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VOLUME

2



Urdu

Survival Phrases



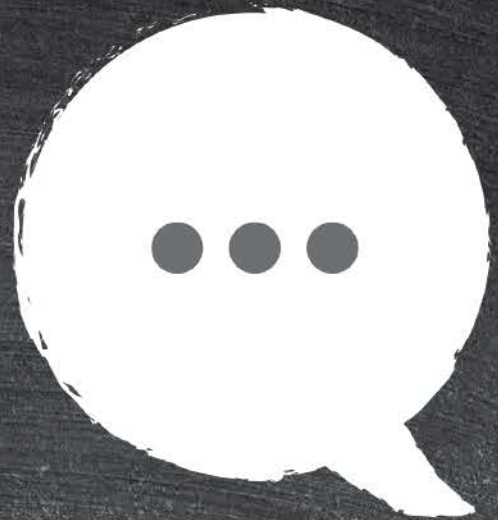
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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #1

Restaurants - Eating Out in Pakistan

CONTENTS

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

#1

URDU

1. آپ کتنے لوگ ہیں؟

2. ہم تین لوگ ہیں۔

3. ہم چار لوگ ہیں۔

4. میں اکیلا ہوں۔

5. میں اکیلی ہوں۔

ENGLISH

1. How many people are you?

2. We're three people.

3. We're four people.

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

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

ROMANIZATION

1. Aap kitnay log hain?

2. hum teen log hain.

CONT'D OVER

3. Hum char log hain.
4. main akela hun.
5. main akeli hun.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
میں	main	I am	phrase
اکیلا	akela	alone, single	adjective
اکیلی	akeli	alone, single (said by a female)	adjective
کتنے	kitnay	how many	adverb, adjective
لوگ	Log	people	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میں گولف کھیلتا ہوں۔ Main golf khelta hun. I play golf	میں اکیلا رہتا ہوں۔ Main akela rehta hun. I live alone.
جب میں اکیلی ہوتی ہوں تو غور و فکر کرتی ہوں۔ Jab main akeli hoti hun tou ghor o fikar kerti hun. I meditate when I am alone.	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?	آپ کے کتنے بھائی ہیں؟ Aap ky kiTnay bhai hain? How many brothers do you have?

کتنی لڑکیاں ہیں؟ Kitni larkiyā hain? How many girls are there?	میوزیم میں کتنے لوگ ہیں؟ Museum mei kitnay log hain? How many people are there in the museum?
کتنے لوگوں نے فلم کے پریمیئر میں شرکت کی؟ Kitnay logo ne film ky premiere mei shirkat ki? How many people attended the movie premiere?	

GRAMMAR

When entering a restaurant in Pakistan, they will greet you with *Assalam u Aalaikum*, meaning "Hello."

In Pakistan, when entering a restaurant you could be asked the question "How many people are you?" which in Urdu is *Aap kitnay log hain?*

Let's hear it once again:

(slow) Aap kitnay log hain? Aap kitnay log hain?

The first word, *Aap* means "you/your". Let's hear it once again, *aap, aap*.

Next word *kitnay*, means "How many?" Let's break down this word and hear it one more time: (slow) kit-nay, kitnay

The word meaning "people" (*log*) follows next: (slow) log, log.

Finally, we have *hain*, which in Urdu is "are" (slow) Hain. Hain.

Aap kitnay log hain?

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

In Urdu, you would respond by telling the waiter *hum teen log hain*, which in English means "We are three."

Let's break down these words and hear them one more time:

(slow) hum teen log hain, hum teen log hain.

Now we're going to review some numbers in Urdu in case your group happens to be bigger. The numbers one through five are *ek, dou, teen, char, and panch*.

You could also say "We are four," which in Urdu is *hum char log hain*.

Let's break it down by syllable: (slow) hum char log hain. Now let's hear it once again: *hum char log hain*.

The first word, *hum*, means "we." We follow this with *char*, which in Urdu is "four", next is *log* which means "people" and lastly we have *hain* which means "are":

(slow) hum char log hain.

If you are just one, the proper answer to the question is *Main akela hun* for a man and *Main akeli hun* for a woman. In English, they both mean "I am alone."

