then?
4. KALPANA: Yes. But I just don't eat beef.

ROMANIZATION

1. KYAAROL: Aap shaakaahaaree hain?
2. KALPANAA: Naheen, main shaakaahaaree naheen hoon.
3. KYAAROL: To aap maansaahaaree hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. KALPANAA: Jee haan. Lekin main sirf gomaans naheen khaatee hoon.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
खाती हूँ	khaatee hoon	(I) eat	phrase	
गोमांस	gomaans	beef	noun	masculine
सिर्फ	sirf	only	adverb	
लेकिन	lekin	but	conjunction	
जी हाँ	jee haan	yes (formal)	noun	
मांसाहारी	maansaahaaree	non-vegetarian	noun	
तो	to	so	conjunction	
नहीं	naheen	no/not	noun	
आप	aap	you (formal)	pronoun	
शाकाहारी	shaakaahaarii	vegetarian	adjective	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मैं सब कुछ खाती हूँ। (female) Main sab kuch khaatee hoon. I eat everything.	हिन्दू लोग गोमांस नहीं खाते हैं। Hindu log gomaans naheen khaate hai. Hindu people do not eat beef.
---	---

मैं सिर्फ मज़े करना चाहता हूँ। (male) Main sirf maje kamaa chaahataa hoon. I just want to have fun.	लेकिन यह सच नहीं है। Lekin yeh sac naheen hai. But this is not true.
मैं खुश हूँ, लेकिन मैं और खुश होना चाहती हूँ।(female) Main khush hoon, lekin man aur khus honaa chaahatee hoon. I am happy but I want to be happier.	जी हाँ, मैं यह करूँगा। Jee haan, main yeh karungaa. Yes, I'll do it.
जी हाँ, यह मेरा कमरा है। Jee haan, yeh meraa kamraa hai. Yes, this is my room.	वह मांसाहारी है। Woh maansaahaaree hai. He is a non-vegetarian.
तो क्या? To kyaa? So what?	मैं ठीक नहीं हूँ। Main theek naheen hoon. I am not okay.
आप सुन्दर हैं। Aap sundar hain. You are beautiful.	मैं शाकाहारी हूँ। Main shaakaahaarii hoon I am a vegetarian.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **जी हाँ (jee haan)** is a formal way of saying "yes." जी (jee) can be used on its own to mean "yes" and it is used only formally towards strangers, elders, and superiors to show respect, whereas हाँ (haan) literally means, "yes," and can be used when speaking to anyone.

2. **नहीं (naheen)** means both "no" and "not" in Hindi. Although they are differentiated in

English, they stay the same in Hindi.

We can also add जी (*jee*) in front of नहीं (*naheen*) to make our response more formal and respectful just like we did for "yes" by saying जी हाँ (*ji haan*). In this case, जी नहीं (*jee naheen*) only means "no" and cannot be used as "not."

3. खाती हूँ (*khaatee hoon*) means "I eat" when said by a female. The pronoun "I" is not included in the phrase but is implied by the to-be verb हूँ (*hoon*) which is used only with first person singular. "I am" (मैं हूँ, *main hoon*).

The female speaker can be identified by the form of the verb खाती, *khaatee* ("eat"). It would have been खाता (*khaataa*) if spoken by a male and therefore would have taken the form खाता हूँ (*khaataa hoon*).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is हाँ (*haan*) and नहीं (*naheen*)

नहीं, मैं शाकाहारी नहीं हूँ।,

Naheen, main shaakaahaaree naheen hoon.

"No, I am not a vegetarian."

In Hindi, "yes" is हाँ (*haan*) and "no"/"not" is नहीं (*naheen*).

Unlike in English, Hindi does not have separate words for "no" and "not."

In the above sentence, the first use of नहीं (*naheen*) is for "no" and the second is for "not."

To answer "yes"/"no" to a question, you can simply say हाँ / नहीं (*haan/naheen*). But if you want to show respect towards the person who's asking you the question, you can add जी (*jee*) in front and say जी हाँ (*jee haan*) or जी नहीं (*jee naheen*). However, remember that जी नहीं (*jee naheen*) only means "no" and cannot be substituted for "not."

Negating a Sentence

Negating a sentence simply means to add "not" to a statement. In Hindi, "not" is नहीं (*naheen*) and is added before the verb. Therefore the sentence structure is always "not" + verb.

For Example:

1. मैं ठीक नहीं हूँ।

Main theek naheen hoon.

"I am not okay."

2. आप अच्छी नहीं हैं। (to a female)

Aap achhee naheen hain.

"You are not nice."

3. आप अच्छे नहीं हैं। (to a male)

Aap achhae naheen hain.

"You are not nice."

4. यह जापानी नहीं है।

Yeh jaanaanee naheen hai.

"He is not Japanese"

5. हम मांस नहीं खाते।

Ham maans naheen khaate.

"We don't eat meat."

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Naheen, main shaakaahaaree naheen hoon.*

2. *Jee haan.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. नहीं, मैं शाकाहारी नहीं हूँ।
Naheen, main shaakaahaaree naheen hoon.
"No, I am not a vegetarian."
2. जी हाँ।
Jee haan.
"Yes."

Sample Sentences

1. हाँ, मैं खुश हूँ।
Haan, main khush hoon.
"Yes, I am happy."
2. हिन्दी कठिन नहीं है।
Hindee kathin naheen hai.
"Hindi is not difficult."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Vegetarian or Not?

Food is an important part of every culture. India is known all over for its rich spices and herbs. Many states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana practice vegetarianism. Some people may be in it for religious, ethical, and health reasons while others may be for economic reasons since meat products are more expensive than vegetables. Non-vegetarian or vegetarian, you will not feel the lack of variety and richness in Indian cuisine.

Hindus do not eat beef because cows are considered to be sacred. They are the goddesses of wealth and the symbol of life. Muslims do not eat pork; they believe it to be unclean and is mentioned so in the Qu'ran. And Jains mostly do not eat any kind of meat.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #5

Hindi Numbers 0-10

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

5

HINDI

1. आरती: आपकी कितनी बिल्लियाँ हैं?
2. राधा: मेरी एक बिल्ली है।
3. आरती: और कितने कुत्ते हैं?
4. राधा: दो।

ENGLISH

1. AARTI: How many cats do you have?
2. RADHA: I have one cat.
3. AARTI: And how many dogs?
4. RADHA: Two.

ROMANIZATION

1. AARTEE: Aapkee kiTnee billiyaan hain?
2. RAADHAA: Mereek billee hai.
3. AARTEE: Aur kiTne kuTTe hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. RAADHAA: Do.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
आपकी	aapkii	your	pronoun	
हैं	hain	are (infinitive to-be)	verb	
कितनी	kitnee	how many	adverb	
कितने	kitne	how many	adverb	
मेरी	merree	my (feminine)	pronoun	
बिल्ली	billii	cat	noun	feminine
कुत्ते	kutte	dogs	noun	
दो	Do	two	noun	masculine
एक	ek	one	noun	masculine
बिल्लियाँ	billiyaan	cats	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आपकी उम्र क्या है? aapkii umR kya hai? How old are you?	आपकी किताब लाल है? Aapkii kitaab laal hai? Is your book red?
---	--

ये कुत्ते काले हैं। Ye kutte kaale hain. These dogs are black.	कितनी लड़कियाँ हैं? Kitnee larkiyaan hain? How many girls are there?
आपके कितने कुत्ते हैं? Aapke kitne kutte hain? How many dogs do you have?	मेरी एक बहन है meri ek bahan hai I have a sister.
मेरी एक किताब है। Meree ek kitaab hai. I have a book.	काले रंग की बिल्ली स्क्रीन के आगे से चल रही है। kaale rang ki billii skreen ke aage se chal rahii hai The black cat is walking across the screen.
मेरे तीन कुत्ते हैं। Mere teen kutte hain. I have three dogs.	मेरे दो कुत्ते हैं। mere Do kuTTe hain I have two dogs.
मेरा एक बड़ा भाई है। meraa ek bada bhai hai I have one older brother.	एक महीने से। ek mahine se For 1 month.
मेरा एक बड़ा कुत्ता है। meraa ek bada kuTTaa hai I have one big dog.	मेरी बिल्लियाँ काली हैं। Meree billiyaan kaalee hain. My cats are black.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

आपकी (*aapkee*), which means "your," is a possessive pronoun that is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns. In Hindi, all nouns have a gender—masculine or feminine—and

the possessive pronouns depend on gender and the count of the thing that is being possessed.

In the above dialogue, **आपकी कितनी बिल्लियाँ हैं?** *Aapkee kitnee billiyaan hain?* ("How many cats do you have?"), **आपकी**, *aapkee* ("your") depends on the gender of the noun "cats," which in Hindi is feminine.

कितनी (*kitnee*), which means "how many," is used for asking the number of both singular and plural feminine nouns.

कितने (*kitne*), which means "how many," is used for asking the number of plural masculine nouns.

कितना (*kitnaa*) is used for asking the number of singular masculine nouns.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Numbers from 0 to 10

मेरी एक बिल्ली है।

Meree ek billee hai.

"I have one cat."

Hindi has its own set of numbers.

0	०	शून्य	<i>shoonya</i>
1	१	एक	<i>ek</i>
2	२	दो	<i>do</i>
3	३	तीन	<i>teen</i>
4	४	चार	<i>chaar</i>

5	५	पाँच	<i>paanch</i>
6	६	छः	<i>chah</i>
7	७	सात	<i>saat</i>
8	८	आठ	<i>aath</i>
9	९	नौ	<i>nau</i>
10	10	दस	<i>das</i>

Examples from This Lesson

- मेरी एक बिल्ली है।
Meree ek billee hai.
"I have one cat."

Examples from This Dialogue

- मेरी एक बिल्ली है।
Meree ek billee hai.
"I have one cat."
- दो
do "two"

Sample Sentences

1. तीन लड़कियाँ

teen larkiyaan

"three girls"

2. दस घोड़े

das ghore

"ten horses"

In Hindi, as the nouns become plural their form changes but they change differently depending on whether the noun is a masculine or a feminine one. So how can you tell apart masculine nouns from feminine nouns? In general,

1. Words that end with आ (-aa) are usually masculine.

2. Words that end with ई (-ee) are usually feminine.

But keep in mind that these rules don't work at all times.

For Example:

1. बिल्ली (*billee*) is a "cat" and ends with an -ee. Therefore it is a feminine noun. Its plural is बिल्लियाँ, *billiyaan* ("cats").

2. कुत्ता (*kuttaa*) is a "dog" and ends with an -aa. Therefore it is a masculine noun. Its plural is कुत्ते, *kutte* ("dogs").

This will be discussed in detail in another lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

India's Number

India has its own number system and is officially called the Hindu-Arabic numeral system, or the Hindu numeral system. It is still used in South Asia today, namely India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal. Numbers have their own Devanagari script as well! It's very interesting to know that the words for the Hindi numerals resemble those of Greek and Latin. For example, in Greek, 1 is *ena* and in Hindi it's *ek*. 2 is *dio* in Greek and *Do* in Hindi. 3 is *tria* in Greek while in Hindi it is *teen*. You get the idea, right? This makes sense because Sanskrit is actually an Indo-European language. What's the difference between Sanskrit and Devanagari? Well, Devanagari is a script whereas Sanskrit is a language. So, Devanagari is the script that is used for writing Hindi, Marathi, and Nepali languages which all have their origins in Sanskrit.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #6

Hindi Numbers 11-20

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

6

HINDI

1. रिया: मकान नम्बर बीस कहाँ है?
2. मनिशा: वह यहाँ से थोड़ा दूर है।
3. रिया: क्या बस वहाँ जाएगी?
4. मनिशा: जी हाँ। बस नम्बर बारह लीजिए।

ENGLISH

1. RIYA: Where is house number 20?
2. MANISHA: It's a little far from here.
3. RIYA: Will the bus go there?
4. MANISHA: Yes. Please take bus number 12.

ROMANIZATION

1. RIYAA: Makaan nambar bees kahaan hai?
2. MANISHAA: Voh yahaan se thoraa Door hai.
3. RIYAA: kya bas wahaan jaaegii?

CONT'D OVER

4. MANISHAA: Jee haan. Bas nambar baarah leejie.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
मकान	makaan	house	noun	
नम्बर	nambar	number	noun	
कहाँ	kahaan	where	adverb	
दूर	Door	far	adjective	
ग्यारह	gyaarah	eleven	noun	masculine
बस	bas	bus	noun	feminine
थोड़ा	thodaa	little	adjective	
जाएगा	jaaegaa	(will) go	verb	
लीजिए	leejie	(please) take	verb	
बारह	baarah	twelve	noun	masculine
तेरह	terah	thirteen	noun	masculine
चौदह	chaudah	fourteen	noun	masculine
पन्द्रह	pandrah	fifteen	noun	
सोलह	solah	sixteen	noun	masculine
सत्रह	satrah	seventeen	noun	masculine

अठारह	athaarah	eighteen	noun	masculine
उन्नीस	unnees	nineteen	noun	masculine
बीस	biis	twenty	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

यह मकान नम्बर एक है। Yeh makaan nambar ek hai. This is house number one.	आपका नम्बर क्या है? Aapkaa nambar kyaa hai? What is your number?
ये साड़ी कहाँ से खरीदी? ye Saadii kahaan Se khariiDii? Where did you buy this sari?	आपने हिंदी कहाँ से सीखी? aapne hinDii kahaan se seeKHi? Where did you learn Hindi?
आप कहाँ रहते हैं? aap kahan rehTe hain? Where do you live?	मेरा घर दूर नहीं है। meraa ghar Door nahiin hai My house is not far.
यह बस नम्बर तेरह है। yah bas nambar Terah hai. This is bus number thirteen.	थोड़ी कम चीनी डालिए। Thodii kam cheenii daaliye Please put in a little less sugar.
आज थोड़ा ठंडा है। Aaj thoraa thandaa hai. Today is a little cold.	वह कहाँ जाएगा? Voh kahaan jaaegaa? Where will he go?

यह लीजिए। Yeh leejie. Please take this.	बारह ग्यारह के बाद आता है। Baarah gyaarah ke baad aataa hai. Twelve comes after eleven.
मैं बीस साल की हूँ। main biis saal kii hoon I am twenty years old.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

नम्बर (nambar), which means "number," is derived from the English word. You can see that they sound almost the same in Hindi and in English. There are many such English words which have been adopted into the Hindi language. This is a very common way of saying "number" but there is an equivalent word in Hindi, अंक (*ank*).

जाएगी (jaaegii) means "will go" where the future tense "will" is implied in the verb. जाना (*jaanaa*) is the verb "to go" and जाएगी (*jaaegii*) is "will go."

लीजिए (leejie) means "please take" where "please" is not used in the word but is implied by the verb structure. कृपया लीजिए (*kripayaa leejie*) literally means, "please take," but it is not necessary to add कृपया, *kripayaa* ("please") while speaking.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Hindi Numbers from 11-20

मकान नम्बर बीस कहाँ है?

Makaan nambar bees kahaan hai?

"Where is house number 20?"

11	११	ग्यारह	<i>gyaarah</i>
12	१२	बारह	<i>baarah</i>
13	१३	तेरह	<i>terah</i>
14	१४	चौदह	<i>chaudah</i>
15	१५	पन्द्रह	<i>pandrah</i>
16	१६	सोलह	<i>solah</i>
17	१७	सत्रह	<i>satrah</i>
18	१८	अठारह	<i>athaarah</i>
19	१९	उन्नीस	<i>unnees</i>
20	२०	बीस	<i>bees</i>

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Makaan nambar bees kahaan hai?*
2. *Bas nambar baarah leejie.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. मकान नम्बर बीस कहाँ है?
Makaan nambar bees kahaan hai?
"Where is house number 20?"
2. बस नम्बर बारह लीजिए।
Bas nambar baarah leejie.
"Please take bus number 12."

Sample Sentences

1. चौदह फूल
chauDah phool
"fourteen flowers"
2. तेरह लड़के
Terah larke
"thirteen boys"

Language Tip

Some Hindi nouns change into their plural forms while some do not.

For Example:

1. "one boy" is एक लड़का (*ek larkaa*)
2. "two boys" is दो लड़के (*do larke*)

whereas,

1. "one flower" is एक फूल (*ek phool*)

2. "two flowers" is दो फूल (Do phool)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Students and Numbers

Numbers are a part of everyday life in any culture. It is used on addresses, phone numbers, prices, and so on. In Indian culture, numbers are also a big part of student life. Unlike in most American and British education systems where students are graded A, B, C, and D, in most of the South Asian countries, they are graded by their percentage, or marks they get in their exams. The competition is fierce among students to get higher marks so that they can get into prestigious colleges. It is also a matter of family pride and parents often compare each other's children's marks and rankings in class.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #7

How Old Are You in India?

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

#7

HINDI

1. कविता: आपकी उम्र क्या है?
2. जेन: मैं तीस साल की हूँ।
3. कविता: आपके कितने बच्चे है?
4. जेन: मेरे कोई बच्चे नहीं हैं।

ENGLISH

1. KAWITA: How old are you?
2. JANE: I am thirty years old.
3. KAWITA: How many kids do you have?
4. JANE: I don't have any kids.

ROMANIZATION

1. KAWITAA: Aapkee umr kyaa hai?
2. JEN: Main tees saal kee hoon.
3. KAWITAA: Aapke kitne bachhe hai?

CONT'D OVER

4. JEN:

Mere koi bachhe naheen hain.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
बच्चे	bachhe	children	noun	
नहीं	naheen	no	noun	
आपकी	aapkii	your	pronoun	
तीस	tees	thirty	adjective	
उम्र	umR	age	noun	feminine
साल	saal	years	noun	
कितने	kiTne	how many	adjective	
हूँ	hoon	am (infinitive- to be)	verb	
क्या	kyaa	what	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

यहाँ सात बच्चे हैं। Yahaan saat bachhe hain. There are seven children here.	मुझे पता नहीं है। Mujhe pataa naheen hai. I don't know.
---	---

आपकी उम्र क्या है? aapkii umR kya hai? How old are you?	आपकी किताब लाल है? Aapkii kitaab laal hai? Is your book red?
मैं तीस साल का हूँ। (said by a male) Main tees saal kaa hoon. I am thirty years old.	आपकी उम्र क्या है? aapkii umR kya hai? How old are you?
रामजी, आपकी उम्र क्या है? Raamjee, aapkee umR kyaa hai? Ram-ji, how old are you?	मैं अठारह साल का हूँ mai attharah saal ka hun I'm 18 years old.
एक साल बाद... Ek saal baad... After a year...	आपके कितने भाई हैं? (formal) aapke kiTne bhaayii hain? How many brothers do you have?
यहाँ कितने लोग हैं? Yahaan kiTne log hain? How many people are here?	मैं भारत में रहता हूँ। Main bhaarat men rahtaa hoon. I live in India.
आपका नाम क्या है? aapka naam kya hai? What's your name?	आप क्या खा रहे हैं? aap kyaa KHaa rahe hain? What are you eating?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **आपकी (aapkee)**, which means "your," is a possessive pronoun used formally when showing respect to the other person. In Hindi, all nouns have gender and they are either

masculine or feminine. आपकी (*aapkee*) is used when the thing being possessed is of feminine gender. When the thing is masculine, it turns into आपका (*aapkaa*).

