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VOLUME
1



Hindi

Survival Phrases

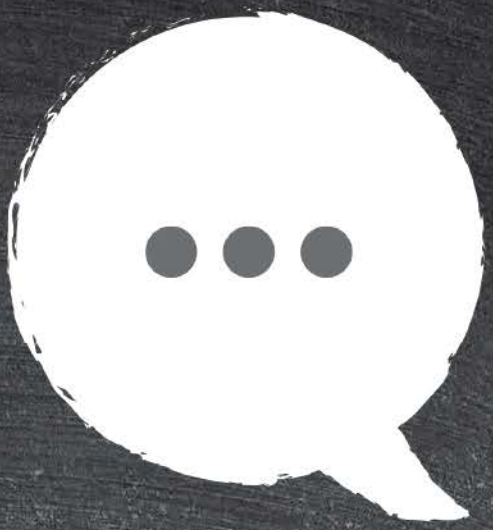


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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #1
How to Say Thank You in Hindi

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HINDI

1. धन्यवाद|

2. बहुत धन्यवाद|

3. शुक्रिया|

4. बहुत शुक्रिया|

ENGLISH

1. Formal "Thank you."

2. Formal "Thank you very much."

3. Colloquial "Thank you."

4. Colloquial "Thank you very much."

ROMANIZATION

1. DHanyavaaD

2. bahuT DHanyavaaD

3. SHukriyaa

CONT'D OVER

4. bahuT SHukriyaa

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
धन्यवाद	DHanyavaaD	Thank you. (formal)	expression
शुक्रिया	SHukriyaa	Thank you. (colloquial)	
बहुत	bahuT	very much	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

सहायता के लिए धन्यवाद|	आपका बहुत शुक्रिया|
sahaayaTa ke liye DHanyavaaD	aapka bahuT SHukriyaa
Thank you for your help.	Thank you very much.
मदद के लिए शुक्रिया|	मुझे पतंग उड़ाना बहुत पसंद है|
maDaD ke liye SHukriyaa	mujhe paTang udana bahuT pasanD hai
Thank you for your help.	I like flying kites very much.

बहुत पसंद आता है|

bahuT pasanD hai

I like it very much.

GRAMMAR

Wherever your destination may be, manners are a must! And in this respect, India is no

different. So in our very first lesson, we'll be teaching you a simple phrase that is bound to come in handy throughout your trip to India. I can't stress this enough, a little bit of language can go such a long way!

In Hindi, "Thank you" is *DHanyavaaD*.

You can emphasize *DHanyavaaD* by adding *bahuT,* which literally means "very much." You could say *bahuT DHanyavaaD*, which would be equivalent to "Thank you very much," or "Thanks a lot."

In Hindi, there are other ways to express one's gratitude. *DHanyavaaD* derives from Sanskrit, and it's felt as quite formal. That's why some people prefer to use Urdu expressions, which are felt as more colloquial.

A more colloquial expression for "Thank you" in Hindi is *SHukriyaa*. Also, *SHukriyaa* can be preceded by *bahuT*, which means "very much."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

By far, *SHukriyaa* and *DHanyavaaD* are the most common ways to say "Thank you." Remember that the Hindi language has different conventions. Thus, Hindi speakers mostly prefer to use *DHanyavaaD* and other expressions of gratitude only when they really mean it and not as an ordinary form of politeness. This is because politeness is already expressed by the polite form of pronouns and verbs.

You can say *SHukriyaa* or *DHanyavaaD* when the waiter brings your food or drinks, when the clerk in the hotel takes your luggage to your room, or when somebody welcomes you or congratulates you. But not all people will do the same or answer you back. This does not mean they are impolite: they just have a different way to show it.

Quick Tip 2

You will find that Hindi has many equivalent synonyms for a single word, just like *SHukriyaa* and *DHanyavaaD*, out of which one always sounds more colloquial. This is because in

colloquial Hindi, speakers often prefer to use the Urdu vocabulary. In this case, for example, *DHanyavaaD* derives from Sanskrit, while *SHukriyaa* is an Arabic loanword used in Urdu. The first one sounds more formal, or "pure" as native speakers would say. The second one is more common in colloquial contexts or with Muslim people.

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Survival Phrases S1 #2 How to Say You're Welcome in Hindi

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HINDI

1. स्वागत है|

2. आपका स्वागत है|

3. कोई बात नहीं|

ENGLISH

1. You're welcome.

2. You're welcome.

3. It's nothing.

ROMANIZATION

1. svaagaT hai

2. aapkaa svaagaT hai

3. koii baaT nahiin

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class

आप का स्वागत है	aapkaa svaagaT hai	You’re welcome.	phrase
कोई बात नहीं	koii baaT naheen	It's nothing.	expression
स्वागत है	svaagaT hai	welcome	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

दिल्ली अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे पर आपका स्वागत है| Dilli anTarraaSHtriya havaii adday par aapka svagaT hai You are welcome at the Delhi international airport.	आपका स्वागत है| aapkaa svaagaT hai You're welcome.
यह कुछ भी नहीं है, आपका हमेशा स्वागत है| yah kuCH BHi nahiin hai, aapka hameSHa svaagaT hai It's nothing, you are always welcome.	यह कुछ भी नहीं है, कृपया उल्लेख नहीं करें| yah kuCH BHi nahiin hai, KRipyaa ulleKH nahiin karen It's nothing at all, please don't mention it.
भारत में आपका स्वागत है| BHaaraT mein aapka svaagaT hai Welcome to India.	

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll continue to learn more phrases that will help you with basic etiquette. Indians are exceptionally hospitable, and even though their way to show politeness may differ

from Western manners, there's a good chance you will hear *svaagaT hai* ("welcome") during your trip in India. So let's have a closer look at it!

In Hindi, "You're welcome" is also sometimes expressed as *svaagaT hai.* The expression *svaagaT hai* means "welcome."

In Hindi, we can also add the formal possessive pronoun *aapkaa* before *svaagaT hai*, and the meaning will be the same. *aapkaa* is a formal or polite possessive pronoun we use for

You can also respond to someone that has thanked you by using another expression. This is *koii baaT naheen*, which literally means "It's nothing."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

When having guests over in India, one always greets their guests with *svaagaT hai* or *aapkaa svaagaT hai*, meaning "Welcome!"

Quick Tip #2

Just as with the expressions for "Thank you" and "Please," Indians do not always use "You're welcome" in everyday situations, and it is mostly literally translated from English. Often, native speakers show politeness simply by using polite pronouns and verb forms while speaking or even by using the English equivalent for such expressions.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #3 Getting What You Want Using Hindi

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HINDI

1. कृपया|

2. यह दीजिये|

3. वह दीजिये|

4. यह वाला|

ENGLISH

1. Please.

2. Give this to me, please.

3. Give that to me, please.

4. this (colloquial).

ROMANIZATION

1. KRipyaa

2. yah Diijiye

3. vah Diijiye

CONT'D OVER

4. yah vaalaa

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
कृपया	kripyaa	please	
यह	yah	this (object)	adjective
वह	vah	that (object)	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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.	यह एक बहुत सुंदर आभूषण है| yah ek bahuT sunDar aaBHuSHan hai This is a beautiful ornament.
यह किताब चाहिए| yah kiTaab CHaahiye I want this book.	वह नदी हिमालय की गोद से हो कर निकलती है| vah naDii himaalaya ki goD se ho kar nikalTii hai. That river flows from the lap of the Himalayas.

वह शर्ट चाहिए|

vah SHarT CHaahiye

I want that shirt.

GRAMMAR

Today's phrase will help you take matters into your own hands! In today's lesson, we'll look at how to ask for something politely.

In Hindi, there is a word for "please," although it's practically never heard in the everyday context. This is *KRipyaa*. You will only hear this word in very formal contexts.

Anyway, if you need anything, the easiest way to ask for it politely is to point at it while saying the expression *yah diijiye*, which means "Give this to me, please." When using the respectful imperative form, *diijiye*, we don't need to specify *KRipyaa* to make it sound polite in Hindi because this form already implies politeness.

Let's look at the word for "this." In Hindi, "this" is *yah*.

A colloquial way to say "this" when asking for something is *yah vaalaa*. The first part, *yah,* means "this," and we can translate the final part, -*vaalaa,* as "the one." This form is not very grammatically correct, but it's very common and can be very useful when asking for something.

Looking at the word for "this" warrants a look at the word for "that," which is *vah*. The phrase "Give that to me, please," is *vah diijiye*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

"KRipyaa" is the Hindi substitute for "please" which is used when we make a request in a polite manner.

Quick Tip 2

---

jii is a honorific very commonly used as a suffix with names when addressing people to show respect. *jii* is gender-neutral and can be used for as a term of respect for inanimate objects as well.

LESSON NOTES

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HINDI

1. नमस्ते|

2. शुभ रात्री|

3. हरी ओम|

4. राम-राम|

5. सलाम अलैकुम|

6. वालैकुम अस्सलाम|

7. नमस्कार|

ENGLISH

1. Hello and Good-bye.

2. Good night.

3. Hello and Good-bye (Hindu greeting).

4. Hello and Good-bye (Hindu greeting).

5. Hello and Good-bye (Muslim greeting).

CONT'D OVER

6. Hello and Good-bye (Muslim greeting, answer).

7. Hello and Good-bye (formal or plural).

ROMANIZATION

1. namasTe

2. SHuBH raaTrii

3. harii om

4. raam-raam

5. salaam-alaikum

6. vaalaikum-assalaam

7. namaskaar

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
नमस्कार	namaskaar	hello. (formal or plural)	expression
वालेकुम-अस्सलाम	vaalekum-assalaam	good-bye (to a Muslim, answer)	expression
सलाम-अलैकुम	salaam-alaikum	good-bye (to a Muslim)	expression

वालेकुम-अस्सलाम	vaalekum-assalaam	hello (to a Muslim, answer)	expression
सलाम-अलैकुम	salaam-alaikum	hello (to a Muslim)	expression
हरि ओम	hari om	good-bye (to a Hindu)	expression
हरि ओम	hari om	hello (to a Hindu)	expression
शुभ रात्री	SHuBH raaTrii	good night	expression
नमस्ते	namasTe	good bye	expression
नमस्ते	namasTe	hello	expression
नमस्कार	namaskaar	good-bye (formal or plural)	expression
शुभ	SHuBH	good	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

नमस्कार, आप कैसे हैं? namaskaar, aap kaise hain? Hello, how are you?	वालेकुम-अस्सलाम दोस्तों! vaalekum-assalaam doston! Good-bye friends!
वालेकुम-अस्सलाम! vaalekum-assalaam Good-bye!	सलाम-अलैकुम! salaam-alaikum Good-bye!
वालेकुम-अस्सलाम! vaalekum assalaam Hello!	सलाम-अलैकुम चाचाजी! salaam-alaikum chaachaajii hello uncle!

सलाम-अलैकुम! salaam alaikum Hello!	हरि ओम! hari om Good-bye!
हरि ओम! hari om Hello!	शुभ रात्रि सबको! SHuBH raaTrii sabko Good night everyone!
शुभ रात्री, दोस्तो! SHuBH raaTrii DosTon! Good night, my friends!	नमस्ते, सुनीलजी! namasTe suniiljii Good-bye, Sunil!
नमस्ते, सुनीता जी! namasTe suniiTaa jii Hello, Sunita!	नमस्कार| namaskaar Good-bye, everyone.
शुभ रात्री, दोस्तो! SHuBH raaTrii DosTon! Good night, my friends!	शुभ लाभ SHuBH laaBH Good luck!

GRAMMAR

Today, we'll cover basic greetings. As there are quite a few to cover, let's jump right in.

In Hindi, we can use the word *namaste* as a universal greeting. We use it both when greeting and when parting, usually while saying *namaste*.

There is also a variation of this same greeting that sounds a little more formal, or plural. This is *namaskaar*.

Another way to make *namaste* sound more respectful is to add the particle *-jii* at the end, as in

namaste-jii. We can also add *-jii* to the name of a person when we want to address that person with respect.

In Hindi, we do not relate greetings to the different parts of the day. We seldom use some literal translations of the English greetings "Good morning" and "Good night." Anyway, you can use the greeting for "Good night" more easily if you wish. "Good night" in Hindi is *SHuBH raaTrii.* The first word, *SHuBH,* means "good." *raaTrii,* which in Hindi is "night," follows this.

In India there are many religions, and Indians are typically very tolerant toward different creeds. Often, Hindi speakers may choose to greet others according to their religion. A typical Hindu greeting, both for "hello" and "good-bye," is *hari om*. Another common Hindu greeting we use similarly is *raam-raam.*

If you want to greet a Muslim with a typical Muslim expression, you may use *salaam-alaikum.*

You can respond to someone who greets you with *salaam-alaikum,* with *vaalaikum-assalaam.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Hindi speakers slightly bow their head and fold their hands when they say *namasTe* or *namaskaar*. These two greetings come from Sanskrit and literally mean "I honor you": that's why we pronounce them showing respect to the other.

Quick Tip 2

Many speakers also pronounce the word *namaskaar* as [*namashkaar*]. You can use either one.

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How to Say Goodbye in Hindi

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HINDI

1. नमस्ते|

2. नमस्कार|

3. फिर मिलेंगे|

4. फिर मिलते हैं|

5. अल्विदा|

ENGLISH

1. Good-bye.

2. Good-bye (formal or plural).

3. See you later.

4. See you later (variation).

5. Farewell.

ROMANIZATION

1. namasTe

CONT'D OVER

2. namaskaar

3. phir milenge

4. phir milTe hain

5. alviDaa

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
नमस्ते	namasTe	good bye	expression
नमस्कार	namaskaar	good-bye (formal or plural)	expression
फिर मिलेंगे	phir milenge	see you later	expression
फिर मिलते हैं	phir milTe hai	see you later (variation)	expression
अलविदा	alviDaa	farewell	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

नमस्ते, सुनीलजी! namasTe suniiljii Good-bye, Sunil!	नमस्कार| namaskaar Good-bye, everyone.

