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Urdu

Absolute Beginner



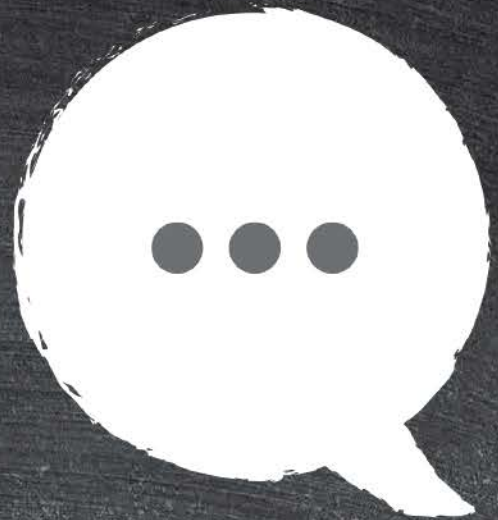
Unabridged Edition

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LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #1 Introducing Yourself in Urdu

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- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
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#1

URDU

1. آشا: ہیلو، آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟
2. علی: ہیلو، میرا نام علی ہے۔ اور آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟
3. آشا: میرا نام آشا ہے۔
4. علی: آشا جی، آپ کا نام اچھا ہے۔
5. آشا: آپ کا شکریہ!

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ASHA: Hello, aap ka nam kia hai?

CONT'D OVER

2. ALI: Hello, mera nam Ali hai. Aur aap ka nam kia hai?
3. ASHA: Mera nam Asha hai.
4. ALI: Ashaji, aap ka nam acha hai.
5. ASHA: Aap ka Shukriya!

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
ہیلو	hello	hello	expression
آپ کا	aap ka	your (formal)	pronoun
اچھا	acha	nice	adjective
میرا	mera	my (masculine)	pronoun
کیا	Kia	what	adverb
شکریہ مادام.	Shukriya	Thank you	expression, noun
ہے	hai	to be	verb
نام	Naam	name	noun, pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ہیلو آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Hello, aap kaisay hain?	ہیلو، نینا! Hello, Nina!
ہیلو، کیسے ہیں؟ Hello, how are you?	ہیلو، نینا! Hello, Nina!

آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? How are you?	آپ کا خیر مقدم ہے! Aap ka khair maqdam hai! You are welcome!
آج موسم اچھا ہے۔ Aaj mosam acha hai. The weather is good today.	آج موسم اچھا ہے۔ Aaj mosam acha hai. It is nice weather today.
میں ٹھیک ہوں۔ Main acha hun. I am good.	میرے دوست کا نام علی ہے۔ Meray dost ka nam Ali hai. My friend's name is Mithul.
آپ کیا کرتے ہیں؟ Aap kia kertay hain? What do you do?	آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What's your name?
آپ کیا کہہ رہے ہو؟ Ap kia keh rahy ho? What are you talking about?	تم کیا کر رہے ہو؟ Tum kia ker rahay ho? What are you doing?
معلومات کے لئے آپ کا شکریہ! Malomaat ky liye shukriya! Thank you for the information!	آپ کی مدد کے لئے بہت بہت شکریہ۔ Kuch mazahib apnay pairokaron say taqaza kertay hain ky woh dur ja ker aur muraqba ky zariye taharat hasil kerein. Thank you for your help.
آپ کی سالگرہ کب ہے؟ Aap ki saalgirah kab hai? When is your birthday?	اس کا نام خالد ہے۔ Uss ka nam Khalid hai. His name is Khalid.
میرا نام علی ہے Mera naam Ali hai. My name is Ali!	آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka naam kia hai? What's your name?

Mera nam Allan hai.

My name is Allan.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

ہیلو

(hello), which means "hello," is a common way of greeting people in Urdu and can be used at any time of day. The other equivalent word for "hello" is السلام علیکم (*assalam u alaikum*). It can also be used to say "goodbye."

You can also use time-specific greetings like صبح بخیر (*subah bakhair*) for "good morning," دوپہر بخیر (*dopehar bakhair*) for "good afternoon," شام بخیر (*shaam bakhair*) for "good

evening," and شب بخیر (*shab bakhair*) for "good night." However, these are not as commonly used as السلام علیکم (*assalam u alaikum*) or ہیلو (*hello*).

آپ کا

(Aap ka), which means "your," is a formal, honorific, possessive pronoun. آپ (*Aap*) on its own means "you" and کا (*ka*) means "of." Together they turn into a possessive form "your."

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

different ways.

1. Respectful and formal "you" - آپ (aap); "your" - آپ کا (aap ka)
2. Informal "you" - تم (tum); "your" - تمہارا (tumhara)
3. Intimate "you" - تو (tu); "your" - تیرا (tera)

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

آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟

(aap ka nam kia hai?) means "What is your name?" It is a formal honorific way of asking for someone's name. If you want to ask informally, you will have to replace آپ کا (aap ka) with تمہارا (tumhara). So, it becomes, تمہارا کا نام کیا ہے؟ (Tumhara nam kia hai?)

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is ہے (hai)

آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟

Aap ka nam kia hai?

"What is your name?"

ہے

(hai) is the "to be" verb "is" that can be used with singular subjects for first

person, second person, and third person.

English uses the subject-verb-object order, whereas Urdu uses subject-object-verb order. Therefore, Urdu is a verb-final language where most verbs come at the end of the sentences.

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

An important point to note is that in Urdu all nouns have a gender; every noun is either masculine or feminine and verbs change accordingly. And the possessive form *ka* in *Aap ka* meaning "your" changes depending on what's being owned and not on the owner. In this case the thing being owned, or the "name" or *nam* is of masculine gender. So it doesn't matter who is being addressed; what matters is that the word "name" or *nam* is masculine. Therefore the sentence structure never changes.

Let's now master how to respond to the question آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ meaning "What is your name?"

For this, all you have to remember to say are میرا نام _____ ہے *Mera nam _____ hai*.

Just add your name after *naam*. So, if your name is Neha, you say, *Mera nam neha hai*. If your name is Ali, you say, *Mera nam Ali hai* and so on. Very easy!

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

For example:

1. First person singular

میرا نام عما ہے۔

Mera nam uma hai.

"My name is Uma."

2. Second person singular

آپ کا نام کشن ہے۔

Aap ka nam Kamal hai.

"Your name is Kamal."

3. Third person singular

وہ کس طرح ہے؟

Woh kis tarah hai?

"How is he?"

Gender

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

1. نیہا ایک لڑکی ہے۔

Neha aik larki hai.

"Neha is a girl."

2. راہول ایک لڑکا ہے۔

Ali aik larka hai.

"Ali is a boy."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. ہیلو، آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟

Hello, aap ka nam kia hai?

"Hello, what is your name?"

2. ہیلو، میرا نام علی ہے۔

Hello, mera nam Ali hai.

"Hello, my name is Ali."

Sample Sentences

1. کل میری سالگرہ ہے

Kal meri saalgirah hai.

"Tomorrow is my birthday"

2. آپ کے بیٹے کا نام کیا ہے؟

Aap ky baitay ka nam kia hai?

"What is your son's name?"

3. وہ پڑھ رہی ہے.

Woh parh rahi hai.

"She is reading."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Understanding Pakistani Hierarchy

Pakistani society is hierarchical in nature where age, social standing, and seniority in institutions are reflected in everyday speech by how people choose to address the other. In the dialogue, Ali and Asha are meeting for the first time and therefore greet each other respectfully using the formal "you" - آپ (*aap*). This is a standard way of addressing a stranger in Pakistani society. The less respectful "you" - تم (*tum*), is also acceptable most of the time if the person being addressed is about the same age or younger than the speaker.

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #2

Simple Greetings in Urdu

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URDU

1. ماہیما: کمال جی! آپ کیسے ہیں؟
2. کمال: اوہ ماہیما! میں بالکل ٹھیک ہوں۔ اور آپ کیسی ہیں؟
3. ماہیما میں بھی اچھی ہوں، آپ کا شکریہ۔
4. کمال: آپ کا بیٹا کیسا ہے؟
5. ماہیما: وہ بہت اچھا ہے، آپ کا شکریہ۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. MAHIMA: Kamalaji! Aap kaisay hain?

CONT'D OVER

2. KAMAL: Are Mahimaji ! Main bilkul theek hun. Aur aap kaisi hain?
3. MAHIMA: Main bhi theek hun, aap ka shukriya.
4. KAMAL: Aap ka baita kaisa hai?
5. MAHIMA: Woh bohat acha hai, aap ka shukriya.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
بہت اچھا	bohat acha	very good	adjective
میں	main	I	noun, pronoun
وہ	woh	he/she/it/that	pronoun
آپ کا شکریہ	aap ka shukriya	thank you	expression
ہوں	hun	am	conjugated verb
آپ	aap	you (formal)	pronoun
ٹھیک	theek	okay	adjective
کیسی	kaisi	how (feminine)	adverb
بیٹا	baita	child, son	noun
ہیں	Hain	are	verb, interjection

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میں بہت اچھا ہوں، آپ کا شکریہ۔ Main bahut acha hun, aap ka shukriya. I am very good, thank you.	میں چینی ہوں۔ Main cheeni hun. I am Chinese.
میں پاکستان سے ہوں۔ Main Pakistan say hun. I'm from Pakistan.	میں بیگ خریدنا چاہوں گا۔ Mei bag khareedna चाहcu ga. I would like to buy trousers.
مجھے سونا ہے۔ Mujhay sona hai. I need to sleep.	وہ لڑکی ہے۔ Woh larki hai. She is a girl.
میں پاکستان میں رہتا ہوں۔ Main Pakistan mein rehta hun. I live in Pakistan.	آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Aap kaisay hain? How are you?
آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What is your name?	آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ Aap kia ker rahay hain? What are you doing?
آپ خوبصورت ہو۔ Aap khubsurat ho. You are beautiful.	آپ اچھی ہیں۔ Aap achi hain. You are nice. (to a female)
میں ٹھیک نہیں ہوں۔ main theek nahi hun. I'm not well.	وہ کیسی ہے؟ Woh kaisi hai? How is she?
میرے بیٹے کا نام بابر ہے۔ Meray baity ka nam baber hai. My son's name is Baber.	یہ کتے سیاہ ہیں۔ Yeh kuttay kalay hain. These dogs are black.

کمرے میں بہت سارے لوگ ہیں۔ Kamray mein botah saray log hain. There are so many people in the room.	ہیلو آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Hello app kaisay hain? Hi, how are you doing?
یہ سیب کتنے کے ہیں؟ Ye seib kitny ke hain? How many of these apples are there?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

کیسی

(kaisi) means "how" and is used for addressing a female subject. **کیسے (kaisay)** is used for addressing a male subject.

وہ

(woh) is a third person singular pronoun that means "he"/"she"/"it"/"that." **یہ (yeh)** is also a third person singular pronoun that means "he/she/it/this." Note that **وہ (woh)** is used for people and things that are further away and **یہ (yeh)** is used for people and things that are closer.

The difference between them is exactly the same as the difference between "this" and "that."

Since **وہ (woh)** and **یہ (yeh)** are both "he" and "she," we'll have to look at other things like verb structure and adjectives to figure out which one it is.

شکریہ

(Shukriya) means "thank you."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is **ہیں (hain)** and the Question "How are you?"

آپ کیسی ہیں؟ (to a female)

Aap kaisi hain?

"How are you?"

ہیں

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

- First person plural: "we are" (ہم ہیں, *hum hain*)
- Second person formal: "you are" (آپ ہیں, *aap hain*)
- Third person plural: "those/they are" - for things that are near (یہ ہیں *yeh hain*)
- Third person plural: "those/they are" - for things that are far (وہ ہیں, *woh hain*)

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

Gender and Counts

When asking the question "How are you?" we use the adverb کیسی (*kaisi*) for female and کیسے

(*kaisay*) for male. For plural subjects, regardless of their gender, they take the masculine form

کیسے

(*kaisay*).

For example:

1. To ask "How are you?" to a female, we say,

آپ کیسی ہیں؟

(*Aap kaisi hain?*)

2. To ask "How are you?" to a male, we say,

آپ کیسے ہیں؟

(*Aap kaisay hain?*)

3. To ask "How are you all?" we say,

آپ سب کیسے ہیں؟

(*Aap sab kaisay hain?*)

4. To ask "How are they?" we say,

وہ کیسے ہیں؟

(*Woh kaisay hain?*)

Examples of کیسی (*kaisi*) and کیسے (*kaisay*)

وہ کیسا ہے؟

Woh kaisa hai?

"How is he?"

وہ کیسی ہے؟

Woh kaisi hai?

"How is she?"

راج کیسا ہے؟

Raaj kaisa hai?

"How is Raj?"

Note that in the above examples, the verb is ہے (*hai*) and not the nasal ہیں (*hain*) because

ہے،

hai ("is")

ہیں،

hain ("are")

More examples:

1. *Aap kaisi hain?*

2. *Aur aap kaisi hain?*

Examples from the dialogue:

آپ کیسے ہیں؟

Aap kaisi hain?

"How are you?"

اور آپ کیسے ہیں؟

Aur aap kaisi hain?

"And how are you?"

Sample Sentences

ہم خوش ہیں۔

Ham khush hain.

"We are happy."

آپ خوبصورت ہیں۔

Aap khubsurat hain.

"You are beautiful."

Language Tip

"You are" can be said in three different ways in Urdu depending on how we choose to address the other person. *ہیں, hain* ("are"), can only be used for second person

singular subject when addressing the person formally. That is,

1. "You are" (formal) - آپ ہیں (aap hain).

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

For example:

1. "You are" (informal) - تم ہو (tum ho)
2. "You are" (intimate) - تو ہے (tu hai)

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

For example:

1. Formal: آپ کیسے / کیسی ہیں (Aap kaisay/kaisi hain?)
2. Informal: تم کیسے / کیسی ہو (Tum kaisay/kaisi ho?)
3. Intimate: تو کیسا / کیسی ہے (Tu kaisa/kaisi hai?)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Urdu Changing Words

Urdu can be a bit difficult for English speakers since all nouns in Urdu are either masculine, feminine, or neuter and the sentence structure changes accordingly, just like in French, Hindi, and Arabic.

Verbs and adjectives in Urdu change according to the gender of the nouns and their number.

Possessive pronouns like "my" and "your" change according to the gender and number of the thing being possessed and not the subject doing the possessing. But don't worry about all these right now. We'll cover them one by one in our

lessons. But remember that knowing the gender of the nouns is very important if you want to speak Urdu correctly!

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #3 Responding to the Question 'How Are You?' in Urdu

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URDU

1. علی: رانی، ہیلو! آپ کیسی ہیں؟
2. رانی: ہیلو علی۔ میں اچھی ہوں، شکریہ۔ اور آپ؟
3. علی: میں تھک گیا ہوں۔
4. رانی: کیوں؟ آپ بیمار ہیں؟
5. علی: نہیں، نہیں۔ میں آج روزے سے ہوں۔ اس لیے میں بھوکا بھی ہوں۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Rani, Hello! Aap kaisi hain?

CONT'D OVER

2. RANI: Hello, Ali. Main achi hun, shukriya. Aur aap?
3. ALI: Main thak gaya hun.
4. RANI: Kyun? Aap bemaar hain?
5. ALI: Nahin, nahin. Main aaj rozay say hun. Iss liye main
6. bhooka bhi hun.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
اچھی ہوں	achi hun	am good	phrase
اس لیے	Iss liye	so, because	adverb
روزہ	rozay say	to fast	verb
آپ کیسی ہیں	Aap kaisi hain?	How are you?	phrase
تھک گیا	thak gaya	tired	phrase
اچھی	achi	good	adjective
کیوں	kyun	why	adverb
بیمار	bemaar	sick	adjective
ہوں	hun	am	verb
بھوکا	bhooka	hungry	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

آج روزے سے ہوں۔ اس لیے میں بھوکا ہوں۔ Main aaj rozay say hun. Iss liye main bhooka hun. I am fasting today. So I am hungry.	روزہ رکھنا صحت کے لئے اچھا ہے۔ Roza rakhna sehat ky liye acha hai. Fasting is good for health.
آمنہ، آپ کیسی ہیں؟ Amna, aap kaisi hain? Amna, how are you?	ماہیما تھک گئی ہے۔ Mahima thak gai hai. Mahima is tired.
مجھے اچھا محسوس ہو رہا ہے۔ Mujhay acha mehsoos ho raha hai. I feel good.	کلاس بہت اچھی تھی، اور میں اگلی کلاس کا انتظار نہیں کر سکتا۔ Class bohat achi thi, aur mei agli class ka intezaar nahin ker sakta. The class was really good, and I can't wait for the next one.
وہ اچھی ہے۔ Woh achi hai. She is nice.	تم اداس کیوں ہو؟ Tum udaas kyun ho? Why are you sad?
میں بیمار نہیں ہوں۔ Main bemaar nahin hun. I am not sick.	میں لڑکا ہوں۔ Mei larka hun. I am a boy.
میں پاکستان میں رہتا ہوں۔ Main Pakistan men rehta hun. I live in Pakistan.	میں ناراض ہوں۔ Main naraz hun. I am angry.

کوئی آپ کو اس وقت کھڑا نہیں کر سکتا جب آپ کو بھوک لگی ہو! Koi aap ko us waqt khara nahi ker sakta jab ap ko bhook lagi ho! Nobody can stand you when you are hungry!	رانی بھوکی ہے۔ Rani bhooki hai. Rani is hungry.
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

اچھی

(*achi*) means "good" when used by and for a female.

میں اچھی ہوں

main achi hun ("I am good").

For a male, you would use

اچھا

(*acha*).

میں اچھا ہوں۔

main acha hun ("I am good").

کر رہی ہوں

(*kar rahi hun*) means "(I) am doing" when said by a female.

The pronoun

"I" is not included in the phrase but is implied by the "to-be verb" ہوں (*hun*) which is used only with first person singular.

"I am" (میں, *main hun*).

The female speaker can be identified by the form of the verb کر رہی, *kar rahi* ("doing"). It would have been کر رہا (*kar raha*) if spoken by a male and therefore would have taken the form کر رہا ہوں (*kar raha hun*) for a male speaker.

بھوکی

(*bhooki*) means "hungry" when used by and for a female.

بھوکا (*bhookha*) means "hungry" when used by and for a male)

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is ہوں (*hun*) and Adjectives

میں اچھی ہوں

(said by a female),

Main achi hun

"I am good."

ہوں

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

"I am" (میں ہوں, *main hun*)

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

If you want to say how you are feeling, that is if you want to say "I am (adjective)," the general rule in Urdu is ہوں (adjective) میں, as in, *main* + adjective + *hun*.

Gender and Adjectives

The verb ہوں, *hun* ("am") remains the same whether you are a male or a female.

What changes is the adjective describing what or how you are, depending on the type of adjective it is. Therefore, میں اچھی ہوں (*mai achi hun*) means "I am good" when said by a female, and

میں اچھا ہوں (*main acha hun*) means "I am good" when said by a male)

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

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

اچھا

(*acha*) therefore is an inflecting adjective. Inflecting adjectives stay the same for a masculine singular but for a feminine singular, I (-a) changes into ای (-i).

For example:

acha ("good") - male

اچھا

achi ("good") - female

اچھی

bhooka ("hungry") - male

بھوکا

bhooki ("hungry") - female

بھوکی

chota ("small") - male

چھوٹا

choti ("small") - female

چھوٹی

pyasa ("thirsty") - male

پاسا

پاسی

pyasi ("thirsty") - female

Examples of non-inflecting adjectives are:

khubsurat ("beautiful")

خوبصورت،

mushkil ("difficult")

مشکل،

garm ("hot")

گرم،

theek ("okay")

ٹھیک،

More examples:

1. *Main achi hun, shukriya.*
2. *Main thak gai hun.*
3. *Main aaj say hun. Iss liye main bhooki bhi hun.*

Examples from this dialogue:

1. میں اچھی ہوں، شکریہ۔

Main achi hun, shukriya.

"I am good, thank you."

2. میں تھک گئی ہوں۔

Main thak gai hun.

"I am tired."

Sample Sentences

میں بھوکا ہوں۔

(said by a male)

Main bhooka hun.

"I am hungry"

میں پریشان ہوں۔

(said by a male or a female)

Main pareeshan hun.

"I am worried."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Fasting in Pakistan

Fasting is a common practice among Muslim followers. For all Muslims that are fourteen years old, fasting becomes compulsory. Fasting is done to abstain from not only food and water, but from all the sins to become more pious and closer to Allah (God). The duration of fasting is one month. Fasting is observed in the Islamic calendar month of Ramazan. The fast starts a little bit before sunrise and ends when the sun sets.

The basic purpose of fasting is to gain piety. Along with it, the act of fasting makes one realize how poor people spend their lives constrained by food. It makes one appreciate the blessings of God in a better way and help poor and needy people as well.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #4

Are You a Vegetarian in Pakistan?