2. उम्र (*umr*) means "age." It is feminine and therefore when saying "your age," the possessive pronoun "your" takes the feminine form आपकी (*aapkee*). Therefore "your age" in Hindi is आपकी उम्र (*aapkee umr*) regardless of the gender of the person you are talking to.

3. कितने (*kitne*) means "how many" and is used for plural masculine nouns.

कितना (*kitnaa*) is used for singular masculine nouns.

कितनी (*kitnee*) is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is "How old are you?" and "I am ____ years old."

आपकी उम्र क्या है?

Aapkee umr kyaa hai?

"How old are you?"

In Hindi all nouns are either masculine or feminine. In most cases, masculine words end in आ (-aa) while feminine nouns end in ई (-ee). However, this is not always the case so we'll have to learn the gender as we go.

It is also important to remember that in Hindi, possessive pronouns depend on the gender of the noun being possessed and not the gender of the person who is doing the speaking. In the above sentence, उम्र, *umr* ("age") is a feminine noun. Therefore the possessive pronoun "your" changes into its feminine form आपकी (*aapkee*). क्या (*kyaa*) means "what" and है (*hai*) means "is." Therefore, आपकी उम्र क्या है? (*Aapkee umr kyaa hai?*) means "What is your age?" or "How old are you?" This question remains the same whether you ask a male or a female.

Do you remember the question

आपका नाम क्या है? (*Aapkaa naam kyaa hai?*)? We studied this in lesson 1. It means "What is your name?" If you notice, "your" in this sentence takes the masculine form आपका (*aapkaa*) because नाम, *naam* ("name") is a masculine noun.

Answering the Question "How old are you?"

1. If you are a female, you say...

मैं __ साल की हूँ।

Main __ saal kee hoon.

"I am __ years old."

2. If you are a male, you say...

मैं __ साल का हूँ।

Main __ saal kaa hoon.

"I am __ years old."

The difference between a male and a female speaker is in their use of का (*kaa*) and की (*kee*). Males use का (*kaa*) and females use की (*kee*).

Examples from This Lesson:

1. *Aapkee umr kyaa hai?*
2. *Main tees saal kee hoon.*

Examples from This Dialogue:

1. आपकी उम्र क्या है?
Aapkee umr kyaa hai?
"How old are you?"
2. मैं तीस साल की हूँ।
Main tees saal kee hoon.
"I am thirty years old."

Sample Sentences:

1. मैं बीस साल की हूँ। (said by a female)

Main bees saal kee hoon.

"I am twenty years old."

2. मैं दस साल का हूँ। (said by a male)

Main das saal kaa hoon.

"I am ten years old."

Language Tip

आपकी उम्र क्या है? (*Aapkee umr kyaa hai?*) is a standard way of asking "How old are you?" although क्या (*kyaa*) means "what?" But there's another way you can ask the same question.

For Example:

1. आपकी उम्र कितनी है? (*Aapkee umr kitnee hai?*) where कितनी (*kitnee*) means "how many."
It uses the feminine form कितनी (*kitnee*) because उम्र, *umr* ("age") is a feminine noun.
And you can also answer saying...
2. मेरी उम्र तीस साल की है।
Meree umr tees saal kee hai.
"I am thirty years old."

For the informal "you," which is तुम (*tum*), you can say...

1. तुम्हारी उम्र कितनी है? (*Tumhaaree umr kitnee hai?*) Or
2. तुम्हारी उम्र क्या है? (*Tumhaaree umr kyaa hai?*)

For the intimate "you," which is तू (*tu*) that is used with juniors or close friends, you can say...

1. तेरी उम्र कितनी है? (*Teree umr kitnee hai?*) Or
2. तेरी उम्र क्या है? (*Teree umr kyaa hai?*)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indian Caste System

In India, girls often get married at an early age especially in villages. But in cities, more and more women hold jobs and are getting married much later. However, the society still expects women to be married and have kids by about thirty.

The caste system is still very prevalent in India and is most noticeable when talks of marriage come up. Many marriages are arranged and people get married to others of the same caste. This can be seen even among Indian families who live abroad. Parents still choose for their sons and daughters, a partner of the same caste and similar social standing.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #8

"Where Are You From" in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

8

HINDI

1. नीलम: आप कहाँ से हैं?
2. लीली: मैं अमेरिका से हूँ।
3. नीलम: तो आप अमेरिकी हैं?
4. लीली: जी हाँ।

ENGLISH

1. NILAM: Where are you from?
2. LILY: I am from America.
3. NILAM: So you're an American?
4. LILY: Yes.

ROMANIZATION

1. NEELAM: Aap kahaan se hain?
2. LEELEE: Main amerikaa se hoon.
3. NEELAM: To aap amerikee hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. LEELEE: Jee haan.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
मैं	main	I	pronoun
हूँ	hoon	am (infinitive- to be)	verb
अमेरिका	amerikaa	America	noun
जी हाँ	jee haan	yes (formal)	noun
तो	to	so	adverb
अमेरिकी	amerikee	American	noun
हैं	hain	are (infinitive- to be)	verb
आप	aap	you (formal)	pronoun
से	se	from	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मैं चीनी हूँ। Main cheenee hoon. I am Chinese.	मैं भारत में रहता हूँ। Main bhaarat men rahtaa hoon. I live in India.
---	--

मेरा घर अमेरिका में है। Meraa ghar amerikaa men hai. My house is in America.	जी हाँ, मैं यह करूँगा। Jee haan, main yeh karungaa. Yes, I'll do it.
जी हाँ, यह मेरा कमरा है। Jee haan, yeh meraa kamraa hai. Yes, this is my room.	तो आप उसकी बहन हैं? To aap uskee bahan hain? So you're her sister?
मैं अमेरिकी नहीं हूँ। Main amerikee naheen hoon. I am not American.	कमरे में इतने सारे लोग हैं। Kamre men itne saare log hain. There are so many people in the room.
हम लड़के हैं। Ham larke hain. We are boys.	आप क्या कर रहे हैं? Aap kyaa kar rahe hain? What are you doing?
आप कहाँ से हैं? aap kahan se hain? Where are you from?	सीता जी, आप कहाँ से हैं ? Seetaa jee, aap kahaan se hain? Sita where are you from?
मैं चीन से हूँ। Main ceen se hoon. I am from China.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

से (**se**), which means "from," is a postposition in Hindi. Postpositions are prepositions like "from," "to," "on," "in," "under," etc. They are called so because in Hindi, unlike in English, they come after the noun.

For Example:

1. "from India" in Hindi is भारत से (*bhaarat se*), which literally is, "India from."
2. "till here" in Hindi is यहाँ तक (*yahaan tak*), which literally is, "here till."

जी हाँ (*jee haan*) is a formal way of saying "yes." जी (*jee*) can be used on its own to mean "yes" and it is used only formally towards strangers, elders, and superiors to show respect, whereas हाँ (*haan*) literally means, "yes," and can be used when speaking to anyone.

अमेरिकी (*amerikee*) means "American." You can also use अमेरिकन (*amerikan*), which sounds exactly like "American" for the same thing.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is "Where are you from?" and "I am from_____."

आप कहाँ से हैं?

Aap kahaan se hain?

"Where are you from?"

1. आप (*aap*) is a formal "you."
2. कहाँ (*kahaan*) is "where."
3. से (*se*) is "from."
4. हैं (*hain*) is "are."

Therefore, आप कहाँ से हैं? (*Aap kahaan se hain?*) literally is, "You where from are?" which is, "Where are you from?"

Since Hindi is a verb final language, हैं (hain) always comes at the end of the sentence.

Prepositions in Hindi are postpositions, which means that they come after the nouns.

So, कहाँ से (kahaan se) is literally, "where from," but means, "from where."

This question can be used for both males and females.

Answering the Question "Where are you from?"

The answer to the question "Where are you from?" remains the same whether you're a male or a female. So you don't have to worry about adjusting your verbs and possessive pronouns according to different genders.

मैं _____ से हूँ।, Main _____ se hoon. ("I am from _____.")

Here, मैं (main) is "I."

_____ से (_____ se) is "from _____."

हूँ (hoon) is "am."

For Example:

1. मैं पाकिस्तान से हूँ।
Main paakistaan se hoon.
"I am from Pakistan."
2. मैं रूस से हूँ।
Main roos se hoon.
"I am from Russia."
"

Examples from This Lesson:

1. *Aap kahaan se hain?*
2. *Main amerikaa se hoon.*

Examples from This Dialogue:

1. आप कहाँ से हैं?
Aap kahaan se hain?
"Where are you from?"
2. मैं अमेरिका से हूँ।
Main amerikaa se hoon.
"I am from America."

Sample Sentences:

1. मैं इंग्लैंड से हूँ।
Main inglaind se hoon.
"I am from England."
2. मैं जापान से हूँ।
Main jaapaan se hoon.
"I am from Japan."

Language Tip

Most of the country names remain the same in Hindi but some have their own Hindi names like चीन (*ceen*) for "China" and रूस (*roos*) for "Russia." People are mostly (but not always) referred to by adding ई (-*ee*) to the country name.

For Example:

1. "China"
चीन (*cheen*)
2. "Chinese"
चीनी (*cheenee*)

3. "America"
अमेरिका (*amerikaa*)
4. "American"
अमेरिकी (*amerikan*)
5. "England"
इंग्लैंड (*inglaid*)
6. "English"
अंग्रेजी (*angreji*)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Official Names

Bharat and India are both the official short names for the Republic of India. Although Hindustan (derived from Persian) is not an official name, it is still referred as such by some countries in the Middle East. The name India comes from the Indus River while the name Bharat has been used in Holy Indian texts, the Puranas, where the country is called Bharatavasha after King Bharata Chakravarti.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #9

'Where do you live?' in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

9

HINDI

1. एमिली: आप कहाँ रहती हैं?
2. अनिता: मैं मुंबई में रहती हूँ।
3. एमिली: आप अकेली रहती हैं?
4. अनिता: नहीं, मैं अपने माता पिता के साथ रहती हूँ।

ENGLISH

1. EMILY: Where do you live?
2. ANITA: I live in Mumbai.
3. EMILY: Do you live alone?
4. ANITA: No, I live with my mother and father.

ROMANIZATION

1. EMILEE: aap kahaan rahTii hain?
2. ANITAA: main mumbai mein rahTii hoon.
3. EMILEE: aap akeli rahTii hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. ANITAA: nahiin, main apne maaTaa piTaa ke saath rahTii hoon.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
के साथ	ke saath	with	phrase	
में	mein	at, in	noun	
अकेली	akelii	alone, single (said by a female)	adjective	feminine
माता	maataa	mother	noun	feminine
पिता	piTaa	father	noun	masculine
मुंबई	mumbai	Mumbai	noun	masculine
कहाँ	kahaan	where	adverb	
आप	aap	you (formal)	pronoun	
रहती	rahTii	to live (said by a female)	verb	
अपने	apne	my own	possessive pronoun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मैं उसके साथ रहूँगी। Main uske saath rahungee I will stay with him.	इंग्लैंड में, बाईं ओर ड्राइव करते हैं। ingland mein baayin or drive karTe hain In England, they drive on the left side.
--	--

हम सारा दिन समुद्र में थे। ham sara Din samuDr mein the We were at sea all day.	जब मैं अकेली होती हूं तब मैं ध्यान करती हूँ। Jab main akelii hoTii hoon Tab main DHyaan karTii hoon I meditate when I am alone.
वह पार्टी में अकेली आई थी। waha parTee mei akelii aayii thii She came to the party alone.	मेरी माता का नाम तारा है। Meri maataa kaa naam taaraa hai. My mother's name is Tara.
मेरे पिताजी घर लौटते समय बाजार से सब्जियाँ खरिदते हैं। mere piTajii GHar lautaTe samay baajar se sabjiyan khareeDate hain My father buys vegetables at the market while returning home.	बॉलीवुड मुंबई में स्थित है। Bollywood is located in Mumbai.
मुंबई एक बड़ा शहर है। Mumbai ek badaa shahar hai. Mumbai is a big city.	ये साड़ी कहाँ से खरीदी? ye Saadii kahaan Se khariiDii? Where did you buy this sari?
आपने हिंदी कहाँ से सीखी? aapne hinDii kahaan se seeKHi? Where did you learn Hindi?	आप कहाँ रहते हैं? aap kahan rehTe hain? Where do you live?
आप क्या कर रहे हैं? Aap kyaa kar rahe hain? What are you doing?	मैं भारत में रहती हूँ। (said by a female) Main bhaarat men rahTii hoon I live in India.

अपने हाथ धो।

Apne haath dho.

Wash your hands.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. रहती (**rahTii**) means "to live" or "to stay" and is used by and for a female subject. The root verb is रहना (*rahnaa*) and when used for a male subject, it becomes रहते (*rahTae*).
2. अकेली (**akelee**) means "alone" and is used by and for a female subject that is singular or plural. For male singular subjects, it becomes अकेला (*ake/aa*) and for male plural subjects, it becomes अकेले (*akele*).
3. के साथ (*ke saath*), which means "with," is a postposition in Hindi. Postpositions are prepositions like "from," "to," "on," "in," "under," etc. They are called so because in Hindi, unlike in English, they come after the noun.

For Example:

1. "with Ram" in Hindi is राम के साथ (*raam ke saath*), which literally is, "Ram with."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is "Where do you live?" and "I live in ____."

आप कहाँ रहती हैं ?

Aap kahaan rahTii hain?

"Where do you live?"

In Hindi, verbs must agree with both the gender and the number of the subjects. So the verb रहना, *rahnaa* ("to live") changes accordingly: रहती (*rahTii*) for female singular and रहते (*rahTae*) for male singular as well as for plural males and females.

Therefore,

1. When asking a female, you would say,

आप कहाँ रहती हैं? *Aap kahaan rahTii hain?* ("Where do you live?")

2. When asking a male, you would say,

आप कहाँ रहते हैं? *Aap kahaan rahaTae hain?* ("Where do you live?")

Here, आप (*aap*) is a formal "you," कहाँ (*kahaan*) is "where," and रहती/रहते (*rahTii/rahate*) is "live."

Answering the Question "Where do you live?"

In the answer to the question "Where do you live?" the verb रहना, *rahnaa* ("to live") changes according to the gender and number of the subject: रहती (*rahTii*) for female singular, रहता (*rahTaa*) for male singular, and रहते (*rahTe*) for plural males and females.

Therefore,

1. If you are a female, you would say,

मैं भारत में रहती हूँ।, *Main bhaarat men rahTii hoon* ("I live in India.")

2. If you are a male, you would say,

मैं भारत में रहता हूँ।, *Main bhaarat men rahTaa hoon* ("I live in India.")

3. If you are a group of people, you would say,

हम भारत में रहते हैं।, *Ham bhaarat men rahTae hain* ("We live in India.")

Prepositions in Hindi are postpositions, which means that they come after the nouns.

So, में (*men*) which means "in," comes after the name of the place.

भारत में (*bhaarat men*) is literally, "India in," and means "in India."

Examples from This Lesson:

1. *Aap kahaan rahTii hain?*

2. *Main mumbai men rahTii hoon.*

Examples from This Dialogue:

1. आप कहाँ रहती हैं? (to a female)
Aap kahaan rahTii hain?
"Where do you live?"
2. मैं मुंबई में रहती हूँ। (said by a female)
Main mumbai men rahTii hoon.
"I live in Mumbai."

Sample Sentences:

1. मैं जापान में रहती हूँ। (said by a female)
Main jaapaan men rahTii hoon.
"I live in Japan."
2. मैं गोआ में रहता हूँ। (said by a male)
Main goaa men rahTaa hoon.
"I live in Goa."

Language Tip

To recap, let's go over the rules for how the verbs change according to the gender and number of the subjects when using them for present tense.

1. For masculine singular subjects, add ता (Taa).
2. For masculine plural subjects, add ते (Tae).
3. For feminine singular or plural, add ती (Tii).

This is true for not only रहना, *rahnaa* ("to live"), but for most other verbs as well.

For example, the verb बोला, *bolnaa* ("to speak") is:

1. बोला
bolTaa
"(he) speaks"
2. बोलते
bolTae
"(they) speak"
3. बोल्ती
bolTii
"(she) speaks"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Joint Families

Men and women in India mostly live with their parents even if they work and are fully independent. Women mostly live with their parents until they're married, after which they move in with their husband's family, while men continue living with their parents and their wife. The joint family system is very common in India. Therefore, in the early days and even in the present in some rural areas, families prize sons over daughters because they consider daughters to eventually become part of another household, whereas sons will remain with them and hopefully look after them in their old age.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #10

Asking for Directions in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

10

HINDI

1. एमिली: ताज महल कहाँ है?
2. दिप्ती: इस तरफ से...
3. एमिली: धन्यवाद! और टैक्सी स्टैंड कहाँ है?
4. दिप्ती: सीधे आगे।
5. एमिली: धन्यवाद।

ENGLISH

1. EMILY: Where is the Taj Mahal?
2. DIPTI: This way...
3. EMILY: Thank you! And where is the taxi stand?
4. DIPTI: Straight ahead.
5. EMILY: Thank you.

ROMANIZATION

1. EMILEE: Taaj mahal kahaan hain?

CONT'D OVER

2. DIPTEE: Is Taraf se....
3. EMILEE: Dhanyavaad! Aur taiksi staind kahaan hai?
4. DIPTEE: Sidhe agay.
5. EMILEE: Dhanyavaad.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
आगे	aage	ahead/ in front	adverb	
तरफ	taraf	way/direction	noun	
कहाँ	kahaan	where	adverb	
इस	is	this	pronoun	
ताज महल	taaj mahal	Taj Mahal	noun	masculine
धन्यवाद	dhanyavaad	thank you	noun	
सीधे	siiDHe	straight	adverb	
से	se	from	preposition	
है	hai	is	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आगे आपकी बस खड़ी है। aage aapkii baS khadii hai. "The bus you want is standing straight ahead."	आगे चलना। aage chalnaa Move ahead.
उस तरह से जाना। Us taraf se jaanaa Go that way.	ये साड़ी कहाँ से खरीदी? ye Saadii kahaan Se khariiDii? Where did you buy this sari?
आपने हिंदी कहाँ से सीखी? aapne hinDii kahaan se seeKHi? Where did you learn Hindi?	आप कहाँ रहते हैं? aap kahan rehTe hain? Where do you live?
इस घर में दो आदमी रहते हैं। is ghar mein Do aaDmii rahTe hain Two men live in this house.	ताज महल सुन्दर है। Taaj mahal sundar hai. The Taj Mahal is beautiful.
बहुत धन्यवाद! Bahut dhanyavaad! Thank you very much!	सीधा लाइन खींचीए। SiiDHaa LaaiN khiinciie. "Draw a straight line."
वह इतने नशे में था कि वह सीधे नहीं चल पा रहा था। vah iTne naSHe mein THa ki vah siiDHe nahiin chal paa rahaa THa He was so drunk that he could not walk straight.	हम सीधे गये, और दूसरे मोड़ पर, हमें होटल मिला। ham seeDHe gae aur Dusre mod par hamen hotal milaa We went straight, and at the second turn, we found the hotel.