अगले हफ्ते मिलते हैं| agle hafTe milTey hain See you next week.	कल मिलेंगे! kal milenge See you tomorrow!
जल्द ही फिर से मिलते हैं| jalD hee fir se milTe hain See you soon again.	सोमवार को मिलते हैं! somvaar ko milTe hain See you on Monday!
हमने सबको अलविदा किया,और वापस होटल चल दिये| humne sabko alviDa kiya, aur vaapas hotal CHal Diye We bid everyone goodbye, and headed back to the hotel.	अलविदा कहना मुश्किल होता है| alvidaa kahanaa mushkil hotaa hai It's hard to say good-bye.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce "good-byes."

As we learned in the previous lesson, *namasTe* can mean both "hello" and "good-bye." However, this is not the only way of saying good-bye in Hindi!

A parting expression that we can use for all occasions is *phir milenge,* which means "See you."

The first word, *phir,* means "again," and the second word *milenge* means "We will meet."

Let's look at another expression. The word *namasTe,* as seen in the previous lesson, also means "good-bye."

As we learned in the last lesson, the more formal or plural *namaskaar* is also an appropriate choice when parting.

A variation of *phir milenge*, is *phir milTe hain,* which literally means "We meet again."

Another less common expression that means "good-bye" is the Urdu word *alviDaa*. *alviDaa* literally means "farewell."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

The easiest way of saying your good-byes in Hindi is by using *namasTe!* Take a slight bow with folded hands and say *namasTe!,* and you'll be just like one of the locals!

We can also use the more formal or plural *namaskaar* the same way.

Quick Tip 2

In the expression *phir milenge*, most speakers pronounce *phir* as [fir], and you can do the same if you wish even though *phir* would be the original and more correct form. The [f] sound does not exist in Hindi, but the Urdu sound [fa] can be represented as a variation of [pha] in Hindi. That's why many speakers consider these two sounds interchangeable.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #6 How to Ask "Where Is the Bathroom in Hindi "

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HINDI

1. शौचालय किधर है?

2. शौचघर कहाँ है?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the bathroom?

2. Where is the bathroom? (Variation)

ROMANIZATION

1. SHauCHaalay kiDHar hai?

2. SHauCHGHar kahaan hai?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
किधर	kiDHar	where	adverb
कहाँ	kahaan	where (variation)	adverb
शौचालय	SHauCHaalay	toilet	noun
शौचघर	shauchghar	toilet (variation)	noun

स्नानघर	snaanghar	bathroom	noun
गुसलखाना	GHusalKHaanaa	bathroom (Urdu)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

बाज़ार किधर है? baazaar kiDHar hai? Where is the market?	मेरा बैग कहाँ है? meraa baig kahan hai? Where is my bag?
आप गर्मी की छुट्टियों में कहाँ जा रहे हैं? aap garmii kii chhuttiyon mein kahan ja rahe hain? Where are you going in the summer holidays?	बाज़ार कहाँ है? baazaar kahaan hai? Where is the market?
होटल में विशाल शौचालय हैं| hotal mein viSHaal SHauCHaalay hain The hotel has huge toilets.	शौचालय साफ़ है| SHauCHaalay saaf hai The toilet is clean.
वह हर रोज शौचघर साफ करती है| vah har roz SHauCHGHar saaf karTii hai She cleans the toilet every day.	शौचघर बहुत गंदा है SHauCHGHar bahuT ganDaa hai The toilet is very dirty.
स्नानघर सीधी तरफ है| snaanGHar seeDHi Taraf hai Bathroom is on the right side.	घर में एक बड़ा स्नानघर है| GHar mein badaa snaanGHar hai The house has a big bathroom.

गुसलखाना दूसरी मंजिल पर है|	घर में एक छोटा गुसलखाना है|
gusalKHaana Doosri manzil par hai	GHar mein CHotaa GHusalKHaanaa hai
The bathroom is on the second floor.	The house has a small bathroom.

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover an extremely important phrase: "Where is the bathroom?"

In Hindi, "Where is the bathroom?" is *SHauCHaalay kiDHar hai?*

Let's look at the components. The last two words, *kiDHar hai,* mean "where is?". Then we have the first word, *SHauCHaalay,* which means "toilet." So to recap, we have *SHauCHaalay kidhar hai?* Literally, this means "Where is the toilet?"

There is another similar way to say "toilet," which is *SHauCHGHar.* There is also another way to say "Where is?". It is *kahaan hai?* The meaning is practically the same as *kiDHar hai*.

Now, when you finally get to the bathroom, there may be one last hurdle. In some instances, only Hindi words are written on the doors!

The word for "men" is *aaDmii*. The word for "ladies" is *mahilaaen*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

In India, you will see many men using the sides of the street as a toilet. This may be because the public toilets are not very inviting. It's better not to imitate this habit. Just wait for the next available toilet!

Quick Tip 2

In Hindi, *SHauCHaalay* and *SHauCHGHar* mean "toilet," but there are also words for "bathroom," such as *snaanGHar* and the Urdu *GHusalKHaanaa*. Both *snaan* and *GHusal* mean "bath." Indians are extremely careful with their personal hygiene, and everyone has to take a bath at least once a day in the morning. The traditional Indian bathroom does not have a tub or shower; instead, there is a big tap and two buckets.

The buckets come in two different sizes; the smaller bucket is used to take the water from the bigger bucket and then it is poured over to take a bath. Some modern taps also have a shower applied, and in bigger cities, you can find some Western-style bathrooms as well. Be careful when using a traditional bathroom: the drain is on the floor, so it's better to have slippers on!

Quick Tip #3

India was under rule of the British Empire for a long time. That's why English borrowings and expressions are widely used, especially in bigger cities. Whenever you are in doubt about how to say something in Hindi, use the English word!

This is why you can easily use the English word "bathroom" or "toilet" instead of *SHauCHaalay* or *SHauCHGHar*. Just remember that native speakers will pronounce them with an Indian accent!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #7 Use English to Your Advantage in Hindi

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HINDI

1. क्या आपको अंग्रेज़ी आती है?

2. क्या आप अंग्रेज़ी बोल सकते हैं?

3. क्या आप अंग्रेज़ी बोल सकती हैं?

4. क्या तुम अंग्रेज़ी बोल सकते हो?

5. क्या तुम अंग्रेज़ी बोल सकती हो?

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English?

2. Do you speak English? (variation, formal, masculine)

3. Do you speak English? (variation, formal, feminine)

4. Do you speak English? (variation, informal, masculine)

5. Do you speak English? (variation, informal, feminine)

ROMANIZATION

1. kyaa aapko angrezii aaTii hai?

CONT'D OVER

2. kyaa aap angrezii bol sakTe hain?

3. kyaa aap angrezii bol sakTii hain?

4. kyaa tum angrezii bol sakTe ho?

5. kyaa tum angrezii bol sakTii ho?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
बोलना	bolnaa	to speak	verb
अंग्रेजी	angrezii	English	noun
चीनी	chiinii	Chinese	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

वह वक्ता सम्मेलन में बोलती है|	क्या आप हिंदी बोलते हैं?
vah vakTaa sammelan mein bolTii hai	kyaa aap hinDii bolTe hain?
The speaker speaks at the conference.	Do you speak Hindi?
अंग्रेजी अमेरिका की मूल भाषा है|	अंग्रेजी आसान है|
Angrezii amerikaa ki mool bhaashaa hai	angreezii aasaan hai
English is the native language of America.	English is easy.

क्या आपके पास चीनी जानकारी पत्रिका है ? kyaa aapke paas CHiinii jaankaarii paTrikaa hai? Do you have a Chinese information guide?	मेरे बहुत चीनी दोस्त हैं। mere bahuT chiinii DosT hain I have many Chinese friends.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover another extremely important phrase: "Can you speak English?" Using this phrase, as opposed to speaking English to someone, is important for many reasons. For one, if the party you're speaking to doesn't understand English, at least they'll be able to understand what you're asking. Furthermore, it shows a lot of respect on your part that you've made an effort to learn even a little bit of the language. For these reasons and many more, we're going to cover this very important phrase.

In Hindi, "Can you speak English?" is *kyaa aapko angrezii aaTii hai?* The first word, *kyaa,* is only a question marker when it comes at the beginning of a sentence, while the second word, *aapko,* means "to you," using the respectful word for "you," which is *aap*. *angrezii*, which means "English" in Hindi, follows this. The last words, *aaTii hai,* mean "comes."

This construct is commonly used in Hindi to ask a person about any skill, especially the knowledge of a language. It is quite easy to use this construct as it is impersonal. There is also another way to ask "Can you speak English?" in Hindi. This is *kyaa aap angrezii bol sakTe hain?* This sentence literally means "Can you speak English?"

This is the way you would address a man in Hindi. If you want to ask the same question to a woman, you would have to say *kyaa aap angrezii bol sakTii hain?* The only difference is the word *sakTii*, which is feminine, instead of *sakTe*, which is masculine.

The phrases that we just learned are in the formal form, which means you should always use the above phrases in situations with people you don't know or with elders.

When speaking to younger people, it's acceptable to use the informal form. In which case, you will say in Hindi, *kyaa Tum angrezii bol sakTe ho?* While the difference is minimal, the significance is very important.

This was the informal masculine tense; let's see the feminine. Again, the difference lies in

using *sakTii* instead of *sakTe*: *kyaa Tum angrezii bol sakTii ho?*

Now for a change, let's try a different language. Let's try Chinese. "Can you speak Chinese?" is *kyaa aapko chiinii aaTii hai?* Here, just the word for the language changes; the rest is the same.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

India was part of the British Empire for many years, and English is the second official language.. However, it is possible to still find people who do not speak English. Most tourist places and educated people speak English, so you don't have to worry too much. However, you can never go wrong by knowing the local language, so keep studying the survival phrases!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #8 How to Say "I don't understand" in Hindi

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2 Romanization
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4 Cultural Insight

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HINDI

1. मैं नहीं समझता हूँ|

2. मैं नहीं समझती हूँ|

3. मुझे मालूम नहीं|

4. इसका मतलब क्या है|

5. मुझे पता नहीं|

ENGLISH

1. I don't understand. (masculine)

2. I don't understand. (feminine)

3. I don't know.

4. What does it mean?

5. I don't know. (variation)

ROMANIZATION

1. main nahiin samaJHTaa hoon

CONT'D OVER

2. main nahiin samaJHTii hoon

3. muJHe maaloom nahiin

4. iskaa maTlab kyaa hai?

5. mujhe paTaa nahiin

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
मालूम	maaloom	known	
क्या	kyaa	what	adverb
समझना	samaJHnaa	understand	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

अगले हफ्ते की लॉटरी जीतने वाली संख्या अभी तक मालूम नही है| agle hafTe ki lotterii jeeTne waali sanKHya aBHi Tak maloom nahii hai The winning numbers for next week's lottery are not yet known.	मुझे सब कुछ मालूम है । muJHe sab kuCH maaloom hai. I know everything.
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?

वे प्राथमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थी प्रश्न समझते हैं| ve praaTHmik viDHyaalay ke viDHyarTHee praSHn samaJHTe hain The elementary school students understand the question.	मैं थोड़ी हिंदी समझता हूँ| main THoDii hinDii samaJHTaa hoon I understand some Hindi. (said by a male)

GRAMMAR

Today, we shall see a very useful phrase meaning "I don't understand." It is very useful because many times you won't immediately understand what people are saying.

In Hindi, "I don't understand" is *main nahiin samaJHTaa hoon.* The first word, *main,* means "I." The Hindi word meaning "not" follows, which is *nahiin.* The Hindi word for "understand," which is *samaJHTaa hoon,* follows next. To recap, we have *main nahiin samaJHTaa hoon*. Literally, this means "I don't understand."

This was how a man would say it. Now let's see how a woman would say "I don't understand": *main nahiin samaJHTii hoon.* Replace the masculine *samaJHTaa* with *samaJHTii*.

Now let's look at another phrase, *mujhe maaloom nahiin,* which means "I don't know." The word *maaloom* literally means "known," and it could be also replaced by the word *paTaa*, which literally means "clue": *mujhe paTaa nahiin.*

Another way to express that you don't understand is asking someone "What does it mean?" This phrase in Hindi is *iskaa maTlab kyaa hai?* The first word, *iskaa,* means "its." This is followed by *maTlab*, which in English is "meaning." Then we have *kyaa hai*, which means "What is?" To recap here, we have *iskaa maTlab kyaa hai?* Literally, this means "What does it mean?" In colloquial Hindi, people can simply say *maTlab?* instead of saying the complete sentence.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

When engaged in a conversation with Hindi speakers, you're more than likely not going to understand everything they're saying to you. This could be for a number of reasons: the accent, how fast the person is speaking, or the vocabulary that the person is using. If this happens, don't be afraid to say *main nahiin samaJHTaa* or *samaJHTii hoon.* Indians will be more than happy to try to explain what they have just said. Or maybe you've understood the general sense of a phrase, but there was a word someone used that you had never heard before. To find the meaning of this new word, simply ask the person *iska maTlab kyaa hai?* In English this means "What does it mean?"

Quick Tip 2

If you have managed to understand what a Hindi speaker has told you, they might ask you *samajh mein aayaa?* meaning "Did you understand?" You can now answer this with "Yes, I understood," which is *jii haan, samajh mein aayaa.*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #9 Learn Hindi Using Hindi with This Unbelievably Simple Phrase

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HINDI

1. क्या आप दोहरा सकते हैं?

2. क्या आप दोहरा सकती हैं?