Let's break down these words and hear them one more time:

(slow) main ake-la hun

(slow) Main ake-li hun.

The first word, *main*, means "I." Let's hear it one more time: (slow) Main Main. The second word, *akela/akeli*, means "alone." *Akela* is the masculine form, and *akeli* is the feminine singular form.

Let's break down these words and hear them one more time: (slow) ake-li akeli. (slow) ake-la akela. Finally, *hun* means "am." Let's hear it once again: *hun*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

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

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #2

Restaurants - Making Reservations in Urdu

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- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
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2

URDU

1. آج رات كے لئے ٹیبل چاہی ہے۔

2. آپ كتنے لوگ ہیں؟

3. ہم دو ہیں۔

4. كتنے بجے چاہی ہے؟

5. آٹھ بجے۔

ENGLISH

1. I need to reserve a table for this evening.
2. How many people are you?
3. We are two.
4. At what time do you want to reserve?
5. At eight o'clock.

ROMANIZATION

1. aaj raaT ky liye tebal chahiye.
2. aap kiTnay log hain?

CONT'D OVER

3. ham Dou hain.
4. kiTnay bajay chahiye?
5. aaTH bajay.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
چاہی ہے	chahiye	to be needed	verb
رات	Raat	night	noun
کتنے	kitnay	how many	adverb, adjective
کتنے بجے	kitnay bajay	what time	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

مجھے اب کچھ آرام کرنا چاہی ہے۔ Mujhay abb kuch aram kerna chahiye. I need to take some rest now.	وہ رات کو دیر تک مطالعہ کرتی ہے۔ Woh raat ko dair tak mutalia kerti hai. She studies till late at night.
اس جمعہ کی رات کے لئے آپ کی کیا منصوبہ بندی ہے؟ Is jumma ki raat ky liye aapki kia mansoba bandi hai? What's your plan for this Friday night?	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?	آپ کے کتنے بھائی ہیں؟ Aap ky kiTnay bhai hain? How many brothers do you have?

کتنی لڑکیاں ہیں؟ Kitni larkiyā hain? How many girls are there?	ابھی کتنے بجے ہیں؟ Abhi kitnay bajay hain? What time is it now?
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GRAMMAR

Normally, if you make a phone call in order to make a reservation for the evening, you would say

aaj raat ky liye Tebal chahiye meaning "I need to reserve a table for this evening."

(SLOW) aaj raat ky liye Tebal chahiye. The first four words, *aaj raat ky liye*, mean "for tonight." Let's break them down by syllable: *aaj raat ky liye*.

(SLOW) aaj raat ky liye, aaj raat ky liye.

We follow this with *Tebal*, which is exactly the Urdu pronunciation of the English word "table": (SLOW) Te-bal. Tebal. Finally, we have *chahiye*, which means "is needed." Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) cha-hi-ye. Let's hear it again: *chahiye*.

Let's recap the phrase one more time.

(SLOW) aaj raat ky liye Tebal chahiye.

aaj raat ky liye Tebal chahiye.

Normally, they'll ask you how many people are in your party and the time of the reservation. "How many people are you?" *aap kitnay log hain?* Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) aap kitnay log hain? Let's hear it again: *aap kit-nay log hain?*

Now let's imagine you are a party of two. In Urdu, you would use *hum dou hain*, which in English means "We are two." (SLOW) hum dou hain, hum dou hain.

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation.

kitnay bajay chahiye?

(SLOW) kitnay bajay chahiye?

"At what time do you want to make a reservation?" *kitne bajay chahiye?* literally means "At what time is it needed?" Let's break down these words and hear them one more time:

(SLOW) kit-nay ba-jay cha-hi-ye? *kitne bajay chahiye?*

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

aaTh bajay. "At eight o'clock."

aaTh bajay means "At eight." Let's break down these words and hear them one more time:
(SLOW) aa-Th ba-jay, *aaTh bajay.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Pakistanis like eating late at night. Eating before 8:00 P.M. is not so common in cities. In villages, people normally eat around sunset. So it's very early, around 5 during winter time and around 7 during summer time. The biggest meal of the day is dinner, and you will be eating and drinking a lot. Make sure you have lots of room in your belly so you can fully enjoy the Pakistani cuisine!