आप कहाँ से हैं? aap kahan se hain? Where are you from?	सीता जी, आप कहाँ से हैं ? Seetaa jee, aap kahaan se hain? Sita where are you from?
मैं चीन से हूँ। Main ceen se hoon. I am from China.	आपका जन्मदिन कब है? aapkaa janm Din kab hai? When is your birthday?
आपका नाम क्या है? aapka naam kya hai? What's your name?	यह अच्छा है! Yaha acchaa hai! This is good!

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

से (**se**), which means "from," is a postposition in Hindi. Postpositions are prepositions like "from," "to," "on," "in," "until," "at," "with," "under," etc. They are called so because in Hindi, unlike in English, they come after the noun.

For Example:

1. "from home" in Hindi is घर से (*ghar se*) which literally is, "house from"
2. "from under" in Hindi is नीचे से (*neeche se*) which literally is, "under from"

इस (**is**) is an oblique case for a pronoun which is simply a special type of pronoun that should be used with postpositions. In Hindi, there are oblique forms for both nouns and pronouns. In this case, इस (*is*) is the oblique form of यह (*yeh*), the third person singular pronoun that means "he/she/it/this." The oblique case for the third person singular pronoun वह (*vah*), which means "he/she/it/that," is उस (*us*).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is "Where is _____?"

"

ताज महल कहाँ है?

Taaj mahal kahaan hain?

"Where is the Taj Mahal?"

ताज महल (*taaj mahal*) is "Taj Mahal."

कहाँ (*kahaan*) is "where."

है (*hai*) is "is."

Since Hindi is a verb final language, "where is Taj Mahal" follows the form "Taj Mahal where is" i.e. ताज महल कहाँ है? (*Taaj mahal kahaan hai?*).

To ask where anything is, follow the format:

subject + कहाँ है (*kahaan hai*)

...where the subject is the person or place you are looking for.

Singular and Plural

The only thing that changes when asking the question "where is..." is just the verb. Just like in English where the question could be either "where is ..." or "where are...", in Hindi the verb है (*hai*) changes depending on the number of the subject.

1. If it is a singular subject, you use है, *hai* ("is").
2. If it is a plural subject, you use हैं, *hain* ("are").

For Example:

1. वे लोग कहाँ हैं?

Ve log kahaan hain?

"Where are those people?"

2. आपका घर कहाँ है?

Aapkaa ghar kahaan hai?

"Where is your house?"

Examples from This Lesson:

1. *Taaj mahal kahaan hain?*
2. *Aur taiksi staid kahaan hai?*

Examples from This Dialogue:

1. ताज महल कहाँ है?
Taaj mahal kahaan hain?
"Where is the Taj Mahal?"
2. और टैक्सी स्टैंड कहाँ है?
Aur taiksi staid kahaan hai?
"And where is the taxi stand?"

Sample Sentences:

1. मेरी किताब कहाँ है?
Meree kiTaab kahaan hai?
"Where is my book?"
2. मेरा कुत्ता कहाँ है?
Meraa kuTTaa kahaan hai?
"Where is my dog?"

Language Tip

If you're asking for directions, it would definitely be very helpful to understand some of the possible answers to that question. Let's go over some of them and remember that all these postpositions would be placed after the nouns.

1. "inside" (अंदर, *andar*)

2. "outside" (बाहर, *baahar*)
3. "in front" (आगे, *aage*)
4. "behind" (के पीछे, *peeche*)
5. "left" (बाएं, *baaen*)
6. "right" (दाएँ, *daaen*)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

India's Architecture

India is a country filled with marvelous architectural attractions from different eras in history that point to its religious and cultural diversity. Many are listed as World Heritage Sites due to their cultural importance. Visiting any of these sites would give us a glimpse into India's distant past and the many different ideals, values, and accomplishments that will partly aid in our understanding of contemporary India. Some of the popular historical places to visit in India are the Taj Mahal in Agra, the "Red Fort" or Lal Quila in Delhi, the Qutab Minar also in Delhi, the Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra, and the Hawa Mahal or the "Palace of the Winds" in Jaipur.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #11

Telling the Time in Hindi—Part 1

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

11

HINDI

1. रीता: कितने बजे हैं?
2. भावना: एक बजा है।
3. रीता: हमारा टीवी कार्यक्रम कितने बजे शुरू होता है?
4. भावना: साढ़े तीन बजे।

ENGLISH

1. RITA: What time is it?
2. BHAWANA: It's one o'clock.
3. RITA: What time does our TV program start?
4. BHAWANA: Half past three.

ROMANIZATION

1. REETAA: kiTne baje hain?
2. BHAAVANAA: ek baja hai
3. REETAA: hamaara tiivii kaaryakram kiTne baje shuroo hoTaa hai?

CONT'D OVER

4. BHAAVANAA: saarhe Teen baje

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
कितने	kitne	how much/how many	adverb	
बजे	baje	time, o'clock	noun, adverb	
बजा	bajaa	time/ o'clock	noun/adverb	
हमारा	hamaara	our	pronoun	
टीवी कार्यक्रम	tii vii kaaryakram	TV program	noun	masculine
शुरू	shuroo	start	verb	
साढ़े	saarhe	half	adverb	
तीन	teen	three	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

तुम्हारे कितने भाई हैं? Tumhaare kitne bhaai hain? How many brothers do you have?	कितने लोग हैं? Kitne log hain? How many people are there?
सात बजे हैं। Saat baje hain. It is seven o'clock.	तीन बजे हैं। Teen baje hain. It's three o'clock.

अभी एक बजा है। Abhee ek bajaa hai. It's one o'clock now.	हमारे कुत्ते कहाँ हैं। Hamaare kutte kahaan hain. Where are our dogs.
सबसे लोकप्रिय भारतीय टीवी कार्यक्रम परिवार नाटक पर आधारित होते हैं। Most popular Indian TV programs are based on family drama.	अंग्रेज़ी भाषा के टीवी कार्यक्रम अच्छे होते हैं। Angrejee bhaashaa ke teewee kaaryakram achhe hote hain. English TV programs are good.
खाना शुरू कीजिए। khaaNaa suruu kiijiye. "Please start eating."	काम शुरू करना। Kaam shuroo karnaa "Start your work."
अभी साढ़े नौ बजे हैं। Abhee saarhe nau baje hain. It's half past nine right now.	हम तीन बजे जाएंगे। Ham do teen baje jaaenge. We'll go at three o'clock.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. कितने (**kiTnae**), which means "how many," is used for asking the number of plural masculine nouns.

कितना (**kiTnaa**) is used for asking the number of singular masculine nouns.

कितनी (**kiTnii**) is used for asking the number of both singular and plural feminine nouns.

2. बजे (**baje**), which means "time"/"o'clock," is used for plural nouns, or to be more specific, for all other times except for one o'clock.

For Example:

1. "five o'clock" is पाँच बजे (*paanch baje*).

3. बजा (*bajaa*), which means "time"/"o'clock," is used for singular nouns, or to be more specific, only for one o'clock. So, "It is one o'clock" in Hindi is एक बजा है (*Ek bajaa hai*).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is "What time is it?" and "It is ____ o'clock"

कितने बजे हैं ?

Kitne baje hain?

"What time is it?"

कितने (*kitne*) means "how much" or "how many."

बजे (*baje*) means "time" or "o'clock" which comes from the verb बजना (*bajnaa*) which means "to ring."

हैं (*hain*) is a infinitive-to be verb "are."

Therefore, कितने बजे हैं ? (*Kitne baje hain?*) in Hindi means "What time is it?" It literally means, "How many rings are?" Unlike in English where we use the singular form "is," in Hindi we use the plural "are." And since Hindi is a verb final language, the verb हैं (*hain*) comes at the end of the sentence.

Answering the Question कितने बजे हैं ? *Kitne baje hain?* ("What time is it?")

It is very easy and straightforward to tell time in Hindi, i.e., as long as you know the numbers.

1. एक बजा है (*ek bajaa hai*) is "It is one o'clock." Here,

एक (*ek*) is "one."

बजा (bajaa) is almost the same as "o'clock" in its singular form since it's one o'clock.

है (hai) is the infinitive to-be verb "is." We use "is" since its one o'clock.

2. दो बजे हैं (do baje hain) is "It is two o'clock." Here,

दो (do) is "two."

बजे (baje) is "o'clock" in its plural form since its two o'clock.

हैं (hain) is the infinitive to-be verb "are." We use "are" since its two o'clock.

So, the rule is

एक बजा है।, *Ek baja hai* ("It is one o'clock")

_____ बजे हैं।, _____ *baje hain* ("It is _____ o'clock") for any other time except for one.

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Kitne baje hain?*
2. *Ek bajaa hai.*
3. *Saarhe do baje shuru hota hai.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. कितने बजे हैं?
kiTne baje hain?
"What time is it?"

2. साढ़े दो बजे शुरू होता है।
saarhe do baje shuroo hoTa hai.
"It will start at half past two."

Sample Sentences

1. चार बजे हैं।
Chaar baje hain.
"It is four o'clock."
2. आठ बजे हैं।
Aath baje hain.
"It is eight o'clock."

Language Tip

Some more ways of telling times.

"half past" is साढ़े (*saarhe*)

For Example:

1. साढ़े तीन बजे हैं।
Saarhe teen baje hain.
"It is half past three".
2. साढ़े पाँच बजे हैं।
Saarhe paanch baje hain.
"It is half past five".

This way of telling time, "It is half past ____" works for all except for half past one and half past two.

For Example:

1. डेढ़ बजा है।

Derh bajaa hai.

"It is half past one."

2. ढाई बजे हैं।

Dhaee baje hain.

"It is half past two."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Daytime Television

Indian movies and TV programs are very popular and an important part of Indian culture, especially TV series on family dramas, which are a big hit among housewives. They are usually shown in the afternoons, about half an hour long, so that the housewives can indulge in the different but similar programs for a couple of hours every day. They are mostly centered around the drama of joint families and the relationship between the newly wed wife and her in-laws.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #12

Telling the Time in Hindi—Part 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

12

HINDI

1. बेथ: कितने बजे बस आती है?
2. रीता: सवा दो बजे।
3. बेथ: अभी कितने बजे हैं?
4. रीता: दो बजकर बीस मिनट हो गए हैं ।
5. बेथ: थोड़ी देर हो गई है।

ENGLISH

1. BETH: What time does the bus come?
2. RITA: Two fifteen.
3. BETH: What time is it right now?
4. RITA: It is two twenty.
5. BETH: It's a little late.

ROMANIZATION

1. BETH: kiTne baje bas aaTii hai?

CONT'D OVER

2. REETAA: savaa do baje.
3. BETH: abhii kiTne baje hain?
4. REETAA: Do bajkar bees minat ho gaye hain.
5. BETH: thodii Der ho gae hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
आती	aaTii	to come	verb	
सवा	sawaa	quarter past		adverb
अभी	abhee	now	adverb	
दो बजकर बीस मिनट	do bajkar bees minat	two twenty	phrase	
थोड़ी	thoree	little	adverb	
देर	Der	to be late	adverb	
कितने	kitne	how much/how many	adverb	
बजे	baje	time, o'clock	noun, adverb	
बस	bas	bus	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

यहाँ बस नहीं आती है। yahaan bas nahiin aaTii hai The bus doesn't come here.	अभी साढ़े चार बजे हैं। Abhee saarhe chaar baje hain It is half past four right now.
दो बजकर बीस मिनट में बस आती है। Do bajkar bees minat mein bas aaTii hai. The bus comes at two twenty.	हाँ, मैं थोड़ी बोलती हूँ haan, mai thodi bolTii hun Yes, I speak a little.
थोड़ी सी वाइन हृदय के लिए अच्छी होती है। Thoree see waain hriday ke lie achhee hotee hai. A little wine is good for the heart.	मैं बहुत देर से बस का इंतज़ार कर रहा था. main bahuT Der Se baS kaa iTazaar kar rahaa THaa. "I was waiting for the bus for a long time."
यह देर हो चुकी है। yah Der ho chukee hai "It's already late."	तुम्हारे कितने भाई हैं? Tumhaare kitne bhaai hain? How many brothers do you have?
कितने लोग हैं? Kitne log hain? How many people are there?	सात बजे हैं। Saat baje hain. It is seven o'clock.
तीन बजे हैं। Teen baje hain. It's three o'clock.	क्या बस में बहुत भीड़ थी ? Kyaa bas men bahuT BHIid THii? Was it very crowded in the bus?

मेरे बच्चे हर रोज़ स्कूल बस से स्कूल जाते हैं। mere bachhey har roz school bas se school jaaTe hain My kids go to the school by school bus everyday.	मुंबई की बसें लाल रंग की हैं। mumbai kee basen lal rang kee hain Buses in Mumbai are red.
---	--

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. बजे (*baje*), which means "time"/"o'clock," is used for plural nouns, or to be more specific, for all other times except for one o'clock. Example, "five o'clock" is पाँच बजे (*paanch baje*).

बजा (*bajaa*), which means "time"/"o'clock," is used for singular nouns, or to be more specific, only for one o'clock. So, "It is one o'clock" in Hindi is एक बजा है। (*Ek bajaa hai*).

2. आता (*aataa*) is a word with many meanings that can be used in many different ways. In this case it means "to come."

For male nouns you say आता है, *aataa hai* ("he comes").

For female nouns you say आती है, *aatee hai* ("she comes").

3. थोड़ी (*thoree*), which means "little," is a very useful adverb. It has to agree with the gender of the adjective or the noun. For example,

थोड़ी दूर (*thoree durr*) means "a little far," where थोड़ी (*thoree*) is in its feminine form.

थोड़ा गर्म (*thoraa garm*) means "a little hot," where थोड़ा (*thoraa*) is in its masculine form.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is "It is _____ o'clock."

दो बजकर बीस मिनट हो गए है।

Do bajkar bees minat ho gae hai.

"It is two twenty."

In the last lesson we learned how to ask for time.

For Example:

1. कितने बजे हैं? *Kitne baje hain?* ("What time is it?")

We learned how to tell time to the hour where the only difference is between 1:00 (singular) and the rest (plural).

For Example:

1. Ek bajaa hai
"It is one o'clock"
2. दो बजे हैं।
Do baje hain
"It is two o'clock"

We also learned how to tell time to the half hour where the only exceptions are half past one and half past two.

For Example:

1. साढ़े चार बजे हैं।
Saarhe chaar baje hain.
"It is half past four."
2. डेढ़ बजा है।
Dedh bajaa hai.
"It is half past one."

3. ढाई बजे हैं।

Dhai baje hain.

"It is half past two."

Now we'll learn how to say time to the quarter of an hour.

For Example:

1. "quarter past"

सवा (sawaa)

2. "quarter to"

पौने (paune)

The rule is to add सवा (sawaa) or पौने (paune) before the number, just as in English.

For Example:

1. सवा दस बजे हैं।

Sawaa das baje hain.

"It is quarter past ten."

2. पौने ग्यारह बजे हैं।

Paune gyaarah baje hain.

"It is quarter to eleven."

Exceptions

The only exception to the above rule is when telling times related to 1. In the examples we will show how to tell times for 1 and 2 in order to compare.

For Example:

1. "It is quarter past one." (सवा बजा है।, *Sawaa bajaa hai.*)
"It is quarter past two." (सवा दो बजे हैं।, *Sawaa do baje hain.*) - This follows the rule.
2. "It is quarter to one." (पौने एक बजा है।, *Paune ek bajaa hai.*)
"It is quarter to two." (पौने दो बजे हैं।, *Paune do baje hain.*) - This follows the rule.

Examples from This Lesson:

1. *Sawaa do baje.*
2. *Do bajkar bees minat ho gae hai.*

Examples from This Dialogue:

1. सवा दो बजे।
Sawaa do baje.
"Two fifteen."
2. दो बजकर बीस मिनट हो गए हैं।
Do bajkar bees minat ho gae hai.
"It is two twenty."

Sample Sentences:

1. सवा दस बजे हैं।
Sawaa das baje hain.
"It is quarter past ten."
2. पौने आठ बजे हैं।
Paune aath baje hain.
"It is quarter to eight."

There are so many ways to tell time. We'll sometimes need to be more detailed and include the minutes in time.

1. If the time is in the first half of the hour, the rule is

(hour) + बजकर (*bajkar*) + (minutes) + मिनट हो गए (*minut ho gae*).

For Example:

1. दो बजकर पाँच मिनट गो गए।

Do bajkar paanch minat ho gae.

"It is 2:05."

2. If the time is in the second half of the hour, the rule is

(the coming hour) + बजने में (*bajne men*) + (minutes remaining until the next hour) + हैं।

For Example:

1. तीन बजने में दो मिनट हैं।

Teen bajne men do minat hain.

"It is 2:58."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Never Run Late in India

There is a stereotype that South Asian people are loose with time. Of course, one cannot make such generalizations of the entire population but there are reasons why certain things become stereotyped. In general, people are usually very laid back about time, i.e. buses do not always come and leave as scheduled, official functions might not start as scheduled since

the guest of honor arrives late, friends and acquaintances might make you wait for a long time too. Excluding formal business situations, there is a laid back atmosphere about adhering to time which is definitely frustrating at times, but at the same time, it can also be refreshing to notice a natural rather than a mechanical rhythm to life.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #13

Talking about Family in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

13

HINDI

1. क्यारोल: तुम्हारे कितने भाई हैं?
2. रानी: मेरे दो भाई हैं, किशन और प्रतिक।
3. क्यारोल: और तुम्हारी कितनी बहनें हैं?
4. रानी: केवल एक है, सोनल। तुम्हारे कितने भाई और बहनें हैं?
5. क्यारोल: मेरा एक भाई है लेकिन मेरी कोई बहन नहीं है।

ENGLISH

1. CAROL: How many brothers do you have?
2. KALPANA: I have two brothers, Kishan and Pratik.
3. CAROL: And how many sisters do you have?
4. KALPANA: Just one, Sonal. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
5. CAROL: I have one brother but I don't have any sisters.