CONTENTS

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

4

URDU

1. کیروں: کیا آپ سبزی خور ہیں؟
2. کلپنا: نہیں، میں سبزی خور نہیں ہوں۔
3. کیروں: تو آپ کیا غیر سبزی خور ہیں؟
4. کلپنا: جی ہاں۔ لیکن میں صرف گائے کا گوشت نہیں کھاتی۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. CAROL: Kia aap sabzi khor hain?
2. KALPANA: Nahin, mei sabzi khor nahin hun.
3. CAROL: Tou aap kia ghair sabzi khor hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. KALPANA: Ji han. Lekin main sirf gaiye ka gosht nahin khati.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
گائے کا گوشت	Gaiye ka gosht	beef	noun
لیکن	Lekin	but	conjunction
تو	tou	so	conjunction, adverb
آپ	aap	you (formal)	pronoun
صرف	sirf	only	adverb
کھاتی ہوں	Khati hun	(I) eat	phrase
غیر سبزی خور	Ghair sabzi khor	non-vegetarian	noun
جی ہاں	Ji han	yes (formal)	exclamation
نہیں	nahin	no, not	noun
سبزی خور	Sabzi khor	vegetarian	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ہندو لوگ گائے کا گوشت نہیں کھاتے۔ Hindu log gaiye ka gosht nahin khatay. Hindu people do not eat beef.	میں جانتا ہوں آپ مصروف ہیں۔ لیکن کیا آپ میرے وکیل کو کال کرسکتے ہیں؟ Mei janta hu ap masroof hain. Lekin kia ap mere wakeel ko call ker saky hain? I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?
--	---

مجھے نیند آ رہی ہے لیکن مجھے اس رپورٹ کو آج رات ختم کرنا ہے۔ Mujhay neend aa rahi hai lekin mujhay iss report ko aaj raat khatam kerna hai. I'm sleepy but I have to finish this report tonight.	لیکن آپ صحیح تھے۔ Lekin aap sahih thay. But you were right. (formal)
لیکن یہ سچ نہیں ہے۔ Lekin yeh sach nahin hai. But this is not true.	میں جانتا ہوں آپ مصروف ہیں۔ لیکن کیا آپ میرے وکیل کو کال کرسکتے ہیں؟ Mei janta hu ap masroof hain. Lekin kia ap mere wakeel ko call ker saky hain? I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?
تو آپ اس کی بہن ہیں؟ Tou aap uss ki behan hain? So you're her sister?	تو کیا؟ Tou kia? So what?
آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Aap kaisay hain? How are you?	آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What is your name?
آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ Aap kia ker rahay hain? What are you doing?	آپ خوبصورت ہو۔ Aap khubsurat ho. You are beautiful.
آپ اچھی ہیں۔ Aap achi hain. You are nice. (to a female)	میں صرف اتوار کو فارغ ہوں۔ Mei sirf itwar ko farigh hun. I am only free on Sunday.
میں صرف مزہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ Main sirf mazah kerna chahataa hun. I just want to have fun.	میں سب کچھ کھاتی ہوں۔ Main sab kuch khati hun. I eat everything.

وہ غیر سبزی خور ہے۔ Woh ghair sabzi khor hai. He is a non-vegetarian.	جی ہاں، یہ میرا کمرہ ہے۔ Ji han, yeh mera kamra hai. Yes, this is my room.
جی ہاں میں خوش ہوں لیکن میں اور خوش ہونا چاہتی ہوں۔ (خاتون) Main khush hun, lekin main aur khush hona chahti hun. Yes I am happy, but I want to be happier. (female)	میں ٹھیک نہیں ہوں۔ Main theek nahin hun. I am not okay.
Main sabzi khor hun. I am a vegetarian.	میں سبزی خور ہوں۔

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

جی ہاں

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

نہیں

(nahin) means both "no" and "not" in Urdu. Although they are differentiated in English, they stay the same in Urdu.

We can also add جی (ji) in front of نہیں (nahin) to make our response more formal and respectful just like we did for "yes"

by saying جی ہاں (ji han). In this case, جی نہیں (ji nahin) only means "no" and cannot be used as "not."

کھاتی ہوں

(khati hun) means "I eat" when said by a female. The pronoun "I" is not included in the phrase but is implied by the "to-be" verb ہوں (hun) which is used only with first person singular. "I am" (میں ہوں, main hun).

The female speaker can be identified by the form of the verb کھاتی, khati ("eat"). It would have been کھاتا (khata) if spoken by a male and therefore would have taken the form کھاتا ہوں (khata hun).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is ہاں (han) and نہیں (nahin)

نہیں، میں سبزی خور نہیں ہوں.

Nahin, mei sabzi khor nahin hun.

"No, I am not a vegetarian."

In Urdu, "yes" is ہاں (han) and "no"/"not" is نہیں (nahin).

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

In the above sentence, the first use of نہیں (nahin) is for "no" and the second is for "not."

To answer "yes"/"no" to a question, you can simply say ہاں / نہیں (nahin/ han). But if you want to show respect towards the person who's asking you the question, you can add جی (ji) in front and say جی ہاں (ji han) or جی نہیں (ji nahin). However, remember that جی نہیں (ji nahin) only means "no" and cannot be substituted for "not."

Negating a Sentence

Negating a sentence simply means to add "not" to a statement. In Urdu, "not" is نہیں (*nahin*)

and is added before the verb. Therefore the sentence structure is always "not" + verb.

For example:

1. میں ٹھیک نہیں ہوں

Main theek nahin hun.

"I am not okay."

آپ اچھی نہیں ہیں۔

(to a female)

Aap achi nahin hain.

"You are not nice."

آپ اچھے نہیں ہیں۔

(to a male)

Aap achay nahin hain.

"You are not nice."

4. "وہ جاپانی نہیں ہے"

Woh japani nahin hai.

"He is not Japanese"

5. "ہم گوشت نہیں کھاتے۔"

Hum gosht nahin khatay.

"We don't eat meat."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. نہیں، میں سبزی خور نہیں ہوں۔

Nahin, mei sabzi khor nahin hun.

"No, I am not a vegetarian."

2. جی ہاں

Ji han.

"Yes."

Sample Sentences

1. ہاں میں خوش ہوں

Han mei khush hun.

"Yes, I am happy."

2. اردو مشکل نہیں ہے

Urdu mushkil nahin hai.

"Urdu is not difficult."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Vegetarian or Not?

Food is an important part of every culture. Pakistan is known all over the world for its rich spices and herbs.

People in Pakistan normally are not vegetarians. Some people in the central Sindh province and in the central Punjab province belonging to the Hindu religion are vegetarians. Non-vegetarian or vegetarian, you will not feel the lack of variety and richness in Pakistani cuisine.

Hindus do not eat beef because cows are considered to be sacred. They are the goddesses of wealth and the symbol of life. Muslims do not eat pork; they believe it

to be unclean and is mentioned so in the Qu'ran. And Jains mostly do not eat any kind of meat.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #5

The Urdu Numbers 1-10

CONTENTS

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

5

URDU

1. علی: آپ کے پاس کتنی بلیاں ہیں؟

2. رادھا: میرے پاس ایک بلی ہے۔

3. علی: اور کتنے کتے؟

4. رادھا: دو۔

ENGLISH

1. ALI: How many cats do you have?

2. RADHA: I have one cat.

3. ALI: And how many dogs?

4. RADHA: Two.

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI : Aap ky pas kitni biliyan hain?

2. RADHA: Meray pas aik bili hai.

3. ALI : Aur kitnay kuttay hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. RADHA: Dou.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
ہیں	Hain	are	verb, interjection
کتنی	kitni	how many	adverb
آپ کی	Aap ki	your	pronoun
کتے	Kuttay	dogs	noun
ایک	Aik, Ek	one	pronoun, noun
کتنے	kitnay	how many	adverb
بلی	billi	cat	noun
میرے	meray	my	pronoun
دو	Dou, Do	Two	noun
بلیاں	biliyan	cats	noun, plural

SAMPLE SENTENCES

یہ کتے سیاہ ہیں۔ Yeh kuttay kalay hain. These dogs are black.	کمرے میں بہت سارے لوگ ہیں۔ Kamray mein botah saray log hain. There are so many people in the room.
ہیلو آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Hello app kaisay hain? Hi, how are you doing?	یہ سیب کتنے کے ہیں؟ Ye seib kitny ke hain? How many of these apples are there?

آپ کی کتنی بہنیں ہیں؟ Aap ki kitni behanei hain? How many sisters do you have?	آپ کے کتنے کتے ہیں؟ Aap ky kitnay kuttay hain? How many dogs do you have?
آپ کی کتاب سرخ ہے؟ Aap ki kitaab laal hai? Is your book red?	میرے پاس تین کتے ہیں۔ Meray teen kuttay hain. I have three dogs.
میرا ایک بڑا بھائی ہے۔ mera aik bara bhai hai I have one older brother.	ایک کافی۔ Aik caffi. One coffee.
آپ کے امتحان میں ایک نمبر ہیں۔ Ap ke imtehan mei aik number hain. You got one mark on the exam.	وہ ایک کتاب ہے۔ Woh aik kitab hai. That is one book.
یہاں کتنے لوگ ہیں؟ Yahan kitnay log hain? How many people are here?	آپ کے کتنے بھائی ہیں؟ Aap ky kitnay bhai hain? How many brothers do you have?
آپ وہاں کتنے دن رکیں گے؟ Aap waha kitnay din rukein gay? For how many days will you stay there?	کتنی لڑکیاں ہیں؟ Kitni larkiyan hain? How many girls are there?
میرے پاس پالتو جانور کے طور پر ایک بلی ہے۔ Meray pas paltoo janwar ky tor per aik billi hai. I have a pet cat.	سیاہ بلی سکرین کے سامنے چل رہی ہے۔ Sayah rang ki bili screen ky agay say chal rahi hai The black cat is walking across the screen.

میرے پاس ایک بلی ہے۔ Meray pas aik kali bili hai. I have one cat.	میرے پاس دو کتے ہیں۔ meray Dou kuttay hain I have two dogs.
لاہور کے دو ٹیکٹ۔ Lahore ke do ticket. Two tickets to Lahore.	آپ کے امتحان میں دو نمبر ہیں۔ Ap ke imtehan mei dou number hain. You got two marks on the exam.
میری بلیاں سیاہ ہیں۔ Meri biliyan kaali hain. My cats are black.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

آپ کی

(aap kī), which means "your," is a possessive pronoun that is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns. In Urdu, all nouns have a gender-masculine or feminine-and the possessive pronouns depend on gender and the count of the thing that is being possessed.

In the above dialogue, آپ کے پاس کتنی بلیاں ہیں؟ *Aap ky pas kitni biliyan hain?* ("How many cats do you have?"), آپ کے, *aap ky* ("your") depends on the gender of the noun "cats," which in Urdu is feminine.

کتنے

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

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

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

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Numbers from 0 to 10

میرے پاس ایک بلی ہے۔

Meray pas aik bili hai.

"I have one cat."

Urdu has its own set of numbers.

0	<i>sifar</i>	صفر	zero
1	<i>aik</i>	ایک	one
2	<i>dou</i>	دو	Two
3	<i>teen</i>	تین	three
4	<i>char</i>	چار	four
5	<i>panch</i>	پانچ	five
6	<i>chay</i>	چھ	six
7	<i>saat</i>	سات	seven

8	<i>Aath</i>	آٹھ eighth
9	<i>now</i>	نو nine
10	<i>das</i>	دس ten

Examples from this lesson:

میرے پاس ایک بلی ہے۔

Meray pas aik bili hai.

"I have one cat."

Examples from the dialogue:

میرے پاس ایک بلی ہے۔

Meray pas aik bili hai.

"I have one cat."

دو

do "two"

Sample Sentences

تین لڑکیاں

teen larkiyan

"three girls"

دس گھوڑے

das ghoray

"ten horses"

Language Tip

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

1. Words that end with ا (-a) are usually masculine.
2. Words that end with ی (-i) are usually feminine.

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

For example:

بلی (bili) is a "cat" and ends with an -i. Therefore it is a feminine noun. Its plural is بلیاں (biliyan ("cats").

کُتا (kutta) is a "dog" and ends with an -a. Therefore it is a masculine noun. Its plural is کُتے (kuttay ("dogs").

This will be discussed in detail in another lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pakistan's Number System

Pakistan has its own number system and is officially called the Urdu numeral system, or the Arabic numeral system. It is still used in South Asia today, namely India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal. It's very interesting to know that the words for the Urdu numerals resemble those of Greek and Latin.

For example, in Greek, 1 is *ena* and in Urdu it's *aik*. 2 is *dio* in Greek and *Dou* in Urdu. 3 is *tria* in Greek while in Urdu it is *teen*. You get the idea, right? The Urdu language is largely influenced by the Persian language. Many Persian words are a part of the Urdu language. The script which is used to write Urdu is known as Nastaliq. It is an amalgamation of the Persian and Arabic script.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #6

Urdu Numbers 11-20

CONTENTS

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

6

URDU

1. ریا: مکان نمبر 20 کہاں ہے؟
2. علی: وہ یہاں سے تھوڑا دور ہے۔
3. ریا: کیا بس وہاں جائے گی؟
4. علی: جی ہاں۔ براہ مہربانی بس نمبر 12 لیجیے۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. RIYA: Makaan number bees kaha hai?
2. ALI: Woh yahan say thora Dur hai.
3. RIYA: Kia bus wahan jai gi?

CONT'D OVER

4. ALI: Ji han. Barah e meharbani Bus number barah li jiye.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
نمبر	Number	number	noun
دور	dur	far	adjective
مکان	makaan	house	noun
تھوڑا	thora	little	adjective
لیجیے	Li jiye	(please) take	verb
کہاں	kaha	where	adverb
تیرہ	Tairah	thirteen	noun
بس	bus station	bus	noun
چودہ	chaudah	fourteen	noun
گیارہ	Gayarah	eleven	noun
جائے گی	Jai gi	(will) go	verb
بارہ	barah	twelve	noun
براہ مہربانی	Bara e Meharbani	please	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

آپ کا نمبر کیا ہے؟ Aap ka number kia hai? What is your number?	میں اسے نہیں دیکھ سکتا، یہ بہت دور ہے۔ Mei issay nahin daikh sata, yeh bohat dur hai. I can't see it, it's too far away.
مکان یہاں سے تھوڑا دور ہے۔ Makan yahan say thora dur hai. The house is a bit far from here.	یہ مکان نمبر ایک ہے۔ Yeh makaan number aik hai. This is house number one.
براہ کرم تھوڑا انتظار کریں۔ Barah e karam thora intizar kerein. Please wait for a while.	تھوڑا کم نمک ڈالیں۔ Thora kam namak dalein. Put in a little less sugar.
بس نمبر 12 لیجیے۔ Bus number 12 li jiye. Take bus number 12.	آپ نے یہ ساڑھی کہاں سے خریدی؟ App nay yeh sari kaha say kahredi? Where did you buy this sari?
اس کے پاس تیرہ گاڑیاں ہیں۔ Uss ky pas teerah garia hain. He has thirteen cars.	میرے پاس تیرہ روپے ہیں۔ Mere pas tairah rupay hain. I have thirteen rupees.
میں ہر روز بس کے ذریعے کام پر جاتا ہوں۔ Mei her roz bus ky zariye kam per jata hun. Every day I get the bus to work.	کیا بس میں بہت ہجوم تھا؟ Kia bus mei bohat hajoom tha? Was it very crowded on the bus?
بس سٹاپ کہاں ہے۔ Bus stop kaha hai? Where is the bus stop?	یہ بڑی بس ہے Yeh bari bus hai. This is a big bus.
چودہ میرا خوش قسمت عدد ہے Chodah mera khush qismat adad hai. Fourteen is my lucky number.	میرے پاس چودہ روپے ہیں۔ Mere pas chodah rupay hain. I have fourteen rupees.

میرے پاس گیارہ گھوڑے ہیں Meray pas gayarah ghoray hain. I have eleven horses.	میرے پاس گیارہ روپے ہیں۔ Mere pas gayarah rupay hain. I have eleven rupees.
وہ کہاں جائے گی؟ Woh kaha jai gi? Where will she go?	میرے پاس بارہ گھوڑے ہیں Meray pas barah ghoray hain. I have twelve horses.
ایک اور بار براہ مہربانی Aik aur bar barah e meharbani. One more time please.	براہ مہربانی بس نمبر 12 لیجیے۔ Barah e meharbani bus number 12 li jiye Please take bus number 12.
Bara he meharbani yeh kitab. This book please.	براہ مہربانی یہ کتاب۔

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

نمبر

(number), which means "number," is derived from the English word. You can see that they sound almost the same in Urdu and in English. There are many such English words which have been adopted into the Urdu language.

جائے گی

(jai gi) means "will go" where the future tense "will" is implied in the verb. جانا (*jaanaa*) is the verb "to go" and جائے گی (*jai gi*) is "will go."

li jiye) means "please take" where "please" is not used in ليجیے the word but is implied by

the verb structure. براہ مہربانی ليجیے (*barah e meharbani li jiye*) literally means, "please take," but it is not necessary to add براہ مہربانی, *barah e meharbani* ("please") while speaking.

GRAMMAR

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

ریا: مکان نمبر 20 کہاں ہے؟

Makaan nambar bees kahaan hai?

"Where is house number 20?"

11	گیارہ	<i>Gayarah</i>	Eleven
12	بارہ	<i>barah</i>	Twelve
13	تیرہ	<i>Tairah</i>	Thirteen
14	چودہ	<i>Chodah</i>	Fourteen
15	پندرہ	<i>Pandrah</i>	Fifteen
16	سولہ	<i>Soolah</i>	Sixteen
17	سترہ	<i>Satrah</i>	Seventeen
18	اٹھارہ	<i>Atharan</i>	Eighteen
19	انیس	<i>Unees</i>	Nineteen
20	بیس	<i>Bees</i>	twenty

Examples from this dialogue:

1. مکان نمبر 20 کہاں ہے؟

Makan number bees kahan hai?

"Where is house number 20?"

بس نمبر 12 لیجیے۔

Bas number baarah li jiye.

"Please take bus number 12."

Sample Sentences

چودہ پھول

chodah phool

"fourteen flowers"

تیرہ لڑکے

tairah larkay

"thirteen boys"

Language Tip

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

For example:

1. "one boy" is ایک لڑکا (*aik larka*)

2. "two boys" is دو لڑکے (*dou larkay*)

whereas,

1. "one flower" is ایک پھول (*aik phool*)

2. "two flowers" is دو پھول (Dou phool)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Students and Numbers

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #7

Talking About Your Age in Urdu

CONTENTS

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

#7

URDU

1. کاویتا: آپ کی عمر کیا ہے؟
2. علی: میں تیس سال کا ہوں۔
3. کاویتا: آپ کے کتنے بچے ہیں؟
4. علی: میرے کوئی بچے نہیں ہیں۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. KAWITA: Aap ki umar kia hai?
2. ALI: Main tees saal ka hoon.
3. KAWITA: Aap ky kitnay bachay hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. ALI: Meray koi bachay nahin hain.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
نہیں	Nahin	no	adverb, expression
تیس	tees	thirty	adjective
بچے	bachay	children	noun
کتنے	kitnay	how many	adverb
کیا	Kia	what	adverb
آپ کی	Aap ki	your	pronoun
سال	saal	years	noun
عمر	umar	age	noun
ہوں	hun	am	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

مجھے نہیں پتہ۔ Mujhe pata nahin hai. I don't know.	کوئی بات نہیں۔ Koi baat nahi. There is no issue.
کوئی بات نہیں۔ Koi baat nahi. No issue.	میں تیس سال کا ہوں۔ Main tees saal ka hun. I am thirty years old. (said by a male)

یہاں کتنے لوگ ہیں؟ Yahan kitnay log hain? How many people are here?	آپ کے کتنے بھائی ہیں؟ Aap ky kitnay bhai hain? How many brothers do you have?
آپ وہاں کتنے دن رکیں گے؟ Aap waha kitnay din rukein gay? For how many days will you stay there?	کتنی لڑکیاں ہیں؟ Kitni larkiyan hain? How many girls are there?
آپ کیا کرتے ہیں؟ Aap kia kertay hain? What do you do?	آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What's your name?
آپ کیا کہہ رہے ہو؟ Ap kia keh rahay ho? What are you talking about?	تم کیا کر رہے ہو؟ Tum kia ker rahay ho? What are you doing?
آپ کی کتاب سرخ ہے؟ Aap ki kitaab surkh hai? Is your book red?	میں پانچ سال کا ہوں۔ Mei panch saal ka hun. I am five years old.
آپ کی عمر کیا ہے؟ Aap ki umaR kia hai? How old are you?	میں لڑکا ہوں۔ Mei larka hun. I am a boy.
میں پاکستان میں رہتا ہوں۔ Main Pakistan men rehta hun. I live in Pakistan.	میں ناراض ہوں۔ Main naraz hun. I am angry.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

(aap ki), which means "your," is a possessive pronoun used formally when showing respect to the other person. In Urdu, all nouns have gender and they are either masculine or feminine. آپ کی (aap ki) is used when the thing being possessed is of feminine gender. When the thing is masculine, it turns into آپ کا (aap ka).