3. धीरे से|

4. क्या आप धीरे से दोहरा सकते हैं?

5. क्या आप धीरे से दोहरा सकती हैं?

ENGLISH

1. Can you repeat that please? (to a male)

2. Can you repeat that please? (to a female)

3. Slowly please.

4. Can you repeat slowly please? (to a male)

5. Can you repeat slowly please? (to a female)

ROMANIZATION

1. kyaa aap Dohraa sakTe hain?

CONT'D OVER

2. kyaa aap Dohraa sakTii hain?

3. DHiire se

4. kyaa aap DHiire se Dohraa sakTe hain?

5. kyaa aap DHiire se Dohraa sakTii hain?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
दोहराना	Dohraanaa	to repeat	verb
धीरे से	DHiire se	slow	adverb
फिर से	phir se	again	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मैं सवाल दोहराऊँ? main savaal Dohraaoon? Shall I repeat the question?	मैं कंप्यूटर पर धीरे से टाइप करती हूँ| main kampyutar par DHiire se taayip karTii hoon I write slowly on the computer. (said by a female)
हम समुद्र तट फिर से जा रहे हैं| hum samuDra Tat fir se jaa rahe hain We're going to the beach again.	मैं भारत फिर से वापस आयी| main BHaaraT phir se vaapas aayii I came back to India again.

GRAMMAR

There will be many times when the Hindi around you or coming at you is fast and furious, and you may not catch any or all of it. In instances such as this, asking the speaker to say it again can prove the difference between understanding a crucial piece of information and spending the rest of the day trying to figure out what they just said. The following phrase will not only give you a better sense of the language, but it will also help you tune your ear as well!

In Hindi, "Can you repeat that please?" is *kyaa aap Dohraa sakTe hain?* The first word, *kyaa,* is a question marker, followed by the polite form *aap Dohraa sakTe hain?* which literally means "Can you repeat?" We use it when addressing a male speaker, while for addressing a female, you would have to say *kyaa aap Dohraa sakTii hain?* Thus, you would only have to replace *sakTe* with *sakTii*. To recap, we have *kyaa aap dohraa sakTe hain?* when addressing a man, and *kyaa aap Dohraa sakTii hain?* when addressing a woman. Literally, this means "Can you repeat, please?"

Let's look at a different expression that has a similar use. This is *phir se boliye?* The first two words, *phir se,* mean "again," followed by the polite form *boliye,* which literally means "Will you speak, please?" To recap, we have *phir se boliye*. Literally, this means "Will you repeat, please?"

At times, even repeating the words isn't enough to understand the speaker. This is often due to how fast the person is speaking. For instances such as this, you can use the phrase "Slowly." In Hindi, "Slowly" is *DHiire se.* To recap, we have *DHiire se*. Another way to say "Slowly" in Hindi is *DHiire-DHiire*. Literally, this means "Slowly please."

We can use the phrases we have seen together. "Can you repeat slowly please?" *kyaa aap DHiire se Dohraa sakTe hain?* Here, we have the form for addressing a male. The form for addressing a female is *kyaa aap DHiire se Dohraa sakTii hain?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Asking someone to repeat what they've just said is especially important when given directions to get you where you're going. If you happen to be lost, instead of stopping someone on the street for directions, it's always best to stop in a shop or a restaurant and ask the people that work there. This is because chances are that they are much more familiar with the neighborhood than the average passerby on the street is. When giving directions, Indians

tend to speak very fast, especially if they assume you already speak the language. So, if there's something that you didn't understand, or if you missed part of the sentence, you can say *kyaa aap Dohraa sakTe hain?* As you've just learned, this means "Can you repeat that please?"

Quick Tip 2

Another common and easy way to say that you didn't get something and you want someone to repeat it for you is by simply saying the respectful *jii?* with an interrogative tone.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #10
How to Say "I'm Sorry" in Hindi

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HINDI

1. माफ कीजिये|

2. माफ करो|

3. क्षमा कीजिये|

4. क्षमा करो|

5. कोई बात नहीं|

ENGLISH

1. I'm sorry. (formal)

2. I'm sorry. (informal)

3. I'm sorry. (formal) with Sanskrit synonym

4. I'm sorry. (informal) with Sanskrit synonym

5. No problem/It doesn't matter.

ROMANIZATION

1. maaf kiijiye

CONT'D OVER

2. maaf karo

3. KSHamaa kiijiye

4. KSHamaa karo

5. koii baaT nahiin

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
माफ कीजिये	maaf kiijiye	I'm sorry. (formal)	expression
माफ करो	maaf karo	I'm sorry. (informal)	expression
क्षमा कीजिये	KSHamaa kiijiye	I'm sorry. (formal)	expression
क्षमा करो	KSHamaa karo	I'm sorry. (informal)	expression
कोई बात नहीं	koii baaT nahiin	No problem./It doesn't matter.	expression
माफ करना	maaf karnaa	to forgive	verb
क्षमा करना	KSHamaa karnaa	to forgive	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

देर करने के लिए माफ कीजिये!	गलती के लिए माफ करो।
Der karne ke liye maaf kiijiye	galTii ke liye maaf karo
Excuse me for being late.	Excuse me for the mistake.

देर करने के लिए क्षमा कीजिये| Der karne ke liye KSHamaa kiijiye Excuse me for being late.	इतने लंबे समय के लिए आपको प्रतीक्षा करानेके लिए मुझे क्षमा करो| iTne lambe samay ke liye aapko PRaTeeKSHa karaane ke liye muJHe KSHamaa karo I am sorry to keep you waiting for so long.
गलती के लिए क्षमा करो| galTii ke liye KSHamaa karo Excuse me for the mistake.	कोई बात नहीं, यह रास्ते में ही है| koi baaT nahiin, yah raasTe mein he hai No problem, it is on the way.
चिंता मत करो, कोई बात नहीं| CHinTa maT karo, koii baaT nahiin Don't worry, it doesn't matter.	ठीक है, मैं माफ कर देता हूँ| Thiik hai, main maaf kar DeTaa hoon It's okay, I forgive you. (said by a male)
मैं वह बिल्कुल नहीं माफ कर सकता| main vah bilkul nahiin maaf kar sakTa I'm absolutely not going to forgive that.	ठीक है, मैं क्षमा कर देती हूँ| thiik hai, main KSHamaa kar DeTii hoon It's okay, I forgive you. (said by a female)

GRAMMAR

In today's lesson, we'll cover phrases used for apologizing. Now, as you haven't quite mastered Hindi, it's probably very prudent to go over the phrases for apologizing as they just might come in handy.

We'll start with "I'm sorry," which in Hindi is *maaf kiijiye.* The first word, *maaf,* literally means "forgiven," and *kiijiye* is a polite form meaning "make me"; thus, this expression actually means "Forgive me, please!" Now let's hear it again: *maaf kiijiye*.

Please note that we use *maaf kiijiye* in the formal level of speech.

When talking to a friend, you can also choose to change to the informal level of speech, in which you will use *maaf karo.*

You use *maaf kiijiye* and *maaf karo* when you might have said or done something offensive, wrong, or embarrassing.

As we have previously stated, in Hindi we have many synonyms for a single expression, usually a more colloquial Urdu form and a Sanskrit form. This is the case with "I'm sorry" as well with *maaf kiijiye* being the Urdu form and the corresponding Sanskrit form in Hindi is *KSHamaa kiijiye*. Also, this expression has an informal version: *KSHamaa karo.*

Now, what if someone says *maaf kiijiye* or *KSHamaa kiijiye* to you after having done something wrong, and you want to respond "No problem," or "It doesn't matter." In this case, the proper form is *koii baaT nahiin.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

If someone bumps into you on the streets in India, don't expect an "Excuse me," especially in the big cities. Indians are usually very friendly people but just do not consider excusing themselves for bumping into someone as time well spent, especially because crowds will be one of the major scenarios in big cities. Unless someone pushes you over so hard you fall on the ground, keep walking.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #11 Eating Out in India

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HINDI

1. कितने लोग हैं आप?

2. हम लोग तीन हैं|

3. हम लोग चार हैं|

4. मैं अकेला हूँ|

5. मैं अकेली हूँ|

ENGLISH

1. How many people are you?

2. We're three people.

3. We're four people.

4. I'm alone (for a male).

5. I'm alone (for a female).

ROMANIZATION

1. kiTne log hain aap?

CONT'D OVER

2. ham log Teen hain

3. ham log CHaar hain

4. main akelaa hoon

5. main akelee hoon

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
कितने	kiTne	How many?	adjective
अकेला	akelaa	alone, single	adjective
लोग	log	people	noun
अकेली	akelii	alone, single (said by a female)	adjective
मैं हूँ	main hoon	I am	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आप वहाँ कितने दिनों के लिए रहेंगे? aap vahaan kiTne Dinon ke liye rahenge? For how many days will you be staying there?	कितने चाहिएं? kiTne CHahiyen? How many do you want?

मैं अकेला रहना पसंद करता हूँ| Main akela rehna pasanD karTa hoon I like living alone.	वह अकेला है| vah akelaa hai He's alone.
वे लोग लॉस एंजिलिस गए| ve log laus aenjilis gaye The people went to Los Angeles.	उन लोगों ने स्ट्राबेरी ली| un logon ne straaberii lii The people took the strawberries.
जब मै 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.
मैं धूल से एलर्जीक हूँ| I am allergic to dust.	मैं अमरीका से हूँ main amriikaa se hoon I am from America.

GRAMMAR

There are a wide variety of Indian dishes, and your job as a visitor is to try as many different foods as possible! However, before you start eating, you have to get to the table! In today's lesson, we'll cover getting to the table in a restaurant.

When entering a restaurant in India, they will greet you with *namasTe* or *namaskaar,* both meaning "Hello."

In India, when entering a restaurant you could be asked the question "How many people in your party?" "How many people are you?" in Hindi is *kiTne log hain aap?* The first word, *kiTne,* means "How many?" The word meaning "people" *log* follows next. Finally, we have *hain aap*, which in Hindi is "are you." *kiTne log hain aap?*

Now let's go over how to answer this question in Hindi.

In Hindi, you could respond by telling the waiter or waitress *ham log Teen hain*, which in English means "We are three people."

Now we're going to review some numbers in Hindi in case your party happens to be bigger. The numbers one through five are *ek, do, Teen, CHaar,* and *paanCH.*

You could also say "We are four people," which in Hindi is *ham log CHaar hain*. The first two words, *ham log,* mean "we (people)." We follow this with *CHaar hain*, which in Hindi is "are four."

If you are just one man, the proper answer to the question is *main akelaa hoon* or *main akelii hoon* for a woman. In English, they both mean "I am alone." The first word, *main,* means "I." The second word, *akelaa/akelii,* means "alone." *Akelii* is the feminine singular form, and *akelaa* is the masculine form. Finally, *hoon* means "am."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Knowing which restaurant to go to can be very difficult, because India has about five restaurants on every corner! This is your chance to ask the locals for their recommendations. You do this by saying *sabse aCHHaa restaurant kaunsaa hai?* This literally means "Which is the best restaurant?" Going with the local favorites is always your best bet!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #12 Restaurants - Making Reservations in Hindi

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HINDI

1. आज रात के लिए टेबल चाहिए|

2. आप कितने लोग हैं?

3. हम दो हैं|

4. कितने बजे चाहिए?

5. आठ बजे|

ENGLISH

1. Can I make a reservation for this evening?

2. How many people are you?

3. We are two.

4. At what time do you want to reserve?

5. At eight o'clock.

ROMANIZATION

1. aaj raaT ke liye tebal chaahiye

CONT'D OVER

2. aap kiTne log hain?

3. ham Do hain

4. kiTne baje chaahiye?

5. aaTH baje

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
चाहिए	chaahiye	to be needed	verb
रात	raaT	night	noun
कितने	kiTne	how many	adjective
कितने बजे	kiTne baje	what time	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

अब मुझे थोड़ा आराम चाहिये| ab muJHe THoda araam CHahiye I need to take some rest now.	मुझे पानी चाहिए। muJHe paanii CHaahiye I need water.
वह देर रात तक पढ़ाई करती रही| Vah Daer raaT Tak paDHaii karTii rahi She studies till late at night.	रात को ठंडा हो जाता है| raaT ko THandaa ho jaaTaa hai It gets cold in the night.

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?
अभी कितने बजे हैं? aBHi kiTne baje hain? What time is it now?	आप कितने बजे सोते हैं? aap kiTne baje soTe hain? What time do you go to sleep?

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a table at a restaurant, but my dear listeners, please know that because of the popularity of Indian food, it can be difficult to get a seat-especially on the weekends. The best thing to do, without a doubt, is to make a reservation for the time you want to go eat.

In today's lesson, we'll cover making a reservation in a restaurant.

Normally, if you make a phone call in order to make a reservation for the evening, you would say *aaj raaT ke liye* t*ebal chaahiye?* The first four words, *aaj raaT ke liye,* mean "for tonight." We follow this with t*ebal*, which is exactly the Hindi pronunciation of the English word "table." Finally, we have *chaahiye,* which means "is needed."

Let's recap the phrase one more time. *aaj raaT ke liye tebal chaahiye.*

Normally, they'll ask you how many people are in your party and the time of the reservation. "How many people are you?" *aap kiTne log hain?*

Now let's imagine you are a party of two. In Hindi, you would use *ham Do hain,* which in English means "We are two."

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation. *kiTne baje chaahiye*? literally means "At what time is it needed?"

Now let's answer the question! Let's imagine you want to reserve a table at eight o'clock.

aaTH baje. "At eight o'clock." *aaTH baje* means "At eight."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Indians like eating late at night. Eating before 8:00 P.M. is not so common. The biggest meal of the day is dinner, and you will be eating and drinking a lot. Make sure you have lots of room in your belly so you can fully enjoy the Indian cuisine!