Quick Tip 2

If you are a guest at someone's house, you will chat and have some appetizers before dinner. During the meal, you will be served freshly handmade flat breads called *roti* or *chapaTi* to eat with the meal.

In Pakistan, people sometimes eat with their hands instead of using cutlery, and it takes a lot of practice and skill to be able to eat properly this way. They will use only one hand while eating their meals, even while tearing pieces from the *roti* or *chapaTi*. In more traditional houses, it's advisable not to use your left hand to eat, but only your right hand!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #3 Restaurants - How to Ask Permission to Smoke in Urdu

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3

URDU

1. کیا میں یہاں سگریٹ پی سکتا ہوں؟
2. کیا میں یہاں سگریٹ پی سکتی ہوں؟
3. کیا میں سگریٹ نوش کر سکتا ہوں؟
4. کیا میں سگریٹ نوش کر سکتی ہوں؟
5. جی ہاں، سگریٹ نوشی کرنے دیتے ہیں۔
6. جی نہیں، یہاں سگریٹ نوشی منع ہے۔

ENGLISH

1. Can I smoke here? (masculine)
2. Can I smoke here? (feminine)
3. May I smoke? (masculine)
4. May I smoke? (feminine)
5. Yes, we allow smoking.
6. No, smoking is forbidden.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. kia main yahan cigerate pee sakta hun?
2. kia main yahan cigerate pee sakti hun?
3. Kia main cigerate nosh ker sakta hun?
4. Kia main cigerate nosh ker sakti hun?
5. G han, cigerate noshi karnay detay hain.
6. G nahin, yahan cigerate noshi mana hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
کیا	kia	Do you	verb
پینا	pena	to smoke, to drink	verb
جی ہاں	ji han	yes	expression
جی نہ ہیں	ji nahin	no	expression
منع	mana	forbidden	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

کیا آپ پالتو جانور لانے دیتے ہیں؟ Kia aap paltoo janwar lanay detay hain? Do you allow pets?	میں چائے نہ پیتا۔ Mei chai nahi peeta. I don't drink tea. (masculine)
جی ہاں، میں پاکستانی ہوں۔ G han, Main Pakistani hun. Yes, I am Pakistani.	جی نہ ہیں، میرے پاس پیسے نہ ہیں۔ G nahin, meray pas paisay nahin hain. No, I don't have money.

اونچی آواز میں موسیقی صبح 12 بجے کے بعد عمارت میں منع ہے۔

Unchi awaz mei mosuqi subah 12 bajay ky baad imarat mei mana hai.

Loud music is forbidden in the building after 12 am.

GRAMMAR

Let's imagine first that you are a smoker. Before entering a restaurant, you need to ask "Can I smoke here?" which is

kia main yahan cigerate pee sakta hun?

(SLOW) kia main yahan cigerate pee sakta hun?

kia main yahan cigerate pee sakta hun?

Kia is a question marker, and *main* means "I," while *yahan* is the translation of "here." We follow this with *cigerate pee*. In English, *cigerate pee* means "smoking." Finally, we have *sakta hun*, which means "Can I do?" Let's break down these words and hear them one more time:

(SLOW)kia main yahan cigerate pee sakta hun?

kia main yahan cigerate pee sakta hun?

Now, that was how a man would say it, but if you are a woman, you should say *kia main yahan cigerate pee sakti hun?* The difference is in the word *sakti* instead of the masculine *sakta*. Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) sakti. sakti. Now let's hear the whole phrase one more time:

(SLOW) kia main yahan cigerate pee sakti hun?

kia main yahan cigerate pee sakti hun?

Another way of asking is *kia main cigerate nosh ker sakta hun?* This literally means "May I smoke?" The first word, *kia*, is the question marker, and the second word, *Main*, means "I" in English. These are followed by *cigerate*, which is the Urdu pronunciation of the English "cigarette," and finally we have *nosh ker sakta hun*, which literally means "can drink," but we can translate it in English as "can smoke," in this case. Let's break down these words and hear them one more time: (SLOW)kia main cigerate nosh ker sakta hun? kia main cigerate nosh ker sakta hun? Again, this was how a man would say it, but if you are a woman, you should say *kia main cigerate nosh ker sakti hun?* Now let's hear it one more time:

(SLOW) *kia main cigarette nosh ker sakti hun?*

kia main cigarette nosh ker sakti hun?