(umar) means "age." It is feminine and therefore when saying "your age," the possessive pronoun "your" takes the feminine form آپ کی (aap ki). Therefore "your age" in Urdu is آپ کی عمر (aap ki umar) regardless of the gender of the person you are talking to.

(kitnay) means "how many" and is used for plural masculine nouns.

(kitna) is used for singular masculine nouns.

(kitni) is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns.

GRAMMAR

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

آپ کی عمر کیا ہے؟

Aap ki umar kia hai?

"How old are you?"

In Urdu all nouns are either masculine or feminine. In most cases, masculine words end in ا (-a) while feminine nouns end in ی (-i). However, this is not always the case so we'll have to learn the gender as we go.

It is also important to remember that in Urdu, possessive pronouns depend on the gender of the noun being possessed and not the gender of the person who is doing the speaking. In the above sentence, عمر, *umar* ("age") is a feminine noun. Therefore the possessive pronoun "your" changes into its feminine form آپ کی (*aap ki*). کیا (*kia*) means "what" and ہے (*hai*) means "is." Therefore, آپ کی عمر کیا ہے؟ (*Aap ki umar kia hai?*) means "What is your age?" or "How old are you?" This question remains the same whether you ask a male or a female.

Do you remember the question آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ (*Aap ka nam kia hai?*)? We studied this in lesson 1. It means "What is your name?" If you notice, "your" in this sentence takes the masculine form آپ کا (*aap ka*) because نام, *nam* ("name") is a masculine noun.

Answering the Question "How old are you?"

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

میں سال کی ہوں.

Main ___ saal ki hun.

"I am ___ years old."

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

میں سال کا ہوں.

Main

___ saal ka hun.

"I am ___ years old."

The difference between a male and a female speaker is in their use of کا (ka) and کی (ki).

Males use کا (ka) and females use کی (ki).

Examples from this dialogue:

آپ کی عمر کیا ہے؟

Aap ki umar kia hai?

"How old are you?"

2. میں تیس سال کی ہوں.

Main tees saal ki hun.

"I am thirty years old."

Sample Sentences

میں بیس سال کی ہوں.

(said by a female)

Main bees saal ki hoon.

"I am twenty years old."

میں بیس سال کا ہوں

(said by a male)

Main bees saal ka hun.

"I am twenty years old."

Language Tip

آپ کی عمر کیا ہے؟

(Aap

ki umar kia hai?) is a standard way of asking "How old are you?" although کیا (*kia*) means "what?" But there's another way you can ask the same question.

For example:

"*.kitni*) means "how many) آپ کی عمر کتنی ہے؟ (*Aap ki umar kitni hai?*) where)

It uses the feminine form کتنی (*kitni*) because عمر, *umar* ("age") is a feminine noun.

And you can also answer saying...

2. میری عمر بیس سال ہے۔

Meri umar bees saal hai.

"I am twenty years old."

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

تمہاری عمر کتنی ہے؟

(*Tumhari umar kitni hai?*) Or

تمہاری عمر کیا ہے؟

(*Tumhari umar kia hai?*)

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

تیری عمر کتنی ہے؟

(*Teri umar kitni hai?*) Or

تیری عمر کیا ہے؟

(*Teri umar kia hai?*)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Caste System

In Pakistan, people, especially girls, often get married at an early age, especially in villages. But in cities, more and more women hold jobs and are getting married much later. However, Pakistani society still expects women to be married and have kids by about thirty. The caste system is still very prevalent in rural areas of Pakistan and is most noticeable when talk of marriage comes up. Many marriages are arranged and people get married to others of the same caste. The reason for this caste system is lack of Islamic as well as worldly education. This can be seen even among Pakistani families who live abroad. Parents still choose for their sons and daughters a partner of the same caste and similar social standing.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #8

Where Are You From in Urdu?

CONTENTS

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

8

URDU

1. نیلم: آپ کہاں سے ہیں؟
2. علی: میں امریکہ سے ہوں۔
3. نیلم: تو آپ کیا امریکی ہیں؟
4. علی: جی ہاں

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. NILAM : Aap kahan say hain?
2. ALI: Main amerika say hun.
3. NILAM : To aap ameriki hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. Ali: Ji han.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
ہوں	hun	am	verb
جی ہاں	Ji han	yes (formal)	exclamation
میں	main	I	noun, pronoun
ہیں	hain	are	verb
سے	se	from	preposition
امریکہ	amerika	America	noun
امریکی	ameriki	American	adjective
تو	tou	so	conjunction, adverb
آپ	aap	you (formal)	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میں لڑکا ہوں۔ Mei larka hun. I am a boy.	میں پاکستان میں رہتا ہوں۔ Main Pakistan men rehta hun. I live in Pakistan.
میں ناراض ہوں۔ Main naraz hun. I am angry.	جی ہاں، یہ میرا کمرہ ہے۔ Ji han, yeh mera kamra hai. Yes, this is my room.

جی ہاں میں خوش ہوں لیکن میں اور خوش ہونا چاہتی ہوں۔ (خاتون) Main khush hun, lekin main aur khush hona chahti hun. Yes I am happy, but I want to be happier. (female)	میں چینی ہوں۔ Main cheeni hun. I am Chinese.
میں پاکستان سے ہوں۔ Main Pakistan say hun. I'm from Pakistan.	میں بیگ خریدنا چاہوں گا۔ Mei bag khareedna चाहcu ga. I would like to buy trousers.
مجھے سونا ہے۔ Mujhay sona hai. I need to sleep.	ہم لڑکے ہیں۔ Hum larkay hain. We are boys.
سٹور 9 بجے سے کھلا ہوا ہے۔ Store 9 bajay say khula hai. The store is open from 9 AM.	میں چین سے ہوں۔ Main cheen say hoon. I am from China.
میرا گھر امریکہ میں ہے۔ Mera ghar amerika mei hai. My house is in America.	وہ امریکی تھا۔ Woh amariki tha. He was American.
میں امریکی ہوں۔ Mei ameriki hun. I am American.	میں امریکی ہوں Mei amriki hun. I am American.
تو آپ اس کی بہن ہیں؟ Tou aap uss ki behan hain? So you're her sister?	تو کیا؟ Tou kia? So what?

آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Aap kaisay hain? How are you?	آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What is your name?
آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ Aap kia ker rahay hain? What are you doing?	آپ خوبصورت ہو۔ Aap khubsurat ho. You are beautiful.
آپ اچھی ہیں۔ Aap achi hain. You are nice. (to a female)	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

سے

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

For example:

1. "from Pakistan" in Urdu is پاکستان سے (*pakistan say*), which literally is, "Pakistan from."
2. "till here" in Urdu is یہاں تک (*yahan tak*), which literally is, "here till."

جی ہاں

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

امریکی

(ameriki) means "American." You can also use امریکن (amerikan), which sounds exactly like "American" for the same thing.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is "Where are you from?" and "I am from ____."

آپ کہاں سے ہیں؟

Aap kahan say hain?

"Where are you from?"

آپ

(aap) is a formal "you."

کہاں

(kahan) is "where."

سے

(say) is "from."

ہیں

(hain) is "are."

Therefore, آپ کہاں سے ہیں؟ (*Aap kahan say hain?*) literally is, "You where from are?" which is,

"Where are you from?"

Since Urdu is a verb final language, ہیں (*hain*) always comes at the end of the sentence.

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

So, کہاں سے (*kahan say*) is literally, "where from," but means, "from where."

This question can be used for both males and females.

Answering the Question "Where are you from?"

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

میں سے ہوں،

Main _____ say hun. ("I am from _____.")

Here, میں (*main*) is "I."

_____ سے (_____ say) is "from _____"

ہوں

(*hun*) is "am."

For example:

میں جاپان سے ہوں

Main Japan say hun.

"I am from Japan."

Main roos say hun.

"I am from Russia."

Examples from the dialogue:

1.

آپ کہاں سے ہیں؟

Aap kahan se hain?

"Where are you from?"

1.

میں امریکہ سے ہوں.

Main amerika say hun.

"I am from America."

Sample Sentences

میں انگلستان سے ہوں

Main englistan say hun.

"I am from England."

میں بھارت سے ہوں

Main bharat say hun.

"I am from India."

Language Tip

Most of the country names remain the same in Urdu but some have their own Urdu names like چین (*cheen*) for "China" and روس (*roos*) for "Russia." People are mostly (but not always) referred to by adding ی (-i) to the country name.

For example:

1. "China"

(cheen)

چین

2. "Chinese"

(cheeni)

چینی

3. "America"

(amerika)

امریکہ

4. "Ameriki"

(ameriki)

امریکی

5. "England"

(englistan)

انگلستان

6. "English"

(angrezi)

انگریزی

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Official Names

Pakistan is the official short name for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The name Pakistan comes from the fact that Pakistan was created in the name of Islam. Pakistan literally means "land of clean people." The country is Islamic by constitution, but people belonging to other religions can also live and practice their

religions. The flag of the country has two colors, green and white. Green makes up a large portion of the flag and is a symbol for Muslims. The small white portion of the flag represents minorities.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #9 Talking About Where You Live in Urdu

CONTENTS

2	Urdu
2	English
2	Romanization
3	Vocabulary
3	Sample Sentences
5	Vocabulary Phrase Usage
6	Grammar
10	Cultural Insight

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URDU

1. علی: آپ کہاں رہتی ہیں؟
2. انیتا: میں اسلام آباد میں رہتی ہوں۔
3. علی: آپ اکیلی رہتی ہیں؟
4. انیتا: نہیں، میں اپنی والدہ اور والد کے ساتھ رہتی ہوں۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI : aap kahan rehti hain?
2. ANITAA: main islamabad mein rehti hun.
3. ALI: aap akeli rehti hain?

CONT'D OVER

4. ANITAA: nahin, main apne walidah walid ky saath rehti hun.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
میں	mein	at, in	preposition
والدہ	walidah	mother	noun
کے ساتھ	Ky saath	with	preposition
کہاں	Kahan	where	adverb
رہتی	rehti	to live	verb
اکیلی	akeli	alone, single	adjective
اسلام آباد	islamabad	Islamabad	proper noun
والد	walid	father	noun
آپ	aap	you (formal)	pronoun
اپنے	apnay	one's own	possessive pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میں نے اسے سکول میں سیکھا۔ Mei nay isay school mei seekha. I learned it at school.	انگلستان میں، وہ بائیں جانب پر ڈرائیو کرتے ہیں۔ Englistan mein woh bai janib per drive kertay hain In England, they drive on the left side.
--	---

آپ کی والدہ کیسی ہیں؟ Aap ki walidah kaisi hain? How is your mother?	کیا آپ میرے ساتھ فلم دیکھنے جائیں گے؟ Kia aap meray sath film daikhnay jain gay? Will you go to the movie with me?
میں اس کے ساتھ رہوں گی۔ Main uss ky saath rahun gi. I will stay with him.	آپ کل رات کہاں جا رہے ہیں؟ Aap kal raat kaha ja rahay hain? Where are you going tomorrow night?
آپ کہاں رہتے ہیں؟ Aap kahan rehtay hain? Where do you live?	آپ کہاں جا رہے ہیں؟ Aap kahan ja rahay hain? Where are you going?
قریب ترین بینک کہاں ہے؟ Qareeb tareen bank kahan hai? Where is the closest bank?	براہ مہربانی یہ کتاب۔ Bara he meharbani yeh kitab. This book please.
تم کہاں جا رہے ہو؟ Tum kahan ja rahay ho? Where are you going?	آپ کہاں رہتے ہیں؟ aap kahan rehtay hain? Where do you live?
جب میں اکیلی ہوتی ہوں میں غور کرتی ہوں۔ Jab main akeli hoti hun main ghor kerti hun. I meditate when I am alone.	اسلام آباد ایک خوبصورت شہر ہے۔ Islamabad aik khubsurat shehar hai. Islamabad is a beautiful city.
میرے والد انجینئر ہیں۔ Meray walid engineer hain. My father is an engineer.	میرے والد ڈاکٹر ہیں۔ Meray walid doctor hain. My father is a doctor.
آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Aap kaisay hain? How are you?	آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What is your name?

آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ Aap kia ker rahay hain? What are you doing?	آپ خوبصورت ہو۔ Aap khubsurat ho. You are beautiful.
آپ اچھی ہیں۔ Aap achi hain. You are nice. (to a female)	اپنے ہاتھوں کو دھو لو۔ Apne hathon ko dho lo. Wash your hands.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

رہتی

(rehti) means "to live" or "to stay" and is used by and for a female subject. The root verb is رہنا (*rehna*) and when used for a male subject, it becomes رہتا (*rehta*).

اکیلی

(akeli) means "alone" and is used by and for a female subject that is singular or plural. For male singular subjects, it becomes اکیلا (*akela*) and for male plural subjects, it becomes اکیلی (*akeli*).

کے ساتھ

(ky saath), which means "with," is a postposition in Urdu. Postpositions are prepositions likely "from," "to," "on," "in," "under," etc. They are called so because in Urdu, unlike in English, they come after the noun.

For example:

1. "with Ali" in Urdu is علی کے ساتھ (*ali kay saath*), which literally is, "Ali with."

GRAMMAR

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

آپ کہاں رہتی ہیں؟

Aap kahan rehti hain?

"Where do you live?"

In Urdu, verbs must agree with both the gender and the number of the subjects. So the verb رہنا, *rehna* ("to live") changes accordingly: رہتی (*rehti*) for female singular and رہتا (*rehta*) for male singular as well as for plural males and females.

Therefore,

1. When asking a female, you would say,

آپ کہاں رہتی ہیں؟

Aap kahan rehti hain? ("Where do you live?")

2. When asking a male, you would say,

آپ کہاں رہتے ہیں؟

Aap kahan rehtay hain? ("Where do you live?").

Here, آپ (*aap*) is a formal "you," کہاں (*kahan*) is "where," and رہتی / رہتے (*rehti/ rehtay*) is "live."

Answering the Question "Where do you live?"

In the answer to the question "Where do you live?" the verb رہنا, *rehna* ("to live") changes according to the gender and number of the subject: رہتی (*rehti*) for female singular, رہتا (*rehta*) for male singular, and رہتے (*rehtay*) for plural males and females.

Therefore,

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

میں پاکستان میں رہتی ہوں۔

Main Pakistan mein rehti hun ("I live in Pakistan.")

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

میں پاکستان میں رہتا ہوں۔

Main Pakistan mein rehta hun ("I live in Pakistan.")

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

ہم پاکستان میں رہتے ہیں۔

Ham Pakistan mein rehtay hain ("We live in India.")

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

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

پاکستان میں

(*pakistan mein*) is literally, "Pakistan in," and means "in Pakistan."

Examples from the dialogue:

آپ کہاں رہتی ہیں؟

(to a female)

Aap kahan rehti hain?

"Where do you live?"

میں اسلام آباد میں رہتی ہوں۔

(said by a female)

Main islamabad mein rehti hun.

"I live in Mumbai."

Sample Sentences

میں جاپان میں رہتی ہوں۔

(said by a female)

Main japan mein rehti hun.

"I live in Japan."

میں جاپان میں رہتا ہوں۔

(said by a male)

میں جاپان میں رہتی ہوں۔

(said by a female)

Language Tip

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

1. For masculine singular subjects, add **تا (Tā)**.
2. For masculine plural subjects, add **تے (Tāy)**.
3. For feminine singular or plural, add **تی (Tī)**.

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

For example, the verb **بولنا, bolna** ("to speak") is:

bolTā

1. بولتا

"(he) speaks"

2. بولتے

boltay

"(they) speak"

3. بولتی

bolTi

"(she) speaks"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Joint Families

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #10

Asking for Directions in Urdu

CONTENTS

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

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URDU

1. علی: انارکلی کہاں ہے؟
2. دیپتی: اس طرف ...
3. علی: شکریہ! اور ٹیکسی سٹینڈ کہاں ہے؟
4. دیپتی: سیدھا آگے.
5. علی: شکریہ.

ENGLISH

1. ALI: Where is the Anar Kali?
2. DIPTI: This way...
3. ALI: Thank you! And where is the taxi stand?
4. DIPTI: Straight ahead.
5. ALI: Thank you.

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Anar kali kahan hai?

CONT'D OVER

2. DIPTI: Iss Taraf
3. ALI: Shukriya! Aur taxi stand kahan hai?
4. DIPTI: Seedha agay.
5. ALI: shukriya.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
طرف	taraf	way, direction	adverb
اس	iss	this	pronoun
آگے	Agay	ahead, in front	adverb
سیدھا	seedha	straight	adverb
کہاں	Kahan	where	adverb
شکریہ	shukriya	thank you	expression
انارکلی	Anar kali	Anar Kali (shopping street in Lahore)	Proper noun
ہے	Hai	is	verb, pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

اس طرف سے جاؤ Uss taraf say jao. Go that way.	دو آدمی اس گھر میں رہتے ہیں۔ Dou admi iss ghar mei rehtay hain. Two men live in this house.
--	--

آگے پانی ہے۔ Agay pani hai. There is water ahead.	جو بس آپ چاہتے ہیں وہ سیدھا آگے کھڑی ہے۔ Jo bus aap chahtay han woh seedha agay khari hai. The bus you want is standing straight ahead.
سیدھا جائیں۔ Seedha jain. Go straight.	ایک سیدھی لکیر کھینچیں۔ Aik seedhi lakeer khainchein. Draw a straight line.
آپ کل رات کہاں جا رہے ہیں؟ Aap kal raat kaha ja rahay hain? Where are you going tomorrow night?	آپ کہاں رہتے ہیں؟ Aap kahan rehtay hain? Where do you live?
آپ کہاں جا رہے ہیں؟ Aap kahan ja rahay hain? Where are you going?	قریب ترین بینک کہاں ہے؟ Qareeb tareen bank kahan hai? Where is the closest bank?
براہ مہربانی یہ کتاب۔ Bara he meharbani yeh kitab. This book please.	تم کہاں جا رہے ہو؟ Tum kahan ja rahay ho? Where are you going?
آپ کی مدد کے لئے آپ کا شکریہ! Aap ki madad ky liye aap ka shukriya! Thank you for your help!	بہت بہت شکریہ! Bohat bohat shukriya! Thank you very much!
انارکلی خوبصورت ہے۔ Anar kali khubsurat hai. Anar Kali is beautiful.	آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What's your name?
کیا لبرٹی چوک مشہور ہے؟ Kia Liberty Chowk mash hur hai? Is Liberty Square famous?	آج موسم اچھا ہے۔ Aaj mosam acha hai. Today the weather is good.

Yeh kitab hai.

This is a book.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1.

اس

(iss) is an oblique case for a pronoun which is simply a special type of pronoun that should be used with postpositions. In Urdu, there are oblique forms for both nouns and pronouns. In this case, اس (iss) is the oblique form of یہ (yeh), the third person singular pronoun that means "he"/"she"/"it"/"this." The oblique case for the third person singular pronoun وہ (Woh), which means "he/she/it/that," is ہم (us).

GRAMMAR

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

انارکلی کہاں ہے؟

Anar kali kahan hai?

"Where is the Anar kali?"

The word انارکلی is the name of the famous shopping street "Anar Kali."

Since Urdu is a verb final language, "Where is Anar Kali" follows the form "Anar Kali where is"

i.e. انارکلی کہاں ہے؟ (anar kali kahan hai?).

To ask where anything is, follow the format:

subject + کہاں ہے (kahan hai)

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

Singular and Plural

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

1. If it is a singular subject, you use ہے, hai ("is").
2. If it is a plural subject, you use ہیں, hain ("are").

For example:

1. وہ لوگ کہاں ہیں؟
Woh log kahan hain?
"Where are those people?"
2. آپ کا گھر کہاں ہے؟
Aap ka ghar kahan hai?
"Where is your house?"

Examples from the dialogue:

1. انارکلی کہاں ہے؟
Anar kali kahan hain?
"Where is the Anar Kali?"
2. اور ٹیکسی سٹینڈ کہاں ہے؟
Aur taxi stand kahan hai?
"And where is the taxi stand?"

Sample Sentences

1.

میری کتاب کہاں ہے؟

Meri kitab kahan hai?

"Where is my book?"

2.

میرا کتا کہاں ہے؟

Mera kutta kahan hai?

"Where is my dog?"

Language Tip

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

1.