ROMANIZATION

1. KYAAROL: Tumhaare kiTne bhaai hain?

CONT'D OVER

2. RAANI: mere Do bhaai hain, kishan aur pratik.
3. KYAAROL: aur Tumhaarii kiTnii bahanen hain?
4. RAANI: kewal ek hai, sonal. Tumhaare kiTne bhaai aur bahanen hain?
5. KYAAROL: meraa ek bhaai hai lekin merii koi bahan nahin hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
तुम्हारे	tumhaare	your	pronoun	
मेरे	mere	my (plural)	pronoun	
कितने	kiTne	how many	adjective	
केवल	kewal	only/ just	adverb	
और	aur	and		
कितनी	kitnee	how many	adverb	
बहनें	bahanen	sisters	noun	
लेकिन	lekin	but	conjunction	
तुम्हारी	tumhaaree	your	pronoun	
भाई	bhaai	brother	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

तुम्हारे कुत्ते कहाँ हैं? Tumhaare kutte kahaan hain? Where are your dogs?	मेरे कुत्ते सब काले हैं। Mere kutte sab kaale hain. All my dogs are black.
आपके कितने भाई हैं? (formal) aapke kiTne bhaayii hain? How many brothers do you have?	यहाँ कितने लोग हैं? Yahaan kiTne log hain? How many people are here?
मैं केवल तुमसे पूछ रहा हूँ। Main keval tumse pooch rahaa hoon. I am only asking you.	मेरे पास दो कुत्ते और दो बिल्लियाँ हैं। Mere paas do kutte aur do billiyaan hain. I have two dogs and two cats.
मैं बाजार गई और सभी किराने का सामान ले आई। mai bazaar gayi aur sabhi kiraaney ka samaan le aayi I went to the market and got all the groceries.	आपकी कितनी बहनें हैं? (formal) Aapkee kitnee bahanen hain? How many sisters do you have?
क्या आपके कोई भाई और बहने हैं? kya aapke koi bhai aur bahanen hain? Do you have any brothers or sisters?	मेरी तीन बहनें हैं। Meree teen bahanen hain. I have three sisters.
लेकिन यह सच नहीं है। Lekin yeh sac naheen hai. But this is not true.	मैं खुश हूँ, लेकिन मैं और खुश होना चाहती हूँ।(female) Main khush hoon, lekin man aur khus honaa chaahatee hoon. I am happy but I want to be happier.

तुम्हारी बिल्लियाँ कहाँ हैं? Tumhaaree billiyaan kahaan hain? Where are your cats?	मेरा भाई बहुत शरारती है Meraa bhaai bahuT saraarTii hai. My brother is very mischievous.
मेरे तीन भाई हैं। Mere teen bhaaee hain. I have three brothers.	मेरे पिताजी के तीन भाई हैं। mere piTajii ke Tiin BHaii hain My father has three brothers.

मेरा भाई अपनी कक्षा में हमेशा प्रथम आता है।

mera bhai apni kaksha mein hamesha pratham aaTa hai

My brother always comes first in his class.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

तुम्हारे (*Tumhaare*), which means "your," is a possessive pronoun. It is used informally and cannot be used with superiors and elders. As with every Hindi possessive pronoun, तुम्हारे (*Tumhaare*) depends on the gender and number of the thing that it is being possessed and not the subject that is doing the possessing.

Therefore, in Hindi, informal "your"

- for male singular nouns is तुम्हारा (*Tumhaaraa*).
- for male plural nouns is तुम्हारे (*Tumhaare*) - i.e. change आ (*aa*) to ए (*e*).
- for singular and plural female nouns is तुम्हारी (*Tumharee*) - i.e. change आ (*aa*) to ई (*ee*).

कितने (*kiThe*) means "how many" and is used for plural masculine nouns.

कितना (*kiTnaa*) is used for singular masculine nouns.

कितनी (*kiTni*) is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns.

बहने (*bahanen*) means "sisters." "Sister" (singular) is called बहन (*bahan*). There is a simple rule for changing singular feminine nouns into plural feminine nouns.

1. If the word ends with ई (*ee*) then change it into इयाँ (*iyaan*).
2. If the word ends with anything else then add ऐँ (*en*) or एँ (*en*).

In this case, बहन, *bahan* ("sister") is the latter case so we add ऐँ (*en*) and it turns into बहनें, *bahanen* ("sisters").

On the other hand, भाई (*bhaaee*) can mean both one "brother" and many "brothers."

The rule is that for masculine nouns,

1. If the word ends with आ (*aa*) then change it into ए (*e*).
2. If the words end with anything else, no need to change.

In the above case, भाई (*bhaaee*) follows the rule number 2 and stays the same.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to be Able to Talk about Family Members

तुम्हारे कितने भाई हैं ?

Tumhaare kitne bhaai hain?

"How many brothers do you have?"

Here,

तुम्हारे (*Tumhaare*) means "your,"

कितने (*kiTne*) means "how many,"

भाई (*bhaaee*) means "brothers," and

हैं (*hain*) means "are."

- for plural masculine nouns like "brothers" (भाई, *bhaaee*), we use तुम्हारे, *Tumhaare* ("your") and कितने, *kiTne* ("how many").

- for singular masculine nouns like "brother" (भाई, *bhaaee*), we use तुम्हारा, *Tumhaaraa* ("your") and कितना, *kiTnaa* ("how many").

So, literally it means, "your how many brothers are," which translates as, "How many brothers do you have?"

To ask "How many sisters do you have?" you'd say,

तुम्हारी कितनी बहनें हैं? (*Tumhaaree kiTnii bahanen hain?*)

For these questions, you need to understand a couple of things. The words "how many" and "your" change according to the gender of the nouns. So, for singular and plural feminine nouns like "sisters" (बहनें, *bahanen*) we use तुम्हारी, *Tumhaaree* ("your") and कितनी, *kiTnii* ("how many").

Answering the Question

"I have one sister" in Hindi is मेरी एक बहन है। (*Meree ek bahan hai*).

"I have two sisters" in Hindi is मेरी दो बहनें हैं। (*Meree do bahanen hain*).

Here, "my" (मेरी, *merree*) remains the same for both one or many sisters. What changes are the verbs "is" (है, *hai*) and "are" (हैं, *hain*).

Similarly,

"I have one brother" in Hindi is मेरा एक भाई है। (*Meraa ek bhaaee hai*).

"I have two brothers" in Hindi is मेरे दो भाई हैं। (*Mere do bhaaee hain*).

Here, भाई (*bhaaee*) can mean both "one brother" or "many brothers." What changes are the verbs "is" (है, *hai*) and "are" (हैं, *hain*) and the pronouns "my" (मेरा, *meraa*) and मेरी (*meree*).

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Tumhaare kiTne bhaai hain?*
2. *mere Do bhaai hain, kishan aur praTik.*
3. *aur Tumhaari kiTnii bahanen hain?*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. तुम्हारे कितने भाई और बहनें हैं?
Tumhaare kiTne bhaai aur bahanen hain?
"How many brothers and sisters do you have?"
2. मेरे दो भाई हैं, किशन और प्रतिक।
Mere do bhaai hain, kishan aur pratik.
"I have two brothers, Kishan and Pratik."

Sample Sentences

1. मेरी कोई बहन नहीं है।
Meree koi bahan naheen hai.
"I don't have any sisters."

2. मेरा कोई भाई नहीं है।
Meraa koi bhaaee naheen hai.
"I don't have any brothers."

Language Tip

Let's learn some more terms for family members

1. uncle
चाचा (*chacha*)
2. aunt
चाची (*chachii*)
3. grandfather
दादा (*daadaa*)
4. grandmother
दादी (*daadee*)
5. younger brother
छोटा भाई (*chhotaa bhaaee*)
6. older brother
बड़े भाई (*bare bhaaee*)
7. younger sister
छोटी बहन (*chhotee bahan*)
8. older sister
बड़ी बहन (*baree bahan*)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Strangers and Family Equal the Same Vocabulary

In India, strangers are addressed as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, grandmothers, and grandfathers depending on their age. But the standard way of addressing older males or those who are strangers to you is as "big brother," or simply "brother," which is भैया (*Bhaiya*) or भाई साहब (*Bhai sahab*). Likewise for older females or strangers, you'd address them as दीदी (*didi*) or बहनजी (*bahanji*). These are often used in market places when you're addressing the shopkeepers, or in taxis when you're addressing the taxi driver, or even on streets if you get lost and need to ask for anything. Basically, in every scenario you can address strangers with the terms that you use for your family members.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #14

A Shopping Trip in India

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

14

HINDI

1. पल्लवी: दीदी, मैं एक जोड़ी मोज़े चाहती हूँ।
2. दुकानवाली: आप कौनसा रंग चाहते हैं?
3. पल्लवी: काले। इसका दाम क्या है?
4. दुकानवाली: पचास रुपये।
5. पल्लवी: बहुत महँगा है। क्या आप ये तीस रुपये में देंगे?
6. दुकानवाली: ठीक है।

ENGLISH

1. PALLAWI: Sister, I would like a pair of socks.
2. SHOPKEEPER: Which color would you like?
3. PALLAWI: Black. How much is it?
4. SHOPKEEPER: 50 rupees.
5. PALLAWI: That's very expensive. Will you give it for 30 rupees?
6. SHOPKEEPER: Okay.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. PALLAVEE: DiiDii, main ek jodii moze chaahTii hoon.
2. DUKAANVAALEE: Aap kaunsaa rang chaahTe hain?
3. PALLAVEE: Kaale. Iskaa Daam kyaa hai?
4. DUKAANVAALEE: Pachaas rupaye.
5. PALLAVEE: BahuT mahangaa hai. kyaa aap ye Tees rupaye mein Denge?
6. DUKAANVAALEE: thiik hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
दीदी	DiiDii	big sister	noun	
चाहती	chahTii	to want (when said by a female)	verb	
जोड़ी	jodii	pair	noun	
महंगा	mahangaa	expensive	adjective	
हूँ	hoon	am (infinitive- to be)	verb	
रंग	rang	color	noun	masculine
काले	kaale	black	adjective	
कौनसा	kaunsaa	which	adjective	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

दीदी, आपका बहुत शुक्रिया! DiiDii, aapkaa bahuT shukriyaa! Sister, thank you so much!	मैं सुन्दर होना चाहती हूँ। main sunDar honaa chahTii hoon I want to be beautiful.
मैं एक जोड़ी पैंट चाहता हूँ। main ek jodii paint chaahTaa hoon I would like a pair of pants.	थोड़ा महँगा है। THodaa mahangaa hai That's a little expensive.
मैंने उसके जन्मदिन पर एक महंगी कमीज भेंट दी। maine uske janmDin par ek mehangii kameej BHent Dii I gifted an expensive shirt on his birthday.	गाड़ी बहुत महंगी थी। gaaDee bahuT mahangii THii The car was expensive.
मैं एक लड़की हूँ। Main ek larkee hoon. I am a girl.	मेरी कलम लाल रंग की है। Meree kalam laal rang kee hai. My pen is red in color.
मेरे कुत्ते काले हैं। Mere kutte kaale hain. My dogs are black.	आपका घर कौनसा है? Aapkaa ghar kaunsaa hai? Which is your house?

जिम के मोड़े पार्टी के जूतों के साथ अजीब लगते हैं। jim ke mozay paarti kay jooTon ke saath ajeeb lagTe hain Wearing gym socks with dress shoes looks odd.	मेरे सब मोड़े साफ़ हैं। Mere sab moje saaf hain. All my socks are clean.
--	---

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **दीदी** (*deedee*), which means "big sister" or "elder sister," can be used to address female strangers. Another word which can be used in the same way is **बहनजी**, *bahanjee* ("sister"). **बहन** (*bahan*) is the actual word for "sister" while **जी** (*jee*) is added to be more respectful. In Hindi, "younger sister" is **छोटी बहन** (*chhotee bahan*) and "older sister" is **बड़ी बहन** (*baree bahan*).

2. **चाहती** (*chaahTii*) means "want" or "like" and is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns.

चाहता (*chaahTaa*) is used for singular masculine nouns.

चाहते (*chaahTae*) is used for plural masculine nouns.

3. **कौनसा** (*kaunsaa*), which means "which," is used for singular masculine nouns.

कौनसे (*kaunsae*) is used for plural masculine nouns.

कौनसी (*kaunsee*) is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Say "I want..." and "How much is it?"

दीदी, मैं एक जोड़ी मोज़े चाहती हूँ।,

Deedee, main ek joree moze chaahTii hoon.

"Sister, I would like a pair of socks."

While shopping, you would need to be able to say what you want to buy.

To say "I want _____" in Hindi,

1. If you are a female, then you would use the format,

मैं _____ चाहती हूँ। (*Main _____ chaahTii hoon.*)

2. If you are a male, then you would use the format,

मैं _____ चाहता हूँ। (*Main _____ chaahTaa hoon.*)

Note that the only difference is between चाहती (*chaahTii*) and चाहता (*chaahTaa*).

To say "We want _____" in Hindi, you say

हम _____ चाहते हैं। (*Hum _____ chaahTae hain.*)

For Example:

1. मैं एक सेब चाहती हूँ।

Main ek seb chaahTii hoon.

"I want an apple."

2. मैं एक लाल कलम चाहता हूँ।

Main ek laal kalam chaahTaa hoon.

"I want a red pen."

"How much..."

Another thing you would need while shopping is to be able to ask for the price. So,

"How much is this?" in Hindi is इसका दाम क्या है? (*Iskaa daam kyaa hai?*),

"How much is that?" is उसका दाम क्या है? (*Uskaa daam kyaa hai?*),

"How much are these?" is इनका दाम क्या है? (*Inkaa daam kyaa hai?*),

"How much are those?" उनका दाम क्या है? (*Unkaa daam kyaa hai?*), and

where दाम (*Daam*) means "price,"

क्या (*kyaa*) means "what," and

है (*hai*) means "is."

So literally, you're asking "Its price what is?"

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Deedee, main ek joree moze chaahTii hoon.*
2. *Aap kaunsaa rang chaahTe hain?*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. मैं एक जोड़ी मोज़े चाहती हूँ।
main ek joree moze chaahTii hoon.
"I would like a pair of socks."
2. इसका दाम क्या है?
Iskaa daam kyaa hai?
"How much is it?"

Sample Sentences

1. उन समोसे का दाम क्या है?
Un samose kaa daam kyaa hai?
"How much are those samosas?"
2. मैं एक केला चाहती हूँ।
Main ek kelaa chaahTii hoon.
"I want a banana."

Language Tip

Let's learn another way of saying the same thing, "I want" or "I need..". This is much simpler because you don't have to change anything according to the gender. It is shorter too since you don't have to use any of the to be verbs like है (*hai*), हैं (*hain*), or हूँ (*hoon*).

So, to say "I want" or "I need" in Hindi, you say

मुझको _____ चाहिये। (*Mujhko _____ chaahie*).

For Example:

1. मुझको घर चाहिये।
Mujhko ghar caahie.
"I want a house."
2. मुझको एक सुन्दर साड़ी चाहिये।
Mujhko ek sundar saree chaahie.
"I want a beautiful sari."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Tourists and Locals Bargain Alike!

Many things in India can be bought cheaply—if only you know how to bargain. Everyone

should have a healthy suspicion of all the shopkeepers, especially if you are a tourist. Unless you're sure about the prices, you should suspect that the prices have been hiked up. Even the locals have to bargain to get the price down. And since the shopkeepers know that they will be asked to bring the price down, they will almost never expect to even sell at that price. You will find that this is often the case when you go shopping for clothes. Of course, this is not true for all things. Some have fixed prices that neither the shopkeeper nor the buyer can do much about.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #15

Using Hindi to learn Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

15

HINDI

1. लिज: हिन्दी में "zoo"को कैसे कहते हैं?
2. मेघा: चिड़ियाघर
3. लिज: कृपया एक बार और।
4. मेघा: चिड़ियाघर
5. लिज: कृपया एक बार फिर।
6. मेघा: चिड़ियाघर
7. लिज: शुक्रिया!

ENGLISH

1. LIZ: How do you say "zoo" in Hindi?
2. MEGHA: Chidiyaaghar.
3. LIZ: One more time please.
4. MEGHA: Chidiyaaghar.
5. LIZ: Once again please.

CONT'D OVER

6. MEGHA: Chidiyaaghar.
7. LIZ: Thank you!

ROMANIZATION

1. LIJ: hinDii mein "zoo"ko kaise kahTe hain?
2. MEGHAA: chidiyaaghar
3. LIJ: kripyaa ek baar aur.
4. MEGHAA: chidiyaaghar.
5. LIJ: kripayaa ek baar fir.
6. MEGHAA: chidiyaaghar.
7. LIJ: shukriyaa!

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
हिन्दी	hindee	Hindi	noun	
कहते	kahte	say	verb	
में	men	in	postposition	
फिर	fir	again	adverb	

चिड़ियाघर	chidiyaaghar	zoo	phrase	masculine
बार	baar	time	noun	
और	aur	and/more	adjective	
कृपया	kripyaa	please		
कैसे	kaise	how	adverb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आपकी हिन्दी अच्छी है। Aapkee hindee acchee hai. Your Hindi is good.	वे क्या कहते हैं? Ve kyaa kahte hain? What do they say?
मैंने यह विद्यालय में सीखी थी mainey yah viDyalaya mein seekhi thi I learned it in school.	मैं नई दिल्ली में रहती हूँ mai naYi Dilli mein rehTii hun I live in New Delhi.
कमरे में क्या है? Kamray men kyaa hai? What's in the room?	और फिर से कहना। Aur fir se kahnaa. Say it again.
चिड़ियाघर दूर है। Chidiyaaghar Door hai The zoo is far.	कम से कम एक बार.. Kam se kam ek baar.. At least one time...
और जोर से कहना। Aur jor se kahnaa. Say it more loudly.	कृपया और धीरे बोलिए। kripyaa aur DHeere boliye. Please speak more slowly.

कृपया जूते उतार के अंदर आयें। kripyaa jooTe uTaar ke anDar aayen Please take off your shoes and come in.	कृपया ध्यान रखें। kripyaa DHyaan rakhein Be careful, please.
तुम कैसे हो? Tum kaise ho? How are you?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **कहते** (*kahTe*) means "to say" in Hindi and it comes from the verb **कहना** (*kahnaa*). Like most other Hindi verbs, **कहना** (*kahnaa*) changes according to the gender and the number of the nouns.

For male singular cases, it is **कहता** (*kahTaa*), eg: मैं कहता हूँ, *Main kahTaa hoon* ("I say").

For male plural cases, it is **कहते** (*kahTe*), eg: हम कहते हैं, *Hum kahTe hain* ("we say").

For female singular and plural cases, it is **कहती** (*kahTee*), eg: मैं कहती हूँ, *Main kahTee hoon* ("I say").

2. **कैसे** (*kaise*) means "how" and is used for addressing a plural male subject.

कैसा (*kaisaa*) is used for addressing a male subject.

कैसी (*kaisee*) is used for addressing a female singular and plural subjects.

3. **और** (*aur*) can mean both "and," and "more."

एक बार और (*ek baar aur*) means "one more time,"

while:

सीता और राज (*seetaa aur raaj*) means "Sita and Raj."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Say "How do you say ____ in Hindi?"

हिन्दी में "zoo" को कैसे कहते हैं ?

HinDii men "zoo" ko kaise kahte hain?

"How do you say "zoo" in Hindi?"

Learning how to ask the right questions will help you learn Hindi faster. You can use your Hindi to learn more Hindi.

Let's start with this useful question: "How do you say ____ in Hindi?" (हिन्दी में ____ को कैसे कहते हैं? *HinDii mein _____ ko kaise kahte hain?*)

Here, हिन्दी (*hinDii*) is "Hindi,"

में (*men*) is a postposition "in,"

कैसे (*kaise*) is "how,"

कहते (*kahte*) is "say," and

हैं (*hain*) is "are."

So literally, you're saying "____ Hindi in how say are?"

That's because,

- Hindi is a verb final language so the verb हैं (*hain*) comes at the end. You might be wondering why we use हैं, *hain* ("are") and not है, *hai* ("is"). Actually, the question in Hindi is almost like saying, "How do they say this in Hindi?" and therefore takes the plural हैं (*hain*).
- The postposition में (*mein*) comes after the noun. So, "in Hindi" will become "Hindi in," and therefore, हिन्दी में (*HinDii men*).