Now let's talk about the possible answers.

"Yes, we allow smoking," which is

G han, cigarette noshi karnay detay hain,

(SLOW) *G han, cigarette noshi karnay detay hain*

As you might have figured out, in this sentence we have only added the Urdu word for "yes" (*G han*) before *cigarette noshi karnay detay hain*. This is an easy answer to a question!

Let's break down these words and hear them one more time:

(SLOW) *G han, cigarette noshi karnay detay hain*

G han, cigarette noshi karnay detay hain

What do we then say if smoking isn't allowed? We can say *G nahin, yahan cigarette noshi mana hai*.

G nahin means "no" in English, *yahan* means "here," and *cigarette noshi* means "smoking." Finally, we have *mana hai*, which means "is forbidden."

Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) *G nahin, yahan cigarette noshi mana hai*.

Now let's hear the full sentence one more time: *G nahin, yahan cigarette noshi mana hai*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

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

Quick Tip #2

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

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #4

Restaurants - Ordering Food in Urdu

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URDU

1. مینیو دیجیے

2. آپ کیا پیئیں گے؟

3. کوئی خاص ڈش بتا سکتے ہیں؟

4. بریانی اور رائتہ لینا چاہوں گا.

5. بریانی اور رائتہ لینا چاہوں گی.

ENGLISH

1. A menu, please.
2. What would you like to drink?
3. What are the recommendations?
4. I would like briyani and some raita. (masculine)
5. I would like briyani and some raita. (feminine)

ROMANIZATION

1. menu dijiye
2. aap kia piyengay?

CONT'D OVER

3. koi khas dish bata saktay hain?
4. briyani aur raita lena chahun ga.
5. briyani aur raita lena chahun gi.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
بريانی	biryani	biryani	
مینو	menu	menu	noun
پینا	peena	to drink	verb
آلو	raita	yogurt	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

آج کے مینو میں کیا ہے؟ aaj menu mei kia hai? What is on the menu today?	مجھے سرد دن گرم چائے پینا پسند ہے۔ Mujhay sard din garm chai peena pasand hai. I love to drink hot tea on a cold day.
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GRAMMAR

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

Let's hear the entire sentence: *menu dijiye*. (SLOW) menu dijiye

"Please, give me" is *dijiye* in Urdu: (SLOW) dijiye, *dijiye*.

This was preceded by *menu*, which in English means "a menu."

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

Firstly, in ninety-nine percent of cases they will ask you what you would like to drink first. "What would you like to drink?" is *aap kia piyenge?* (SLOW) aap kia piyenge?

In Urdu, *aap* is the polite pronoun "you," *kia* means "what," and finally, *piyenge* means "will drink". Let's break it down and hear it one more time: (SLOW) aap kia pi-yen-ge? *aap kia piyenge?*

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

lassi, a "drink of water and curd")

Pani, "water")

Rabri, "milk and butter drink" - which is actually more of a dessert

Let's break down these words and hear them one more time.

(SLOW) la-ssi, *lassi*

(SLOW) pa-ni, *pani*

(SLOW) rab-ri, *rab-ri*

If you want to ask for recommendations or the house specials, you can say

koi khas dish bataa sakte hain?

(SLOW) koi khaas dish bataa sakte hain?

This literally means "Would you recommend anything special to eat?" Let's have a quick look at the bits and pieces of this phrase. The Urdu words, *koi khas*, mean "anything special" in English. We follow this with the word for "dish," which is *dish*. "Can you tell me" is (SLOW) bata saky hain. *bata saky hain*.

Let's hear the whole sentence one more time: (SLOW) koi khas dish bata sakte hain?

koi khas dish bataa sakte hain?

This would be the equivalent of "What are the recommendations?" in English.

When you order in Pakistan, you usually just say the name of the dish you want. However, there is a polite way of saying "I would like" following the name of the things you want to eat. This is *lena chahun ga*. Let's break down this word and hear it one more time: (SLOW) le-na cha-hun-ga. *lena chahun ga*.