"inside" (اندر, *andar*)

2.

"outside" (باہر, *bahir*)

3.

"in front" (آگے, *agay*)

4.

"behind" (پیچھے, *peechay*)

5.

"left" (بائیں, *bai*)

6.

"right" (دائیں, *dai*)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pakistan's Architecture

Pakistan is a country filled with marvelous architectural attractions, from different

eras in history, that point to its religious and cultural diversity. Many are listed as World Heritage Sites due to their cultural importance. Visiting any of these sites would give you a glimpse into Pakistan's distant past and the many different ideals, values, and accomplishments that will partly aid in our understanding of contemporary Pakistan. Some of the popular historical places to visit in Pakistan are Shahi Qila, Rohtas Fort, the salt mines in Kheora, Faisal Mosque in the capital city, Islamabad, and also the ancient Anar Kali shopping street in Lahore.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #11

How to Read Time in Urdu

CONTENTS

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

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URDU

1. ریٹا: کتنے بجے ہیں؟
2. علی: ایک بجہ ہے.
3. ریٹا: ہمارا ٹی وی پروگرام کتنے بجے شروع ہوتا ہے؟
4. علی: ساڑھے تین بجے.

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. RITA: kitnay bajay hain?
2. ALI: Aik baja hai
3. RITA: Hamara tv program kitnay bajay shru hota hai?

CONT'D OVER

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
بجے	bajay	time, o'clock	noun, adverb
ہمارا	hamara	our	pronoun
کتنے	Kitnay	how much, how many	adverb
ساڑھے	sarhay	half	adverb
بجا	baja	time, o'clock	noun, adverb
شروع	shuru	to start	verb
ٹی وی پروگرام	Tv program	TV program	noun
تین	teen	three	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

آپ کے دوست 8 بجے آئے تھے۔ Ap ky dost aath bajay aye thy. Your friends came at 8 o'clock.	سات بجے ہیں۔ Saat bajay hain. It is seven o'clock.
ہمارے کتے کہاں ہیں؟ Humaray kuttay kahan hain. Where are our dogs?	آپ کے کتنے بھائی ہیں؟ Tumharay kitnay bhai hain? How many brothers do you have?

ابھی ساڑھے نو بجے ہیں۔ Abhi sarhay nau bajay hain. It's half past nine right now.	ابھی ایک بجا ہے۔ Abhi Aik baja hai. It's one o'clock now.
کھانا شروع کریں۔ Khana shru kerein. Please start eating the food.	سب سے زیادہ مقبول بھارتی ٹی وی پروگرام خاندانی ڈراموں پر مبنی ہیں۔ Sab say ziada bharti tv program khandani dramo par mabni hain. Most popular Indian TV programs are based on family drama.
ہم تین بجے جائیں گے۔ Hum teen bajay jain gay. We'll go at three o'clock.	مجھے تین کتابیں خریدنی ہیں Mujhay teen kitabein khareedni hain. I want to buy three books.
آپ کے امتحان میں تین نمبر ہیں۔ Ap ke imtehan mei teen number hain. You got three marks on the exam.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1.

کتنے

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

کتنا

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

کتنی

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

2.

بجے

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

For example, "five o'clock" is پانچ بجے (*panch bajay*).

3.

بجا

(**baja**), which means "time"/"o'clock," is used for singular nouns, or to be more specific, only for one o'clock. So, "It is one o'clock" in Urdu is ایک بجا ہے (*Aik baja hai*).

GRAMMAR

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

کتنے بجے ہیں؟

kitnay bajay hain?

"What time is it?"

(*kitnay*) means "how much" or "how many."

(*bajay*) means "time" or "o'clock" which comes from the verb بجنا (*bajna*) which means "to ring."

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

Therefore, کتنے بجے ہیں؟ (kitnay bajay hain?) in Urdu means "What time is it?" It literally means, "How many rings are?" Unlike in English where we use the singular form "is," in Urdu we use the plural "are." And since Urdu is a verb final language, the verb ہیں (hain) comes at the end of the sentence.

Answering the Question کتنے بجے ہیں؟ kitnay bajay hain? ("What time is it?")

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

ایک بجا ہے

(Aik baja hai) is "It is one o'clock." Here, ایک (Aik) is "one."

بجا

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

ہے

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

تین بجے ہیں۔

(teen bajay hain) is "It is three o'clock." Here, تین (teen) is "three."

بجے

(bajay) is "o'clock" in its plural form since it's three o'clock.

ہیں

(hain) is the infinitive to-be verb "are." We use "are" since it's three o'clock.

So, the rule is

ایک بجا ہے،

Aik baja hai ("It is one o'clock")

_____ بجے ہیں، _____

bajay hain ("It is _____ o'clock") for any other time except for one.

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

کتنے بجے ہیں؟

kitnay bajay hain?

"What time is it?"

2.

ساڑھے تین بجے شروع ہوگا.

sarhay teen bajay shuru hoTa hai.

"It will start at half past two."

Sample Sentences

1.

چار بجے ہیں

Char bajay hain.

"It is four o'clock."

2.

آٹھ بجے ہیں

Aath bajay hain.

"It is eight o'clock."

Language Tip

Here are some more ways of telling the time.

"half past" is ساڑھے (*sarhay*)

For example:

1.

ساڑھے تین بجے ہیں

sarhay teen bajay hain.

"It is half past three".

2.

ساڑھے پانچ بجے ہیں

sarhay panch bajay hain.

"It is half past five".

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

For example:

1.

ڈیڑھ بجا ہے

Derh baja hai.

"It is half past one."

2.

ڈھائی بجے ہیں

Dhai bajay hain.

"It is half past two."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Daytime Television

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #12

Telling the Time in Urdu

CONTENTS

2	Urdu
2	English
2	Romanization
3	Vocabulary
3	Sample Sentences
5	Vocabulary Phrase Usage
6	Grammar
10	Cultural Insight

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URDU

1. کمال: بس کتنے بجے آتی ہے؟
2. ریٹا: سوا دو بجے.
3. کمال: ابھی کتنے بجے ہیں؟
4. ریٹا: دو بج کر بیس منٹ.
5. کمال: تھوڑی سی دیر ہو گئی ہے.

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. KAMAL: Bus kitnay bajay ati hai?

CONT'D OVER

2. RITA: sawa dou bajay.
3. KAMAL: abhi kitnay bajay hain?
4. RITA: Dou baj kar bees minat.
5. KAMAL: Thori si dair ho gai hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
بجے	bajay	time, o'clock	noun, adverb
ابھی	Abhi	now	adverb
کتنے	kitnay	how much, how many	adverb
دیر	dair	late	adjective
بس	bus station	bus	noun
آنا	ana	to come	verb
تھوڑی سی	thori si	little	adverb
سوا دو	Sawa dou	quarter past two	phrase
دو بج کر بیس منٹ	Dou baj kar bees minute	two twenty	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

آپ کے دوست 8 بجے آئے تھے۔ Ap ky dost aath bajay aye thy. Your friends came at 8 o'clock.	سات بجے ہیں۔ Saat bajay hain. It is seven o'clock.
ابھی میں بہت مصروف ہوں۔ Abhi mein bohat masroof hun. I am very busy now.	آپ کے کتنے بھائی ہیں؟ Aap ky kitnay bhai hain? How many brothers do you have?
اسے کلاس کے لئے ہمیشہ دیر ہو جاتی ہے۔ Usay class ky liye hameesha dair ho jati hai. He is always late for class.	میری بری عادتوں کو تبدیل کرنے کے لئے بہت دیر ہو گئی تھی۔ Meri buri adaton ko tabdeel kernay ky liye bohat dair ho gai thi. It was too late for me to change my bad habits.
"پہلے ہی دیر ہو چکی ہے۔" Pehlay hi dair ho chuki hai. It's already late.	میں ہر روز بس کے ذریعے کام پر جاتا ہوں۔ Mei her roz bus ky zariye kam per jata hun. Every day I get the bus to work.
کیا بس میں بہت ہجوم تھا؟ Kia bus mei bohat hajoom tha? Was it very crowded on the bus?	بس سٹاپ کہاں ہے۔ Bus stop kaha hai? Where is the bus stop?
یہ بڑی بس ہے Yeh bari bus hai. This is a big bus.	وہ نہیں آئے گا۔ Woh nahin aye ga. He will not come.
میں پوسٹ آنے کا منتظر ہوں۔ Mei post anay ka muntazir hun. I am waiting for the post to come.	اگر ممکن ہو، میں کل دوبارہ آنا چاہوں گا۔ Agar mumkin ho, mei kal dobara ana chahun ga. I would like to come again tomorrow, if possible.

میں جانتا ہوں کہ تم نہیں چاہتے میں پارٹی میں آؤں۔ Mei janta hun kay tum nahin chahtay mei party mei aoon. I know you don't want me to come to the party.	اس کا آنا مشکل ہے Uss ka ana mushkil hai. It's difficult that he will come.
جی ، میں تھوڑی سی بولتا ہوں۔ G, mei thori si bolta hun. Yes, I speak a little.	ابھی سوا دو بجے ہیں۔ Abhi sawa dou bajay hain. It is a quarter past two right now.
بس دو بج کر بیس منٹ پر آتی ہے۔ Bus dou baj kar bees minat par ati hai. The bus comes at twenty past two.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1.

بجے

(**bajay**), which means "time," "o'clock," is used for plural nouns, or to be more specific, for all other times except for one o'clock. For example, "five o'clock" is پانچ بجے (*panch bajay*). **بجا** (*baja*), which means "time," "o'clock," is used for singular nouns, or to be more specific, only one o'clock.

"It is one o'clock" in Urdu is ایک بجا ہے (**Aik baja hai**).

2.

آنا

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

For male nouns you say آتا, **ata hai** ("he comes").

For female nouns you say آتی, **ati hai** ("she comes").

3.

تھوڑی

(**thori**), which means "little," is a very useful adverb. It has to agree with the gender of the adjective or the noun. For example, تھوڑا دور (*thora dur*) means "a little far," where تھوڑی (*thori*) is in its feminine form. تھوڑا گرم (*thora garm*) means "a little hot," where تھوڑا (*thora*) is in its masculine form.

GRAMMAR

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

دو بج کر بیس منٹ ہو گئے ہیں۔

Do baj kar bees minat ho gai hain.

"It is two-twenty."

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

For example:

1.

کتنے بجے ہیں؟

Kitnay bajay hain?

"What time is it?"

We learned how to tell time to the hour where the only difference is between one o'clock (singular) and the rest (plural).

For example:

1.

ایک بجا ہے۔

Aik baja hai.

"It is one o'clock."

2.

دو بجے ہیں۔

Dou bajay hain.

"It is two o'clock."

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

For example:

1.

ساڑھے چار بجے ہیں۔

Sarhay char bajay hain.

"It is half past four."

2.

ڈیڑھ بجا ہے

Derh baja hai.

"It is half past one."

3.

اڑھائی بجے ہیں

Dhai bajay hain.

"It is half past two."

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

For example:

1.

سوا

sawa
"quarter past"

2.

پونے

ponay
"quarter to"

The rule is to add سوا (*sawa*) or پونے (*ponay*) before the number, just as in English.

For example:

1.

سوا دس بجے ہیں

Sawa das bajay hain.
"It is a quarter past ten."

2.

پونے گیارہ بجے ہیں

Ponay gyarah bajay hain.
"It is a quarter to eleven."

Exceptions:

The only exception to the above rule is when telling times related to one o'clock. In the examples, we will show how to tell times for one and two o'clock in order to compare.

For example:

1.

سوا ایک بجا ہے،

Sawa aik baja hai.
"It is a quarter past one."

2.

سوا دو بجے ہیں،

Sawa dou bajay hain.
"It is a quarter past two." - This follows the rule.

3.

پونے ایک بجے ہے،

Ponay aik baja hai.

"It is a quarter to one."

4.

پونے دو بجے ہیں،

Ponay dou bajay hain.

"It is a quarter to two." - This follows the rule.

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

سوا دو بجے

Sawa dou bajay.

"Two fifteen."

2.

دو بج کر بیس منٹ ہو گئے ہیں۔

Dou baj kar bees minat ho gai hain.

"It is two twenty."

Sample Sentences

1.

سوا دس بجے ہیں

Sawa das bajay hain.

"It is a quarter past ten."

2.

پونے دس بجے ہیں

Ponay das bajay hain.

"It is a quarter to eight."

Language Tip

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

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

(hour) + بج کر (baj kar) + (minutes) + منٹ ہو گئے (minat ho gai).

For example:

1.

دو بجے کر پانچ منٹ ہو گئے

Dou baj kar panch minat ho gai.

"It is 2:05."

2.

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

(the coming hour) + بجنے میں (bajnay mei) + (minutes remaining until the next hour) + ہیں.

For example:

1.

تین بجنے میں دو منٹ ہیں

Teen bajnay mein dou minat hain.

"It is 2:58."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Attitudes to Time in Pakistan

There is a stereotype that South Asian people are loose with time. Of course, one cannot make such generalizations about the entire population but there are reasons why certain things become stereotyped. In general, people are usually very laid back about time, i.e. buses do not always come and leave as scheduled, official functions might not start as scheduled if the guest of honor arrives late, and even friends and acquaintances might make you wait for a long time. With the exception of formal business situations, there is a laid back atmosphere about adhering to time which is definitely frustrating at times, but at the same time, it can also be

refreshing to follow a natural rather than a mechanical rhythm of life.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #13 Talking about Family in Urdu

CONTENTS

2	Urdu
2	English
2	Romanization
3	Vocabulary
3	Sample Sentences
5	Vocabulary Phrase Usage
7	Grammar
10	Cultural Insight

13

URDU

1. علی: آپ کے کتنے بھائی ہیں؟
2. رانی: میرے دو بھائی ہیں، حسن اور حارث.
3. علی: اور آپ کی کتنی بہنیں ہیں؟
4. رانی: صرف ایک، سونل. آپ کے کتنے بہن بھائی ہیں؟
5. علی: میرا ایک بھائی ہے لیکن میری کوئی بہن نہیں.

ENGLISH

1. ALI: How many brothers do you have?
2. RANI: I have two brothers, Hassan and Haris.
3. ALI: And how many sisters do you have?
4. RANI: Just one, Sonal. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
5. ALI: I have one brother but I don't have any sisters.

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Aap ky kitnay bhai hain?

CONT'D OVER

2. RANI: Meray dou bhai hain, Hasan aur Haris.
3. ALI: Aur aap ki kitni behanei hain?
4. RANI: Sirf aik, Sonal. Aap ky kitnay behan bhai hain?
5. ALI: mera aik bhai hai lekin meri koi behan nahin hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
بھائی	bhai	brother	noun
اور	Aur	and	adverb
آپ	aap	your	pronoun
بہنیں	Behanei	sisters	noun
لیکن	Lekin	but	conjunction
میرے	meray	my (plural)	pronoun
کتنے	kitnay	how many	adverb
کتنی	kitni	how many	adverb
آپ کے	Aap ky	your	pronoun
صرف	Sirf	only, just	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میرا بھائی بینکر ہے۔ Mera bhai banker hai. My brother is a banker.	اس کا بھائی گاڑی کے حادثے میں تھا۔ Uss ka bhai gari ky hadsay mein tha. Her brother was in a car accident.
میرا بھائی بہت شرارتی ہے۔ Mera bhai bohta shararti hai. My brother is very mischievous.	اور زور سے بولیں۔ Aur zor say bolein. And say it more loudly.
میرے پاس دو کتے اور دو بلیاں ہیں۔ Meray pas dou kuttay aur dou bilian hain. I have two dogs and two cats.	آپ کے کتے کہاں ہیں؟ Aap ky kuttay kahan hain? Where are your dogs?
کیا وہ کتا آپ کا ہے؟ Kia woh kutta aap ka hai? Is that your dog?	میری تین بہنیں ہیں۔ Meri teen behanei hain. I have three sisters.
میں جانتا ہوں آپ مصروف ہیں۔ لیکن کیا آپ میرے وکیل کو کال کرسکتے ہیں؟ Mei janta hu ap masroof hain. Lekin kia ap mere wakeel ko call ker saky hain? I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?	مجھے نیند آرہی ہے لیکن مجھے اس رپورٹ کو آج رات ختم کرنا ہے۔ Mujhay neend aa rahi hai lekin mujhay iss report ko aaj raat khatam kerna hai. I'm sleepy but I have to finish this report tonight.
لیکن آپ صحیح تھے۔ Lekin aap sahih thay. But you were right. (formal)	لیکن یہ سچ نہیں ہے۔ Lekin yeh sach nahin hai. But this is not true.
میں جانتا ہوں آپ مصروف ہیں۔ لیکن کیا آپ میرے وکیل کو کال کرسکتے ہیں؟ Mei janta hu ap masroof hain. Lekin kia ap mere wakeel ko call ker saky hain? I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?	میرے تمام کتے سیاہ ہیں۔ Meray tamam kuttay sayah hain. All my dogs are black.

یہاں کتنے لوگ ہیں؟ Yahan kitnay log hain? How many people are here?	آپ کے کتنے بھائی ہیں؟ Aap ky kitnay bhai hain? How many brothers do you have?
آپ وہاں کتنے دن رکیں گے؟ Aap waha kitnay din rukein gay? For how many days will you stay there?	کتنی لڑکیاں ہیں؟ Kitni larkiyan hain? How many girls are there?
آپ کی کتنی بہنیں ہیں؟ Aap ki kitni behanei hain? How many sisters do you have?	آپ کے کتنے کتے ہیں؟ Aap ky kitnay kuttay hain? How many dogs do you have?
آپ کے کتے کہاں ہیں؟ Aap ky kuttay kahan hain? Where are your dogs?	میں صرف آپ سے پوچھ رہا ہوں۔ Mei sirf aap say puch raha hun. I am only asking you.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. آپ کے

(Aap ky), which means "your," is a possessive pronoun. It is used informally and cannot be used with superiors and elders. As with every Urdu possessive pronoun, آپ کے (Aap ky) depends on the gender and number of the thing that it is being possessed and not the subject that is doing the possessing. Therefore, in Urdu, the informal "your"

- for male singular nouns is آپ کا (Aap ka).
- for male plural nouns is آپ کے (Aap ky)—i.e. change کا (ka) to کے (ky).

- for singular and plural female nouns is آپ کی (aap ki)—i.e. change کا (ka) کی (ki)

2. کتنے

(kiTnay) means "how many" and is used for plural masculine nouns.

کتنا

(kiTna) is used for singular masculine nouns.

کتنی

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

3. بہنیں

(bahaneī) means "sisters." "Sister" (singular) is called بہن (bahan). There is a simple rule for changing singular feminine nouns into plural feminine nouns.

- If the word ends with ی (ii) then change it into یاں (yan).

- If the word ends with anything else then add ین (en).

In this case, بہن, bahan ("sister") is the latter case so we add ین (en) and it turns into بہنیں, bahaneī ("sisters").

On the other hand, بھائی (bhai) can mean both one "brother" and many "brothers."

The rule is that for masculine nouns:

- If the word ends with ا (a) then change it into ای (e).

- If the words end with anything else, there's no need to change

it.

In the above case, بھائی (*bhai*) follows rule number two and stays the same.

GRAMMAR

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

آپ کے کتنے بہن بھائی ہیں؟

Aap ky kitnay bhai hain?

"How many brothers do you have?"

Here, آپ کے (**Aap ky**) means "your," کتنے (**kiTnay**) means "how many," بھائی (**bhai**) means "brothers," بہن means "sisters" and ہیں (**hain**) means "are."

- for plural masculine nouns like "brothers" (بھائی, *bhai*), we use آپ کے (**Aap ky**) ("your") and کتنے (**kiTnay**) ("how many").
- for singular masculine nouns like "weight" (وزن), we use آپ کا (**Aap ka**) ("your") and کتنا (**kiTna**) ("how much").

So, literally it means, "your how much weight is," which translates as, "How much do you weigh"?

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

آپ کی کتنی بہنیں ہیں؟

(*aap ki kitni behanei hain?*)

For these questions, you need to understand a couple of things. The words "how many" and "your" change according to the gender of the nouns. So, for singular and plural feminine nouns like "sisters" (بہنیں, *bahanei*) we use آپ کی (**aap ki**) ("your") and کتنی (**kiTni**) ("how many").

Answering the Question

"I have one sister" in Urdu is میری ایک بہن ہے (Meri aik behan hai)

"I have two sisters" in Urdu is میری دو بہنیں ہیں (Meri dou bahanein hain)

Here, "my" (میری, **meri**) remains the same for both one or many sisters. What changes are the verbs "is" (ہے, **hai**) and "are" (ہیں, **hain**).

Similarly,

"I have one brother" in Urdu is میرا ایک بھائی ہے (Mera aik bhai hai).

"I have two brothers" in Urdu is میرے دو بھائی ہیں (Meray dou bhai hain).