Quick Tip 2

If you are a guest at someone's house, you will chat and have some appetizers before dinner. During the meal, you will be served freshly handmade flat breads called *rotii* or *chapaaTii* to eat with the meal. In India, people sometimes eat with their hands instead of using cutlery, and it takes a lot of practice and skill to be able to eat properly this way. They will use only one hand while eating their meals, even while tearing pieces from the *rotii* or *chapaaTii*. In more traditional houses, it's advisable not to use your left hand to eat, but only your right hand!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #13 How to Ask Permission to Smoke in Hindi

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HINDI

1. क्या मैं यहाँ धूम्रपान कर सकता हूँ?

2. क्या मैं यहाँ धूम्रपान कर सकती हूँ?

3. क्या मैं सिग्रेट पी सकता हूँ?

4. क्या मैं सिग्रेट पी सकती हूँ?

5. जी हाँ, धूम्रपान करने देते हैं|

6. जी नहीं, यहाँ धूम्रपान करना मना है|

ENGLISH

1. Can I smoke here? (masculine)

2. Can I smoke here? (feminine)

3. May I smoke? (masculine)

4. May I smoke? (feminine)

5. Yes, we allow smoking.

6. No, smoking is forbidden.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. kyaa main yahaan DHoomrapaan kar sakTaa hoon?
2. kyaa main yahaan DHoomrapaan kar sakTii hoon?
3. kyaa main sigret pii sakTaa hoon?
4. kyaa main sigret pii sakTii hoon?
5. jee haan, DHoomrapaan karne deTe hain
6. jee nahiin, yahaan DHoomrapaan manaa hai

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
देना	Denaa	to let, to give	verb
पीना	peenaa	to smoke, to drink	verb
जी हाँ	jii haan	yes	expression
जी नहीं	jii nahiin	no	expression
मना	manaa	forbidden	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

क्या आप पालतू पशू लाने देते हैं? kyaa aap paalToo pashoo lane DeTe hain? Do you allow pets?	मैं चाय नहीं पीता| main chaaye nahi piiTaa I don't drink tea. (masculine)

जी हाँ, मैं भारतीय हूँ| jii haan, main BHarTiiya hoon Yes, I am Indian.	जी नहीं, मेरे पास छुट्टा नहीं है| jii nahiin, mere paas CHHuttaa nahiin hai No, I don't have change.
इमारत में रात १२ बजे के बाद उंचे स्वर का संगीत मना है| imaaraT mein raaT 12 baje ke baaD oonCHe svar ka sangiiT mana hai Loud music is forbidden in the building after 12 pm.	शराब मना है| SHaraab manaa hai Alcohol is forbidden.

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we learned how to make a reservation in a restaurant. Now that you know how to get a table, you have another big issue to tackle. If you want to enjoy your meal, the smoking issue is very important. If you are a smoker and you enter a non-smoking establishment, or if you are a non-smoker and enter a smoking establishment, this could ruin your meal.

In today's lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a smoking or non-smoking table.

Let's imagine first that you are a smoker. Before entering a restaurant, you need to ask "Can I smoke here?" which is *kyaa main yahaan DHoomrapaan kar sakTaa hoon?*

kyaa is a question marker, and *mai*n means "I," while *yahaan* is the translation of "here." We follow this with *DHoomrapaan*. In English, *DHoomrapaan* means "smoking." Finally, we have *kar sakTaa hoon*, which means "Can I do?"

Now, that was how a man would say it, but if you are a woman, you should say *kyaa main yahaan DHoomrapaan kar sakTii hoon?* The difference is in the word *saktii* instead of the masculine *sakTaa*.

Another way of asking is *kyaa main sigret pii sakTaa hoon?* This literally means "May I smoke?" The first word, *kyaa,* is the question marker, and the second word, *mai*n, means "I" in

English. These are followed by *sigret*, which is the Hindi pronunciation of the English "cigarette," and finally we have *pii sakTaa hoon*, which literally means "can drink," but we can translate it in English as "can smoke," in this case.

Again, this was how a man would say it, but if you are a woman, you should say *kyaa mai sigret pee saktii hoon?*

Now let's go and see the possible answers.

"Yes, we allow smoking," which is *jii haan, DHoomrapaan karne deTe hain.*

As you might have figured out, in this sentence we have only added the Hindi word for "yes" (*jii haan*) before *DHoomrapaan karne DeTe hai.* This is an easy answer to a question!

What do we then say if smoking isn't allowed? We can say *jii naheen, yahaan DHoomrapaan manaa hai*. *jii naheen* means "no" in English, *yahaan* means "here," and *DHoomrapaan,* which means "smoking," follows this. Finally, we have *manaa hai*, which means "is forbidden."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In smaller towns and lightly touristed places in India, Indian people do not think highly of single women who smoke in public areas because this is interpreted as a sign of social liberalism. Thus, be prepared to be stared at strangely if you decide to do so and you are a woman.

Quick Tip #2

The words for "yes" and "no" in Hindi are *haan* and *nahiin,* respectively. When showing respect to the other person, it is better to use the respectful *jii* before them, as in *jii haan* and *jii nahiin*. Instead of *jii haan,* it is common to hear simply *jii* or the more informal *haan jii*. In a formal context, *jii* and *jii haan* are the best options.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #14 Restaurants - Ordering Food in Hindi

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HINDI

1. मेन्यू दीजिये|

2. आप क्या पियेंगे?

3. आलू गोभी और रायता लेना चाहूँगा|

4. आलू गोभी और रायता लेना चाहूँगी|

ENGLISH

1. A menu, please.

2. What would you like to drink?

3. I would like aaloo gobhee and some raaytaa (masculine)

4. I would like aaloo gobhee and some raaytaa. (feminine)

ROMANIZATION

1. menyoo diijiye

2. aap kyaa piyenge?

3. aaloo goBHee aur raayTaa lenaa CHaahoongaa

CONT'D OVER

4. aaloo goBHee aur raayTaa lenaa CHaahoongii

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
मेन्यू	menyoo	menu	noun
आलू	aaloo	potato	noun
पीना	peenaa	to drink	verb
चाहना	chahanaa	want	verb
गोभी	goBHii	cauliflower	noun
व्यंजन	vyanjan	dish, preparation	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आज मेनू में क्या है? aaj menyoo mein kya hai? What is on the menu today?	जरा मेन्यू देख लूँ? jaraa menyoo dekh loon? May I have a look at the menu?
समोसा मैश किए हुए आलू से बना एक नाश्ता है| Samosa is a snack made from mashed potatoes.	मुझे आलू अच्छे लगते हैं| muJHe aaloo aCHHe lagTe hain I like potatoes.

मैं रोज दूध पीता हूँ । main roj DooDH peeTaa hoon I drink milk every day. (said by a male)	मुझे कुछ पैसे निकालने हैं| muJHe kuCH paise nikalne hain I want to take some money out.
मुझे दस टिकटे चाहिएँ| muJHe Das tikate CHahiyen I want ten tickets.	मेरे बगीचे में गोभी खाती इल्ली को देखकर मैं बहुत दुखी थी| mere bagiiCHe mein goBHii KHaaTii illi ko DeKH kar main bahuT DuKHi THi I was very sad to see caterpillars eating the cauliflower in my garden.
मुझे गोभी पसंद नही है| muJHe goBHii pasanD nahii hai I don't like cauliflower.	यह उत्तर भारत का एक प्रसिद्ध व्यंजन है । yeh uTTar BHaaraT ka ek prasiDH vyanjan hai This is a famous dish of north India.
यहाँ के व्यंजन बहुत स्वादिष्ट हैं| yahan ke vyanjan bahuT svaaDiSHt hain Local dishes are very tasty!	

GRAMMAR

Finally, you're at the table and have your seat. Now it's time to order!

In today's lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a menu and then order your food and drinks.

Normally, to get the waiter's attention you can just raise your hand and simply say s*uniye!* "Excuse me", and then ask for a menu by saying *menyoo Diijiye.* "A menu, please."

"Please, give me" is *Diijiye* in Hindi. This was preceded by *menyoo,* which in English means "a menu."

Once you have looked at the menu, you can finally call the waiter for the order.

A typical North Indian menu can be either *SHaakaahaarii* ("vegetarian"), or *maansaahaarii* ("non-vegetarian"). You can start with appetizers such as a salad with onion, cucumber, and tomatoes. A typical vegetarian menu will be composed of "pulses" *daal*, "vegetables" *sabzii*, "pickles" *aCHaar*, and "flat bread" *rotii* or "rice" *CHaaval*. The non-vegetarian menu will typically have "chicken" *murgii* instead of pulses. A nice North Indian meal has to end with some delicious, sweet *miThaaii*. During the meal, you can also have *lassii*, a refreshing "drink made with fresh curd and water."

Firstly, in ninety-nine percent of cases they will ask you what you would like to drink first. *aap kyaa piyenge?* In Hindi, a*ap* is the polite pronoun "you," *kyaa* means "what," and finally, *piyenge* "will drink". Let's break it down and hear it one more time: *aap kyaa piyenge?*

Now let's see some beverages you could order with dinner.

1. *lassii* "drink of water and yogurt"
2. *paanii* "water"
3. *biiyar* "beer"

If you want to ask for recommendations or the house specials, you can say *koii KHaas vyanjan baTaa sakTe hain?*

This literally means "Would you recommend anything special to eat?" Let's have a quick look at the bits and pieces of this phrase.

The Hindi words, *koii khaas,* mean "anything special" in English. We follow this with the word for "dish," which is *vyanjan.* "Can you tell me!" is *baTaa sakTe hain.* This would be the equivalent of "What are the recommendations?" in English.

When you order in India, you usually just say the name of the dish you want. However, there is a polite way of saying "I would like" following the name of the things you want to eat. This is *lenaa CHaahoongaa*.

Now, that was how a male would say it. If you are a female, you would have to say *lenaa CHaahoongii.* Now let's see some good dishes you can find on a typical North Indian menu.

1. *pakaude* (the traditional North Indian appetizer, made of chopped vegetables fried in spicy gram-flour batter)

2. *TanDoorii murgii* (chicken marinated in yogurt and spices)

3. *aaloo gobhii* (spicy potatoes with cauliflower)

4. *matar paniir* (Indian cheese cooked with peas)

5. *raayTaa* (yogurt-based dressing with garlic and cucumber)

Let's imagine you would like to order *aaloo goBHii* and *raayTaa.* You should tell the waiter *aaloo goBHii aur raayTaa lena CHaahoongaa* "I would like *aaloo gobhee* and some *raayTaa*."

As we have seen, *lena CHaahoongaa* means "would like." It simply follows the name of the food you are ordering. If you are a female, you will have to say *aaloo goBHii aur raayTaa lena chaahoongii*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

In India, many dishes can be hot and spicy. What if you want to have something milder at times or you simply can't eat spicy food? The best option is to prefer a few mild dishes such as rice with peas, *raayTaa*, "plain yogurt", *Daal* and *CHapaaTii* (the plain, flat bread). You can always ask the waiter if he can bring you something mild such as *binaa mirCH masaale ka kuCH laaiye*, which means "Bring me something without spices and chili, please."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #15 Restaurants - Asking for the Check in Hindi

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HINDI

1. और कुछ चाहिए?

2. बस बढ़िया था, अभी बिल लाइये

ENGLISH

1. Would you like anything else?

2. I'm fine, thanks; the check please.

ROMANIZATION

1. aur kuCH CHaahiye?

2. bas, baDHiyaa THaa, aBHii bil laaiye

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
चाहिए	CHaahiye	Would you like…	phrase
बस	bas	Enough!/Stop!	expression
बिल	bil	check	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

क्या आप कुछ पत्रिकाएँ पढ़ना पसंद करेंगे? kya aap kuCH paTrikaaen paDHna pasanD karenge Would you like to read some magazines?	कॉफी चाहिए? kaufee CHahiye? Would you like some coffee?
बस अब बहुत हो गया| bas ab bahuT ho gaya I have had enough of it now.	बस, पेट भर गया ! bas, pet BHar gayaa! Enough, I'm full!
कृपया मुझे बिल ला दीजिये| KRipyaa muJHe bill la Diijiye Get me the check please.	कमरे के लिए बिल दीजिये? kamre ke liye bil diijiye. May I have the check for the room please?

GRAMMAR

In the last lesson, we saw how to order at the restaurant, how to get the waiter's attention, and then how to order your meal and beverages.

Once you have the beverages and you finally have all the entrées you have ordered, you can start to enjoy the mouth-watering meal.

Normally, if the waiter sees that you have finished, he will come to your table and kindly ask *aur kuCHH CHaahiye?* "Would you like anything else?"

In Hindi, the conjunction "and" is *aur,* but in this case it means "more." This is followed by *kuCHH*, which means "anything," or "something." If asked as a question, even these two simple words mean "Anything else?" You will hear it for sure in restaurants or cafés from waiters or barmen in the formal level of speech, but also if you are a guest in any Indian house.

Literally, *CHaahiye* means "is needed," but in this specific case we use it to translate "anything".

If you are pleased with your meal and are ready to leave, you should reply *bas, baDHiyaa*

THaa, aBHii bil laaiye. "I'm fine, thanks; can you bring the bill please?" A long sentence, but let's break it down. First, we have *bas,* which means "enough." We follow this with *baDHiyaa thaa,* which is "It was excellent" . Next is *aBHii bil laaiye,* which means "Now please bring the bill."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

In India, if someone invites you to a restaurant, it means that he/she is going to pay the bill, so be ready to pay for everyone you invite to eat at a restaurant with you!