If you want to ask the opposite, i.e., "How do you say _____ in English?" you'd say,

अंग्रेज़ी में _____ को कैसे कहते हैं? (*Angrezee men _____ ko kaise kahte hain?*),

where everything is the same and you just replace "Hindi" (हिन्दी, *hinDii*) with

"English" (अंग्रेज़ी, *angrezee*).

For Example:

1. हिन्दी में "flower" को कैसे कहते हैं?
HinDii mein "flower" ko kaise kahte hain?
"How do you say "flower" in Hindi?"
2. अंग्रेज़ी में "फूल" को कैसे कहते हैं?
Angrezee men "fool" ko kaise kahte hain?
"How do you say "fool" in English?"

"One More Time Please" and "Once Again Please"

You've asked the right question but you couldn't quite catch the answer. What would you do then? Right, say the following things.

For Example:

1. कृपया एक बार और। (*Kripayaa ek baar aur.*)
2. कृपया एक बार फिर। (*Kripayaa ek baar fir.*)

Where, कृपया (*kripayaa*) means "please,"

एक बार (*ek baar*) means "one time" or "more,"

और (*aur*) means "more," and

फिर (*fir*) means "again."

Examples from This Lesson

1. *HinDii men "zoo"ko kaise kahte hain?*
2. *Kripayaa ek baar aur.*
3. *Kripayaa ek baar fir.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. हिन्दी में "zoo"को कैसे कहते हैं?
HinDii mein "zoo"ko kaise kahte hain?
"How do you say "zoo" in Hindi?"
2. कृपया एक बार फिर।
Kripayaa ek baar fir.
"Once again please."

Sample Sentences

1. हिन्दी में "table"को कैसे कहते हैं?
HinDii mein "table"ko kaise kahte hain?
"How do you say "table" in Hindi?"
2. अंग्रेज़ी में "अचार"को कैसे कहते हैं?
Angrezii mein "achaar" ko kaise kahte hain?
"How do you say "achaar" in English?"

Language Tip

You can also say और एक बार फिर बोलिए, *Aur ek baar fir bolie* ("Please say it again") where you don't have to use the word कृपया, *kripayaa* ("please") but is implied in the verb "say" (बोलिए, *bolie*).

Another useful phrase to know is और धीरे बोलिए, *Aur dheere bolie* ("Please speak slower").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Impress with Your Hindi Skills!

People in India are very impressed when foreigners can speak Hindi. Even a little bit will be appreciated. Indians love it when they see people trying to learn their language. It shows respect towards their culture and language, and most people are fascinated and more than willing to help you along if you just show the initiative. Sometimes you might find people wanting to practice their English instead, but in India, most of the young people can speak English. They study in English and even mix English words in their daily conversation where sometimes all but some words in a sentence will be in English.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #16

Changing Hindi Statements into Questions

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

16

HINDI

1. सीता: नमस्ते, जेनजी । आप ठीक हैं?
2. जेन: मैं ठीक हूँ, धन्यवाद। आज बहुत गर्मी है!
3. सीता: जी बहुत गर्मी है। क्या मैं आपकी मदद कर सकती हूँ?
4. जेन: धन्यवाद! क्या पीने के लिए ठंडा पानी है?

ENGLISH

1. SITA: Hello, Ms. Jane. Are you alright?
2. JANE: I am alright, thank you. Today is very hot!
3. SITA: Yes it's very hot. Can I help you with anything?
4. JANE: Thank you! Do you have some cold water to drink?

ROMANIZATION

1. SEETAA: namasTe, Jenjii. aap theek hain?
2. JEN: main theek hoon, dhanyavaaD. aaj bahuT garmii hai!
3. SEETAA: Jii bahuT garmii hai. kyaa main aapkii maDaD kar sakTii hoon?

CONT'D OVER

4. JEN:

Dhanyavaad! Kyaa peene ke liye thandaa paanii hai?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
आप	aap	you(formal)	pronoun	
आज	aaj	today	noun	masculine
ठीक	theek	alright/well	adverb	
सकती	saktee	can (female)	verb	
बहुत	bahuT	very, a lot	adverb	
मदद	maDaD	help	noun	masculine
ठंडा पानी	thandaa paanii	cold water	phrase	
गर्मी	garmii	hot weather	adjective	
धन्यवाद	dhanyavaad	thank you	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आपको यह चाहिए? Aapko yeh caahie? Do you need this?	आज कौनसा दिन है? aaj kauNSaa DiN hai? What day is it today?
---	--

आज मेरा जन्मदिन है। Aaj meraa janmadin hai. Today is my birthday.	आज सर्दी है। aaj sarDii hai It's cold today.
वह ठीक है। Voh theek hai. He is good.	मैं कर सकती हूँ। Main kar saktee hoon. I can do it.
आज बहुत सर्दी है। aaj bahuT sarDii hai It's very cold today.	मेरी मदद करो! meri maDaD karo! Help me!
बेटे अपनी माँ की मदद करते हैं। beTe apnii maa kii maDaD karTe hain The sons help their mother.	मदद ! पुलिस ! maDaD! Pulis! Help! Police!
मुझको ठंडा पानी चाहिए। Mujhko thandaa paanii chaahiye. I need cold water.	जून में बहुत गर्मी हो जाती है June mein bahuT garmii ho jaaTii hai It gets very hot in June.
धन्यवाद, महिमाजी! Dhanyavaad, mahimaajee! Thank you, Mahima!	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **बहुत** (*bahut*), which means "very" or "a lot," is a useful word. It's also easy to use since it doesn't inflect according to the gender and the number of the subject. So, it's always used in the same way.

For Example:

1. बहुत गर्म
bahut garm
"very hot"
2. बहुत ठंडा
bahut thandaa
"very cold"
3. बहुत लम्बा
bahut lambaa
"very tall" (for male subjects)
4. बहुत लम्बी
bahut lambee
"very tall" (for female subjects)

2. **मदद** (*madad*) means "help." As a noun, it is feminine. Therefore all the pronouns and adjectives associated with it will take their feminine forms. So whether you're a man or a woman, you'll always say मेरी मदद..., *meri madad...* ("my help...").

3. **सकती** (*saktee*) comes from the verb सकना (*saknaa*) which means "can."

For singular masculine cases, you use सकता (*saktaa*).

For plural masculine cases, you use सकते (*sakte*).

For singular and plural feminine cases, you use सकती (*saktee*).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Ask Simple Questions in Hindi

आप ठीक हैं ?

aap theek hain?

"Are you alright?"

In English if you were to ask simple questions, in other words, change simple statements into questions, you'd have to change the verb order. For example, if you wanted to turn the statement, "This is your house." into a question, you'd arrange it such that the verb comes at the beginning and it becomes, "Is this your house?" Well, we have some good news. None of this is necessary in Hindi! In Hindi sentences, verbs always come last and in an interrogative sentence they stay the same. The question is indicated by the tone of the speech, you know, the questioning tone?

For Example:

If you are a female, you'd say:

1. मैं आपकी मदद कर सकती हूँ।

main aapkii maDaD kar sakTii hoon.

"I can help you."

2. मैं आपकी मदद कर सकती हूँ?

main aapkii maDaD kar sakTii hoon?

"Can I help you?"

For a male speaker, replace सकती (*sakTii*) with सकता (*sakTaa*). So, it would be:

1. मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ।

main aapkii maDaD kar sakTaa hoon.

"I can help you"

2. मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ?

main aapkii maDaD kar sakTaa hoon?

"Can I help you?"

Emphasize the

Question

Instead of turning statements into questions with the change of tone, you can also add the word क्या, *kyaa* ("what") for emphasis. It always goes at the beginning of the question.

For Example:

1. क्या मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ?
kyaa main aapkii maDaD kar sakTaa hoon?
"Can I help you?"
2. क्या आप ठीक हैं?
kyaa aap theek hain?
"Are you alright?"
3. क्या यह आपका घर है?
kyaa yeh aapkaa ghar hai?
"Is this your house?"

Examples from This Lesson

1. *aap thiik hain?*
2. *kyaa main aapkii maDaD kar sakTii hoon?*
3. *kyaa peene ke lie thandaa paanii hai?*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. आप ठीक हैं?
aap theek hain?
"Are you alright?"

2. क्या पीने के लिए ठंडा पानी है?
kyaa peene ke lie thandaa paanii hai?
"Do you have some cold water to drink?"

Sample Sentences

1. आपका नाम कोमल है?
aapkaa naam komal hai?
"Is your name Komal?"
2. वह अच्छा है?
vah acchaa hai?
"Is he good?"

Language Tip

In this lesson, we looked at how to form simple questions using क्या, *kyaa* ("what"). Let's look at some more question words.

1. कहाँ, *kahaan* ("where")
2. क्यों, *kyon* ("why")
3. कौन, *kaun* ("who")
4. कैसा/ कैसी/ कैसे, *kaisaa/ kaisee/ kaise* ("how")
5. कौनसा/ कौनसी/ कौनसे, *kaunsaa/ kaunsee/ kaunse* ("which")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Interpreting "The Nod"

Indian people use a lot of head gestures while speaking. Some tourists need to get used to what a "yes" nod is and a "no" shake is and a "maybe" wriggle is. Acutally, "yes" might not be the typical nod from top to bottom that most foreigners are used to. It can be a swing of the head from side side. One cannot rely on gesture alone but instead needs to infer from other things like expressions and body stance. Subtle changes in the angle and degree of the head movement can imply totally opposite things, "yes" or "no," so one needs to be careful when interpreting these things.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #17

Days of the Week in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

17

HINDI

1. सोनल: आज कौनसा दिन है?
2. कारोलिन: आज मंगलवार है।
3. सोनल: मैंने सोचा था कि आज बुधवार था।
4. कारोलिन: वह कल है।

ENGLISH

1. SONAL: What day is today?
2. CAROLINE: Today is Tuesday.
3. SONAL: I thought today was Wednesday.
4. CAROLINE: That's tomorrow.

ROMANIZATION

1. SONAL: aaj kaunsaa Din hai?
2. KYAAROLIN: aaj mangalvaar hai.
3. SONAL: Maine sochaa tha ki aaj budhvaar tha.

CONT'D OVER

4. KYAAROLIN: Voh kal hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
कौनसा	kaunsaa	which	adjective	
दिन	din	day	noun	masculine
मंगलवार	mangalvaar	Tuesday	noun	
सोचा था	sochhaa thaa	thought	verb	
कि	ki	that	conjunction	
बुधवार	budhvaar	Wednesday	noun	
वह	voh	that	pronoun	
कल	kal	yesterday	noun	
आज	aaj	today	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आपका कमरा कौनसा है? Aapkaa kamraa kaunsaa hai? Which is your room?	आजका दिन अच्छा है। Aajkaa din acchaa hai. Today is a good day.
--	--

आज मंगलवार नहीं है। Aaj mangalvaar naheen hai. Today is not Tuesday.	मैंने सपने में भी नहीं सोचा था। Maine sapne mein bhee naheen sochaa thaa. I hadn't expected (Literal translation:I hadn't thought even in my dreams....)
उसने कहा की वह अच्छा नहीं है। Usne kahaa kee voh acchaa naheen hai. He said that he wasn't nice.	आज बुधवार है। Aaj budhvaar hai. Today is Wednesday.
वह क्या करता है? Vah kyaa karTaa hai? What does he do?	कल घर आना। kal ghar aanaa Come home tomorrow.
आज कौनसा दिन है? aaj kauNSaa DiN hai? What day is it today?	आज मेरा जन्मदिन है। Aaj meraa janmadin hai. Today is my birthday.
आज सर्दी है। aaj sarDii hai It's cold today.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **कौनसा** (*kaunsaa*) means "which" when used for singular masculine nouns.

कौनसे (*kaunsae*) means "which" when used for plural masculine nouns.

कौनसी (*kaunsee*) means "which" when used for singular and plural feminine nouns

2.

सोचा था (*sochaa tha*) means "thought." It comes from the root verb सोचना (*sochnaa*) which means "to think." The use of था (*thaa*), थी (*thee*), and थे (*the*) always indicate the past tense.

In this case,

सोची थी (*sochee thee*) is used for and by a female (singular and plural),

सोचा था (*sochaa thaa*) is used for and by a male (singular), and

सोचे थे (*sochae the*) is used for and by a male (plural)

3. **कल** (*kal*) means both "yesterday" and "tomorrow." The two meanings can be differentiated by the context and the tense.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Seven Days of the Week

आज मंगलवार है।

aaj mangalvaar hai.

"Today is Tuesday."

सप्ताह के दिन (*sapTaah ke din*), or "week days," in Hindi are:

1. रविवार, *ravivaar* ("Sunday")
2. सोमवार, *somvaar* ("Monday")
3. मंगलवार, *mangalvaar* ("Tuesday")
4. बुधवार, *budhvaar* ("Wednesday")
5. गुरुवार, *guruvaar* ("Thursday")

6. शुक्रवार, *shukravaar* ("Friday")
7. शनिवार, *shanivaar* ("Saturday")

What Day is Today?

To ask the question "What day is today?" in Hindi, you'd say आज कौनसा दिन है? (*Aaj kaunsaa din hai?*).

Where,

आज (*aaj*) means "today,"

कौनसा (*kaunsaa*) means "which,"

दिन (*Din*) means "day," and

है (*hai*) means "is."

Literally, the question is, "Today which day is?"

Now, to answer this question you simply say

आज _____ है।, *aaj* _____ *hai*. ("Today is _____.")

For Example:

1. आज कौनसा दिन है?
Aaj kaunsaa din hai?
"What day is today?"
2. आज शनिवार है।
Aaj shanivaar hai.
"Today is Saturday."

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Aaj kaunsaa Din hai?*

2. *Aaj mangalvaar hai.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. आज कौनसा दिन है?
Aaj kaunsaa Din hai?
"What day is today?"

2. आज मंगलवार है।
Aaj mangalvaar hai.
"Today is Tuesday."

Sample Sentences

1. कल शनिवार था।
Kal shanivaar thaa.
"Yesterday was Saturday."

2. आज गुरुवार है।
Aaj guruvaar hai.
"Today is Thursday."

Language Tip

Let's learn some more related words.

1. सप्ताह, *saptaah* ("week")

2. दिन, *din* ("day")
3. कल, *kal* ("yesterday"/"today")
4. परसों, *parson* ("day before yesterday"/"day after tomorrow")
5. महीना, *maheena* ("month")
6. साल, *saal* ("year")

Since "yesterday" and "today" has the same word, कल (*kal*), we differentiate it by how the sentence is structured, i.e., the context and the tense. था (*thaa*) indicates past tense.

So if the sentence is कल गुरुवार था। (*Kal guruvaar thaa*), it means that कल (*kal*) is "yesterday." The sentence is "Yesterday was Thursday."

If the sentences uses the verb है, *hai* ("is"), then कल (*kal*) mostly means "tomorrow."

For Example:

1. कल गुरुवार है।
Kal guruvaar hai.
"Tomorrow is Thursday."

You can also use the following for "tomorrow" and "yesterday" but they are rarely used in those forms.

For Example:

1. आने वाला कल (*aane vaalaa kal*) for "tomorrow," which literally means, "the day that is about to come."

2. बीता हुआ कल (*beetaa bhuaa kal*) for "yesterday," which literally means, "the day that has passed."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Indian Calendars

India has many regional calendars that are slightly different from one another but generally, the Hindu calendar follows the lunar year. The New Year celebration varies from region to region with varying rituals but most celebrate spring and good harvest since it falls around March and April. Because it follows the lunar year, the dates do not always sync with the Gregorian Calendar, which is the contemporary calendar used in most of the world.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #18

All the Colors of the Indian Rainbow

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

18

HINDI

1. पार्वती: यह लाल साड़ी बहुत सुंदर है।
2. अदिति: हाँ। वह सोने पैटर्न की काली साड़ी भी सुंदर है।
3. पार्वती: सब कुछ अच्छा है!
4. अदिति: बिल्कुल!

ENGLISH

1. PARVATI: This red sari is very beautiful.
2. ADITI: Yes. That black saree with the gold pattern is also beautiful.
3. PARVATI: Everything is great!
4. ADITI: Totally!

ROMANIZATION

1. PAARVATEE: Yeh laal saaree bahuT sunDar hai.
2. ADITI: Haan. Voh sone paitarn kee kaalee saarii bhee sunDar hai.
3. PAARVATEE: Sab kuch achhaa hai!

CONT'D OVER

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
यह	yeh	this	pronoun
सब कुछ	sab kuch	everything	pronoun
की	kee	of	postposition
पैटर्न	paitarn	pattern	noun
सोने	sone	gold	adjective
सुंदर	sundar	beautiful	adjective
बहुत	bahut	very/ a lot	adverb
साड़ी	saarii	sari	noun
लाल	laal	red	adjective
बिल्कुल	bilkul	totally/ absolutely	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

यह कैसा है? yeh kaisa hai? How is it? (food)	यह क्या है? Yeh kyaa hai? What is this?
--	---

सब कुछ ठीक है। Sab kuch theek hai. Everything is good.	उसकी कुर्सी बड़ी है। Uskee kursee baree hai. Her chair is big.
यह कैसा पैटर्न है? Yeh kaisaa paitarn hai? What kind of pattern is this?	मुझे सोने का रंग पसंद है। Mujhe sone ka rang pasand hai. I like the color gold.
आप सुंदर हैं। Aap sundar hain. You are beautiful.	वह बहुत गोरा है। Voh bahut goraa hai. He is very white.
वह साड़ी अच्छी है। vah saarii acchii hai. That sari is nice.	वह बत्ती लाल रंग की है। vah baTTii laal rang ki hai The light is red.
यह बिल्कुल आसान है। Yeh bilkul aasaan hai. This is absolutely easy.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. पैटर्न (*paitarn*) which means "pattern" actually comes from the English word itself. It has been so well integrated into the Hindi language that although English in origin, it can be understood anywhere in India. Usually, English words with the "aa" pronunciation as in paa for "pattern" turn into "ai" in Hindi. So pattern becomes पैटर्न (*paitarn*). "Tablet" becomes टैबलेट (*taiblet*).

2. की (*kee*) which means "of" is a postposition which is used to show possession. It is used only if the thing that is being possessed is of feminine gender.

आपकी (*aapkee*) is literally "you of" and means "yours"

उसकी (*uskee*) is literally "her of" and means "hers"

If the thing being possessed is a singular masculine, then we use का (*kaa*)

If the thing being possessed is a plural masculine, then we use के (*ke*)

3. सबकुछ (*sab kuch*) means "everything" and just like in Hindi it takes the singular verb "is".

Therefore, सबकुछ अच्छा है। (*Sabkuch acchhaa hai.*) "Everything is good."

But if you want to say "everybody" in Hindi, which is सबलोग (*sablog*), unlike in English, it takes the plural verb "are" and plural form of अच्छा (*acchhaa*) which is अच्छे (*acchhee*).