Here, بھائی (**bhai**) can mean both "one brother" or "many brothers." What changes are the verbs "is" (ہے, **hai**) and "are" (ہیں, **hain**) and the pronouns "my" (میرا, **mera**) and میرے (**meray**).

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

آپ کے کتنے بھائی اور بہنیں ہیں؟

Aap ky kitnay bhai aur behanein hain?

"How many brothers and sisters do you have?"

2.

میرے دو بھائی ہیں، حسن اور حارث.

Meray dou bhai hain, hasan aur haris.

"I have two brothers, Hasan and Haris."

Sample Sentences

1.

میری کوئی بہن نہیں ہے.

Meri koi bahan nahin hai.

"I don't have any sisters."

2.

میرا کوئی بھائی نہیں ہے۔

Mera koi bhai nahin hai.

"I don't have any brothers."

Language Tip

Let's learn some more terms for family members.

1.

چچا

(*chacha*)
"uncle"

2.

چاچی

(*chachi*)
"aunt"

3.

دادا

(*dada*)
"grandfather"

4.

دادی

(*dadi*)
"grandmother"

5.

چھوٹا بھائی

(*chota bhai*)
"younger brother"

6.

بڑا بھائی

(*Bara bhai*)
"older brother"

7.

چھوٹی بہن

(*choti behan*)
"younger sister"

(bari behan)

"older sister"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Strangers and Family Use the Same Vocabulary

In Pakistan, strangers are addressed as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, grandmothers, and grandfathers depending on their age. But the standard way of addressing older males or those who are strangers to you is "big brother," or simply "brother," which is بھائی (**Bhai**) or بھائی صاحب (**Bhai sahab**). Likewise, for older females or female strangers, you'd address them as باجی (**baji**) or بہن جی (**bahanji**), meaning "sister" or "big sister." These words are often used in markets when you're addressing the shopkeepers, or in taxis when you're addressing the taxi driver, or even on streets if you get lost and need to ask for anything. Basically, in any scenario you can address strangers with the terms that you use for your family members.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #14 A Shopping Trip in Pakistan

CONTENTS

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

14

URDU

1. پلوی: بہن، میں ایک جوڑا موزوں کا چاہوں گی۔
2. دکاندار: آپ کون سا رنگ پسند کریں گی؟
3. پلوی: سیاہ۔ یہ کتنے کا ہے؟
4. دکاندار: 50 روپے۔
5. پلوی: یہ بہت مہنگا ہے۔ کیا آپ اسے 30 روپے میں دیں گی؟
6. دکاندار: ٹھیک ہے۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. PALLAWAI: Behan, mei aik jora mozoun ka chahun gi.
2. DUKANDAR: Aap kaun sa rang pasand kerein gi?
3. PALLAWI: Sayyah. Yeh kitnay ka hai?
4. DUKANDAR: Pachas rupaye.
5. PALLAWI: BahuT mahanga hai. kyaa aap issay Tees rupay mein Denge?
6. DUKANDAR: theek hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
موزے	Mozay	socks	noun
کون سا	Kaun sa	which	pronoun
بہن	Behan	sister	noun
مہنگا	Mehanga	expensive	adjective
چاہوں گی	Chahun gi	to want (when said by a female)	verb
جوڑا	Jora	pair	noun
سیاہ	Sayyah	black	adjective
رنگ	rang	color	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

کیا آپ کے پاس سیاہ موزے ہیں؟ Kia aap ky pas sayyah mozay hain? Do you have black socks?	آپ کا کمرہ کون سا ہے؟ Aapkaa kamraa kaunsaa hai? Which is your room?
آپ کا کون سا گھر ہے؟ Aap ka kaun sa ghar hai? Which is your house?	آپ کون سا کھائیں گے؟ Ap kaun sa khain gy? Which one are you going to eat?
آپ کو کون سا رنگ پسند ہے؟ Apko kaun sa rang pasand hai? Which color do you like?	میری ایک بڑی بہن ہے۔ Meri aik bari behan hai. I have an elder sister.
بہن، آپ کا بہت شکریہ! Behan, aap ka bohat shukriya! Sister, thank you so much!	یہ کپڑا مہنگا ہے۔ Yeh kapra mehanga hai. This cloth is expensive.
میں نے ایک مہنگا گھر خریدا۔ Mei nay aik mehanga ghar khareeda. I bought an expensive house.	ٹوکیو میں رہنا بہت مہنگا ہے۔ Tokyo mei rehna bohat mehanga hai. It is expensive to live in Tokyo.
بیگ مہنگا ہے۔ Bag mehanga hai. This bag is expensive.	میں ایک جوڑا موزوں کا چاہوں گی۔ Mei aik jora mozon ka chahun gi. I would like to have a pair of socks.
مجھے جوتے کے ایک جوڑے کی ضرورت ہے۔ Mujhay jotay ky aik joray ki zarurat hai. I need a pair of shoes.	میں پتلون کا ایک جوڑا چاہوں گا۔ Mei patloon ka aik jora chahu ga. I would like a pair of pants.
میرے کتے سیاہ ہیں۔ Meray kuttay sayyah hain. My dogs are black.	میرا پسندیدہ رنگ سرمئی ہے۔ Mera pasandeedah rang surmai hai. My favorite color is grey.

Mera qalam surkh rang ka hai.

My pen is red.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1.

بہن

(**behan**), which means "sister," can be used to address female strangers. Another word which can be used in the same way is **bahan ji** ("sister"). **bahan** is the actual word for "sister" while **ji** is added to be more respectful. In Urdu, "younger sister" is **choti behan** and "older sister" is **bari behan**.

2.

چاہتی

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

چاہتا

(**chahta**) is used for singular masculine nouns.

چاہتے

(**chahta**) is used for plural masculine nouns.

(**kaun sa**), which means "which," is used for singular masculine nouns.

(*kaun say*) is used for plural masculine nouns.

(*kaun si*) is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns.

GRAMMAR

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

بہن، میں ایک جوڑا موزوں کا چاہوں گی۔

Behan, mei aik jora mozoun ka chahun gi.

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

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

To say "I want _____" in Urdu,

1. If you are a female, then you would use:

میں..... چاہتی ہوں

(*Main _____ chaahTi hun*).

2. If you are a male, then you would use:

میں..... چاہتا ہوں

(*Main _____ chahta hun*).

Note that the only difference is between چاہتی

(*chahTi*) and چاہتا (*chahTā*).

To say "We want _____" in Urdu, you say:

ہم..... چاہتے ہیں

(*Hum _____ chahTay hain*).

For example:

1.

میں ایک سیب چاہتی ہوں

Main aik saib chahti hun.

"I want an apple."

2.

میں ایک سرخ قلم چاہتا ہوں

Main aik laal qalam chahta hun.

"I want a red pen."

"How much..."

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

"How much is this?" in Urdu is یہ کتنے کا ہے؟ (*Yeh kitnay ka hai?*)

"How much is that?" is وہ کتنے کا ہے؟ (*Woh kitnay ka hai?*)

"How much are these?" is یہ کتنے کے ہیں؟ (*Yeh kitnay ky hain?*)

"How much are those?" وہ کتنے کے ہیں؟ (*Woh kitnay ky hain?*), and

where کتنے (*kitnay*) means "how many," کا is a postposition which can be translated as "for," and ہے (*hai*) means "is."

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

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

میں ایک جوڑا موزوں کا چاہوں گی۔

mei aik jora mozoun ka chahun gi.

"I would like a pair of socks."

2.

یہ کتنے کا ہے؟

Yeh kitnay ka hai?

"How much is it?"

Sample Sentences

1.

وہ سموسے کتنے کے ہیں؟

Woh samosay kitnay ky hain?

"How much are those samosas?"

2.

میں ایک کیلا چاہتی ہوں۔

Main aik keela chahti hun.

"I want a banana."

Language Tip

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

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

مجھے..... چاہیے

(*Mujhay _____ chahiye*).

For example:

1.

مجھے گھر چاہیے

Mujhay ghar chahiye.

"I want a house."

2.

مجھے ساڑی چاہیے

Mujhe sari chahiye.

"I want a sari."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Tourists and Locals Bargain Alike!

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #15

Using Urdu to learn Urdu

CONTENTS

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

15

URDU

1. علی: آپ اردو میں "زوو" کیسے کہتے ہیں؟
2. رابعہ: چڑیا گھر.
3. علی: ایک اور بار براہ مہربانی.
4. رابعہ: چڑیا گھر.
5. علی: ایک بار پھر، براہ مہربانی.
6. رابعہ: چڑیا گھر.
7. علی: شکریہ!

ENGLISH

1. ALI: How do you say "zoo" in Urdu?
2. RABIA: "Chiria ghar."
3. ALI: One more time, please.
4. RABIA: "Chiria ghar."
5. ALI: Once again, please.
6. RABIA: "Chiria ghar."

CONT'D OVER

7. ALI: Thank you!

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Aap Urdu mei “zoo” kaisay kehtay hain?

2. RABIA: Chiria ghar.

3. ALI: Aik aur bar barah e meharbani.

4. RABIA: Chiria ghar.

5. ALI : Aik bar phir barah e meharbani.

6. RABIA: Chiria ghar.

7. ALI: Shukriya!

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
کیسے	kaisay	how	adverb
چڑیا گھر	Chiria ghar	zoo	noun
اردو	Urdu	Urdu	noun
اور	Aur	and	adverb
کہتے	kehtay	to say	verb

میں	mein	at, in	preposition
بار	bar	time	noun
براہ مہربانی	Bara e Meharbani	please	expression
ایک اور بار	Aik aur bar	again	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

مجھے بتاؤ کہ ریموٹ کنٹرول کیسے استعمال کرنا ہے۔ Mujhay batao ky remote control kaisay istemal kerna hai. Tell me how to use the remote control.	اسے کیسے کھاتے ہیں؟ Ise kaise khaate hai? How do you eat this?
آپ کیسے ہو؟ Ap kaisay ho? How are you?	چڑیا گھر دور ہے۔ Chiria ghar dur hai. The zoo is far.
آپ کی اردو اچھی ہے۔ Aap ki Urdu achi hai. Your Urdu is good.	کیا آپ مجھے اردو سکھا سکتے ہیں؟ Kia ap mjhe Urdu sikha saktay hain? Can you teach me Urdu?
اور زور سے بولیں۔ Aur zor say bolein. And say it more loudly.	میرے پاس دو کتے اور دو بلیاں ہیں۔ Meray pas dou kuttay aur dou bilian hain. I have two dogs and two cats.
وہ کیا کہتے ہیں؟ Woh kia kehtay hain? What do they say?	میں نے اسے سکول میں سیکھا۔ Mei nay isay school mei seekha. I learned it at school.

انگلستان میں، وہ بائیں جانب پر ڈرائیو کرتے ہیں۔ Englistan mein woh bai janib per drive kertay hain In England, they drive on the left side.	ایک بار دہرائیے Aik bar dohraiye. Repeat one time.
ایک اور بار براہ مہربانی Aik aur bar barah e meharbani. One more time please.	براہ مہربانی بس نمبر 12 لیجیے۔ Barah e meharbani bus number 12 li jiye Please take bus number 12.
براہ مہربانی یہ کتاب۔ Bara he meharbani yeh kitab. This book please.	ایک اور بار کوشش کریں۔ Aik aur bar koshish karein. Try again.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. کہتے

(kehtay) means "to say" in Urdu and it comes from the verb کہنا (*kehna*). Like most other Urdu verbs, کہنا (*kehna*) changes according to the gender and the number of the nouns.

For male singular cases, it is کہتا (*kehta*), eg: میں کہتا ہوں, *Mei kehta hun* ("I say").

For male plural cases, it is کہتے (*kehtay*), eg: ہم کہتے ہیں, *Hum kehtay hain* ("we say").

For female singular case, it is کہتی (*kehti*), eg: میں کہتی ہوں, *Mei kehti hun* ("I say").

For female plural case, it is also کہتی (kehti), eg: ہم کہتی ہیں, *Hum kehti hain* ("We say").

2. کیسے

(kaisay) means "how" and is used for addressing a plural male subject.

کیسا

(kaisa) is used for addressing a male subject.

کیسی

(kaisi) is used for addressing female singular and plural subjects.

3. اور

(aur) can mean both "and" and "more."

ایک بار اور

(aik bar aur) means "one more time,"

while:

سلمان اور علی

(salman aur ali) means "Salman and Ali."

GRAMMAR

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

Urdu mei "zoo" kaisay kehtay hain?

"How do you say 'zoo' in Urdu?"

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

Let's start with this useful question: "How do you say ___ in Urdu?" (اردو میں کیسے کہتے ہیں

Urdu mein _____ ko kaisay kehtay hain?)

Here, اردو (Urdu) is "Urdu,"

(mein) is a postposition "in,"

(kaisay) is "how,"

(kahtay) is "say," and

(hain) is "are."

So literally, you're saying "___ Urdu in how say are?"

That's because,

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

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

انگریزی میں کیسے کہتے ہیں

(*Angrezi mein ____ ko kaisay kahtay hain?*),

where everything is the same and you just replace "Urdu" (اردو, **Urdu**) with "English" (انگریزی, **angrezi**).

For example:

1. اردو میں "فلور" کیسے کہتے ہیں؟
Urdu mein "flower" ko kaisay kahtay hain?
"How do you say 'flower' in Urdu?"
2. انگریزی میں "پھول" کیسے کہتے ہیں؟
Angrezi mein "phool" ko kaisay kahtay hain?
"How do you say 'fool' in English?"

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

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

For example:

1. ایک بار براہ مہربانی
(*Aik aur bar barah e meharbani*)
2. ایک بار پھر، براہ مہربانی.
(*Aik bar phr barah e meharbani*)

Here, براہ مہربانی (*Barah e meharbani*) means "please,"

ایک بار

(*aik bar*) means "one time" or "more,"

(*aur*) means "more," and

(*phir*) means "again."

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

اردو میں "زوو" کیسے کہتے ہیں؟

Urdu mei "zoo" kaisay kehtay hain?

"How do you say 'zoo' in Urdu?"

2.

ایک بار پھر، براہ مہربانی.

Aik bar phr barah e meharbani

"Once again, please."

Sample Sentences

1.

اردو میں "ٹیل" کیسے کہتے ہیں؟

Urdui mein "table" ko kaise kahte hain?

"How do you say 'table' in Urdu?"

2.

انگریزی میں "اچار" کیسے کہتے ہیں؟

Angrezi mein "achar" kaisay kehtay hain?

"How do you say 'achar' in English?"

Language Tip

You can also say **aik bar phir say boliye** ("Please say it again"), where you don't have to use the word **barah e meharbani** ("please") but is implied in the verb "say" (**boliye**).

Another useful phrase to know is **Dheeray boliye** ("Please speak more slowly").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Impress with Your Urdu Skills!

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #16

Changing Urdu Statements into Questions

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- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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16

URDU

1. علی: ہیلو، محترمہ جین۔ کیا آپ ٹھیک ہیں؟
2. جین: میں ٹھیک ہوں، شکریہ۔ آج بہت گرمی ہے!
3. علی: جی ہاں بہت گرمی ہے۔ کیا میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتا ہوں؟
4. جین: شکریہ! آپ کے پاس پینے کے لئے کچھ ٹھنڈا پانی ہے؟

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Hello mohtarma Jane. Kia aap theek hain?
2. JANE: main theek hun, shukirya.. aaj bahaT garmi hai!
3. ALI: Ji bahaT garmi hai. kia main aap ki maDaD kar sakTi hun?

CONT'D OVER

4. JANE :

Shukriya! Aap ky pas peenay ky liye kuch thanda pani hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
شکریہ	shukriya	thank you	expression
بہت	Bohat	very, a lot	adverb
آپ	aap	you (formal)	pronoun
ٹھنڈا پانی	Thanda pani	cold water	phrase
آج	Aaj	today	noun
ٹھیک	Theek	alright, well	adverb
مدد	Madad	help	noun
گرمی	Garmi	hot (for weather)	adjective
کیا	Kia	can	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

آپ کی مدد کے لئے آپ کا شکریہ! Aap ki madad ky liye aap ka shukriya! Thank you for your help!	بہت بہت شکریہ! Bohat bohat shukriya! Thank you very much!
--	---

معافی چاہتا ہوں، مجھے دیر ہو گئی کیونکہ آج صبح بہت ٹریفک تھی۔ Mafi chahta hun, mujhay dair ho gai kyu ky aaj subah bohat traffic thi. Sorry, I'm late because there was a lot of traffic this morning.	وہ بہت سفید ہے۔ Voh bahut goraa hai. He is very white.
آج بہت سردی ہے۔ Aaj bohat sardi hai. It's very cold today.	آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Aap kaisay hain? How are you?
آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What is your name?	آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ Aap kia ker rahay hain? What are you doing?
آپ خوبصورت ہو۔ Aap khubsurat ho. You are beautiful.	آپ اچھی ہیں۔ Aap achi hain. You are nice. (to a female)
مجھے ٹھنڈے پانی کی ضرورت ہے۔ Mujhay thanday pani ki zarurat hai. I need cold water.	آج ایک گرم دن تھا Aaj aik garm din tha. Today was a hot day.
آج ایک غیر معمولی گرم دن تھا۔ Aaj aik ghair mamuli garm din tha. Today was an extraordinarily hot summer day.	پریڈ آج ہے۔ Parade aaj hai. The parade is today.
وہ ٹھیک ہے۔ Woh theek hai. He is good.	میں طوفان میں پھس گیا ہوں۔ میری مدد کریں۔ Mei tufan mei phas gaya hun. Meri madad kerein. I am stuck in a storm. Help me.

میری مدد کرو! Meri madad karo! Help me!	جون ميں بہت گرمی ہو جاتی ہے۔ June mei bohat گرمي ho jati hai. It gets very hot in June.
کیا آپ براہ مہربانی اس کھڑکی کو بند کر سکتے ہیں؟ Kia aap barah e meharbani uss khirki ko band ker saktay hain? Can you close that window, please?	کیا میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتا ہوں؟ Kia mei aap ki madad ker sakta hun? Can I help you?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. بہت،

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

For Example:

1.

بہت گرم

bohat garm

"very hot"

2.

بہت ٹھنڈا

Bohat thanda

"very cold"

3.

بہت لمبا

Bohat lamba

"very tall" (for male subjects)

4.

بہت لمبی

Bohat lambi

"very tall" (for female subjects)

2. مدد

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

3. سکتے

(saktay) comes from the verb سکتا (*sakna*) which means "can."

For singular masculine cases, you use سکتا (*sakta*).

For plural masculine cases, you use سکتے (*saktay*).

For singular and plural feminine cases, you use سکتی (*sakti*).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is how to Ask Simple Questions in Urdu

آپ ٹھیک ہیں؟

aap theek hain?

"Are you alright?"

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

For example:

If you're a female, you'd say:

1. میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتی ہوں؟
main aap ki maDaD kar sakTi hun.
"I can help you."
2. میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتی ہوں؟
main aap ki maDaD kar sakTi hun?
"Can I help you?"

For a male speaker, replace سکتی (*sakTi*) with سکتا (*sakTa*). So, it would be:

1. میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتا ہوں؟
main aap ki maDaD kar sakTa hun.
"I can help you"
2. میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتا ہوں؟
main aap ki maDaD kar sakTa hun?
"Can I help you?"

Emphasize the Question

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

For example:

1.

kya main aap ki maDaD kar sakTa hun?
"Can I help you?"

کیا میں آپ کی مدد کر سکتا ہوں؟

2.

kya aap theek hain?
"Are you alright?"

کیا آپ ٹھیک ہیں؟

3.

kya yeh aap ka ghar hai?
"Is this your house?"

کیا یہ آپ کا گھر ہے؟

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

aap theek hain?
"Are you alright?"

کیا آپ ٹھیک ہیں؟

2.

Kia peenay ky liye kuch thanda pani hai?
"Do you have some cold water to drink?"

کیا پینے کے لئے کچھ ٹھنڈا پانی ہے؟

Sample Sentences

1.

Aap ka nam komal hai?
"Is your name Komal?"

آپ کا نام کومل ہے؟

2.

Woh acha hai?
"Is he good?"

وہ اچھا ہے؟

Language Tip

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

1. کہاں, *kahan*
("where")
2. کیوں, *kyon*
("why")
3. کون, *kaun*
("who")
4. کیسا/ کیسی/ کیسے, *kaisa/ kaisi/ kaisay*
("how")
5. کون سا / کون سی / کون سے, *kaun sa /kaun si / kaun say*
("which")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Interpreting "The Nod"

Pakistani people use a lot of head gestures while speaking. Some tourists need to get used to what a "yes" nod, and a "no" shake, and a "maybe" wriggle are. Actually, "yes" might not be the typical nod from top to bottom that most foreigners are used to. It can be a swing of the head from side to side. You can't rely on gestures alone but instead need to infer from other things like expressions and body stance. Subtle changes in the angle and degree of the head movement can

imply totally opposite things—"yes" or "no,"—so one needs to be careful when interpreting these things.