Quick Tip 2

Even if it says in some restaurants that tips are included in the price, in India, tipping is quite important. I know a tip can seem preposterous on top of the service charge; however, it is courtesy and good manners to give tips in restaurants, bars, and even at some cafés. The amount would depend on the kind of restaurant and the location. In a small café or a roadside place, you can give small change. However, in big places about ten percent would be appropriate.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #16 Counting in Hindi 1 to 10

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HINDI

1. एक आदमी|

2. पाँच आदमी|

3. दो शालें लेना चाहूँगा|

4. दो शालें लेना चाहूँगी|

5. एक हार खरीदना चाहता हूँ|

6. एक हार खरीदना चाहती हूँ|

ENGLISH

1. One man.

2. Five men.

3. I would like to buy two shawls. (masculine)

4. I would like to buy two shawls. (feminine)

5. I would like to buy a necklace. (masculine)

6. I would like to buy a necklace. (feminine)

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ek aaDmii

2. paanCH aaDmii

3. Do shalen lenaa chaahoongaa

4. Do shalen lenaa chaahoongii

5. ek haar KHariiDnaa chaahTaa hoon

6. ek haar KHariiDnaa chaahTii hoon

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
शाल	SHaal	shawl	noun
हार	haar	necklace	noun
आदमी	aaDmii	man	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

अपनी शाल डाल लो, बाहर काफ़ी ठंड है! apnii SHaal daal lo, baahar kaafi THand hai! Put on your shawl, it is quite cold outside!	कश्मीरी शालें सब से सुन्दर हैं| kashmiirii shaalen sabse sunDar hain Kashmiri shawls are the most beautiful ones.

इस हार की कीमत दो हजार रुपये है| is haar kii kiimaT Do hajaar rupye hai. This necklace costs two thousand rupees.	उसने एक लाल हार पहना हुआ है| usne ek lal haar pahnaa hua hai She wears a red necklace.

वह आदमी अपनी बेल्ट भूल गया|

wah aaDmii apnii belt bhool gayaa

The man forgot his belt.

GRAMMAR

This lesson is very straightforward as we're going to cover counting zero through ten. Let's jump right in.

The first number is read in English followed by the Hindi word.

Number	Hindi	Romanization
0	०	*SHoonya*
1	१	*ek*
2	२	*Do*
3	३	*Tiin*
4	४	*CHaar*
5	५	*paanCH*
6	६	*CHHeh*
7	७	*saaT*

8	८	*aaTh*
9	९	*nau*
10	१०	*Das*

In Hindi we also use "one," or *ek,* as the indefinite article "a"/"an" before nouns. For example, "one man" is *ek aaDmii.*

The number comes first, followed by the thing. To say "two men," you will say *do aaDmii*. In this case, *aadmii* is also the plural of *aaDmii*. In Hindi nouns have singular and plural forms, and they can be feminine or masculine. If there are "five men," you have *paanch aaDmii.*

Numbers can be very useful, especially when shopping in India. Let's imagine you are buying some presents to bring back to your country. For example, imagine you would like to buy two shawls in a nice shop. "I would like to buy two shawls." D*o SHalen lenaa CHaahoongaa.*

Do is the number "two," followed by *shalen,* which is the plural for the object "shawl," and finally, *lenaa CHaaoongaa* is the Hindi expression for "I would like." If you are a female, you will have to replace *CHaahoongaa* with *CHaahoongii*. *Do shalen lenaa CHaahoongii.*

What do you say when you want to buy a nice necklace? "I would like to buy a necklace." *ek haar KHariiDnaa CHaahTaa hoon.* The verb for "to buy" is *KHariiDnaa .* In this case, we use *ek* since we are referring to *haar* "necklace" in the singular form: *haar* is a feminine singular noun.

Now that was how a man would say it. If you are a woman, you will have to replace *CHaahTaa hoon* with *CHaahTii hoon*. *ek haar KHariiDnaa CHaahTii hoon.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Good Indian souvenirs would include incense sticks, colorful bangles, sandalwood soap, and shawls. The best shawls come from Kashmir, and traditional ones are heavily embroidered or

come with intricate paisley patterns. Paisley is a drop-shaped design that is found in traditional art including textiles, paintings, carvings, henna tattoos, etc. Don't forget to bring home some traditional handicrafts. You can easily bargain in India and take home something beautiful for a cheap price!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #17 Counting in Hindi 10 to 40

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HINDI

1. कृपया मुझे सुबह ग्यारह बजे मिलिए|

2. अठारह नंबर की बस कहाँ रुकती है?

3. ट्रेन से बाईस मिनट लगते हैं|

4. बस से सैंतीस मिनट लगते हैं|

5. संग्रहालय चालीस मिनट में बंद हो जायेगा|

ENGLISH

1. Please meet me at 11 A.M.

2. Where does the No.18 bus stop?

3. It takes 22 minutes by train.

4. It takes 37 minutes by bus.

5. The museum closes in 40 minutes.

ROMANIZATION

1. KRipyaa muJHe subah gyaarah baje miliye

CONT'D OVER

2. aTHaarah nambar kII bas kahan rukTii hai?

3. tren se baaiis minat lagTe hain

4. bas se sainTees minat lagTe hain

5. sangrahaalay chaaliis minat mein banD ho jaayegaa

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
शून्य	SHoonya	zero	noun
तीस	Tiis	thirty	noun
बीस	biis	twenty	noun
दस	Das	ten	noun
नौ	nau	nine	noun
सात	saaT	seven	noun
आठ	aaTH	eight	noun
छः	CHHeh	six	noun
पाँच	paanCH	five	noun
चार	CHaar	four	noun
तीन	Tiin	three	noun
दो	Do	two	noun

एक	ek	one	noun
चालीस	CHaaliis	forty	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

तापमान शून्य से नीचे चला गया और बर्फ़ पड़नी शुरू हो गई | Taapmaan SHoonya se niiche CHala gaya aur barf padnii SHuru ho gayii The temperature went below zero and it started snowing.	शून्य अंक| SHoonya ank the number zero.
मैं तीस साल का हूँ| main Tiis saal kaa hoon I'm thirty years old. (masculine)	मैं बीस साल की हूँ। main biis saal kii hoon I am twenty years old.
तुम्हारे हाथों की दस उंगलियाँ हैं| Tumhare haaTHon kii Das oongliyaan hain You have ten fingers.	नौ महीनों के बाद मिलेंगे! nau mahinon ke baaD milenge I'll see you in nine months.
मुझे दस में से सात अंक मिले | muJHe Das mein se saaT ank mile I got 7 marks out of ten.	यह पुस्तकालय शाम सात बजे बंद हो जाता है| yah pusTakaalay SHaam saaT baje banD ho jaaTaa hai This book store closes at 7 P.M.

मैं आठ साल से टोक्यो में रह रही हूँ| main aaTH saal se tokyo mein rah rahii hoon I have been living in Tokyo since eight years.	मैं रोज शाम आठ बजे तक घर पहुँच जाती हूँ| main roj SHaam aaTH baje Tak GHar pahunCH jaaTii hoon I reach home by 8 every evening.
मैं रोज सुबह छे बजे उठती हूँ| main roj subah CHHeh baje uTHaTii hoon I get up at six every morning.	मेरी भतीजी पाँच साल की है। merii BHaTiijii paanCH saal kii hai My niece is five years old.
मैं चार लोगों के लिए एक टेबल आरक्षित करना चाहता हूँ| main CHaar logon ke liye ek tebal aarakSHit karna CHaahTa hoon I want to reserve a table for four people.	उसने चार स्वेटर खरीदे हैं। usne CHaar svetar KHariiDe hain She bought four jumpers.
मेरे पिताजी के तीन भाई हैं| mere piTajii ke Tiin BHaii hain My father has three brothers.	मेरे दो कुत्ते हैं। mere Do kuTTe hain I have two dogs.
मेरा एक बड़ा भाई है| meraa ek bada bhaii 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.	मकान चालीस कि॰ मी॰ दूर है। makaan CHaaliis kilomitar Door hai The house is forty kilometers away.

उसके शेल्फ पर चालीस किताबें रखी हुई थीं|

uske SHelf par CHaaliis kiTaaben raKHii huii THiin

She had forty books on her bookshelf.

GRAMMAR

Today we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 11-40

Let's just quickly review 0 to 10.

Number	***Hindi***
0	*SHoonya*
1	*ek*
2	*Do*
3	*Tiin*
4	*CHaar*
5	*paanCH*
6	*CHHeh*
7	*saaT*
8	*aaTH*
9	*nau*
10	*Das*

Now let's see how to proceed from 11 to 20...

Number	*Hindi*
11	*gyaarah*
12	*baarah*
13	*Terah*
14	*CHauDah*
15	*panDrah*
16	*solah*
17	*saTrah*
18	*aTHarah*
19	*unniis*
20	*biis*

As you may have noticed, you have the second figure pronounced first and then the first figure pronounced second. In English, the same thing happens with numbers from 13 to 19, but in Hindi this happens with all the numbers up to 99. Now that we know how it works, let's see the numbers from 21 to 30.

Number	*Hindi*
21	*ikkiis*
22	*baaiis*
23	*Teiis*
24	*CHaubiis*
25	*paCHiis*

26	*CHHabbiis*
27	*saTTaaiis*
28	*aTTHaaiis*
29	*unTiis*
30	*Tiis*

In Hindi, you will have to memorize numbers up to 100. You can always say the English number instead if you can't remember it in Hindi. Indians also do this often. Now let's see the numbers from 31 to 40.

Number	***Hindi***
31	*ikaTTiis*
32	*baTTiis*
33	*TenTiis*
34	*CHaunTiis*
35	*paenTiis*
36	*CHHaTTiis*
37	*senTiis*
38	*aRTiis*
39	*unTaaliis*
40	*CHaaliis*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Even though each set of ten is a little different from the others and numbers have to be memorized in Hindi, it's easy to notice the prefixes for each number as follows:

Number	*Hindi*	*Prefixes*
1	*ek*	*gyaa-, ikk-,ik-*
2	*Do*	*baa-, ba-*
3	*Tiin*	*Te-, Tain-*
4	*CHaar*	*CHau-, CHaun-*
5	*paanCH*	*panDr-, paCH-, pain-*
6	*CHHeh*	*so-, CHHa-*
7	*saaT*	*saT-, saTTaa-, sain-*
8	*aaTH*	*aTHaa-, aTTHaa-, aRa-*
9	*nau*	*una-, unn-*
10	*Das*	*-rah, -Dah, -lah*
20	*biis*	*-iis, -biis, -bbiis*
30	*Tiis*	*-TTiis, -Tiis*
40	*CHaaliis*	*-Taaliis, -aaliis, -yaaliis*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #18 Counting in Hindi from 40 to 70

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2 Hindi
2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Grammar
6 Cultural Insight

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HINDI

1. मेरे साथ तैंतालीस लोग यात्रा कर रहे हैं|

2. मैं कमरा नंबर पचपन में ठहरा हूँ|

3. मैं कमरा नंबर पचपन में ठहरी हूँ|

4. मुझे पैंसठ रुपये के छुट्टे चाहिए|

5. मैंने सड़सठ प्रकार के चित्र देखे|

ENGLISH

1. 43 people are traveling with me.

2. I'm staying in room 55. (masculine)

3. I'm staying in room 55. (feminine)

4. I want change for 65 rupees.

5. I saw 67 kinds of paintings.

ROMANIZATION

1. mere saaTH TainTaaliis log yaaTraa kar rahe hain

CONT'D OVER

2. main kamaraa nambar paCHpan mein THahraa hoon

3. main kamaraa nambar paCHpan mein THahrii hoon

4. mujhe painsaTh rupye ke CHutte CHaahiye

5. maine sadsaTH prakaar ke CHiTra deKHe

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
चालीस	CHaaliis	forty (40)	noun
पचास	paCHaas	fifty (50)	noun
साठ	saaTH	sixty (60)	noun
सत्तर	saTTar	seventy (70)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

उसके शेल्फ पर चालीस किताबें रखी हुई थीं| uske SHelf par CHaaliis kiTaaben raKHii huii THiin She had forty books on her bookshelf.	मकान चालीस कि॰ मी॰ दूर है। makaan CHaaliis kilomitar Door hai The house is forty kilometers away.
इसकी कीमत पचास रूपये है| iskii kiimaT paCHaas rupaye hai It costs fifty rupees.	वह साठ साल का है| vah saaTH saal ka hai He is sixty years old.

उसने साठ तस्वीरें खिंची थीं| usne saaTH Tasviiren KHinchii THiin He took sixty pictures.	टिकट सत्तर रुपये की है| tikat saTTar rupye ki hai The ticket is for seventy bucks.

मेरी नानी जी की उम्र सत्तर साल है|

merii naani jii kii umr saTTar saal hai

My grandmother is seventy years old.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 41-70.

In Hindi, counting from 41-70 won't be too difficult now that you can count from 1 to 40, so let's jump right in and start with numbers from 41 to 50.

Number	***Hindi***
41	*ikTaaliis*
42	*bayaaliis*
43	*TainTaaliis*
44	*CHauvaaliis*
45	*painTaaliis*
46	*CHiyaaliis*
47	*sainTaaliis*
48	*arTaaliis*
49	*unCHaas*
50	*paCHaas*

The following set is a little irregular, so let's be careful. Now let's see the numbers from 51 to 60.

Number	*Hindi*
51	*ikyaavan*
52	*baavan*
53	*Tirpan*
54	*CHauvan*
55	*paCHpan*
56	*CHHiyaavan*
57	*saTTaavan*
58	*aTTHaavan*
59	*unsaTH*
60	*saaTH*

Finally, let's learn the numbers from 61 to 70.