Therefore, सबलोग अच्छे हैं। (*Sablog acchee hain.*)

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Name Colors in Hindi

यह लाल साड़ी बहुत सुंदर है।

Yeh laal saaree bahut sundar hai.

"This red sari is very beautiful."

Let's look at some of the basic colors:

- सफेद (*safed*) "White"
- काला (*kaalaa*) "Black"

- लाल (*laal*) "Red"
- पीला (*peela*) "Yellow"
- नीला (*neela*) "Blue"
- हरा (*haraa*) "Green"
- गुलाबी (*gulaabee*) "Pink"
- नारंगी (*naarangee*) "Orange"
- बैंगनी (*bainganee*) "Purple"
- भूरा (*bhooraa*) "Brown"

Inflections

Colors are adjectives and like all other adjectives in Hindi, some colors inflect (change according to the gender and the count of the subjects) while others don't. Fortunately, it is very easy to spot those colors that inflect. All those that end with an आ "aa" are inflecting adjectives. The rules for inflection are as follows:

1. for masculine singular, they don't change and retain आ (aa) in the end
2. for masculine plural, आ (aa) is replaced by ए (e)
3. for feminine singular and plural, आ (aa) is replaced by ई (ee)

For example:

1. यह किताब काली है (Yeh kitaab kaalee hai) "This book is black"
2. यह कुत्ता काला है (Yeh kutta kaalaa hai) "This dog is black"
3. ये कुत्ते काले हैं (Ye kutte kaale hain) "These dogs are black"

Examples From This Lesson

Yeh laal saaree bahuT sunDar hai.

Voh sone paitarn kee kaalee saareei bhee sundar hai.

Examples From This Dialog

1. यह लाल साड़ी बहुत सुंदर है।
Yeh laal saaree bahuT sunDar hai.
"This red sari is very beautiful."
2. वह सोने पैटर्न की काली साड़ी भी सुंदर है।
Vah sone paitarn kee kaalee saareei bhee sunDar hai.
"That black saree with gold pattern is also beautiful."

Sample Sentences

1. सेब बहुत लाल है।
Seb bahuT laal hai.
The apple is really red.
2. यह केला पीला है।
Yeh kelaa peelaa hai.
"This banana is yellow."

Some other useful color related words to know are:

- रंग (*rang*) "color"
- रंगबिरंगी (*rangbirangee*) "colorful"
- बेरंग (*berang*) "colorless"
- गहरा (*gahraa*) "dark"
- हल्का (*halkaa*) "light"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

A Colorful Indian Festival

Holi, one of the main Hindu festivals, is filled with colors and music and dancing. It is a fun festival of colors. Everyone fills up water balloons and throws them at one another. Often times, young people start celebrating this a couple of weeks in advance by throwing water balloons at unsuspecting passersby. This is sometimes frowned upon, but mostly it is taken in good spirit. On the day of the Holi festival, people mix water with colored powders, while some just use the powders and rub it all over each other's faces and bodies. People also indulge in the *bhang*, the intoxicating substance that they mix with sweets and snacks.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #19

Talking Likes and Dislikes in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

19

HINDI

1. अनिता: क्या आपको भारतीय करी पसंद है?
2. एमिली: हाँ, मुझको भारतीय करी पसंद है। और आपको?
3. अनिता: हाँ बिल्कुल पसंद है! लेकिन मुझको बहुत तीखा खाना पसंद नहीं है।
4. एमिली: सच में?

ENGLISH

1. ANITA: Do you like Indian curries?
2. EMILY: Yes, I like Indian curries. And what about you?
3. ANITA: Yes, I absolutely love them! But I don't like very hot food.
4. EMILY: Really?

ROMANIZATION

1. ANITAA: Kyaa aapko bhaaraTeeya karee pasanD hai?
2. EMILEE: Haan, mujhko bhaaraTeeya karee pasanD hai. Aur aapko?

CONT'D OVER

3. ANITAA: Haan, bilkul pasanD hai! Lekin mujhko bahuT teekhaa khaanaa pasanD naheen hain.
4. EMILEE: sach mein?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
भारतीय करी	bhaarateeya karee	Indian curry	noun
आपको	aapko	to you	phrase
पसंद	pasanD	preference	verb
हाँ	haan	yes	adverb
मुझको	mujhko	to me	phrase
बिल्कुल	bilkul	absolutely	adverb
लेकिन	lekin	but	conjunction
तीखा खाना	teekhaa khaanaa	spicy/hot food	phrase
सच में	sach mein	really	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

भारतीय करी का स्वाद बहुत अच्छा होता है। Bhaarateeya karee kaa svaad bahut acchaa hota hai. Indian curries have a great taste.	आपको क्या पसंद है? Aapko kyaa pasand hai? What do you like?
उस छोटी लड़की को कुत्ते के पिल्ले सच में पसंद हैं। use chhoti ladki ko kuTTe ke pille sach mein pasanD hain The young girl really likes the puppies.	क्या आपको भारतीय खाना पसंद है? kya aapko bharTiya khaaNaa paSaND hai? Do you like Indian food?
मुझे फ़िल्म पसंद नहीं है। Mujhe film pasand naheen hai. I don't like films.	हाँ, वह स्वादिष्ट है। haan, vah swaaDisht hai Yes, it's delicious.
हाँ, मैं खुश हूँ। Haan, mai khush hoon. Yes, I am happy.	मुझको बताओ। Mujhko bataao. Tell me.
वह बिल्कुल पागल है। Voh bilkul paagal hai. He is absolutely crazy.	लेकिन आप सही थे। Leking aap sahee the. But you were right. (formal)
यह सच में मज़ा है। Yeh sach mein mazaa hai This is really fun.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **आपको** (*aapko*) means "to you" and is used only formally with elders, superiors, or strangers. **आप** (*aap*) is a formal "you" while **को** (*ko*) is a postposition that means "to" in this case. It is used in many ways in Hindi. The most literal use is when giving something to somebody. For example, **मैं आपको सेब देना चाहती हूँ।**, *main aapko seb denaa chaahtee hoon* ("I want to give an apple to you"), when said formally by a female.

But the postposition **को** (*ko*) is used in many other ways. It can be used to say **आपको क्या चाहिये?** (*Aapko kyaa chaahie?*), which literally means, "To you what need?" and translates as, "What do you need?"

2. **मुझको** (*mujhko*) means "to me." **को** (*ko*) is a postposition that means "to." In Hindi, when pronouns are used with postpositions, they turn into their oblique cases. **मुझ** (*mujh*) is the oblique case of **मैं** (*main*) i.e. "I."

3. **सच में** (*sach men*) means "really." **सच** (*sach*) on its own means "real," or "true," and **में** (*men*) is a postposition that means "in," and together, they mean "really."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Say "I like.." and "I don't like...." in Hindi

मुझको भारतीय करी पसंद है।,

mujhko bhaarateea karee pasand hai.

"I like Indian curries."

Let's first learn how to ask the question, "Do you like _____?" in Hindi.

क्या आपको _____ पसंद है? (*Kyaa aapko _____ pasand hai?*)

where,

क्या (*kyaa*) means "what," but in this case, it shouldn't be taken literally. It is one of the ways questions are asked in Hindi.

को (*ko*) is the postposition "to,"

आप (*aap*) is a formal "you,"

पसंद (*pasand*) means "like," and

है (*hai*) means "is."

So, you're literally asking, "Is _____ liked to/by you," and translates as, "Do you like ____?"

Remember that to ask a question you can simply use the statement structure without changing anything. All you need is to add a questioning tone at the end.

Such as, आपको _____ पसंद है।, *aapko _____ pasand hai*. ("You like _____")

and, आपको _____ पसंद है? *aapko _____ pasand hai?* ("Do you like _____?")

To say "I like _____" in Hindi, you use the format,

मुझको _____ पसंद है। (*Mujhko _____ pasand hai*.)

where,

पसंद (*pasand*) means "like,"

है (*hai*) means "is,"

को (*ko*) is a postposition that means "to," and

मुझ (*mujh*) means "me." It is an oblique case for the pronoun मैं, *main* ("I.") An oblique case is simply the case that pronouns turn into when they are used with postpositions.

मुझको (*mujhko*) means "to me."

So, literally you're saying, "To me _____ is liked," or rather, " _____ is liked by me," and translates as, "I like _____."

To say "I don't like _____" in Hindi, you use the format,

मुझको _____ पसंद नहीं है। (*Mujhko _____ pasand naheen hai*.)

where everything is the same but for the additional नहीं (*naheen*) which means "not."

For Example:

1. मुझको सेब पसंद है।
Mujhko saeb pasand hai.
"I like apples."
2. मुझको केले पसंद नहीं है।
Mujhko kele pasand naheen hai.
"I don't like bananas."

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Kyaa aapko bhaaraTeeya karee pasand hai?*
2. *Haan, mujhko bhaaraTeeya karee pasand hai.*
3. *Lekin mujhko bahuT Teekhaa khaanaa pasanD naheen hain.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. क्या आपको भारतीय करी पसंद है?
Kyaa aapko bhaaraTeeya karee pasanD hai?
"Do you like Indian curries?"
2. हाँ, मुझको भारतीय करी पसंद है।
Haan, mujhko bhaaraTeeya karee pasanD hai.
"Yes, I like Indian curries."

Sample Sentences

1. आपको रोटियाँ पसंद है?

Aapko rotiyaan pasand hai?

"Do you like *rotis*?" (*roti* is a type of "Indian flat bread")

2. मुझको सबकुछ पसंद है।

Mujhko sabkuch pasand hai.

"I like everything."

Language Tip

मुझको, *mujhko* ("to me") can also be replaced with मुझे (*mujhe*). They mean exactly the same thing and can be used interchangeably.

So, instead of saying, मुझको गाड़ी पसंद है।, *Mujhko gaaree pasand hai* ("I like cars"),

you can say, मुझे गाड़ी पसंद है।, *Mujhe gaadee pasand hai* ("I like cars"),

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Food, Food, Food!

Food is an important part of any culture. Indians are known for their variety of food rich in spices and herbs. They all differ from region to region. Perhaps we're most familiar with *naan*, which is an "oven baked flat bread." It is delicious whether you have it plain, or with some butter, or even with butter and garlic. Another "flat bread" called *roti* is also very popular, not only in India, but in Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka too. It is similar to *naan*, but much smaller and thinner in size and can be easily made at home. Another variant of *roti* is *paratha*, which is usually filled with vegetable stuffings like potatoes, cauliflowers, and also cheese and minced meat. It is delicious and therefore very popular in Indian cuisine.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #20

Making Your Apologies in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

20

HINDI

1. कमला: आपके पास अभी समय है?
2. महिमा: मुझे बहुत अफसोस है लेकिन मैं जल्दी में हूँ।
3. कमला: कोई बात नहीं।
4. महिमा: माफ कीजिए! मुझे मेरी सास के लिए रात का खाना पकाना है।

ENGLISH

1. KAMALA: Do you have time right now?
2. MAHIMA: I am really sorry but I am in a hurry.
3. KAMALA: No problem.
4. MAHIMA: I'm really sorry! I have to cook dinner for my mother-in-law.

ROMANIZATION

1. KAMALAA: aapke paas abhii samay hai?
2. MAHIMAA: mujhe bahuT afsos hai lekin mai jaLDii mein hoon
3. KAMALAA: koi baaT nahiin.

CONT'D OVER

4. MAHIMAA: maaf kiijiye! Mujhe merii saas ke liye raaT kaa khaanaa pakaanaa hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
आपके	aapke	your	pronoun
पास	paas	with	postposition
मुझे	mujhe	to me	pronoun
अफसोस	afsos	sorry	adjective
जल्दी	jalDii	hurry	noun
कोई बात नहीं	koi baat naheen	no problem/ no worries	phrase
माफ किजिए	maaf kijie	please forgive me/ excuse me.	phrase
सास	saas	mother-in-law	noun
रात का खाना	raat kaa khaanaa	dinner	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

क्या आपके कोई भाई और बहने हैं? kya aapke koi bhai aur bahanen hain? Do you have any brothers or sisters?	आपके पास कलम है? Aapke paas kalam hai? Do you have a pen?
---	--

आपके पास पैसा है? Aapke paas paisaa hai? Do you have money? (formal)	मुझे बहुत कुछ करना है। mujhe bahuT kuch karnaa hai I need to do a lot of things.
मुझे अफसोस है। Mujhe afsos hai. I am sorry.	जल्दी करो! ja!Dii karo! Hurry up!
ऐसा कभी कभी होता है, कोई बात नहीं। Esaa kabhee kabhee hotaa hai, koe baat naheen. It happens sometimes, don't worry about it.	मुझे माफ किजिए। Mujhe maaf kijie. Please forgive me.
मेरी सास घर में हैं। Meri saas ghar men hain. My mother-in-law is at home.	रात का खाना आज आठ बजे होगा। Raat kaa khaanaa aaj aath baje hogaa. Dinner will be at eight o'clock today.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. सास (saas) means "mother-in-law."

One can also address "mother-in-law" by saying सासु मा (saasu maa), which is more of an intimate form of address. ससुर (sasur) means "father-in-law."

2. मुझे (mujhe) means "to me."

It means the same as मुझको, *mujhko* ("to me"). को (*ko*) is a postposition that means "to." In Hindi, when pronouns are used with postpositions, they turn into their oblique cases. मुझ (*mujh*) is the oblique case of मैं (*main*) i.e. "I." मुझे (*mujhe*) is simply another way of saying

मुझको (*mujhko*). Both can be used interchangeably, but मुझे (*mujhe*) is more commonly used.

3. रात का खाना (*raat kaa khaanaa*) means "dinner."

Here, रात (*raat*) means "night," का (*kaa*) means "of," and खाना (*khaanaa*) means "food," so literally it means, "food of the night." Its plural form is रात के खाने (*raat ke khaane*). This phrase is more commonly used than the other word, रात्रिभोज (*raatribhoj*), which also means "dinner."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Apologize in Hindi

मुझे बहुत अफसोस है लेकिन मैं जल्दी में हूँ।,

Mujhe bahut afsos hai lekin main jaldee men hoon.

"I am really sorry but I am in a hurry."

The most useful phrase in Hindi is माफ कीजिए (*maaf kijie*). It can be used in many ways such as using it to say "Excuse me."

For Example:

1. माफ कीजिए, बाजार कहाँ है?
Maaf kijie, baazaar kahaan hai?
"Excuse me, where is the market?"

You can also use it to mean "I am sorry."

For Example:

1. माफ कीजिए, मुझे अब चलना चाहिये।
Maaf kijie, mujhe ab chalnaa chaahie.
"I am sorry, I need to go now."

Different Ways to Apologize

There are many ways you can apologize in Hindi.

We'll go over some variations.

For Example:

1. मुझे अफसोस है।
Mujhe afsos hai.
"I am sorry."
2. मुझे बहुत अफसोस है।
Mujhe bahut afsos hai.
"I am very sorry."
3. कृपया मुझे क्षमा करें।
Kripayaa mujhe kshyamaa karen.
"Please forgive me."
4. कृपया मुझे माफ करें।
Kripayaa mujhe maaf karen.
"Please forgive me."
5. मैं माफी चाहता हूँ।
Main maafee chaahtaa hoon.
"Please forgive me," or "I beg your pardon," -said by a male
6. मैं माफी चाहती हूँ।
Main maafee chaahtee hoon.
"Please forgive me," or "I beg your pardon," -said by a female

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Mujhe bahut afsos hai lekin main jaldee men hoon.*

2. *Maaf kijie!*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. मुझे बहुत अफसोस है लेकिन मैं जल्दी में हूँ।
Mujhe bahut afsos hai lekin main jaldee men hoon.
"I am really sorry but I am in a hurry."
2. माफ कीजिए!
Maaf kijie!
"I'm really sorry!"

Sample Sentences

1. माफ कीजिए, यह मेरी गलती है।
Maaf kijie, yeh merree galtee hai.
"I'm sorry, this is my mistake."
2. माफ कीजिए, मुझे देर हो गई।
Maaf kijie, mujhe der ho gae.
"I am sorry I'm late."

Language Tip

Let's also learn some of the ways you can respond to people's apologies.

For Example:

1. कोई बात नहीं।
Koe baat naheen.
"It's not a problem/it doesn't matter."

2. ठीक है।
Theek hai.
"It's okay."
3. माफी न मांगिए।
Maafee na maangie.
"Please don't apologize."
4. माफी की कोई जरूरत नहीं।
Maafee kee koe jarurat naheen.
"No need to apologize."
5. बिल्कुल नहीं।
Bilkul naheen.
"Not at all."
6. यह आपका कसूर नहीं था।
Yeh aapkaa kasoor naheen thaa.
"It wasn't your fault."
7. यह आपकी गलती नहीं थी।
Yeh aapkee galtee naheen thee.
"It wasn't your fault."

Note: In 6 and 7, everything is the same except for the words आपका कसूर (*aapkaa kasoor*) and आपकी गलती (*aapkee galtee*). Both mean "your fault" but since कसूर (*kasoor*) is a masculine noun, "your" takes the masculine form and becomes आपका (*aapkaa*), whereas गलती (*galtee*) is a feminine noun and so "your" takes the feminine form and becomes आपकी (*aapkee*).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Nuclear Versus Joint Family Systems

In the conversation, one of the speakers, Mahima, has to rush home to cook dinner for her in-laws. This is a very typical living situation in India where the wife lives with her husband's entire family. So sometimes, if the family has brothers, you can even find them living under the same roof with all their wives, children, and parents. In such households, the husband's mother and father are the authoritative figure and the daughters-in-law have to do most of the household chores. India, therefore, still practices the joint family system. Of course, more and more families in cities are becoming nuclear. The more people move to other places for work, the more nuclear the families becomes, which is but a natural course of events. This living situation with grandparents, and parents and in-laws and the whole family, has been the subject of many recent Indian soap operas. They are often about relationship issues within the household.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #21

Which Do You Like in Hindi?

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

21

HINDI

1. मानसी: आपको कौनसी फ़िल्म पसंद है?
2. रीता: मुझे देवदास बहुत पसंद है।
3. मानसी: मैंने अभी तक नहीं देखी है। कौनसा सिनेमाघर यह दिखा रहा है?
4. रीता: मैं नहीं जानती।

ENGLISH

1. MANSI: Which film do you like?
2. RITA: I really like Devdas.
3. MANSI: I haven't watched it yet. Which cinema hall is showing it?
4. RITA: I don't know.

ROMANIZATION

1. MANSI: aapko kaunsii film pasanD hai?
2. REETAA: mujhe devdaas bahuT pasanD hai
3. MANSI: maine abhii tak nahiin dekhii hai. kaunsaa sinemaaghar yeh dikhaa rahaa hai?