Often people remain silent to show consent or "yes" as well. So if you ask for permission to do something and don't get any response, it could mean a "yes." However, on some other occasions, people might remain silent to show they won't give permission or don't agree. So in this case, the gesture of remaining silent shows "no." It's always useful to verbally ask for confirmation.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #17

Days of the Week in Urdu

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URDU

1. سونل: آج کون سا دن ہے؟

2. کیرولین: آج منگل ہے

3. سونل: میں نے سوچا آج بدھ ہے

4. کیرولین: وہ کل ہے

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. SONAL: aaj kaun sa Din hai?
2. CAROLINE: aaj mangal hai.
3. SONAL: Mei nay socha aaj budh hai.

CONT'D OVER

4. CAROLINE : Woh kal hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
دن	Din	day	noun
وہ	Woh	that	conjunction
آج	Aaj	today	noun
منگل	Mangal	Tuesday	noun
کون سا	Kaun sa	which	pronoun
کل	kal	tomorrow	noun
بدھ	Budh	Wednesday	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

آج کیا دن ہے؟ Aaj kia din hai? What day is it today?	وہ انسان کون ہے؟ Woh insan kaun hai? Who is that person?
وہ کتاب ہے۔ Woh kitab hai. That is a book.	آج ایک گرم دن تھا Aaj aik garm din tha. Today was a hot day.
آج ایک غیر معمولی گرم دن تھا۔ Aaj aik ghair mamuli garm din tha. Today was an extraordinarily hot summer day.	پریڈ آج ہے۔ Parade aaj hai. The parade is today.

اگلے منگل کو چھٹی ہے۔ AgLe maNgaL ko chuttii hai. Next Tuesday is a holiday.	آپ کا کمرہ کون سا ہے؟ Aapkaa kamraa kaunsaa hai? Which is your room?
آپ کا کون سا گھر ہے؟ Aap ka kaun sa ghar hai? Which is your house?	آپ کون سا کھائیں گے؟ Ap kaun sa khain gy? Which one are you going to eat?
آپ کو کون سا رنگ پسند ہے؟ Apko kaun sa rang pasand hai? Which color do you like?	کل بہت گرمی تھی، لیکن آج برا نہیں ہے۔ Kal bohat garmi thi, lekin aaj bura nahi hai. It was very hot yesterday, but today it's not bad.
میں کل ٹوکیو جائوں گا Mei kal Tokyo jao ga. Tomorrow I'll go to Tokyo.	میرا ایک بہت اہم اجلاس کل ہوگا۔ Mera aik bohat aham ijlas kal ho ga. I have a very important meeting tomorrow.
Aaj budh hai. Today is Wednesday.	آج بدھ ہے۔

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. کون سا

(kaun sa) means "which" when used for singular masculine nouns.

کون سے

(kaun say) means "which" when used for plural masculine nouns.

(*kaun si*) means "which" when used for singular and plural feminine nouns

2. سوچا تھا

(***socha tha***) means "thought." It comes from the root verb سوچنا (*sochna*) which means "to think." The use of تھا (*tha*), تھی (*thi*), and تھے (*thay*) always indicates the past tense.

In this case,

سوچتی تھی

(*sochti thi*) is used for and by a female (singular),

سوچتا تھا

(*socha tha*) is used for and by a male (singular),

سوچتے تھے

(*sochta thay*) is used for and by a male (plural), and

سوچتی تھیں

(*sochti thein*) is used for and by a female (plural)

3. کل

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

GRAMMAR

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

aaj mangal hai.

"Today is Tuesday."

ہفتے کے دن

(*haftay ky din*), or "days of the week," in Urdu are:

Urdu	Romanization	English
اتوار	<i>Itwar</i>	"Sunday"
سوموار	<i>saum war</i>	"Monday"
منگل	<i>mangal</i>	"Tuesday"
بدھ	<i>budh</i>	"Wednesday"
جمعرات	<i>jumayraat</i>	"Thursday"
جمعہ	<i>juma</i>	"Friday"
ہفتہ	<i>haftah</i>	"Saturday"

What Day is Today?

To ask the question "What day is today?" in Urdu, you'd say:

آج کون سا دن ہے؟

Aaj kaun sa din hai?

Where,

آج

(***aaj***) means "today,"

کون سا

(***kaun sa***) means "which,"

(**Din**) means "day," and

(**hai**) means "is."

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

Now, to answer this question you simply say

آج _____ ہے،

aaj _____ *hai*. ("Today is _____.")

For example:

1.

Aaj kaun sa din hai?
"What day is today?"

آج کون سا دن ہے؟

2.

Aaj haftah hai.
"Today is Saturday."

آج ہفتہ ہے

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

Aaj kaun sa Din hai?
"What day is today?"

آج کون سا دن ہے؟

2.

Aaj mangal hai.
"Today is Tuesday."

آج منگل ہے

Sample Sentences

1.

کل ہفتہ تھا

Kal haftah thaa.

"Yesterday was Saturday."

2.

آج جمعرات ہے

Aaj jumay raat hai.

"Today is Thursday."

Language Tip

Let's learn some more related words.

ہفتہ

saptaah

("week")

دن

din

("day")

کل

kal

("yesterday"/"today")

پرسوں

parson

("day before yesterday"/"day after tomorrow")

مہینہ

mahina

("month")

سال

saal

("year")

Since "yesterday" and "today" are the same word, کل (**kal**), we differentiate it by how the sentence is structured, i.e., the context and the tense. تھا (**tha**) indicates past tense.

So if the sentence is کل ہفتہ تھا (**Kal haftah tha**), it means that کل (**kal**) is "yesterday." The sentence is "Yesterday was Saturday."

If the sentence uses the verb ہے, **hai** ("is"), then کل (**kal**) mostly means "tomorrow"

For example:

1.

کل جمعرات ہے

Kal jumay raat hai.

"Tomorrow is Thursday."

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

آنے والا کل

(*anay wala kal*) for "tomorrow," which literally means, "the day that is about to come."

گزر ہوا کل

(*guzra hua kal*) for "yesterday," which literally means, "the day that has passed."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pakistani Calendars

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #18 All the Colors of the Pakistani Rainbow

CONTENTS

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

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URDU

1. علی: یہ لال ساڑی بہت خوبصورت ہے۔
2. سدرہ: جی ہاں۔ سونے کے پیٹرن والی وہ سیاہ ساڑی بھی خوبصورت ہے۔
3. علی: سب کچھ اچھا ہے!
4. سدرہ: مکمل طور پر!

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Yeh laal sari bohat khubsurat hai.
2. SIDRAH: Gi han. sonay ky pattern wali woh sayyah sari bi khubsurat hai.
3. ALI: Sab kuch acha hai!

CONT'D OVER

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
ساڑی	Sari	sari	noun
سونا	sona	gold	adjective
یہ	Yeh	this	pronoun
مکمل طور پر	Mukamal tor par	absolutely	adverb
بہت	Bohat	very, a lot	adverb
لال	laal	red	adjective
سب کچھ	Sab kuch	everything	phrase
خوبصورت	khubsurat	beautiful	adjective
پیٹرن	pattern	pattern	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

وہ ساڑی اچھی ہے۔ vah saarii acchii hai. That sari is nice.	مجھے سونے کے زیورات پہننا پسند ہے۔ Mujhay sonay ky zewaraat pehanna pasand hai. I like the color gold.
میری دادی نے مجھے یہ دیا۔ Meri dadi ny mjhe yeh dia. My grandmother gave me this.	یہ کتاب ہے۔ Yeh kitab hai. This is a book.

یہ گاڑی ہے۔ Ye gari hai. This is a car.	معافی چاہتا ہوں، مجھے دیر ہو گئی کیونکہ آج صبح بہت ٹریفک تھی۔ Mafi chahta hun, mujhay dair ho gai kyu ky aaj subah bohat traffic thi. Sorry, I'm late because there was a lot of traffic this morning.
وہ بہت سفید ہے۔ Voh bahut goraa hai. He is very white.	آج بہت سردی ہے۔ Aaj bohat sardi hai. It's very cold today.
ایمرجنسی کی صورت میں، لال بٹن دبائیں۔ Aapatkalin ki stithi mein, lal batan dabaye. In case of emergency, press the red button.	آپ کا پالتو خرگوش بہت خوبصورت ہے۔ Aap ka palto khargosh bohat khoobsurat hai. Your pet rabbit is very cute.
آپ کا بیگ خوبصورت ہے۔ Aap ka bag khubsurat hai. Your bag is beautiful.	آپ خوبصورت ہیں۔ Aap khubsurat hain. You are beautiful.

یہ پیٹرن کس قسم کا ہے؟

Yeh pattern kis qisam ka hai?

What kind of pattern is this?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. پیٹرن

(paitran), which means "pattern," actually comes from the English word itself. It has been so well integrated into the Urdu language that although English in origin, it can be understood anywhere in Pakistan. Usually, English words with the short 'a'

vowel sound, as in *pa* for "pattern," turn into *ai* in Urdu. So "pattern" becomes پیٹرن (*paitran*). "Tablet" becomes ٹیبلٹ (*taiblet*).

2. کی

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

آپ کی

(*aap ki*) is literally "you of" and means "yours"

اس کی

(*uss ki*) is literally "her of" and means "hers"

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

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

3. سب کچھ

(sab kuch) means "everything" and just like in English, it takes the singular verb "is." Therefore, سب کچھ اچھا ہے (*Sab kuch acha hai*.) "Everything is good."

But if you want to say "everybody" in Urdu, which is سب لوگ (*sab log*), unlike in English, it takes the plural verb "are" and plural form of اچھا (*acha*) which is اچھے (*achay*). Therefore, سب لوگ اچھے ہیں (*Sab log achay hain*) means "Everyone is good/fine."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Name Colors in Urdu

یہ لال ساڑی بہت خوبصورت ہے

Yeh laal sari bohat khubsurat hai.

"This red sari is very beautiful."

Let's look at some of the basic colors:

1.

sufaid

"White"

سفید

2.

sayyah

"Black"

سیاہ / کالا

3.

laal

"Red"

لال

4.

peela

"Yellow"

پیلا

5.

neela

"Blue"

نیلا

6.

sabz

"Green"

سبز

7.

gulabi

"Pink"

گلابی

8.

naranji
"Orange"

نارنجی

9.

jamni
"Purple"

جامنی

10.

bhoora
"Brown"

بھورا

Inflections

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

1. for masculine singular, they don't change and retain *a* in the end
2. for masculine plural, *a* is replaced by *e* (ے)
3. for feminine singular and plural, *a* is replaced by *i* (ی)

For example:

1.

Yeh kitab kali hai.
"This book is black."

یہ کتاب کالی ہے۔

2.

Yeh kutta kala hai.
"This dog is black."

یہ کتا کالا ہے۔

3.

یہ کتے کالے ہیں۔

Ye kuttay kalay hain.

"These dogs are black."

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

یہ لال ساڑی بہت خوبصورت ہے

Yeh laal saari bohat khubsurat hai.

"This red sari is very beautiful."

2.

سونے کے پیٹرن والی وہ سیاہ ساڑی بھی خوبصورت ہے

sonay ky pattern wali woh sayyah sari bi khubsurat hai.

"That black sari with gold pattern is also beautiful."

Sample Sentences

1.

سیب بہت لال ہے۔

Seb bohat laal hai.

The apple is very red.

2.

یہ کیلا پیلا ہے۔

Yeh keela peela hai.

"This banana is yellow."

Language Tip

Some other useful color related words to know are:

1.

رنگ

(**rang**)
"color"

2.

(**rang barangi**)

"colorful"

رنگ برنگی

3.

(**berang**)

"colorless"

بیرنگ

4.

(**gehra**)

"dark"

گہرا

5.

(**halka**)

"light"

ہلکا

CULTURAL INSIGHT

A Colorful Pakistani Festival

Basant, one of the main Pakistani festivals, is filled with colors and music and dancing. It is a fun festival of kites to celebrate the start of the colorful spring season. People dressed in colorful clothes gather at the roofs of the houses with kites and celebrate this event. People start preparing for this event well in advance. Along with colorful clothes, the sky gets full with colorful kites and the rooftops get decorated with colorful flowers and lights. At night, people use white kites and flood lights to enjoy the festival. Different delicious and brightly colored food items are also served along with the kite flying.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #19 Talking About Likes and Dislikes in Urdu

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

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URDU

1. علی: کیا آپ کو پاکستانی کڑی پسند ہے؟
2. ایملی: جی، مجھے پاکستانی کڑی پسند ہے۔ اور آپ کو؟
3. علی: جی، میں بالکل انہیں پسند کرتا ہوں! لیکن میں بہت مسالے دار کھانا پسند نہیں کرتا۔
4. ایملی: واقعی؟

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: kia aap ko Pakistani curry pasand hai?
2. EMILY: G, mujhay Pakistani curry Pasand hai. Aur aap ko?

CONT'D OVER

3. ALI: G, mei bilkul inhein pasand karta hun! Lekin mei bohat masalay dar khana pasand nahin karta.

4. EMILY: Waqi?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
پسند	Pasand	preference, liking	noun
بالکل	Bilkul	absolutely	adverb
پاکستانی کڑی	Pakistani curry	Pakistani curry	phrase
واقعی	waqi	really	adverb
جی	G	yes	expression
آپ کو	Aap ko	to you	phrase
مسالے دار	Masalay dar	spicy, hot (referring to food)	phrase
مجھے	mujhay	to me	pronoun
لیکن	Lekin	but	conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

نوجوان لڑکی کو کتے کے بچے واقعی پسند ہیں۔ Noujawan larki ko kuttay ky bachay waqi pasand hain. The young girl really likes the puppies.	وہ بالکل پاگل ہے۔ Woh bilkul pagal hai. He is absolutely crazy.
--	--

پاکستانی کڑی کا بہت اچھا ذائقہ ہے۔ Pakistani curry ka bohat acha zaiqa hai. Pakistani curries have a great taste.	اس نے واقعی یہ کہا؟ Uss nay waqi yeh kaha? He really said that?
میں واقعی اس فلم کو پسند کرتا ہوں! Mei waqi is film ko pasand kerta hun! I really like this movie!	یہ واقعی مزہ ہے۔ Yeh waqi mazah hai. This is really fun.
جی، یہ سواد ہے۔ G, yeh sawad hai. Yes, it's delicious.	آپ کو کیا پسند ہے؟ Aap ko kia pasand hai? What do you like?
مجھے مسالے دار کھانا پسند ہے۔ Mujhay masalay dar khana pasand hai. I like spicy food.	مجھے کچھ کھانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ Mujhay kuch khanay ki zarurat hai. I need to eat something.
مجھے پاکستانی کڑی پسند ہے۔ Mujhay Pakistani curry pasand hai. I like Pakistani curry.	میں جانتا ہوں آپ مصروف ہیں۔ لیکن کیا آپ میرے وکیل کو کال کرسکتے ہیں؟ Mei janta hu ap masroof hain. Lekin kia ap mere wakeel ko call ker saktay hain? I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?
مجھے نیند آ رہی ہے لیکن مجھے اس رپورٹ کو آج رات ختم کرنا ہے۔ Mujhay neend aa rahi hai lekin mujhay iss report ko aaj raat khatam kerna hai. I'm sleepy but I have to finish this report tonight.	لیکن آپ صحیح تھے۔ Lekin aap sahih thay. But you were right. (formal)

لیکن یہ سچ نہیں ہے۔ Lekin yeh sach nahin hai. But this is not true.	میں جانتا ہوں آپ مصروف ہیں۔ لیکن کیا آپ میرے وکیل کو کال کر سکتے ہیں؟ Mei janta hu ap masroof hain. Lekin kia ap mere wakeel ko call ker saktay hain? I know you are busy. But can you call my lawyer?
--	--

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. آپ کو

(*aap ko*) means "to you" and is used only formally with elders, superiors, or strangers. آپ (*aap*) is a formal "you" while کو (*ko*) is a postposition that means "to" in this case. It is used in many ways in Urdu. The most literal use is when giving something to somebody.

For example, میں آپ کو سیب دینا چاہتی ہوں, *main aap ko saib dena chahti hun* ("I want to give an apple to you"), when said formally by a female.

But the postposition کو (*ko*) is used in many other ways. It can be used to say آپ کو کیا چاہیے؟ (*Aap ko kia chahiye?*), which literally means, "To you what need?" and translates as, "What do you need?"

2. مجھ کو

(*mujhko*) means "to me." کو (*ko*) is a postposition that means "to." In Urdu when pronouns are used with postpositions, they turn into their oblique cases: مجھ (*mujh*) is the oblique case of میں (*main*), which means "I."

(*sach main*) means "really." سچ (*sach*) on its own means "real" or "true," and میں (*main*) is a postposition that means "in," and together, they mean "really."

GRAMMAR

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

مجھے پاکستانی کڑی پسند ہے۔

mujhay Pakistani curry Pasand hai.

"I like Pakistani curries."

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

کیا آپ کو ____ پسند ہے؟

(*Kia aap ko ____ pasand hai?*)

Here, کیا (*kia*) means "what," but in this case, it shouldn't be taken literally. It is one of the ways questions are asked in Urdu. آپ (*ko*) is the postposition "to," آپ (*aap*) is a formal "you," پسند (*pasand*) means "like," and ہے (*hai*) means "is."

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

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

Such as,

آپ کو ____ پسند ہے؟

aap ko ____ pasand hai. ("You like ____")

and,

آپ کو ____ پسند ہے؟

Aap ko ____ pasand hai? ("Do you like ____ ?")

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

مجھے _____ پسند ہے۔

(*Mujhay _____ pasand hai.*)

where, **پسند** (*pasand*) means "like," **ہے** (*hai*) means "is," **مجھے** (*mujhay*) means "to me." It is an oblique case for the pronoun میں, *main* ("I.") An oblique case is simply a case that pronouns turn into when they are used with postpositions.

مجھے

(*mujhay*) means "to me."

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

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

مجھے _____ پسند نہیں ہے۔

(*Mujhay _____ pasand nahin hai.*)

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

For example:

1.

مجھے سیب پسند ہے۔

Mujhay saib pasand hai.

"I like apple."

2.

مجھے کیلے پسند نہیں ہیں۔

Mujhay kailay pasand nahin hain.

"I don't like bananas."

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

کیا آپ کو پاکستانی کڑی پسند ہے؟

kia aap ko Pakistani curry pasand hai.

"Do you like Pakistani curries?"

2.

جی ، مجھے پاکستانی کڑی پسند ہے۔

G, mujhay Pakistani curry Pasand hai.

"Yes, I like Pakistani curries."

Sample Sentences

1. کیا آپ کو روٹی پسند ہے۔

Kia aap ko roti pasand hai?

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

2. مجھے سب کچھ پسند ہے۔

Mujhay sab kuch pasand hai.

"I like everything."

Language Tip

مجھے

mujhay ("to me") can also be replaced with **مجھکو** (***mujhko***). They mean exactly the same thing and can be used interchangeably.

So, instead of saying, مجھے کاریں پسند ہیں, *Mujhay karein pasand hain* ("I like cars"), you can say, مجھکو کاریں پسند ہیں, *Mujhe karein pasand hain* ("I like cars").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Food, Food, Food!

Food is an important part of any culture. Pakistanis are known for their variety of food rich in spices and herbs. They all differ from region to region. Perhaps we're most familiar with *naan*, which is an oven baked flat bread. It is delicious whether you have it plain, with some butter, or even with butter and garlic. Another flat bread called *roti* is also very popular, not only in Pakistan, but in India, Nepal,

Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka too. It is similar to *naan*, but much lighter and thinner and can be easily made at home. Another variant of *roti* is *paratha*, which is usually filled with vegetable stuffings like potatoes, cauliflower, and also cheese and minced meat. It is delicious and therefore very popular in Pakistani cuisine.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #20

Making Your Apologies in Urdu

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- 2 Urdu
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URDU

1. علی: آپ کے پاس ابھی وقت ہے؟
2. سارہ: معافی چاہتی ہوں لیکن میں جلدی میں ہوں۔
3. علی: کوئی بات نہیں۔
4. سارہ: معافی چاہتی ہوں! مجھے اپنی ساس کے لئے رات کا کھانا پکانا ہے۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Aap ky pas abhi waqt hai?
2. SARAH: Mafi chahti hun lekin mei jaldi mei hun.
3. ALI: koi baaT nahin.