Number	*Hindi*
61	*iksaTH*
62	*baasaTH*
63	*TirsaTH*
64	*CHaunsaTH*
65	*painsaTH*
66	*CHHiyaasaTH*

67	*sarsaTH*
68	*arsaTH*
69	*unhaTTar*
70	*saTTar*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Even though each set of ten is a little different from the others, and numbers have to be memorized in Hindi, it's easy to notice the prefixes for the numbers we have just learned as follows:

Number	***Hindi***	***Prefixes***
1	*ek*	*ik-, ikyaa-*
2	*do*	*baa-, ba-*
3	*tiin*	*Ter-, Tain-*
4	*chaar*	*CHau-, CHaun-*
5	*paanch*	*paCH-, pain-*
6	*chheh*	*CHHiyaa-*
7	*saat*	*sar-, saTTaa-, sain-*
8	*aaTh*	*aTTHaa-, aRa-*
9	*nau*	*un-*

40	*chaaliis*	*-Taaliis, -aaliis, -yaaliis*
50	*pachaas*	*-van,-pan*
60	*saaTh*	*-saTH*
70	*sattar*	*-hattar*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #19 Counting in Hindi from 70 to 100

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2 English
2 Romanization
3 Vocabulary
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3 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

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HINDI

1. इस शह्र में इकह्त्तर होटल हैं|

2. आप यात्रा की तारीख से अस्सी दिन पह्ले अपनी टिकट रद्द करवा सकते हैं|

3. आप को पचासी डालर का चार्ज भरना पड़ेगा|

4. वह ट्रेन सौ किलोमीटर प्रती घंटा चलती है|

ENGLISH

1. There are 71 hotels in this city.

2. You can cancel your ticket 80 days before your travel date.

3. You might have to pay a charge of $85.

4. The train travels at 100 km/hr.

ROMANIZATION

1. is SHahar mein ikhaTTar hotal hain

2. aap yaaTra kii TaariiKH se assii Din pahle apnii tikat raDD karvaa sakTe hain

3. aap ko paCHaasii daalar kaa CHaarj BHarnaa padegaa

CONT'D OVER

4. vah tren sau kilomiitar praTii GHantaa CHalTii hai

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
अस्सी	assii	eighty	noun
नब्बे	nabbe	ninety	noun
एक सौ	ek sau	one hundred	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

वह अस्सी साल की हैं पर अभी भी स्वस्थ हैं| vah assi saal ki hain par aBHi BHii svasTHya hain She is eighty years old but even now she is healthy.	वहाँ अस्सी लोग थे| vahan assii log THe There were eighty people.
मुझे नब्बे चाहिएं| muJHe nabbe CHahiyen I need ninety.	मैने उसे पिछले हफ्ते 100 रूपये उधार दिये थे| maine use piCHHle hafTe 100 rupye uDHaar Diye THe I had lent him 100 rupees last week.

उसके पास एक सौ बिल्लियाँ हैं\|

uske paas ek sau billiyan hain

She has 100 cats.

GRAMMAR

Today we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 71-100.

Now let's see how to proceed from 71 to 80...

The first number is read in English followed by the Hindi.

Number	*Hindi*
71	*ikhaTTar*
72	bahaTTar
73	*TihaTTar*
74	*CHauhaTTar*
75	*paCHHaTTar*
76	*CHHihaTTar*
77	*saTHaTTar*
78	*aTH-haTTar*
79	*unyaasii*
80	*assii*

Now let's see the numbers from 81 to 90. The first number is read in English followed by the Hindi.

Number	*Hindi*
81	*ikyaasi*
82	*bayaasii*
83	*Tiraasii*
84	*CHauraasii*

85	*paCHaasii*
86	*CHHiyaasii*
87	*saTTaasii*
88	*aTTHaasii*
89	*navaasii*
90	*nabbe*

You probably noticed that 89 does not follow the pattern of the other numbers ending in -9; instead, it will include 80 instead of 90. The same applies to the number 99, so let's see the numbers from 91 to 100.

Number	***Hindi***
91	*ikyaanve*
92	*baanve*
93	*Tiraanve*
94	*CHauraanve*
95	*paCHaanve*
96	*CHHiyaanve*
97	*saTTaanve*
98	*aTTHaanve*
99	*ninyaanve*
100	*ek sau*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Even though each set of ten is a little different from the others, and numbers have to be memorized in Hindi, it's easy to notice the prefixes for the numbers we've just learned as follows:

Prefix	***Hindi***
ek	*ik-, -ikyaa*
do	*baa-, ba-, bay-*
teen	*Ti-, Tir-, Tiraa-*
chaar	*CHau-, CHaur-, CHauraa-*
paanch	*panDr-, pacch-, pain-*
che	*CHHi-, CHHiy-, CHiyaa-*
saat	*saT-, saTTaa-*
aaTh	*aTH-, aTTHaa-*
nau	*uny-, nav-, ninyaa-*
sattar (70)	*-haTTar*
assii(20)	*-asii*
nabbe (90)	*-nave*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #20 How Much Is It in Hindi

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HINDI

1. इसकी कीमत क्या है?

2. यह शर्ट कितने का है?

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?

2. How much is this shirt?

ROMANIZATION

1. iskii kiimaT kyaa hai?

2. yah SHart kiTne kaa hai?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
कीमत	kiimaT	cost	noun
शर्ट	SHart	shirt	noun
कितने	kiTne	how much	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

इस शर्ट की कीमत एक हजार तीन सौ रुपये है| is SHart kii kiimaT ek hajaar Tiin sau rupye hai This shirt costs one thousand three hundred rupees.	भोजन की कीमत ८० रुपये है| BHojan kii kiimaT assii rupye hai The meal cost eighty rupees.
इस शर्ट की कीमत एक हजार तीन सौ रुपये है| is SHart kii kiimaT ek hajaar Tiin sau rupye hai This shirt costs one thousand three hundred rupees.	शर्ट गन्दी थी| SHart ganDii THii The shirt was dirty.
आप कितने समय से हिंदी पढ़ रहे हैं? aap kiTne samay se hinDii paDH rahe hain? How long have you been studying Hindi?	टिकट कितने का है? tikat kiTne ka hai? How much is the ticket for?

यह जूता कितने का है?

yah jooTaa kiTne kaa hai?

How much are these shoes?

GRAMMAR

Now some useful survival phrases for your fun days of unchecked shopping around Indian stores.

You should remember that there isn't an actual corresponding expression to the English "Excuse me," so when you're talking to a shop clerk, you should directly say*, iskii kiimaT kyaa hai?*"How much is this?" In Hindi, *iskii* means "of this," and we follow it with *kiimaT*, which literally means "the price." Finally, we have *kyaa hai*, which means "what is?" in English.

However, dear listeners, you know perfectly well how the Hindi language can be varied and

wide-ranging, so you won't be surprised to hear that there are some more interesting ways to ask "How much is this?" Indians love markets, and most places have local daily markets. There are also big markets in the larger cities where people go to find bargains. Let's imagine that you are by a stand of clothes in a local market and you want to buy a shirt. You can say *yah SHart kiTne kaa hai?* "How much is this shirt?" As you can see, we use *yah SHart,* which means "this shirt." We follow this with *kiTne kaa,* which means, "of how much." Finally, we have *hai*, which means "is."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Let's have a look at some possible purchases that might interest you and how to say them in Hindi.

1. *salwaar-kamiiz* "Traditional Punjabi suit"
2. *chappal* "sandals"
3. *topii* "hat"
4. *dupattaa* "scarf"
5. *jooTe* "shoes"

Now get out there and enjoy your shopping!

Quick Tip 2

A popular place to shop is Jaipur in Rajasthan. There you'll find a large number of specialized shops and markets. Textiles are beautiful in India, and each place specializes in different styles of fabrics. The typical batik fabric-dyeing style in Rajasthan is *bandhanee*. Rajasthani clothes are extremely colorful and rich with small glasses and beads. Traditional Punjabi suits are the best option in the hot weather and a favorite of a large number of women. India has very quick and cheap tailors that will customize any dress material per your size and

preferences. Once they have the fabric, they will take your measurements, ask about style preference, if you prefer large trousers *salwaar* or tight trousers *CHudiiDaar* and discuss the delivery date with you.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #21 Bargaining in India

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HINDI

1. यह कितने का है?

2. यह बहुत महंगा है, कीमत कम करेंगे?

3. यह बहुत महंगा है!

4. एक सौ रुपये!

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?

2. It's too expensive,can you lower the price?

3. It costs too much!

4. I'll give you one hundred rupees!

ROMANIZATION

1. yah kiTne kaa hai?

2. yah bahuT mahangaa hai, kiimaT kam karenge?

3. yah bahuT mahangaa hai!

CONT'D OVER

4. ek sau rupaye!

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
महंगा	mahangaa	expensive	adjective
कम करना	kam karnaa	to lower, decrease	verb
बहुत	bahuT	much, very	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

थोड़ा महँगा है। THodaa mahangaa hai That's a little expensive.	मैने 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.	उन्होंने साल के अंत में पार्टी के लिए बजट कम कर दिया| unhone saal ke anT mein paartii ke liye bajat kam kar Diya They decreased the budget for the year-end party.
वॉल्यूम कम करो! vaulyoom kam karo! Decrease the volume!	आज बहुत ठंडी हवा चल रही है| aaj bahuT THandii hawa chal rahii hai Wind is blowing very cold today.

मुझे बहुत भूख लगी है|

muJHe bahuT BHooKH lagii hai

I am very hungry.

GRAMMAR

In India, haggling at the markets is very common. Markets are temporary street markets where you can find everything from food and clothes to antiquities. In these places, you will be able to use the Survival Phrases you will learn in this lesson. Don't be afraid to use your Hindi when speaking to the merchants because they are very funny, and they can be very friendly and kind to potential customers. "Are you ready to have fun at the baazaar (market)?"

Upon entering a baazaar, you will be struck by the variety of colorful stalls, and you may immediately be attracted by something that interests you. Normally, if you are interested in buying something, you say "How much is this?" *yah kiTne kaa ha*i? As soon as they tell you the price, you can start the bargaining to lower it. Please note that this is very common at Indian markets, so don't be shy; try to say *kiimaT kam karenge?* "Can you lower the price?"

At this point, the merchant will start haggling and the final result is in your hands!

Another way to express the feeling that something is too expensive and you want to start haggling is with *yah bahuT mahangaa hai,* which literally means "It is very expensive." In Hindi, *yah* means "this," *bahuT* is "a lot or much," and finally we have *mahangaa,* which is the adjective for "expensive." When haggling *yah bahuT mehengaa hai* is actually enough to get your point across, but to make sure the seller knows you mean business, it's best to add *kiimaT kam karenge?* In other words, *yah bahuT mahangaa hai, kiimaT kam karenge?*

Let's imagine that you are at a baazaar, you want to buy a bag, and you want to suggest your price to the merchant straightforward: in other words, you want to establish your own price as the one you will bargain for. The merchant has just told you that the bag costs one hundred and twenty rupees. You desperately want that bag, but it's too expensive and you want to try to suggest one hundred rupees.

After *yah bahuT mahangaa hai,* you should say, *ek sau rupaye!* "One hundred rupees!" If the merchant still refuses you, slowly walk away, and in most cases they will give in. *ek sau rupaye.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

A common way of haggling in India is to suggest a much lower price that you are willing to pay. For example, that bag we talked about earlier costs one hundred and twenty rupees, but you want it for one hundred. In this case, starting your bid at eighty rupees and working your way up is the most efficient way. Sometimes you'll even get it cheaper than you expected!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #22 Riding The Bus in India

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HINDI

1. माफ कीजिये, बांद्रा के लिए एक बस टिकट|

2. बस का टिकट कितने का है?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, a bus ticket to Bandra, please.

2. How much is a bus ticket?

ROMANIZATION

1. maaf kiijiye, baanDraa ke liye ek bas tikat

2. bas ka tikat kiTne kaa hai?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
बस	bas	bus	noun
टिकट	tikat	ticket	noun
के लिए	ke liye	to/towards	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

यह बस नम्बर तेरह है। yah bas nambar Terah hai. This is bus number thirteen.	मैंने कीऔस्क में बस टिकट खरीदा| maine keeausk par bas tikat KHareeDaa I bought a bus ticket at the kiosk.
वह लड़की वीडियो कैमेरा की ओर आयी| vah ladkii viidiyo kaimeraa kii or aayii The girl came towards the video camera.	अंधेरी के लिए टिकट दीजिये| anDHerii ke liye tikat Diijiye A ticket to Andheri, please!

GRAMMAR

The bus is an important means of transportation. In many Indian cities, even in big cities, we use buses more than the trains. Usually, we use buses to cover both long and short distances. However, before starting your trip, you probably need to buy a ticket, or you can buy one inside the bus. Regarding local commuting in India, the fare is not fixed. You may purchase tickets at a ticket window or inside the bus from the conductor.

Let's imagine you are in Mumbai and you want to go from *Andheri* Station to *Bandra*, How can you get your bus ticket then? *maaf kiijiye , baandraa ke lie ek bas tikat,* "Excuse me, a bus ticket to..."

First, you have *maaf kiijiye* "Excuse me", then the name of the place you want to go, then *ke lie* "for", and finally, you have *ek bas tikat* "a bus ticket." If you don't use *bas,* it works with trains and planes, too.

What if you want to know how much the ticket is? You could simply use this sentence: *bas kaa tikat kiTne kaa hai* "How much is a bus ticket?" This sentence is so easy, and you know the structure thanks to the previous lessons. Start with *bas kaa tikat* "bus ticket," followed by *kiTne kaa hai,* "how much."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

There are local buses and express buses running between cities. Please remember that buses running within the city are called "city bus," different from the long distance ones. Once you get off the bus, you will have to buy a new ticket for the return journey! Private luxury buses are also available in which you can do advance booking.