CONT'D OVER

4. REETAA: main nahiin jaanTii

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
अभी तक नहीं	abhee tak naheen	not yet/ not till now	phrase	
देखी है	dekhee hai	seen (female)	phrase	
कौनसा	kaunsaa	which (masculine)	adjective	
दिखा रहा	dikhaa rahaa	showing	verb	
जानती	jaantee	know (feminine)	verb	
आपको	aapko	to you	pronoun	
पसंद	pasanD	preference	verb	
फ़िल्म	film	film	noun	masculine
कौनसी	kaunsee	which (feminine)	noun	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मैंने समोसा अभी तक नहीं खाया है। Maine samosaa abhee Tak naheen khaaya hai. I haven't eaten a samosaa till now.	मैंने कुछ नहीं देखा है। Maine kuch naheen dekhaa hai. I haven't seen anything.
--	---

तुम्हारा कमरा कौनसा है? Tumhaaraa kamraa kaunsaa hai? Which is your room?	वह अपने हाथ दिखा रहा है। vah apne haath dikhaa rahaa hai. He is showing his hand.
मैं कुछ नहीं जानती हूँ। Main kuch naheen jaantee hoon. I don't know anything.	क्या आपको भारतीय खाना पसंद है? kya aapko bharTiya khaaNaa paSaND hai? Do you like Indian food?
आपको कहाँ जाना है? Aapko kahaan jaanaa hai? Where do you have to go?	उस छोटी लड़की को कुत्ते के पिल्ले सच में पसंद हैं। use chhoti ladki ko kuTTe ke pille sach mein pasanD hain The young girl really likes the puppies.
क्या आपको भारतीय खाना पसंद है? kya aapko bharTiya khaaNaa paSaND hai? Do you like Indian food?	मुझे फ़िल्म पसंद नहीं है। Mujhe film pasand naheen hai. I don't like films.
मुझे फ़िल्म बहुत पसंद है। Mujhe film bahut pasand hai. I like films a lot.	आपकी कलम कौनसी है? Aapkee kalam kaunsee hai? Which is your pen?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **कौनसी** (*kaunsii*) means "which" and is used for both singular and feminine subjects.

कौनसा (*kaunsaa*) is used for singular masculine subjects.

कौनसे (*kaunse*) is used for plural masculine subjects.

2. **देखी है** (*dekhii hai*) means "seen" and comes from the verb देखना, *dekhnaa* ("to see").

If you are a female, you say, मैंने देखी है, *maine dekhii hai* ("I have seen").

If you are a male, you say, मैंने देखा है, *maine dekhaa hai* ("I have seen").

If you're talking about another female, you say उसने देखी है, *usne dekhii hai* ("She has seen").

If you're talking about another male, you say उसने देखा है, *usne dekhaa hai* ("He has seen").

3. **जानती** (*jaantee*) means "know" and comes from the verb जानती, *jaanna* ("to know").

If you are a female, you say, मैं जानती हूँ, *main jaantee hoon* ("I know").

If you are a male, you say, मैं जानता हूँ, *main jaantaa hoon* ("I know").

If you are a group of people, you say, हम जानते हैं, *ham jaante hain* ("we know").

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is on Asking the "Which.." Questions in Hindi

आपको कौनसी फ़िल्म पसंद है?

aapko kaunsii film pasand hai?

"Which film do you like?"

"Which" in Hindi is not as straightforward as in English. It changes according to the gender and the number of the nouns.

For Example:

1. कौनसा (*kaunsaa*) is used for singular masculine nouns.
2. कौनसे (*kaunse*) is used for plural masculine nouns.

3. कौनसी (*kaunsii*) is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns.

By now you know that all Hindi nouns are either masculine or feminine. Let's look at the general rule once again.

1. Words that end with आ (*aa*) are usually masculine
2. Words that end with ई (*ee*) are usually feminine.

But this is not always the case, so the best way to learn is to memorize the new ones if they don't fit the rule.

Let's now use something we are already familiar with to learn about कौनसा (*kaunsaa*), कौनसे (*kaunse*), and कौनसी (*kaunsii*). Do you remember पसंद (*pasand*) which means "to like"? We covered this in Lesson 19- Likes and Dislikes. We'll now use "which" to ask "Which ____ do you like?" questions in Hindi.

For Example:

1. आपको कौनसा हीरो पसंद है?
aapko kaunsaa heero pasand hai?
"Which actor do you like?"
2. आपको कौनसे फूल पसंद है?
aapko kanse fool pasand hai?
"Which flowers do you like?"
3. आपको कौनसी पुस्तक पसंद है?
aapko kaunsii pustak pasand hai?
"Which book do you like?"

Here, the format is

आपको कौनसा/कौनसे/कौनसी _____ पसंद है? (*Aapko kaunsaa/kaunse/kaunsii _____ pasand hai?*)

where the order is कौनसा (*kaunsaa*) + noun

"which" + noun

which follows the same word order even in the English question, "which" + noun

Other Types of Questions

If you were to ask other types of questions like "Which is your _____?" you use the format, आपका/आपके/आपकी _____ कौनसा/कौनसे/कौनसी है? (*Aapkaa/aapke/aapkee _____ kaunsaa/kaunse/kaunsii hai?*)

where the order is आपका (*aapkaa*) + noun + कौनसा (*kaunsaa*)

"your" + noun + "which"

which follows the same word order even in the English question, i.e. "your" + noun

For Example:

1. आपका कमरा कौनसा है?
 aapkaa kamraa kaunsaa hai?
 "Which is your room?"
2. आपके कुत्ते कौनसे हैं?
 aapke kutte kaunse hain?
 "Which are your dogs?"
3. आपकी कुर्सी कौनसी है?
 aapkii kursii kaunsii hai?
 "Which is your chair?"

Examples from This Lesson

1. *aapko kaunsii film pasanD hai?*
2. *kaunsaa sinemaaghar yeh Dikhaa rahaa hai?*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. आपको कौनसी फ़िल्म पसंद है?
aapko kaunsii film pasanD hai?
"Which film do you like?"
2. कौनसा सिनेमाघर यह दिखा रहा है?
kaunsaa sinemaaghar yeh dikhaa rahaa hai?
"Which cinema hall is showing it?"

Sample Sentences

1. आपको कौनसी गाड़ी चाहिए?
aapko kaunsii gaaree chaahiye?
"Which car do you want?"
2. आपका ताला कौनसा है?
aapkaa Taalaa kaunsaa hai?
"Which is your key?"

Language Tip

कौन (*kaun*) in कौनसा (*kaunsaa*), कौनसे (*kaunse*) and कौनसी (*kaunsii*) is pronounced like the word "con," as in "con artist."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Indian movie industry is huge. Indian movies are not only those that are spoken in Hindi, but include others that are spoken in other regional languages like Marathi and Tamil as well. Of all these, the one that is popular all over India, and nowadays even in the world outside of India, is the Bollywood, which is the Hindi language based film industry. Bollywood movies are usually long, about three hours in general, and they are filled with dances and music throughout the movie. These occur not only during happy and festive moments during the movie, but also during sad moments where the lyrics in the song play an important role in moving the story forward.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #22

Are You Speaking Hindi or English?

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

22

HINDI

1. मीता: आपका कैमरा बहुत अच्छा है।
2. गीता: शुक्रिया। वास्तव में यह मेरा फोन है।
3. मीता: अरे वा! क्या यह बहुत महंगा था?
4. गीता: थोड़ा। यह एक अच्छा वीडियो भी ले सकता है।

ENGLISH

1. MITA: Your camera is really nice.
2. GITA: Thank you. Actually, this is my phone.
3. MITA: Wow! Was it very expensive?
4. GITA: A little. It can also take a really good video.

ROMANIZATION

1. MEETAA: aapkaa kaimeraa bahuT acchaa hai.
2. GEETAA: shukriyaa. VaasTav mein yeh meraa fon hai.
3. MEETAA: are vaa! kyaa yeh bahuT mahangaa thaa?

CONT'D OVER

4. GEETAA: thodaa. Yeh ek acchaa vidiyo bhi le sakTaa hai.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
कैमरा	kaimara	camera	noun	
थोड़ा	thodaa	little	adjective	
वास्तव में	vaastav men	actually	phrase	
भी	bhee	also	adverb	
महंगा	mahangaa	expensive	adjective	
था	thaa	was	verb	
वीडियो	veediyo	video	noun	
सकता	saktaa	can	verb	
अरे वा	are vaa	wow	phrase	
फोन	fon	phone	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मेरा कैमेरा काला है। Meraa kaimeraa kaalaa hai. My camera is black.	थोड़ी कम चीनी डालिए। Thodii kam cheenii daaliye Please put in a little less sugar.
---	--

आज थोड़ा ठंडा है। Aaj thoraa thandaa hai. Today is a little cold.	राज वास्तव में लड़की है। Raaj vaastav men larkee hai. Raaj is actually a girl.
उसको भी बुलाओ। Usko bhee bulaaao. Call her too.	यह मुझे भी चाहिए। Yeh mujhe bhee chaahiye I also want it.
यह कपड़ा महंगा है। Yeh kapadaa mahangaa hai. This cloth is expensive.	वह खाना पका रहा था। Voh khaanaa pakaa rahaa thaa. He was cooking.
कल मेरा जन्मदिन था। Kal meraa janmadin thaa. Yesterday was my birthday.	कौन वीडियो ले रहा है? Kaun veediyo le rahaa hai? Who is taking the video?
मैं हिंदी में बात कर सकता हूँ। Man hindee men baat kar saktaa hoon. I can speak in Hindi.	अरे वा, खाना बहुत स्वादिष्ट है। Are vaa, khaanaa bahut svaadisht hai. Wow, the food is so delicious.
मेरा फोन कहाँ है? meraa fon kahaan hai? Where is my phone?	कृपया मैं आपका फोन नंबर ले सकती हूँ? KRipya main aapka fon number le sakTii hoon? May I have your phone number please?
फोन बैंगनी रंग का था। fon bainganii rang kaa THaa The telephone was purple.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **वास्तव में** (*vaasTav mein*) is a phrase that means "actually." **वास्तव** (*vaasTav*) on its own means "real" and **में** (*mein*) is a postposition which means "in." So together, they mean "actually," "indeed," or "in truth."

था (*thaa*) means "was." It is the past tense of the verb **है**, *hai* ("is"). Although **है** (*hai*) does not change according to the gender, **था** (*thaa*) does. So,

था, *thaa* ("was") is used for singular masculine, and

थी, *thee* ("was") is used for singular feminine.

The past tense of the verb **हैं**, *hain* ("are") is

थे, *the* ("were") for plural masculine nouns, and

थीं, *theen* ("were") for plural feminine nouns.

2. **सकता** (*sakTaa*) means "can" and comes from the verb **सकना**, *saknaa* ("can").

If you are a male, you say, **मैं कर सकता हूँ**, *main kar sakTaa hoon*. ("I can do it").

If you are a female, you say, **मैं कर सकती हूँ**, *main kar sakTii hoon* ("I can do it").

If you are a group of people, you say, **हम कर सकते हैं**, *ham kar sakTe hain* ("We can do it").

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Familiarize Yourself with Commonly Used English Words in Hindi

आपका कैमरा बहुत अच्छा है।

aapkaa kaimeraa bahuT acchaa hai.

"Your camera is really

nice."

Like in most languages, the modern electronics, goods, and many of the sports are called the same in Hindi as in English. The only thing to remember is the slightly different pronunciation of some letters. Mostly, the "-aa" sounds in English are changed to "-ai" in Hindi. For example, "badminton" is बैडमिंटन [*baidmintan*]. And also a few of the "-a" sounds change into "-aa" in Hindi. For example, "dishwasher" is डिश वॉशर [*dish waashar*]. Let's look at some of these borrowed words in Hindi. The words that are pronounced with slight alterations are underlined.

Electronic goods:

1. रेडियो (*rediyoo*) is "radio"
2. टीवी (*teevee*) is TV
3. कंप्यूटर (*kampyootar*) is "computer"
4. माइक्रोवेव (*maaikroven*) is "microwave"
5. एसी (*esee*) is "AC"
6. टैबलेट (*taiblet*) is "tablet"
7. लैपटॉप (*laipataap*) is "laptop"
8. फ्रिज (*friz*) is "refrigerator"
9. फैक्स (*faiks*) is "fax"
10. कैलकुलेटर (*kailkuletar*) is "calculator"
11. कैमरा (*kaimeraa*) is "camera"

Sports:

1. टेनिस (*tenis*) is "tennis"
2. क्रिकेट (*kriket*) is "cricket"
3. स्केटिंग (*sketing*) is "skating"
4. फुटबाल (*futbaal*) is "football"
5. हॉकी (*haankee*) is "hockey"
6. वॉलीबॉल (*vaaleebaal*) is "volleyball"

More Words

There are words that are neither technology related nor sports related that are part of the Hindi language. Some of them have their Hindi equivalents that are rarely used while others are as commonly used as their English equivalents. Let's look at some of them.

For Example:

1. फ़िल्म, *film* ("film")
2. स्कूल, *skool* ("school"); Hindi equivalent is विद्यालय (*vidyaalaya*)
3. बस, *bas* ("bus")
4. नम्बर, *nambar* ("number"); Hindi equivalent is अंक (*ank*)
5. टैक्सी, *taiksee* ("taxi")
6. बोतल, *boTal* ("bottle"); Hindi equivalent is शीशी (*sheeshee*)

Examples from This Lesson

1. *aapkaa kaimeraa bahuT acchaa hai. Shukriyaa.*
2. *vaastav men yeh meraa fon hai.*
3. *yeh ek acchaa vidiyo bhi le sakTaa hai.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. आपका कैमरा बहुत अच्छा है।
aapkaa kaimeraa bahuT acchaa hai.
"Your camera is really nice."
2. यह एक अच्छा वीडियो भी ले सकता है।
yeh ek acchaa vidiyo bhi le sakTaa hai.
"It can also take a really good video."

Sample Sentences

1. आपको कौनसी कार चाहिए?
aapko kaunsii kaar chaahiye?
"Which car do you want?"
2. आपके पास कोक की बोतल है?
aapke paas kok kii boTal hai?
"Do you have a bottle of coke with you?"

Language Tip

Hindi has borrowed words not only from English but from other languages like Persian and Arabic as well. When they are written in Devnagari script, they usually have a dot at the

bottom in order to change some of their pronunciations. For example, बाज़ार (*baazaar*), which means "market," is derived from the Persian word *baazaar*. We have also covered लड़का, *larkaa* ("boy") and लड़की, *larkee* ("girl"), both of which are borrowed words. Another quite common one is the verb पढ़ना, *parhnaa* ("to read").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

English-Born Words

The English language has infiltrated so many foreign languages. Colonization in the early days and now the media aided by globalization has helped quite a bit in this process. There are quite a few Hindi words that are directly taken from English words. All the modern technological inventions have the same English names. Many different types of vehicles and sports also retain their English names. However, this is not a one way process. Although more of Hindi has been influenced by English, we can also find traces of Hindi words that have become part of the English language. Perhaps it is more apt to say that most of them have their origins in Persian, Urdu, and Arabic languages. For example, "jungle" comes from the Hindi word जंगल, "thug" comes from the Hindi word ठग which means "to rob and steal," "loot" also comes from लूट in Hindi, a "cot" for little babies to sleep in comes from the word खाट, "bungalow" is from बंगला, "pajamas" from पैजामा, and "shawl" from शाल.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #23

A Multipurpose Hindi Word

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

23

HINDI

1. महिमा: क्या उस रिक्शावाले के पास जूते नहीं हैं?
2. पुनम: शायद नहीं हैं।
3. महिमा: उसको एक अच्छे वाले जूते की जोड़ी चाहिए।
4. पुनम: हाँ, उसे लखनऊ वाले जूते चाहिए।

ENGLISH

1. MAHIMA: Does that rickshaw driver not have shoes?
2. PUNAM: Maybe not.
3. MAHIMA: He needs a nice pair of shoes.
4. PUNAM: Yes, he needs shoes from Lucknow.

ROMANIZATION

1. MAHIMAA: kya us rikshaavaaley ke paas joote naheen hain?
2. PUNAM: Shaayad naheen hain.
3. MAHIMAA: Usko ek acche vaale joote kee joree chaahie.

CONT'D OVER

4. PUNAM: Haan, use lakhnau vaale joote chaahie.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
रिक्शावाला	rikshaavaalaa	rickshaw driver	noun
पास	paas	to have, to possess	verb
शायद	shaayad	maybe	adverb
के	ke	of	postposition
लखनऊ वाले	lakhnau vaale	from Lucknow	phrase
उसे	use	to him/her	pronoun
अच्छे वाले	achhe vaale	nice	phrase
जोड़ी	joree	pair	noun
चाहिए	caahie	need	verb
उसको	usko	to him/her	pronoun
जूते	joote	shoes	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

रिक्शावाला रिक्शा चला रहा है। Rikshaavaalaa rikshaa calaa rahaa hai. The rickshaw driver is driving the rickshaw.	क्या तुम्हारे पास एक पेन है? kya Tumhaare paas ek pen hai? Do you have a pen?
---	---

मेरी दीदी शायद अगले हफ्ते आनेवाली है। merii DiiDii saayaD agLe haphTe aaNevaaLii hai. My sister may be coming to visit next week.	अगले महीने मुझे शायद छुट्टी मिलेगी। agLe mahiiNe mujhe saayaD chuttii miLegi. I might get holidays next month.
शायद वह नहीं आएगा। Shaayad voh naheen aaegaa. Maybe he won't come.	आपके पास दो बड़े घर है। Aapke paas do baare ghar hai. You have two big houses.
मेरे पड़ोसी सब लखनऊ वाले हैं। Mere padosi sab lakhnau vaale hain. All my neighbors are from Lucknow.	उसे पता नहीं है uSe paTaa Nahii hai. "He/She doesn't know."
उसे बुलाओ। Use bulaaao. Call him.	मुझे तीन अच्छे वाले कमरे चाहिए। Mujhe teen acche vaale kamare caahie. I need three nice rooms.
यह मोजों की जोड़ी बहुत महँगी है। Yah mojon kee joree bahuT mahangee hai. These pair of socks are very expensive.	आप सब को क्या चाहिए? Aap sab ko kyaa caahie? What do you all want?
उसको बुलाओ। Usko bulaaao. Call him.	मेरे जूते गंदे हैं। Mere joote gande hain. My shoes are dirty.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **उसे (use)** and **उसको (usko)** mean the same thing: "to him."

को (ko) means "to."

उस (us) means "him/her."

Therefore, उस (us) + को (ko) is उसको (usko) or उसे, use ("him/her"). This is only used to refer to people who are a little further away (in terms of physical distance.)

For people who are a relatively closer in distance, "him/her" is इस (is) and "to him/to her" is इसको (isko) or इसे (ise).

2. लखनऊ वाले (lakhnau vaale) can mean a lot of things. The meaning always depends on the context. It could mean "people from Lucknow," or "things and goods that are from Lucknow."

3. अच्छे वाले (acche vaale) means "nice." Although it's more of a phrase than a word, it can be used as the adjective अच्छे (acche) which also means "nice."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is वाला (vaalaa)

क्या उस रिक्शावाले के पास जूते नहीं हैं ?

kya us rikshaavaaley ke paas joote naheen hain?

"Does that rickshaw driver not have shoes?"

वाला (vaalaa) does not have a proper translation in Hindi. It is always used with something else, and that determines its meaning.

Commodities

When वाला (vaalaa) is used with a commodity, it means the seller of that commodity.

For Example:

1. दूध (doodh) is "milk" and दूध वाला (doodh vaalaa) is "milkman."
2. सब्जी (sabjee) is "vegetable" and सब्जी वाला (sabjee vaalaa) is "vegetable seller."