CONT'D OVER

4. SARAH: Mafi chahti hun! Mujhe apni saas ke liye raaT ka khana pakana hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
مجھے	Mujhay	I	pronoun
جلدی	jaldi	to hurry	verb
آپ کے	Aap ky	your	pronoun
رات کا کھانا	raat ka khaana	dinner	phrase
معافی چاہتی ہوں	Mafi chahti hun	sorry	phrase
پاس	pas	with	postposition
ساس	saas	mother-in-law	noun
کوئی بات نہیں	Koi baat nahin	no problem, no worries	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

مجھے بہت کچھ کرنا ہے۔ Mujhay bohat kuch kerna hai. I need to do a lot of things.	مجھے سردی کی دوا چاہیے۔ Mjhy sardi ki dawa chahiye. I need cold medicine.
مجھے سونا ہے۔ Mujhay sona hai. I need to sleep.	جلدی کرو! Jaldii karo! Hurry up!

کیا آپ کے کوئی بھائی بہن ہیں؟ Kia aap ky koi bhai behan hain? Do you have any brothers and sisters?	آج رات کا کھانا آٹھ بجے ہو گا۔ Aaj raat ka khana aath bajay ho ga. Dinner will be at eight o'clock today.
میں معافی چاہتی ہوں۔ Mei mafi chahti hun. I am sorry.	کیا آپ کے پاس پیسے ہیں؟ Kia aap ky pas paisay hain? Do you have money? (formal)
میری ساس دیہی علاقے میں رہتی ہیں۔ Meri saas dehi ilaqay mei rehti hain. My mother-in-law lives in the countryside.	میری ساس گھر میں ہیں۔ Meri saas ghar mein hain. My mother-in-law is at home.
کبھی کبھی ایسا ہوتا ہے، کوئی بات نہیں۔ Kabhi kabhi aisa bhi hota hai, koi baat nahin. It happens sometimes, don't worry about it.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ساس

(saas) means "mother-in-law."

One can also address "mother-in-law" by saying ماں (*maa*), which is more of an intimate form of address. سسر (*susar*) means "father-in-law."

2. مجھے

(mujhay) means "to me."

It means the same as مجھ کو , *mujh ko* ("to me"). کو (*ko*) is a postposition that means

"to." In Urdu when pronouns are used with postpositions, they turn into their oblique cases. مجھ (mujh) is the oblique case of میں (main), i.e. "I." مجھے (mujhay) is simply another way of saying مجھ کو (mujh ko). Both can be used interchangeably, but مجھے (mujhay) is more commonly used.

3. رات کا کھانا

(*raat ka khana*) means "dinner."

Here, رات (*raat*) means "night," کا (*ka*) means "of," and کھانا (*khana*) means "food," so literally it means, "food of the night." Its plural form is رات کے کھانے (*raat ky khanay*).

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is How to Apologize in Urdu

معافی چاہتی ہوں لیکن میں جلدی میں ہوں

Mafi chahti hun lekin mei jaldi mei hun.

"I'm really sorry, but I'm in a hurry."

The most useful phrase in Urdu is معافی چاہتا ہوں (*mafi chahta hun*). It can be used in many ways such as to say "Excuse me."

For example:

1.

معافی چاہتی ہوں، بازار کہاں ہے؟

Mafi chahti hun, bazaar kahan hai?

"Excuse me, where is the market?"

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

For example:

1.

میں معافی چاہتی ہوں، بازار کہاں ہے؟

Mei Mafi chahti hun, bazaar kahan hai?

"I'm sorry, where is the market?"

Different Ways to Apologize

There are many ways you can apologize in Urdu.

We'll go over some variations.

For example:

1.

مجھے افسوس ہے۔

Mujhay afsoos hai.

"I am sorry."

2.

مجھے بہت افسوس ہے۔

Mujhe bahut afsoos hai.

"I am very sorry."

3.

مہربانی فرما کر مجھے معاف کر دیں۔

Meharbani farma ker mujhay maaf ker dein.

"Please forgive me."

4.

مجھے معاف کر دیں۔

Mujhay maaf ker dein.

"Please forgive me."

5.

میں آپ سے معافی مانگتا ہوں۔

Mei aap say mafi mangta hun.

"Please forgive me," or "I beg your pardon," (said by a male.)

6.

میں آپ سے معافی مانگتی ہوں۔

Mei aap say mafi mangti hun.

"Please forgive me," or "I beg your pardon," (said by a female.)

Examples from This Dialogue:

1.

معافی چاہتی ہوں لیکن میں جلدی میں ہوں۔

Mafi chahti hun lekin mei jaldi mei hun.

"I'm really sorry, but I'm in a hurry."

2.

معافی چاہتی ہوں۔

Maafi chahti hun!

"I'm really sorry!"

Sample Sentences

1.

معافی چاہتا ہوں، یہ میری غلطی ہے۔

Maafi chahta hun, yeh meri ghalti hai.

"I'm sorry, this is my mistake."

2.

معافی چاہتا ہوں، مجھے دیر ہو گئی۔

Maafi chahta hun, mujhay dair ho gai.

"I am sorry I'm late."

Language Tip

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

For example:

1. کوئی مسئلہ نہیں.
Koi masla nahin.
"It's not a problem/it doesn't matter."
2. ٹھیک ہے.
Theek hai.
"It's okay."
3. معافی نہ مانگیے.
Maafi na mangiye
"Please don't apologize."
4. معافی کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں.
Maafi ki koi zarurat nahin.
"No need to apologize."
5. بالکل نہیں.
Bilkul nahin.
"Not at all."
6. یہ آپ کی غلطی نہیں تھی.
Yeh aap ki ghalti nahin thi.
"It wasn't your fault."
7. یہ آپ کا قصور نہیں تھا.
Yeh aap ka qasoor nahin tha.
"It wasn't your fault."

Note: In examples 6 and 7, everything is the same except for the words **آپ کا قصور** (*aap ka qasoor*) and **آپ کی غلطی** (*aap ki ghalti*). Both mean "your fault" but since **قصور** (*qasoor*) is a masculine noun, "your" takes the masculine form and becomes **آپ کا** (*aap ka*), whereas **غلطی** (*galti*) is a feminine noun and so "your" takes the feminine form and becomes **آپ کی** (*aap ki*).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Nuclear Versus Joint Family Systems

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #21

Which Do You Like in Urdu?

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

21

URDU

1. علی: آپ کو کون سی فلم پسند ہے؟
2. آشا: مجھے بندھن بہت پسند ہے۔
3. علی: میں نے یہ ابھی تک نہیں دیکھی ہے۔ کون سا سینما ہال یہ دکھا رہا ہے؟
4. آشا: میں نہیں جانتی۔

ENGLISH

1. ALI: Which film do you like?
2. ASHA: I really like Bandhan.
3. ALI: I haven't watched it yet. Which movie theater is showing it?
4. ASHA: I don't know.

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI : Aap ko kaun si film pasand hai?
2. ASHA: mujhe bandhan bohat pasanD hai
3. ALI: Mei nay yeh abhi tak nahin daikhi hai. Kaun sa cinema hall yeh dikha raha hai?

CONT'D OVER

4. ASHA: main nahin janTi

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
کون سی	Kaun si	which	pronoun
دیکھی	daikhi	seen (feminine)	phrase
آپ کو	Aap ko	to you	pronoun
جاننا	janna	to know (feminine)	verb
پسند کرنا	pasand kerna	to like	verb
فلم	film	film	noun
دکھا نا	dikhana	to show	verb
ابھی تک نہیں	Abhi tak nahi	not yet, not till now	phrase
کون سا	Kaun sa	which	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

آپ کی کتاب کون سی ہے؟ Aap ki kitab kaun si hai? What is your book?	کیا آپ نے وہ فلم دیکھی ہے؟ Kia aap nay woh film daikhi hai? Have you seen that film?
آپ کو بھارتی کھانے پسند ہیں؟ Aap ko bharti khanay pasand hain? Do you like Indian food?	قوانین کو جاننا ضروری ہے۔ Qawaneen ko janna zaruri hai. It is important to know the rules.

میں آپ کو پسند کرتا ہوں۔ Mein aap ko pasand kerta hun. I like you.	میں اسے پسند کرتا ہوں۔ Mein usay pasand kerta hun. I like her.
وہ کرکٹ کھیلنا پسند کرتا ہے۔ Woh cricket khailna pasand kerta hai. He likes to play cricket.	مجھے دہی پسند ہے۔ Mujhay dahi pasand hai. I like yogurt.
مجھے فلمیں بہت پسند ہیں۔ Mujhay film bohat pasand hai. I like films a lot.	کون سا سینما فلم دکھا رہا ہے؟ Kaun sa cinema film dikha raha hai? Which cinema is showing the film?
میں نے ابھی تک بل ادا نہیں کیا ہے۔ Mei nay abhi tak bill ada nahi kia. I haven't paid the bill yet.	آپ کا کمرہ کون سا ہے؟ Aapkaa kamraa kaunsaa hai? Which is your room?
آپ کا کون سا گھر ہے؟ Aap ka kaun sa ghar hai? Which is your house?	آپ کون سا کھائیں گے؟ Ap kaun sa khain gy? Which one are you going to eat?
آپ کو کون سا رنگ پسند ہے؟ Apko kaun sa rang pasand hai? Which color do you like?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. کون سی

(kaun si) means "which" and is used for both singular and feminine subjects.

کون

(*kaun sa*) is used for singular masculine subjects.

کون سے

(*kaun say*) is used for plural masculine subjects.

2. دیکھی

(dekhi) means "seen" and comes from the verb دیکھنا, *daikhna* ("to see").

If you are a female, you say, میں نے دیکھی ہے, *main nay dekhi hai* ("I have seen").

If you are a male, you say, میں نے دیکھا ہے, *main nay daikha hai* ("I have seen").

If you're talking about another female, you say اس نے دیکھی ہے, *uss nay daikhi hai* ("She has seen").

If you're talking about another male, you say اس نے دیکھا ہے, *uss nay daikha hai* ("He has seen").

3. جانتا

(janta) means "know" and comes from the verb جانتا, *janna* ("to know").

If you are a female, you say, میں جانتی ہوں, *main janti hun* ("I know").

If you are a male, you say, میں جانتا ہوں, *main janta hun* ("I know").

If you are a group of

people, you say, ہم جانتے ہیں, *hum jantay hain* ("we know").

GRAMMAR

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

آپ کو کون سی فلم پسند ہے؟

Aap ko kaun si film pasand hai?

"Which film do you like?"

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

For example:

1.

کون سا

(*kaun sa*) is used for singular masculine nouns.

2.

کون سے

(*kaun say*) is used for plural masculine nouns.

3.

کون سی

(*kaun si*) is used for both singular and plural feminine nouns.

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

1.

Words that end with ا (a) are usually masculine

2.

Words that end with ی (i) are usually feminine.

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

Let's now use something we are already familiar with to learn about **کون سا (kaun sa)**, **کون سے (kaun say)**, and **کون سی (kaun si)**. Do you remember **پسند (pasand)** which means "to like"? We covered this in Lesson 19- Likes and Dislikes. We'll now use "which" to ask "Which ____ do you like?" questions in Urdu.

For example:

1.

آپ کو کون سا ہیرو پسند ہے؟

Aap ko kaun sa hero pasand hai?
"Which actor do you like?"

2.

آپ کو کون سا پھول پسند ہے؟

Aap ko kaun sa phool pasand hai?
"Which flowers do you like?"

3.

آپ کو کون سی کتاب پسند ہے؟

Aap ko kaun si kitab pasand hai?
"Which book do you like?"

Here, the format is:

آپ کو کون سا/کون سے/کون سی ____ پسند ہے؟

(*Aapko kaun sa/kaun say/kaun si _____ pasand hai?*)

where the order is **کون سا (kaun sa) + noun**

"which" + noun

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

Other Types of Questions

If you were to ask other types of questions like "Which ____ is your ____?" you use the format,

آپ کا/آپ کی/آپ کے _____ کون سے/کون سی/کون سا؟
(*Aap ka/aap koi/aap ky _____ kaun sa/kaun say/kaun si hai?*)

where the order is آپ کا (aap ka) + noun + کون سا (kaun sa)

"your" + noun + "which"

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

For example:

1. آپ کا کمرہ کون سا ہے؟
Aap ka kamra kaun sa hai?
"Which is your room?"
2. آپ کے کتے کون سے ہیں؟
Aap ky kuttay kaun say hain?
"Which are your dogs?"
3. آپ کی کرسی کون سی ہے؟
Aap ki kursi kaun si hai?
"Which is your chair?"

Examples from this dialogue:

1. آپ کو کون سی فلم پسند ہے؟
Aap ko kaun si film pasand hai?
"Which film do you like?"
2. کون سا سینما ہال یہ دکھا رہا ہے؟
Kaun sa cinema hall yeh dikha raha hai?
"Which cinema hall is showing it?"

Sample Sentences

1. آپ کو کون سی کار چاہیے؟
Aap ko kaun si car chahiye?
"Which car do you want?"

2.

آپ کی چابی کون سی ہے؟

Aap ki chabi kaun si hai?

"Which is your key?"

Language Tip

کون

(**kaun**) in **کون سا** (**kaun sa**), **کون سے** (**kaun say**) and **کون سی** (**kaun si**) is pronounced like the word "con," as in "con artist."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pakistani Movie Industry

The Pakistani movie industry is a thriving one. Pakistani movies are not only those that are filmed in Urdu, but include others that use other regional languages like Punjabi and Pashto as well. Of all these, the one that is popular all over Pakistan, and nowadays even outside of Pakistan, is Lollywood, which is the Urdu language based film industry. Lollywood movies are usually long, about three hours in general, and they are filled with dances and music throughout the movie. These occur not only during happy and festive moments during the movie, but also during sad moments where the lyrics in the song play an important role in moving the story forward.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #22

Are You Speaking Urdu or English?

CONTENTS

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

22

URDU

1. علی: آپ کا کیمرہ بہت اچھا ہے۔
2. رانی: شکریہ۔ دراصل، یہ میرا فون ہے۔
3. علی: واہ! یہ بہت مہنگا تھا؟
4. رانی: تھوڑا۔ یہ ایک بہت اچھی ویڈیو بھی لے سکتا ہے۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: aap ka camera bohat acha hai.
2. RANI: Shukriya. Darasal yeh mera phone hai.
3. ALI: Wah! Yeh bohat mehanga tha?

CONT'D OVER

4. RANI:

Thora. Yeh aik bohat achi video bi lay sakta hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
فون	Phone	phone	noun
واہ	wah	wow	expression
کیمرہ	camera	camera	noun
بھی	bhi	also	adverb
تھوڑا	thora	little	adjective
دراصل	darasal	actually	phrase
ویڈیو	video	video	noun
مہنگا	Mehanga	expensive	adjective
تھا	tha	was (masculine)	verb
سکتا	sakta	can	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

کیا آپ کے پاس فون ہے؟ Kia aap ky pas phone hai? Do you have a phone?	میرا فون کہاں ہے؟ Mera phone kaha hai? Where is my phone?
گھر کے راستے پر اس کا فون کھو . Ghar ky rasty par us ka phone kho gaya. He lost his phone on his way home.	واہ، کھانا بہت مزیدار ہے۔ Wah, khana bohat mazedar hai. Wow, the food is so delicious.

میرے پاس پیشہ ورانہ کیمرہ ہے۔ Meray pass paisha waranah camera hai. I have a professional camera.	میرا کیمرہ کالا ہے۔ Mera camera kala hai. My camera is black.
پارٹی میں وہ بھی تھا۔ Party mei woh bhi tha. He was also in the party.	میں بھی گزشتہ ہفتے دانتوں کے ڈاکٹر کے پاس گیا تھا۔ Mei bhi guzishta haftay danto ky dactar ky pas gaya tha. I also went to the dentist last week.
براہ کرم تھوڑا انتظار کریں۔ Barah e karam thora intizar kerein. Please wait for a while.	تھوڑا کم نمک ڈالیں۔ Thora kam namak dalein. Put in a little less sugar.
دراصل، میں نے کل ہی اسے ختم کر دیا۔ Darasal, mei nay kal hi usay khatam ker dia. Actually, I already finished it yesterday.	راج دراصل ایک لڑکی ہے۔ Raj darasal aik larki hai. Raaj is actually a girl.
کون ویڈیو لے رہا ہے؟ Kaun video le raha hai. Who is taking the video?	یہ کپڑا مہنگا ہے۔ Yeh kapra mehanga hai. This cloth is expensive.
میں نے ایک مہنگا گھر خریدا۔ Mei nay aik mehanga ghar khareeda. I bought an expensive house.	ٹوکیو میں رہنا بہت مہنگا ہے۔ Tokyo mei rehna bohat mehanga hai. It is expensive to live in Tokyo.
بیگ مہنگا ہے۔ Bag mehanga hai. This bag is expensive.	وہ پکا رہا تھا۔ Woh paka raha tha. He was cooking.

میں اردو میں بات کر سکتا ہوں۔

Mei Urdu mei baat ker sakta hun.

I can speak in Urdu.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. اصل میں

(asal mein) is a phrase that means "actually." اصل (asal) on its own means "real" and میں (mein) is a postposition which means "in." So together, they mean "actually," "indeed," or "in truth."

تھا

(tha) means "was." It is the past tense of the verb ہے, hai ("is"). Although ہے (hai) does not change according to the gender, تھا (tha) does. So,

تھا

tha ("was") is used for singular masculine, and

تھی

thi ("was") is used for singular feminine.

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

تھے

thay ("were") for plural masculine nouns, and

تھیں

thein ("were") for plural feminine nouns.

(sakta) means "can" and comes from the verb سکتا, *sakna* ("can").

If you are a male, you say, میں کر سکتا ہوں, *main kar sakta hun*. ("I can do it").

If you are a female, you say, میں کر سکتی ہوں, *main kar sakti hun* ("I can do it").

If you are a group of people, you say, ہم کر سکتے ہیں, *ham kar saktay hain* ("We can do it").

GRAMMAR

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

آپ کا کیمرہ بہت اچھا ہے

aap ka camera bohat acha hai.

"Your camera is really nice."

Like in most languages, modern electronics, goods, and many sports are called the same thing in Urdu as in English. The only thing to remember is the slightly different pronunciation of some letters. As we learned previously, the short 'a' sounds in English are changed to "-ai" in Urdu. For example, "badminton" is **بائیڈمنٹن** [*baidmintan*]. Also, a few of the long 'a' sounds change into "-aa" in Urdu. For example, "dishwasher" is **ڈش واشر** [*dish waashar*]. Let's look at some of these borrowed words in Urdu.

Electronic goods:

1. ریڈیو
(*rediyo*) is "radio"
2. ٹی وی
(*teavee*) is "TV"
3. کمپیوٹر
(*kampyootar*) is "computer"
4. مائکروویو
(*maaikroveev*) is "microwave"
5. اے سی
(*aaysee*) is "AC"
6. ٹیبلٹ
(*taiblet*) is "tablet"
7. لیپ ٹاپ
(*laiptaap*) is "laptop"
8. فرج
(*frij*) is "refrigerator"
9. فیکس
(*faiks*) is "fax"
10. کیلکولیٹر
(*kailkuletar*) is "calculator"

Sports:

1. ٹینس
(*teinis*) is "tennis"
2. کرکٹ
(*criket*) is "cricket"
3. اسکیٹنگ
(*isketing*) is "skating"

4. فٹ بال
(*futbaal*) is "football"
5. ہاکی
(*haakii*) is "hockey"
6. والی بال
(*vaalibaal*) is "volleyball"

More Words

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

For example:

1. اسکول,
skool
("school")
The Urdu equivalent is جامع (*darsghah*).
2. بس,
bas
("bus")
3. نمبر,
nambar
("number");
The Urdu equivalent is عدد (*adad*).
4. بوتل,
boTal
("bottle");
The Urdu equivalent is شیشی (*sheshe*).

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

آپ کا کیمرہ بہت اچھا ہے

aap ka camera bohat acha hai.

"Your camera is really nice."

2.

یہ ایک بہت اچھی ویڈیو بھی لے سکتا ہے

Yeh aik bohat achi video bi lay sakta hai.

"It can also take really good video."

Sample Sentences

1.

آپ کو کونسی کار چاہیے؟

Aap ko kaun si car chahiye?

"Which car do you want?"

2.

کیا آپ کے پاس کوک کی بوتل ہے؟

Aap ky pas kok ki boTal hai?

"Do you have a bottle of Coke?"