Quick Tip 2

Indian bus transportation is the most economical and easy way for short trips. Charges are cheaper in public buses, while private buses are expensive. Some city bus tickets are about Rs.2, but it depends on the length of the route. Buses and trains run every ten to thirty minutes. You can also hail a taxi or auto rickshaw by waving your hand. In some small cities or in Kolkata, you may even see the hand-pulled or the cycle-driven rickshaw drivers.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #23 Traveling by Bus in India

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HINDI

1. माफ कीजिये ... जाती है?

2. माफ कीजिये, ताज महल जाती है?

3. माफ कीजिये, ताज महल रुकती है?

4. ताज महल को कितनी देर है?

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, (does this bus) go to...?

2. Excuse me, (does this bus) go to the Taj Mahal?

3. Excuse me, (does this bus stop) at the Taj Mahal?

4. How long does it take to get to the Taj Mahal?

ROMANIZATION

1. maaf kiijiye …… jaTii hai?

2. maaf kiijiye,Taaj mahal jaaTii hai?

3. maaf kiijiye,Taaj mahal rukTii hai?

CONT'D OVER

4. Taaj mahal ko kiTnii Der hai?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
कितनी देर	kiTnii Der	how much/how long	phrase
जाना	jaanaa	to go	verb
गुज़रना	guzarnaa	to pass	verb
रोकना	rokanaa	to stop	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

तुम्हारे घर से स्टेशन तक पहुँचने में कितनी देर लगती है? Tumhaare GHar se steshan Tak pahunCHne mein kiTnii Daer lagTii hai? How long does it take from your house to reach the station?	अंधेरी को कितनी देर है? anDHerii ko kiTnii Der hai? How long is it to Andheri?
मैं विश्वविद्यालय जाती हूँ| main vishvavidyalay jaaTii hoon I go to the university.	मैं इस सड़क से रोज़ गुज़रती हूँ, जब मै कार्यालय की ओर जाती हूं| main is sadak se roz guzarti hun, jab main kaaryalay ki aur jaati hun I pass this street everyday, when going to my office.

हर रोज, मैं पुस्तकालय से गुजरती हूँ|	कृपया कार पार्क के सामने रोक दो|
har roz , mai pustakaalay se gujartee hoon	kripya kar park ke saamne rok do
Every day, I pass by the library.	Please stop the car in front of the park.

वह लाल बत्ती के सामने रुक गया\|

vah lal baTTii ke samne ruk gayaa

He stopped in front of the red light.

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get a bus ticket. So now that you have your ticket, get ready to jump on your bus and start the tour. But wait a moment, before you get on the bus you need to confirm if it's going to your destination. We can accomplish this by asking, *maaf kiijiye.....jaaTi hai?* "Excuse me, does this bus go to...", and then add in a destination. As you can see, you can omit "this bus" in Hindi because it's easy to understand that you are referring to it. You have *maaf kiijiye,* which you know very well by now. Next you have _____ destination, and then *jaati hai?* which is the third person female verb *jaaTii* "to go". Finally, you have *hai,* which is the same as "is."

Another way of asking if the bus is going past somewhere, is to ask *maa-f kii-ji-ye ..... se gujarTii hai?*

Here, we have just replaced *jaaTii hai* "do you go" with the word *gujarTii hai* "do you pass".

Let's imagine now that you are in Agra and you have to go to the T*aaj mahal* "The Taj Mahal"*,* one of the Seven Wonders of the World and a very famous landmark of India. What would you ask the bus driver? Another way of asking if the bus stops is by saying *maaf kiijiye, Taaj mahal jaaTii hai?* "Excuse me, does this bus go to The Taj Mahal?" In this sentence, you have the same structure.

Asking if the bus stops somewhere is *maaf kiijiye,.....rukTii hai?* Again, all that changes is the verb, which we changed to *rukTii* "do you stop". "Excuse me, do you stop at The Taj Mahal?"

Imagine that you are visiting a city for the first time, you have no idea of the distances between

your favorite destinations, and you need to ask the bus driver how long the bus takes. .....*ko kiTnii Der hai?* (your destination) *ko kiTnii Der hai*? "How long does it take to...?"

kiTnii Der is Hindi for "how long." In English, we can translate it as "how much/how long." Then you have D*er,* which means "time" or "hour." We use *kani* in Hindi to translate the English phrase meaning "it does." This is followed by the word for "to" *gia*. Finally, all you have to do is add the place you want to go! It's as simple as that!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

These days, the buses in India have the destinations written on them in both Hindi or the regional language and English. But, to be on the safe side, in case they forgot to add the destinations in a small town bus, you can always ask the bus driver.

Quick Tip 2

A dense network of bus services connects the capitals of most states in India to each other. The intercity coach service operates vehicles that meet all modern technical specifications for the safe and pleasant transport of passengers. For more information, check http://www.ticketvala.com/

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #24 Getting Around India by Bus

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HINDI

1. अगला स्टेशन कौनसा है?

2. क्या अगला स्टेशन अंधेरी है?

ENGLISH

1. What is the next station?

2. Is Andheri the next station?

ROMANIZATION

1. aglaa steSHan kaunsaa hai?

2. kyaa aglaa steSHan anDHerii hai?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
कौनसा	kaunsaa	which/what	adverb
अगला	aglaa	next	adjective
स्टेशन	steSHan	station	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

तुम किस धर्म को मानते हो? Tum kis dharm ko maanTe ho? Which religion do you follow?	तुम्हारा बैग कौनसा है? tumhaaraa baig kaunsaa hai? Which is your bag?
मै अपना अगला जन्मदिन अपने परिवार के साथ मनाउंगा| Mai apna agla janmdin apne parivaar ke saath manaaunga I will celebrate my next birthday with my family.	अगला महीना| aglaa maheenaa The next month.

क्या आस पास कोई स्टेशन है?

kyaa aas paas koi steSHan hai

Is there a station around?

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we learned how to ask the bus driver if the bus covers your destination.

Once on the bus, you'll hear announcements informing the passengers about where the bus will stop next. In India, it will be normal that most of the announcements you hear are in both Hindi and English. In the case that there is no English announcement though, you may not catch the location they announce. The phrase "What is the next stop?" may be indispensable. *aglaa steSHan kaunsaa hai?*

The first word is *aglaa,* which is a pronoun in Hindi meaning "the next." It is followed by *steSHan,* the same as "station." Next is *kaunsaa,* which we learned in previous lessons means "which," and finally, *hai,* meaning "the next."

Another way of inquiring could be to ask if your desired destination is the next stop. For the phrase *aglaa steSHan kaunsaa hai?* we'll use *Andheri* (the famous station in Mumbai), as the destination. In Hindi, the phrase is *kya aglaa steSHan anDHerii hai?* "Is *Andheri* the next

stop?" *kyaa aglaa steSHan anDHerii hai?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Mumbai provides some city bus services, which start in the morning and end in the evening, especially for tourists to do full Mumbai city rides. It is around one hundred and twenty rupees for one day. It is called the Mumbai Darshan bus tour. You can find more details at http://www.namastecitytour.com/ or http://tricabs.com/cabtour.php?id=7

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #25 Riding The Train in India

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HINDI

1. माफ कीजिये, मंडी हॉउस के लिए एक ट्रेन टिकट|

2. माफ कीजिये, मंडी हॉउस के लिए कौनसी लाइन है?

3. आप लाल लाइन ले लिजिये|

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, a train ticket to Mandi House, please.

2. What line do I need to take for Mandi House?

3. You need to take the red line.

ROMANIZATION

1. maaf kiijiye, mandii haus ke liye ek tren tikat

2. maaf kiijiye, mandii haus ke liye kaunsii laain hai?

3. aap laal laain le liijiye

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
ट्रेन	tren	train	noun

लाइन	laain	line	noun
लेना	lena	to take	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मेरे पास ट्रेन का टिकट है|	ट्रेन की तीन लाइने हैं|
mere paas tren kaa tikat hai	tren kii Tiin lain hain
I have a train ticket.	The train has three lines.
लाइन लाल है|	लेना और देना|
lain laal hai	lena aur dena
The line is red.	Give and take.

वे क्रेडिट कार्ड नहीं लेते|

ve kredit kard nahi lete hai

They don't take credit cards.

GRAMMAR

In Delhi, riding the rails is one of the best choices you can make to get around and reach all the most important parts of the city. Today, we are going to cover how to get on the subway.

As you have learned in the previous lessons, in India you can buy tickets at tobacco shops. However, for the subway you buy the tickets from the machines located at the station. Just in case you get too confused and have to ask the station attendant, we have prepared this lesson for you!

Now let's go and see how to get our subway ticket. As you can remember from the previous lessons covering how to get a bus ticket, we can accomplish this by asking "Excuse me, a subway ticket please." *maaf kiijiye ..... ke liye ek metro tikat.*

As you can see, the sentence doesn't change from the one we covered in lesson 22, aside from the word *metro* "subway", which substitutes the word *bas* "bus." Therefore, you have *maaf kiijiye* "excuse me," followed by the destination, then *ke liye* "for," then *ek* "one," followed by *metro,* which literally means "of the subway." Finally, you have *tikat,* which means "ticket."

Our location for today's lesson will be Delhi. Let's imagine you need to go from *Mandi House* to *Laxmi Nagar,* and you need to ask what line you have to take to get there. You can accomplish this by asking "Excuse me, what line do I need to take for...?" *maaf kiijiye mandii haaus ke liye kaunsii laain hai?*

Let's see this sentence word by word. First, you have the usual *maaf kiijiye,* followed by *mandii haaus,* which is a noun, and you can use any destination followed by the word *ke liye* "for." Next you have *kaunsii* "which," and finally, you have the *laain hai* "line."

A possible answer to your question could be: *aap laal laain le liijiye.* "You need to take the red line."

This sentence is structured very similar to English. *aap* "you" is the polite form, followed by *laal laain* "red line", then *le liijiye,* which means "please take."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

You can buy tickets using the Automatic Ticket Issuing Machines (ATIMs) in all METRO stations and from ticket offices. Ticket fares depend on the distance traveled.

Quick Tip 2

Tourists can buy tourist cards for unlimited travel on the Delhi Metro. You can find two choices of tourist cards—with validities of one or three days.

For more information visit: http://www.delhimetrorail.com.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #26
Riding The Train in India Part 2

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HINDI

1. मुंबई के लिए एक टिकट|

2. मुंबई का टिकट कितने का है?

3. मुंबई के लिए दो टिकटें|

ENGLISH

1. One ticket to Mumbai please.

2. How much is a ticket to Mumbai?

3. Two tickets to Mumbai.

ROMANIZATION

1. mumbai ke liye ek tikat

2. mumbai ka tikat kiTne kaa hai?

3. mumbai ke liye Do tikaten

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
ट्रेन	tren	train	noun

कितना	kiTnaa	how much	adverb
के लिए	ke liye	for	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

मेरे पास ट्रेन का टिकट है| mere paas tren kaa tikat hai I have a train ticket.	यह जूता कितने का है? yah jooTaa kiTne kaa hai? How much are these shoes?
तुम्हें कितनी किताबें चाहिएँ? Tumhen kiTni kiTaben chaahiyen? How many books do you want?	अच्छे स्वस्थ्य के लिये मुझे योगा करना पसंद है| aCHHe svasTHya ke liye muJHe yogaa karna pasanD hai. I like doing yoga for good health.

यह किताब आप के लिए है\|

yah kiTaab aap ke liye hai

This book is for you.

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to get on the subway. In India, riding the rails is one of the best ways to enjoy your trip and visit as many places as possible, not only at the local level, but also for long distance destinations! In fact, traveling by train can be one more way to see all the wonderful things India can offer!

You have to ask for tickets for the ट्रेन, *tren* "train" at the ticket office, and we can accomplish this by asking *ke liye ek tikat...* and then your destination at the beginning. Now of course, we need a destination. So let's use the wonderful city of Mumbai. So how do you ask for a ticket to Mumbai?

"One ticket to Mumbai" in Hindi is *mumbai ke liye ek tikat.*

This sentence is made up of Mumbai (the name of the destination) followed by *ke liye* "for" and finally, *ek tikat* "a ticket."

Now, what if you wanted to know how much the ticket was before buying it? "How much is a ticket to Mumbai?" in Hindi is *mumbai kaa tikat kiTne kaa hai?*

This sentence is so easy, and you know the structure thanks to the previous lessons. It starts with *mumbai ka tikat,* followed by *kiTne kaa hai* "how much."

Let's now imagine that you are not traveling on your own but with someone else, so you need to ask for two or more tickets.

"Two tickets to Mumbai please," in Hindi is *mumbai ke liye Do tikaten.* As you can see, it's very easy to understand. In place of *ek tikat* "one ticket," you have the number *Do* "two" and then the plural noun *tikaten* "tickets".

And that's it for today! *namasTe!*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

In India, you can buy train tickets at the station where you can find the ticket office and the vending machines. Be careful because it is not possible to buy tickets on the train, and if you ride a train without a ticket, you will receive a fine. Another place where you can buy a train ticket is at a travel agency. There, you can simply ask for a ticket covering your desired ride.