3. फल (*phal*) is "fruit" and फल वाला (*phal vaalaa*) is "fruit seller."
4. फूल (*phool*) "flower" and फूल वाला (*phool vaalaa*) is "flower seller."

Places

When वाला (*vaalaa*) is used with a place it means a person or a thing that is from that place.

For Example:

1. दिल्लीवाला (*dillivaalaa*) is "a person/thing from Delhi."
2. राजस्थानवाला (*raajasthaanvaalaa*) is "a person/thing from Rajasthan."
3. जापानवाला (*jaapaanvaalaa*) is a person/thing from "Japan."

Vehicles

When वाला (*vaalaa*) is used with vehicles it means a person who rides that thing.

For Example:

1. रिक्शावाला (*rikshaavaalaa*) is "rickshaw driver."
2. टैक्सीवाला (*taikseevaalaa*) is "taxi driver."
3. ट्रकवाला (*trakvaalaa*) is "truck driver."

But it's not that straightforward:

The above examples are some very basic and general interpretations of the वाला (*vaalaa*) words. However, their meanings always change with context. So for example, even though we said that टैक्सीवाला (*taiksivaalaa*) means "taxi driver," it could also mean others like the

"owner of the taxi," the "person standing next to the taxi," the "person sitting inside the taxi," and so on.

In addition, if वाला (*vaalaa*) is used with action words, i.e., verbs then it describes someone who is performing the action.

For Example:

1. पढ़ने वाला (*parhne vaalaa*) means "the one who is studying."
2. गाने वाला (*gaane vaalaa*) means "the one who is singing."
3. नाचने वाला (*naachne vaalaa*) means "the one who is dancing."

Examples from This Lesson

1. *us rikshaavaaley ke paas jooto naheen hain?*
2. *Usko ek acche vaale jooto kee joree chaahie.*
3. *Haan, use lakhnau vaale jooto chaahie.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. क्या उस रिक्शावाले के पास जूते नहीं हैं?
kya us rikshaavaaley ke paas jooto naheen hain?
"Does that rickshaw driver not have shoes?"
2. हाँ, उसे लखनऊ वाले जूते चाहिए।
Haan, use lakhnau vaale jooto chaahie.
"Yes, he needs shoes from Lucknow."

Sample Sentences

-
1. अखबारवाले को यहा बुलाओ।

Akhbaarvaalaa ko yahaan bulao.

"Call the newspaperman here."

2. चश्मे वाले लड़के का नाम क्या है?

Chashme vaaley larke kaa naam kyaa hai?

"What is the name of the boy with glasses?"

Language Tip

वाला (*vaalaa*) like nouns and adjectives in Hindi, changes its form depending on the gender and number of the nouns.

वाला (*vaalaa*) is for singular male,

वाली (*vaalee*) is for singular and plural female, and

वाले (*vaale*) is for plural male.

For Example:

1. अच्छा वाला लड़का

acchaa larkaa

"the nice boy"

2. अच्छी वाली लड़की

acchee vaalee larkee

"the nice girl"

3. अच्छी वाली लड़कियों
acchee vaalee larkiyon
"the nice girls"

4. अच्छे वाले लड़के
acche vale larke
"the nice boys"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

India's Many Ways of Transportation

Did you know that many parts of India, especially the villages, use bullock carts for transportation? In the early days, if you were fortunate enough to have been born into a wealthy family, you could be transported on a *palanquin* or on elephants! Even today, you can still find some interesting means of transport in India. In the Thar Desert of Rajasthan, you can travel on camels. There are also auto "rickshaws" which are three wheeler taxis. In Bangkok you'd see a variant of this called *tuktuk*. There are handpulled rickshaws as well as cycle rickshaws.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #24 Were You Watching Cricket Yesterday in India?

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

24

HINDI

1. केटी: तुम कल क्या कर रही थी?
2. धारना: मैं क्रिकेट देख रही थी।
3. केटी: और तुम्हारा भाई?
4. धारना: वह भी क्रिकेट देख रहा था।

ENGLISH

1. KATIE: What were you doing yesterday?
2. DHARANA: I was watching cricket.
3. KATIE: And your brother?
4. DHARANA: He was also watching cricket.

ROMANIZATION

1. KETEE: Tum kal kyaa kar rahii thii
2. DHAARANAA: main kriket dekh rahii thii
3. KETEE: aur Tumhaaraa bhaaii?

CONT'D OVER

4. DHAARANAA: Voh bhii kriket dekh rahaa thaa.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
तुम	tum	you	pronoun	
क्या	kyaa	what	adverb	
कल	kal	yesterday/ tomorrow	noun	female
भी	bhee	also	adverb	
थीं	theen	was	verb	
देख रही	dekh rahee	watching	verb	
तुम्हारा	tumhaaraa	your (informal)	pronoun	
था	thaa	was	verb	
क्रिकेट	kriket	cricket	noun	masculine
कर रही	kar rahee	doing (female)	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

तुम कब से भारत में हो? Tum kab se bhaarat men ho? How long have you been in India?	आप क्या करते हैं? aap kya karTe hain? What do you do?
---	--

क्या तुम्हारा एक कुत्ता है? Kyaa tumhaaraa ek kutta hai. Do you have a dog?	मुझे कल से सर्दी हो गयी. mujhe kaL Se SarDii ho gayii. "I caught a cold yesterday."
कल छुट्टी है kaL chutti hai. "Tomorrow is a holiday."	कल मेरी परीक्षा थी। Kal meree parichhya thee. "Yesterday was my exam."
उसको भी बुलाओ। Usko bhee bulaaao. Call her too.	यह मुझे भी चाहिए। Yeh mujhe bhee chaahiye I also want it.
मैंने यह विद्यालय में सीखी थी mainey yah viDyalaya mein seekhi thi I learned it in school.	मेरी दो बिल्लीयाँ थीं। Meree do billeeyaan theen. I had two cats.
आप क्या देख रही हैं? Aap kyaa dekh rahee hain? What are you watching?	तुम्हारा क्या हाल है? Tumhaaraa kyaa haal hai? How are you?
वह खाना पका रहा था। Voh khaanaa pakaa rahaa thaa. He was cooking.	कल मेरा जन्मदिन था। Kal meraa janmadin thaa. Yesterday was my birthday.
सचिन तेंदुलकर एक प्रसिद्ध भारतीय क्रिकेट खिलाड़ी है। Sachin Tendulkar is a famous Indian cricket player.	मुझे क्रिकेट बहुत पसंद है। Mujhe kriket bahut pasand hai. I like cricket a lot.

वह घर के सब काम कर रही है। wah ghar ke sab kaam kar rahee hai. She is doing all the house work.	वह क्या कर रही है? Voh kyaa kar rahee hai? What is she doing?
---	---

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **कर रही** (*kar rahii*) means "doing" and comes from the verb करना, *karnaa* ("to do").

If you're a female or talking about females, you say कर रही (*kar rahii*).

If you're a male or talking about males, you say कर रहा (*kar rahaa*).

If you're a group of males or talking about them, you say कर रहे (*kar rahe*).

2. **देख रही** (*dekh rahii*) means "watching" and comes from the verb देखना, *dekhnaa* ("to see").

If you're a female or talking about females, you say देख रही (*dekh rahii*).

If you're a male or talking about males, you say देख रहा (*dekh rahaa*).

If you're a group of males or talking about them, you say देख रहे (*dekh rahe*).

3. **तुम्हारा** (*tumhaaraa*) means "your." It is a possessive pronoun used for addressing others informally. In Hindi, possessive pronouns change according to the gender and the number of the nouns being possessed and not on who is doing the possessing. So,

for singular and plural female, you use तुम्हारी (*tumhaarii*),

for singular male, you use तुम्हारा (*tumhaaraa*), and

for plural male, you use तुम्हारे (tumhaare).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is "was" and "were"

तुम कल क्या कर रही थी?

Tum kal kyaa kar rahii thii?

"What were you doing yesterday?"

Hindi is a verb final language and follows the order Subject + Object + Verb. Therefore the verbs "was" and "were" also come at the end of a sentence. They change forms depending on the gender and the number of the subject.

1. For singular masculine "was," you use था (thaa).
2. For singular feminine "was," you use थी (thii).
3. For plural masculine "were," you use थे (the).
4. For plural feminine "were", you use थीं (thiin).

Remember that you need to change not only these auxillary verbs, but also other main verbs and adjectives according to the gender and the number of the subject.

For Example:

1. मैं बस में बैठ रहा था।
main bas men baith rahaa thaa.
"I was sitting in the bus." - said by a male.

2. मैं बस में बैठ रही थी।
main bas men baith rahii thii.
"I was sitting in the bus." - said by a female.
3. हम बस में बैठ रहे थे।
Ham bas men baith rahe the.
"We were sitting in the bus." - said by a group of males.
4. हम बस में बैठ रही थीं।
Ham bas men baith rahii thiin.
"We were sitting in the bus." - said by a group of females.

Showing Respect

Sometimes, if you want to show respect towards the other person, you use the plural form *the* (*the*) and *थीं* (*thiin*) even when using for a single person.

For Example:

1. मेरे पिताजी जापान में थे।
Mere pitaajii jaapaan mein the.
"My father was in Japan."
2. कल सुनिताजी बीमार थीं।
Kal suniTaajii biimar thiin.
"Ms. Sunita was sick yesterday."

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Tum kal kyaa kar rahii thii.*
2. *main kriket dekh rahii thii.*

3. *voh bhii kriket dekh rahaa thaa.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. तुम कल क्या कर रही थी?
Tum kal kyaa kar rahii thii.
"What were you doing yesterday?"
2. वह भी क्रिकेट देख रहा था।
Voh bhii kriket dekh rahaa thaa.
"He was also watching cricket."

Sample Sentences

1. मैं भूखा था।
main bhookhaa thaa.
"I was hungry." - said by a male.
2. तुम कहाँ थी?
Tum kahaan thii?
"Where were you?" - asked to a female

Language Tip

The pronunciations of था (*thaa*), थे (*the*), थी (*thii*), and थीं (*thiin*) can be a little bit confusing. थी (*thii*) and थीं (*thiin*) sound very similar but थीं (*thiin*) i.e., "were," is pronounced with a slight nasal tone. थे (*the*) is not pronounced as the article "the" as in "the sun" in English, but is more like the "the" sound in the word "theft."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Cricket

Cricket is the most popular sport in India. It is a direct influence of the British colonial rule. Today, many people play cricket or watch cricket all over India although it is not quite the official national sport, which is field hockey. The cricket players are treated like stars. They earn millions by endorsing products, shooting commercials, and doing many other things that sports players all over the world are engaged in. Sometimes cricket has also been used as a political tool. Matches between India and Pakistan have been held in both the countries to boost relationships between them. India has a very strong cricket team and cricket matches are one of those times the country emerges passionately as one, where everyone is cheering for their national team and their national heroes.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #25

The Present Continuous in Hindi

CONTENTS

- 2 Hindi
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

25

HINDI

1. काजोल: तुम क्या कर रही हो?
2. रानी: मैं बोल रही हूँ।
3. काजोल: तुम अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल रही हो। गुरुजी सुन रहे हैं!
4. रानी: ओह, मुझे पता नहीं था।

ENGLISH

1. KAJOL: What are you doing?
2. RANI: I am speaking.
3. KAJOL: You're not speaking in English. Teacher is listening!
4. RANI: Oh, I didn't know.

ROMANIZATION

1. KAAJOL: Tum kyaa kar rahee ho?
2. RAANEE: Main bol rahee hoon.
3. KAAJOL: Tum angrejee mein naheen bol rahee ho. Gurujee sun rahe hain!

CONT'D OVER

4. RANEE:

Oh, mujhe pataa naheen thaa.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
तुम	tum	you	pronoun
नहीं	naheen	not	adverb
बोल रही	bol rahee	speaking	verb
क्या	kyaa	what	adverb
अंग्रेजी	angrejii	English	noun
सुन रहे	sun rahe	listening	verb
ओह	oha	oh	interjection
मुझे	mujhe	to me	pronoun
गुरुजी	gurujee	teacher	noun
कर रही	kar rahee	doing (female)	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

तुम सो रहे थे। Tum so rahey they. You were sleeping.	यह तुम्हारा नहीं है। Yeh tumhaaraa naheen hai. This is not yours.
--	---

मानसी फोन पे बोल रही है। Mansi fon pe bol rahee hai. Mansi is talking on the phone.	आपका नाम क्या है? aapka naam kya hai? What's your name?
आप क्या खा रहे हैं? aap kyaa KHaa rahe hain? What are you eating?	अंग्रेजी आसान है। Angrejee aasaan hai. English is easy.
हम रेडियो सुन रहे हैं। Ham rediyo sun rahe hain. We are listening to the radio.	ओह, मैंने तुम्हें नहीं पहचाना! Oh, mainey tumhe naheen pahchaanaa! Oh, I didn't recognize you.
मुझे कुछ खाना है। Mujhe kuch khaanaa hai. I need to eat something.	गुरुजी क्या कह रहे हैं? Gurujee kyaa kah rahe hain? What is the teacher saying?
वह घर के सब काम कर रही है। wah ghar ke sab kaam kar rahee hai. She is doing all the house work.	वह क्या कर रही है? Voh kyaa kar rahee hai? What is she doing?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **क्या** (kyaa) means "what," but often times when it is used at the beginning of a sentence, it no longer means "what" but just becomes a way to ask a question.

For Example:

- क्या तुम खा रही हो?

Kyaa tum khaa rahee ho?

"Are you eating?"

Here, although the literal translation is "What you eating?" it just means "Are you eating?"

Whereas the same question with a slightly different order has a completely different meaning.

For Example:

1. तुम क्या खा रही हो?

Tum kyaa khaa rahee ho?

"What are you eating?"

Its literal translation is, "You what eating?"

2. **गुरुजी** (*gurujee*) is a respectful way of addressing a teacher. **गुरु** (*guru*) on its own means "teacher" and **जी** (*jee*) at the end indicates the honorific form of address. You can add **जी** (*jee*) after anybody's name.

3. **मुझे** (*mujhe*) means "to me." **मुझको** (*mujhko*) also means "to me" and both of them can be used interchangeably. **मुझ** (*mujh*) means "me" and **को** (*ko*) is the postposition "to." Together they become **मुझको** (*mijhko*) or **मुझे** (*mujhe*).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Be Able to Make Sentences with the "-ing" Verb

मैं बोल रही हूँ।, *Main bol rahee hoon.*

"I am speaking."

Let's learn how to form sentences using the present continuous tense, which means using verbs in the "-ing" form that show an ongoing action.

Let's take one example "I am singing." (**मैं गा रही हूँ।**, *Main gaa rahee hoon*) - said by a female.

Here, **मैं** (*main*) is "I."

गा (*gaa*) comes from the verb **गाना** (*gaanaa*) which means "to sing."

रही (*rahee*) is the "-ing" part of the verb.

हूँ (*hoon*) is "am."

So, here the main verb गा (*gaa*) is part of the verb गाना, *gaanaa* ("to sing") without the ना (*naa*) at the end. All Hindi verbs always end with a *na* and so this part of the verb in the sentence is always formed by removing the ना (*naa*). Then you add the "-ing" part रही (*rahee*), which in this case denotes a female speaker.

Let's take another verb, जाना ("to go"). The verb we need for the sentence is जा (*jaa*). So if you are a female speaker and wanted to say "I am going home," you'd say,

मैं घर जा रही हूँ। (*Main ghar jaa rahee hoon*).

Gender

The "-ing" part of the present continuous changes according to the gender and the count of the subject.

1. रहा (*rahaa*) for singular masculine subjects, i.e. if the speaker is a male or if the sentence is about a single male.
2. रहे (*rahe*) for plural masculine subjects, i.e. if the speakers are a group of males or if the sentence is about a group of males.
3. रही (*rahee*) for singular and plural feminine subjects, i.e. if the speaker is a female or a group of females and if the sentence is about a single female or a group of females.

For Example:

1. वह क्या बोल रहा है?
Voh kyaa bol rahaa hai?
"What is he saying?"
2. वह क्या बोल रही है?
Voh kyaa bol rahee hai?
"What is she saying?"

3. ये क्या बोल रहे हैं?

Ye kyaa bol rahe hain?

"What are they saying?"

Here, बोल (*bol*) comes from the verb बोलना (*bolnaa*), which means "to say/speak/talk."

Examples from This Lesson

1. *Tum kyaa kar rahee ho?*
2. *Main bol rahee hoon.*
3. *Tum angrejee men naheen bol rahee ho.*
4. *Gurujee sun rahe hain.*

Examples from This Dialogue

1. तुम अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोल रही हो।
Tum angrejee men naheen bol rahee ho.
"You're not speaking in English."
2. गुरुजी सुन रहे हैं।
Gurujee sun rahe hain.
"Teacher is listening."

Sample Sentences

1. सीता नाच रही है।
Seetaa naach rahee hai.
"Sita is dancing."

2. मैं चिट्ठी लिख रहा हूँ।

Main chitthee likh rahaa hoon.

"I am writing a letter." - said by a male

Language Tip

In this lesson, we covered the present continuous tense. The past continuous is also pretty simple. Everything remains the same except for the auxiliary verbs है, *hai* ("is") and हैं, *hain* ("are") that change into था (*thaa*), थी, *thee* ("was") and थे (*the*), थीं, *theen* ("were").

For Example:

1. वह सोच रहा है।

Voh soch rahaa hai.

"He is thinking."

2. वह सोच रहा था।

Voh soch rahaa thaa.

"He was thinking."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

English in Indian Schools

Did you know that a lot of Indians, especially students, can speak English fluently? They might have an accent but they are all familiar with English. That's because a lot of schools teach English. They are drilled from first grade or even before. Teaching English does not only mean having an English class once a day but actually teaching every subject in English and then having a few classes on Hindi. This is not limited to international schools in India but most of the schools in cities are structured in this way.



- | | |
|---|--|
| Intro | 13 Talking about Family in Hindi |
| 1 Simple Greetings in Hindi, Part 1 | 14 A Shopping Trip in India |
| 2 Simple Greetings in Hindi, Part 2 | 15 Using Hindi to learn Hindi |
| 3 Responding to 'How are you?' in Hindi | 16 Changing Hindi Statements into Questions |
| 4 Yes, No and Not in Hindi | 17 Days of the Week in Hindi |
| 5 Hindi Numbers 0-10 | 18 All the Colors of the Indian Rainbow |
| 6 Hindi Numbers 11-20 | 19 Talking Likes and Dislikes in Hindi |
| 7 How Old Are You in India? | 20 Making Your Apologies in Hindi |
| 8 Where Are You From in Hindi | 21 Which Do You Like in Hindi? |
| 9 Where do you live?' in Hindi | 22 Are You Speaking Hindi or English? |
| 10 Asking for Directions in Hindi | 23 A Multipurpose Hindi Word |
| 11 Telling the Time in Hindi—Part 1 | 24 Were You Watching Cricket Yesterday in India? |
| 12 Telling the Time in Hindi—Part 2 | 25 The Present Continuous in Hindi |