Language Tip

Urdu has borrowed words not only from English but from other languages like Persian and Arabic as well. When they are written in Devnagari script, they usually have a dot at the bottom in order to change some of their pronunciations. For example, **بازار** (*bazar*), which means "market," is derived from the Persian word **baazaar**. We have also covered **لڑکا**, *larka* ("boy") and **لڑکی**, *larki* ("girl"), both of which are borrowed words. Another quite common one is the verb **پڑھنا**, *parhna* ("to read").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

English-Born Words

The English language has infiltrated so many foreign languages. In the early days, colonization, and now the media aided by globalization, have helped quite a bit in this process. There are quite a few Urdu words that are directly taken from English words. All modern technological inventions have the same English names. Many different types of vehicles and sports also retain their English names. However, this is not a one way process. Although more Urdu has been influenced by English, we can also find traces of Urdu words that have become part of the English language. Perhaps it is more apt to say that most of them have their origins in Persian, Hindi, and Arabic languages.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #23

A Multipurpose Urdu Word

CONTENTS

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

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URDU

1. کمال: کیا اس رکشے والے کے پاس جوتے نہیں ہیں؟
2. سارہ: شاید نہیں۔
3. کمال: اس کو ایک اچھے جوتے کے جوڑے کی ضرورت ہے۔
4. سارہ: جی، اسے لکھنؤ والے جوتے کی ضرورت ہے۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. KAMAL: kia uss rikshay walay ky pas jotay nahin hain?
2. SARAH: Shayad nahin..
3. KAMAL : Uss ko ek achay walay jotay ky joray ki zarurat hai.

CONT'D OVER

4. SARAH: G, ussay lakhnow walay jotay ki zarurat hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
جوتے	Jotay	shoes	noun
اسے	ussay	to him, to her	pronoun
رکشے والا	Rikshay wala	rickshaw driver	phrase
ضرورت	zarurat	to need	verb
شاید	shayad	maybe	adverb
پاس	pas	to have	verb
جوڑا	Jora	pair	noun
اس کو	Uss ko	to him, to her	pronoun
اچھے	achay	nice	adjective
ہے	hai	to have, to posses	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میرے جوتے گندے ہیں۔ Meray jotay ganday hain. My shoes are dirty.	یہ جوتے میرے ہیں۔ Ye jotay mere hain. These shoes are mine.
اسے یہاں لے آؤ۔ Usay yahan lay aao. Bring him here.	اسے نہیں پتا Ussay nahi pata. He/She doesn't know.

رکشے والا رکشہ چلا رہا ہے۔ Riksha driver riksha chala raha hai. The rickshaw driver is driving the rickshaw.	مجھے گاڑی کی ضرورت ہے۔ Mujhay gari ki zarurat hai. I need a car.
شاید کل برف باری ہو جائے، لہذا براہ مہربانی گرم لباس پہن کر آئیں! Shayad kal barf bari ho jai, lehaza barah e meharbani garm libas pehan ker ayen. It will probably snow tomorrow, so dress warm please!	شاید ہم آپ کی مدد کر سکیں۔ Shayad hum aap ki madad ker sakein. Maybe we could help you.
مجھے شاید دیر ہو جائے Mujhay shayad dair ho jai. I might be late so please wait for me.	آپ کے پاس دو بڑے گھر ہیں۔ Aap ky pas dou baray ghar hain. You have two big houses.
مجھے جوتے کے ایک جوڑے کی ضرورت ہے۔ Mujhay jotay ky aik joray ki zarurat hai. I need a pair of shoes.	میں پتلون کا ایک جوڑا چاہوں گا۔ Mei patloon ka aik jora chahu ga. I would like a pair of pants.
اس کو فون کرو۔ Uss ko phone karo. Call him.	مجھے تین اچھے کمروں کی ضرورت ہے۔ Mujhay teen achay kamron ki zarurat hai. I need three nice rooms.

کیا آپ کے پاس قلم ہے؟

Kia aap ky pas qalam hai.

Do you have a pen?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

(usay)

1. اسے

and اس کو (uss ko) mean the same thing: "to him."

کو

(ko) means "to."

اس

(uss) means "him/her."

Therefore, اس (uss) + کو (ko) is اس کو (uss ko) or اسے (usay) ("him/her"). This is only used to refer to people who are a little further away (in terms of physical distance).

For people who are a relatively closer in distance, "him/her" is اس (iss) and "to him/to her" is اس کو (iss ko) or اسے (isay).

2. لاہور والے

(Lahore walay) can mean a lot of things. The meaning always depends on the context. It could mean "people from Lahore," or "things and goods that are from Lahore."

3. اچھے والے

(achay walay) means "nice." Although it's more of a phrase than a word, it can be used as the adjective اچھے (achay) which also means "nice."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is والا (wala)

کیا اس ریکشے والے کے پاس جوتے نہیں ہیں؟

kia uss rikshay walay ky pas jotay nahin hain?

"Does that rickshaw driver not have shoes?"

والا

(**wala**) does not have a proper translation. It is always used with something else, and that determines its meaning.

Commodities

When **والا (wala)** is used with a commodity, it means the seller of that commodity.

For example:

1.

دودھ

(*doodh*) is "milk" and دودھ والا (*doodh wala*) is "milkman."

2.

سبزی

(*sabzi*) is "vegetable" and سبزی والا (*sabzi wala*) is "vegetable seller."

3.

پھل

(*phal*) is "fruit" and پھل والا (*phal wala*) is "fruit seller."

4.

پھول

(*phool*) "flower" and پھول والا (*phool wala*) is "flower seller."

Places

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

For example:

1.

دلی والا

(*dilli wala*) is "a person/thing from Delhi."

2.

لاہور والا

(*Lahore wala*) is "a person/thing from Lahore."

3.

جاپان والا

(*japan wala*) is a person/thing from "Japan."

Vehicles

When **والا (wala)** is used with vehicles it means a person who rides or drives that thing.

For example:

1.

رکشے والا

(*rikshay wala*) is "rickshaw driver."

2.

ٹیکسی والا

(*taiksee wala*) is "taxi driver."

3.

ٹرک والا

(*trakk wala*) is "truck driver."

But it's not that straightforward:

The above examples are some very basic and general interpretations of the **والا (wala)** words. However, their meanings always change with context. So for example, even though we said that **ٹیکسی والا (taiksee wala)** means "taxi driver," it could also mean other things like the "owner of the taxi," the "person standing next to the taxi," the "person sitting inside the taxi," and so on.

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

For example:

1.

پڑھنے والا

(*parhne wala*) means "the one who is studying."

2.

گانے والا

(*gaane wala*) means "the one who is singing."

3.

ناچنے والا

(*nachnay wala*) means "the one who is dancing."

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

کیا اس رکشے والے کے پاس جوتے نہیں ہیں؟

kia uss rikshay walay ky pas jotay nahin hain?

"Does that rickshaw driver not have shoes?"

2.

جی، اسے لکھنؤ والے جوتے کی ضرورت ہے

G, ussay lakhnow walay jotay ki zarurat hai.

"Yes, he needs shoes from Lucknow."

Sample Sentences

1.

اخبار والے کو یہاں بلاؤ۔

Akhbar walay ko yahan bulao..

"Call the newspaperman here."

2.

چشمے والے لڑکے کا نام کیا ہے۔

Chashmay walay larkay ka nam kia hai?

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

Language Tip

والا

(wala) like nouns and adjectives in Urdu, changes its form depending on the gender and number of the nouns.

والا

(wala) is for singular male,

والی

(wali) is for singular and plural female, and

والے

(walay) is for plural male.

For example:

1.

acha larka
"the nice boy"

اچھا لڑکا

2.

Achi wali larki
"the nice girl"

اچھی والی لڑکی

3.

Achi wali larkian
"the nice girls"

اچھی والی لڑکیاں

4.

Achay walay larkay
"the nice boys"

اچھے والے لڑکے

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pakistan's Many Forms of Transportation

Did you know that many parts of Pakistan, especially the villages, use bullock carts for transportation? In the central Punjab in villages, you can ride on horse driven

cars known as *tanga* in the local language. You can find another interesting means of transport also in the Thar Desert, where you can travel on camels. There are also auto "rickshaws" which are three wheeled taxis.

LESSON NOTES

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

CONTENTS

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

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URDU

1. علی: آپ کل کیا کر رہی تھی؟
2. سارہ: میں کرکٹ دیکھ رہی تھی۔
3. علی: اور آپ کا بھائی؟
4. سارہ: وہ بھی کرکٹ دیکھ رہا تھا۔

ENGLISH

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

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Aap kal kia ker rahi thi?
2. SARAH: main cricket dekh rahi thi.
3. ALI: aur aap ka bhai?

CONT'D OVER

4. SARAH: Woh bhi cricket daikh raha tha.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
کر رہی	Kar rahi	doing (feminine)	conjugated verb
تھی	Thi	was	conjugated verb
آپ	aap	you	pronoun
آپ کا	aap ka	your (formal)	pronoun
تھا	tha	was (masculine)	verb
کیا	Kia	what	adverb
کل	kal	tomorrow or yesterday	noun
دیکھ رہی	Daikh rahi	watching	conjugated verb
کرکٹ	cricket	cricket	noun
بھی	bhi	also	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

وہ تمام کام کاج کر رہی ہے۔ Woh tamam kam kaaj kar rahi hai. She is doing all the housework.	میں اسکول میں تھی Mei ischool mei thi. I was in school.
آپ سو رہے تھے۔ Aap soo rahay thay. You were sleeping.	آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Aap kaisay hain? How are you?

آپ کون ہیں؟ App kaun hain? Who are you?	آپ کو دعوت دی جاتی ہے۔ Ap ko dawat di jati hai. You are invited.
آپ کو کون سا رنگ پسند ہے؟ Apko kaun sa rang pasand hai? Which color do you like?	کیا آپ ناچتے ہیں؟ Kia aap nachtay hain? Do you dance?
آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? How are you?	آپ کا خیر مقدم ہے! Aap ka khair maqdam hai! You are welcome!
وہ پکا رہا تھا۔ Woh paka raha tha. He was cooking.	آپ کیا کرتے ہیں؟ Aap kia kertay hain? What do you do?
آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What's your name?	آپ کیا کہہ رہے ہو؟ Ap kia keh rahy ho? What are you talking about?
تم کیا کر رہے ہو؟ Tum kia ker rahay ho? What are you doing?	یہ کل بہت گرمی تھی، لیکن آج برا نہیں ہے۔ Kal bohat garmi thi, lekin aaj bura nahi hai. It was very hot yesterday, but today it's not bad.
کل بہت گرمی تھی، لیکن آج موسم برا نہیں ہے۔ Kal bohat garmi thi, lekin aaj mosam bura nahi hai. It was very hot yesterday, but today the weather is not bad.	میں کل ٹھیک نہیں تھا۔ Mei kal theek nahi tha. I was unwell yesterday.

آپ کیا دیکھ رہی ہیں؟ Aap kia daikh rahi hain? What are you watching?	مجھے کرکٹ پسند ہے۔ Mujhay cricket pasand hai. I like cricket.
پارٹی میں وہ بھی تھا۔ Party mei woh bhi tha. He was also in the party.	میں بھی گزشتہ ہفتے دانتوں کے ڈاکٹر کے پاس گیا تھا۔ Mei bhi guzishta haftay danto ky dactar ky pas gaya tha. I also went to the dentist last week.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. کر رہی

(*ker rahi*) means "doing" and comes from the verb کرنا, *kerna* ("to do").

If you're a female or talking about females, you say کر رہی (*ker rahi*).

If you're a male or talking about males, you say کر رہا (*ker raha*).

If you're a group of males or talking about them, you say کر رہے (*ker rahay*).

2. دیکھ رہی

(*daikh rahi*) means "watching" and comes from the verb دیکھنا, *daikhna* ("to see").

If you're a female or talking about females, you say دیکھ رہی (*daikh rahi*).

If you're a male or talking about males, you say دیکھ رہا (daikh raha).

If you're a group of males or talking about them, you say دیکھ رہے (daikh rahay).

3. آپ کا

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

for singular and plural female, you use آپ کی (Aap ki),

for singular male, you use آپ کا (Aap ka), and

for plural male, you use آپ کے (Aap kay).

GRAMMAR

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

آپ کل کیا کر رہی تھی؟

Aap kal kia ker rahi thi?

"What were you doing yesterday?"

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

1. For singular masculine "was," you use تھا (tha).

2. For singular feminine "was," you use **تھی (thi)**.
3. For plural masculine "were," you use **تھے (thay)**.
4. For plural feminine "were", you use **تھیں (thein)**.

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

For example:

1. میں بس میں بیٹھ رہا تھا
main bas mein baith raha tha.
 "I was sitting in the bus." - said by a male.
2. میں بس میں بیٹھ رہی تھی
main bas mein baith rahi thi.
 "I was sitting in the bus." - said by a female.
3. ہم بس میں بیٹھ رہے تھے
Ham bas mein baith rahay thay.
 "We were sitting in the bus." - said by a group of males.
4. ہم بس میں بیٹھ رہی تھیں
Ham bas mein baith rahi thein.
 "We were sitting in the bus." - said by a group of females.

Showing Respect

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

For example:

1.

میرے والد جاپان میں تھے

Meray walid japan mei thay.

"My father was in Japan."

2.

سارہ کل بیمار تھیں

Sarah kal beemar thein.

"Sarah was sick yesterday."

Examples from this dialogue:

1.

آپ کل کیا کر رہی تھی؟

Aap kal kia ker rahi thi?

"What were you doing yesterday?"

2.

وہ بھی کرکٹ دیکھ رہا تھا

Woh bhi cricket daikh raha tha.

"He was also watching cricket."

Sample Sentences

1.

میں بھوکا تھا

main bhooka tha.

"I was hungry." - said by a male.

2.

آپ کہاں تھیں؟

Aap kahan thi?

"Where were you?" - asked to a female

Language Tip

The pronunciations of **تھا** (*tha*), **تھے** (*thay*), **تھی** (*thi*), and **تھیں** (*thein*) can be a little bit confusing. **تھی** (*thi*) and **تھیں** (*thein*) sound very similar but **تھیں** (*thiin*)

i.e., "were," is pronounced with a slight nasal tone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Cricket

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

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #25

The Present Continuous in Urdu

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

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URDU

1. علی: آپ کیا کر رہی ہیں؟
2. سارہ: میں بول رہی ہوں۔
3. علی: آپ انگریزی میں بات نہیں کر رہی ہیں۔ استاد سن رہے ہیں!
4. سارہ: اوہ، مجھے پتہ نہیں تھا۔

ENGLISH

1. ALI: What are you doing?
2. SARAH: I'm speaking.
3. ALI: You're not speaking in English. The teacher is listening!
4. SARAH: Oh, I didn't know.

ROMANIZATION

1. ALI: Aap kia ker rahi hain?
2. SARAH: Main bol rahi hun.
3. ALI: Aap angrezi mei baat nahi ker rahi hain. Ustad sun rahay hain!

CONT'D OVER

4. SARAH: Oh, mujhe pataa naheen thaa.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
کر رہی	Kar rahi	doing (feminine)	conjugated verb
انگریزی	Angrezi	English	noun
آپ	aap	you	pronoun
اوہ	oho	oh	interjection
مجھے	mujhay	to me	pronoun
بول رہی	Bol rahi	speaking (feminine)	conjugated verb
کیا	Kia	what	adverb
سن رہے	Sun rahay	listening (masculine, plural)	conjugated verb
استاد	ustaad	teacher	noun
نہیں	nahin	not	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

وہ تمام کام کاج کر رہی ہے۔ Woh tamam kam kaaj kar rahi hai. She is doing all the housework.	انگریزی آسان ہے۔ Angrezi asaan hai. English is easy.
انگریزی مشکل زبان ہے۔ Angrezi mushkil zuban hai. English is a difficult language.	آپ سو رہے تھے۔ Aap soo rahay thay. You were sleeping.

آپ کیسے ہیں؟ Aap kaisay hain? How are you?	آپ کون ہیں؟ App kaun hain? Who are you?
آپ کو دعوت دی جاتی ہے۔ Ap ko dawat di jati hai. You are invited.	آپ کو کون سا رنگ پسند ہے؟ Apko kaun sa rang pasand hai? Which color do you like?
کیا آپ ناچتے ہیں؟ Kia aap nachtay hain? Do you dance?	اوہ، میں نے آپ کو پہچانا نہیں۔ Oho, mei nay aap ko pechana nahin. Oh, I didn't recognize you.
مجھے کچھ کھانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ Mujhay kuch khanay ki zarurat hai. I need to eat something.	مجھے پاکستانی کڑی پسند ہے۔ Mujhay Pakistani curry pasand hai. I like Pakistani curry.
سارہ بول رہی ہے Sarah bol rahi hai. Sarah is speaking.	آپ کیا کرتے ہیں؟ Aap kia kertay hain? What do you do?
آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟ Aap ka nam kia hai? What's your name?	آپ کیا کہہ رہے ہو؟ Ap kia keh rahy ho? What are you talking about?
تم کیا کر رہے ہو؟ Tum kia ker rahay ho? What are you doing?	ہم ریڈیو سن رہے ہیں۔ Hum radio sun rahay hain. We are listening to the radio.
وہ کالج میں انگریزی کے استاد ہیں۔ Woh college mein angreezi ky ustad hain. He is an English teacher at the college.	استاد عظیم ہیں! Ustad azeem hain! The teacher is great!

استاد بلیک بورڈ پر لکھتا ہے۔ Ustad blackboard par likhta hai. The teacher writes on the blackboard.	استاد کیا کہہ رہے ہیں؟ Ustad kia keh rahay hain? What is the teacher saying?
یہ تمہارا نہیں ہے۔ Yeh tumhara nahin hai. This is not yours.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. کیا

(kia) means "what," but oftentimes when it is used at the beginning of a sentence, it no longer means "what" but just becomes a way to ask a question.

For example:

1.

کیا تم کھا رہے ہو؟

kia tum kha rahay ho?

"Are you eating?"

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

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

For example:

1.

تم کیا کھا رہے ہو؟

Tum kia kha rahay ho?

"What are you eating?"

Its literal translation is "You what eating?"

2. استاد جی

(ustad je) is a respectful way of addressing a teacher. استاد (ustad) on its own means "teacher" and جی (je) at the end indicates the honorific form of address. You can add جی (je) after anybody's name.

3. مجھے

(mujhay) means "to me." مجھ کو (mujh ko) also means "to me," and both of them can be used interchangeably. مجھ (mujh) means "me" and کو (ko) is the postposition "to." Together they become مجھ کو (mujh ko) or مجھے (mujhay).

GRAMMAR

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

میں بول رہی ہوں

Main bol rahi hun.

"I am speaking."

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

Let's take one example:

1.

میں گا رہی ہوں

Main gaa rahi hun

"I am singing." (female)

Here, **میں (main)** is "I." **گا (gaa)** comes from the verb گانا (*gaana*) which means "to sing." **رہی (rahi)** is the "-ing" part of the verb. **ہوں (hun)** is "am."

So, here the main verb **گا (gaa)** is part of the verb **گانا, gaana** ("to sing") without the **نا (na)** at the end. Urdu verbs always end with a **نا (na)** and so this part of the verb in the sentence is always formed by removing the **نا (na)** and adding I. Then you add the "-ing" part **رہی (rahi)**, which in this case denotes a female speaker.

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

میں گھر جا رہی ہوں

(*Main ghar ja rahi hun.*)

Gender

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

1.

رہا

(**raha**) for singular masculine subjects, i.e. if the speaker is a male or if the sentence is about a single male.

2.

رہے

(**rahay**) for plural masculine subjects, i.e. if the speakers are a group of males or if the sentence is about a group of males.

3.

رہی

(**rahi**) for singular and plural feminine subjects, i.e. if the speaker is a female or a group of females and if the sentence is about a single female or a group of females.

For example:

1. وہ کیا کہہ رہا ہے؟
Woh kia keh raha hai?
"What is he saying?"
2. وہ کیا کہہ رہی ہے؟
Woh kia keh rahi hai?
"What is she saying?"
3. وہ کیا کہہ رہے ہیں؟
Woh kia keh rahay hain?
"What are they saying?"

Here, کہہ (*bol*) comes from the verb کہنا (*kehna*), which means "to say/speak/talk."

Examples from this dialogue:

1. آپ انگریزی میں بات نہیں کر رہی ہیں.
Aap angrezi mei baat nahi ker rahi hain.
"You're not speaking in English."
2. استاد سن رہے ہیں.
Ustad sun rahay hain
"The teacher is listening."

Sample Sentences

-
1. سارہ ناچ رہی ہے.
Sarah nach rahi hai.
"Sarah is dancing."
 2. میں خط لکھ رہا ہوں.
Mei khat likh raha hun.
"I am writing a letter." (male)

Language Tip

In this lesson, we covered the present continuous tense. The past continuous is also pretty simple. Everything remains the same except for the auxiliary verbs ہے, *hai* ("is") and ہیں, *hain* ("are") that change into تھا (*tha*), تھی, *thi* ("was") and تھے (*thay*), تھیں, *thein* ("were").

For example:

1.

Woh soch raha hai.

"He is thinking."

وہ سوچ رہا ہے

2.

Woh soch raha tha.

"He was thinking."

وہ سوچ رہا تھا

CULTURAL INSIGHT

English in Pakistani Schools

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



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