Quick Tip 2

Information about the Hindi railway system of India can be found at http://www.irctc.co.in/. Online information is comfortable to use as one can find all the information about trains, timetables, e-tickets, etc. They also assist with a customer-care phone line. Special offers are available in some seasons.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #27
Riding The Train in India Part 3

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HINDI

1. दिल्ली के लिए एक प्रथम श्रेणी का टिकट|

2. दिल्ली के लिए एक राउंड ट्रिप टिकट|

3. दिल्ली के लिए एक वन वे टिकट|

ENGLISH

1. A first class ticket to Delhi, please.

2. I would like a round-trip ticket to Delhi, please.

3. I would like a one-way ticket to Delhi, please.

ROMANIZATION

1. Dillii ke liye ek PRaTHam SHreNii kaa tikat

2. Dillii ke liye ek raaund trip tikat

3. Dillii ke liye ek van ve, tikat

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
प्रथम	PRaTHam	first	adjective

द्वितीय	DviTiiya	second	adjective
राउंड ट्रिप	raund trip	round-trip	adjective
वन वे	van ve	one-way	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

वह दौड़ में प्रथम स्थान पर आया| vah daud mein PRaTHam STHaan par aayaa He finished first in the race.	दिल्ली के लिए एक द्वितीय श्रेणी का टिकट| Dilli ke liye ek DviTiiya SHreNii ka tikat A second class ticket to Delhi.
राउंड ट्रिप का किराया कितना है? raund trip ka kiraaya kiTnaa hai? How much is the fare for round trip?	दिल्ली के लिए एक राउंड ट्रिप टिकट| Dilli ke liye ek raaund trip tikat One round-trip ticket to Delhi.
वन वे टिकट के लिए कितना? van ve tikat ke liye kitna? How much for a one way ticket?	आग्रा के लिए एक वन वे टिकट| aagraa ke liye ek van ve tikat A one way ticket to Agra.

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask for and buy a train ticket. Once you have established the destination, it is time to select the type of seat you want. Normally in India, you can choose between *PRaTHam SHreNii* "first class" and *DviTiiya SHreNii* "second class."

The first word, *PRaTHam,* means "first," and it is a numerical adjective we use with the feminine noun that refers to *SHreNii* "class." Then we have Dv*iTiiya SHreNii*. Here we replace *PRaTHam* with *DviTiiya* and this gives us "second class".

Let's now imagine you want to buy a first class ticket. This time the destination will be Delhi. "A first class ticket to Delhi, please," in Hindi is *Dilli ke liye ek praTHam, SHreNii kaa tikat.*

The structure is the same as you have just seen in the previous lesson. We just add *PRaTHam, SHreNii* "first class."

On your trips to India, it could happen that you will take the train and then you will go back to the city in which you're staying. If you wish to buy a round trip ticket, how could you accomplish this in Hindi? "I would like a round-trip ticket to Delhi, please." *Dilli ke liye ek raaund trip, tikat.* This structure is similar to the previous one. We have only exchanged *PRaTHam, SHreNii* "first class" with the word *raaund trip* "return", or in this case, "a round-trip ticket."

Finally, if you just need a simple one-way ticket, you can accomplish it by asking "I would like a one-way ticket to Delhi, please." In Hindi, this is *Dilli ke liye ek van ve, tikat.*

As you can see, we use the exact same structure of the previous phrase but add *van ve* in place of *raund trip.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

The train is better transportation, as well as cheaper, than bus or taxi. One of the most common ways of traveling between cities in India is by train.

Quick Tip 2

If you feel like visiting neighboring states, you can easily and cheaply access them by train. Departing from Mumbai station, you will find a daily train to Ahmedabad in Gujarat, which travels via Western railways.

For more information, visit http://www.indianrail.gov.in/

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #28 Taking a Taxi in India

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HINDI

1. दादर तक|

2. मुझे दादर स्टेशन तक जाना है|

3. यहाँ ठीक है|

4. पचास रुपये के खुल्ले हैं?

ENGLISH

1. To Dadar.

2. I would like to go to Dadar Station.

3. Here is fine.

4. Do you have change for fifty Rupees?

ROMANIZATION

1. DaaDar Tak

2. muJHe DaaDar steSHan Tak janaa hai

3. yahaan THeek hai

CONT'D OVER

4. paCHaas rupaye ke KHulle hain?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
टैक्सी	taeksii	taxi	noun
तक	Tak	till	adverb
रुपए	rupaye	rupee	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

हम लोग एक टैक्सी में पाँच लोग थे|	दादर स्टेशन तक टैक्सी चाहिए|
ham log ek taeksii mein paanCH log THe	DaaDar steSHan Tak taiksii CHahiye
We were five people in one taxi.	I want a taxi till Dadar station.
इसकी कीमत पचास रूपये है|	पचास रुपए का बिल मिला|
iskii kiimaT paCHaas rupaye hai	paCHaas rupaye kaa bil milaa
It costs fifty rupees.	I found a fifty rupees bill!

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase we use to get you to your destination when riding in a taxi. We'll look at the most basic way to express this, which is the word "to" followed by a destination. In today's lesson, we'll use *CST (Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus) Tak,* which is the "central station of Mumbai."

In Hindi, "To Dadar" is *DaaDar Tak.*

This is the easiest and most basic way of expressing where you would like to go. However, speaking the local language is one of the most fun things you can do on your travels. So challenge yourself by using a different option!

You can also say, "I would like to go to Dadar Station," which in Hindi is *muJHe DaaDar steSHan Tak jaanaa hai*.

Let's look at the components. The first word, *muJHe,* means "I would like." This is followed by *DaaDar steSHan* ("the name of the station"), and next is T*ak,* which in Hindi is "to." Finally, add *jaanaa hai,* which means "to go." To recap here, we have *muJHe jaanaa hai.* "I would like to go." If you add the station name, all together you have *muJHe DaaDar steSHan Tak jaanaa hai.*

One more helpful phrase when taking a taxi is "Here is fine." *yahaan THeek hai.* This phrase will allow you to get out of the taxi whenever and wherever you want. *yahaan* is, as we know, "here" in Hindi. Note that there is no question mark after this sentence. After this, we have *THeek hai,* which is from the verb "fine." To finish the sentence off, we need to say where we want to stop, which in this case is *yahaan THeek hai.*

Another useful phrase you can practice when riding in a taxi is *paCHaas rupaye ke KHulle hain?* This means "Do you have change for fifty rupees?" The bigger notes such as 50, 100, and 500 rupees might not be changed so easily. If you have bigger notes, try to ask *paCHas rupaye ke KHulle hain?* before you jump into the taxi.

Let us see the sentence *paCHas rupaye ke KHulle hain? PaCHas rupaye* means "50 rupees." You can replace it with 100 or 500 followed by *ke,* which is "for," and then *KHulle hain,* which means "change."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Taxicabs in India can be white Ambassadors, or are often yellow with an illuminated sign marked "TAXI" on top. One can stop a cab by simply raising a hand or going to taxi stands, which are located everywhere.

Quick Tip 2

Indian auto rickshaws are common as local vehicles and are very cheap. Some rickshaws come with meters, so always work to pay the meter rate first - some times you will be told the meter is not working, and bargaining may ensue. You can fix rates before traveling, and bargain for the fare depending on how long the distance is.

Sometimes it may occur that the auto rickshaws already have passengers inside or that they take other people during the ride, as it is common to share auto rickshaws.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #29 Finding Places in India

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HINDI

1. ...कहाँ है?

2. बार कहाँ है?

3. माफ कीजिये, क्या आप बता सकते हैं की सिग्रेट की दुकान कहाँ है?

4. माफ कीजिये, क्या आप बता सकते हैं की फोन कहाँ है?

ENGLISH

1. Where can I find...?

2. Where can I find a bar?

3. Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a cigarette shop?

4. Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a phone?

ROMANIZATION

1. ...kahaan hai?

2. baar kahaan hai?

3. maaf kiijiye,kyaa aap baTaa sakTe hain ki fon kahaan hai?

CONT'D OVER

4. maaf kiijiye,kyaa aap baTaa sakTe hain ki sigret kii Dukaan kahaan hai?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
कहाँ	kahaan	where	adverb
बार	baar	a bar	noun
फोन	fon	phone	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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?
वह अक्सर सप्ताहांत पर एक बार में जाता है| vah aksar sapTaahanT par ek baar mein jaaTa hai He often goes to a bar on the weekends.	मेरा पसंदीदा बार बंद था| meraa pasanDiiDaa baar banD THaa My favorite bar was closed.
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.

GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in a city you don't know at all, and you are desperately looking for something you need and cannot find it? It has happened so many times to me! I wandered around without knowing where to go to reach, for example, a bar, a phone, or a restroom! Don't worry! Thanks to our survival phrases, if you go to India you will always be able how to ask for information and help.

Today, we would like to introduce you to a phrase that will help you track down that specific something you're looking for. "Where can I find...?" in Hindi is *...kahaan hai*? Then, you add the name of the specific thing you are looking for.

In this sentence, you can use a basic structure in any situation in which you will need to get something. This structure is made up of the question word "where," followed by the verb *hai* "is." Next add the name of the place at the beginning.

Now let's see what kinds of things you might need if you're traveling abroad. Let's imagine you're walking around one of India's many beautiful islands, it's very hot, and you need to get something to drink. Let's go and ask where you can find a bar! "Where can I find a bar?" in Hindi is *baar Kahaan hai?*

As you can easily note, you have the structure you have just seen *...kahaan hai?* Then add the thing you are looking for, *baar* "a bar." "Bar" is a very easy noun that is the same in Hindi and English.

With this form, you can go anywhere you need and ask for anything you are looking for. You could use another form if you wanted to be more polite or wanted to use a different expression. Let's imagine you are looking for a phone this time. "Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a phone?" *maaf kiijiye,kya aap baTaa sakTe hain ki fon kahaan hai?* Don't you think this is more formal? Of course it is! So what do we have here? We have *maaf kiijiye* "excuse me," and then the interrogative *kyaa aap,* "could you." This is followed by *baTa sakTe hain,* which means "tell me" in English. After we have said *maaf kiijiye,kya aap baTa sakTe*

hain "excuse me, can you tell me," we have to add what we want to be told! In this case, we want to find a "phone," which is *ki fon kahaan hai?* Let's look at the different parts. *ki* "that", followed by the noun *fon*, followed by *kahaan* as we have previously seen, which means, "where." Then we have *hai* "is". There you have it!

To ask for any other item, we can just replace *baar* or *fon* with any other word and the phrase works brilliantly! Let's try it with "tobacco shop," which in Hindi is *Tambaaku ki Dukaan*. "Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a tobacco shop?" in Hindi is *maaf kiijiye,kya aap baTa sakTe hain ki Tambaaku ki Dukan kahaan hai?*

These phrases will come in handy before leaving the hotel and when talking with taxi drivers or other people who try to help you locate a desired item.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Here are some other things you might be looking for:

1. "cinema" - *sinema*
2. "supermarket" - *super market*
3. "post office" - *dak ghar*
4. "hospital" - *Aspatal*
5. "pharmacy" - *farmasi*

Quick Tip 2

There are a wide range of bars, cafes, and clubs all over India. Mumbai has some of the most popular clubs in the country. Whatever type of bar or club you are looking for, you will find it in India. You can enjoy a quiet drink overlooking the sea and watching the sunset. Alternatively, you can head to a music club and enjoy anything from rock, techno, or hip-hop, to good old

traditional Indian music.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S1 #30 Exploring Indian Locations

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HINDI

1. क्या यहाँ पास में फार्मसी है?

2. क्या यहाँ पास में ए टी एम है?

ENGLISH

1. Is there a pharmacy near here?

2. Is there an ATM near here?

ROMANIZATION

1. kyaa yahaan paas mein farmesii hai?

2. kyaa yahaan paas mein ae tee em hai?

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class
है	hai	to exist, be	verb
फार्मेसी	farmesii	pharmacy	noun
यहाँ	yahan	here	adverb
पास	paas	near	adjective

ए टी एम	ae tii em	ATM	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

आज चाँद बहुत सुंदर लग रहा है| aaj chanD bahuT sunDar lag raha hai The moon looks very beautiful today.	मेरा चश्मा कहाँ है? meraa CHaSHmaa kahaan hai? Where are my glasses?
फार्मसी पास में है| farmesii paas mein hai The pharmacy is nearby.	फार्मेसियों का चिह्न हरा है| farmesiyon kaa CHinh haraa hai The signs of pharmacies are green.
इस महीने में यहाँ बर्फ गिरती है| is mahine mein yahan barf girTii hai It snows here this month.	यहाँ आओ| yahan aao Come here!
मैं बहुत पास में हूँ| main bahuT paas mein hoon I'm so close.	एटीएम मशीन खाते से सुविधाजनक पैसे निकालने की अनुमति देते हैं किसी भी समय, कहीं भी| ae tii em maSHiin KHaaTe se suviDHajanak paise nikaalne ki anumaTii deTe hain kissi BHi samay kahin bhi ATM machines allow convenient withdrawal of money from the account anytime, anywhere.
ए टी एम बंद है| ae tee em banD hai The ATM is closed.	

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask to get something. In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to another useful phrase for asking the place where you can find what you are looking for. Today's phrase is, "Is there a (place) near here?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *farmesii फार्मेसी,* which means "pharmacy," but we can also translate it as "chemist" or "drugstore."

In Hindi, "Is there a pharmacy near here?" is *kya yahaan paas mein farmesii hai?*

The first word, *kya yahaan,* means "is here." This is followed by *paas mein,* which means "nearby," followed by *farmesii*, which means "a pharmacy" in English. Next, we have *hai*, which is "is." This literally means "Is there a pharmacy near here?"

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word *farmesii* with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank account. In Hindi, "Is there an ATM near here?" is *kya yahaan paas mein* ATM *hai?* The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for, in this case, the "ATM."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

You can spot Indian pharmacies mostly located near hospitals, and some of the pharmacy shops even run for twenty-four hours to make medicine available at any time of the day or night. Signboards are mostly written using regional and English languages. Some of the pharmacies require valid prescriptions, but you can have medicine from some pharmacies without prescriptions. So you can directly approach a medical store without consulting a doctor!

Quick Tip 2

ATMs are becoming more popular in India. Nathu La Pass of India has the world's highest (altitude) installed ATM. Getting cash from ATMs in India is more convenient than any other method of exchanging money. Private shops for money exchange have slightly better rates than banks, and you can bargain as well.

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2 How to Say You're Welcome in Hindi
3 Getting What You Want Using Hindi
4 Basic Hindi Greetings
5 How to Say Goodbye in Hindi
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