Now, that was how a male would say it. If you are a female, you would have to say *lena chahun gi*. (SLOW) le-na cha-hun-gi. *lena chahun gi*

Now let's see some good dishes you can find on a typical Pakistani menu.

- *pakoray* - the traditional Pakistani appetizer, made of chopped vegetables fried in spicy gram-flour batter
- *tanduri murgi* - chicken marinated in yogurt and spices
- *Biryani* - spicy rice mixed in chicken curry
- *Daal chawal* - Boiled white rice with pulses
- *Raita* - yogurt-based dressing with garlic and cucumber

Let's break down these words and hear them one more time.

- (SLOW) pa-ko-ray, *pakoray*
- (SLOW) tan-du-ri mur-gi, *tanduri murgi*
- (SLOW) bri-yan-i, *biryani*
- (SLOW) da-al cha-wal, *daal chawal*
- (SLOW) rai-ta, *raita*

Let's imagine you would like to order *biryani* and *raita*. You should tell the waiter *biryani aur raita lena chahun ga*.

(SLOW) biryani aur raita lena chahun ga

biryani aur raita lena chahun ga this means "I would like *biryani* and some *raita*."

As we have seen, *lena chahun ga* means "I would like." It simply follows the name of the food you are ordering. If you are a woman, you will have to say *biryani aur raita lena chahun gi*.

(SLOW) biryani aur raita lena chahun gi

biryani aur raita lena chahun gi.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

In Pakistan, many dishes can be hot and spicy. What if you want to have something milder at times or you simply can't eat spicy food? The best option is to prefer a few mild dishes such as

rice with peas, *raita*, "plain yogurt," *Daal* and *CHapaTi* (the plain, flat bread). You can always ask the waiter if he can bring you something mild such as *baghair mirCH masaly ka kuCH laiye*, which means "Bring me something without spices and chili, please."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #5

Restaurants - Asking for the Check in Urdu

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URDU

1. اور کچھ چاہی ہے؟

2. بس، اچھا تھا، اب بل لائیے

ENGLISH

1. Would you like anything else?
2. I'm fine, thanks; the check please.

ROMANIZATION

1. aur kuch chahiye?
2. bas, acha tha, abhi bil laiye

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
کیا آپ	Kia aap	Would you like...	phrase
بس	bas	Enough!, Stop!	expression
بل	bill	bill	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

کیا آپ کچھ رسائل پڑھنا پسند کریں گے؟ Kia aap kuch rasail perhna pasand kerein gay? Would you like to read some magazines?	کیا آپ کچھ رسائل پڑھنا پسند کریں گے؟ Kia aap kuch rasail perhna pasand kerein gay? Would you like to read some magazines?
بس! رکو! Bas! Ruko! I have had enough of it now.	براہ مہربانی بل لا دیں۔ Barah e meharbani mujhay bill la dein. Get me the bill please.

GRAMMAR

Normally, if the waiter sees that you have finished, he will come to your table and kindly ask *aur kuch chahiye?* (SLOW) *aur kuch chahiye?* This means "Would you like anything else?" Let's break down these words and hear them one more time: (SLOW) *aur kuch chahiye?* *aur kuch chahiye?*

In Urdu, the conjunction "and" is *aur*, but in this case it means "more": *aur*, (SLOW) *aur*. This is followed by *kuch*, which means "anything," or "something": *aur kuch*. (SLOW) *aur kuch*. If asked as a question, even these two simple words mean "Anything else?" You will hear it for sure in restaurants or cafés from waiters in the formal level of speech, but also if you are a guest in any Pakistani house. Literally, *chahiye* means "is needed," but in this specific case we use it to translate "anything": (SLOW) *chahiye*, *chahiye*.

Let's recap. (SLOW) *aur kuch chahiye?* *aur kuch chahiye?*

If you are pleased with your meal and are ready to leave, you should reply *bas*, *acha tha*, *abhi bil laiye*. This means "I'm fine, thanks; can you bring the bill please?" (SLOW) *bas*, *acha tha*, *abhi bil laiye*.

It's a long sentence, but let's break it down. First, we have *bas*, which means "enough." We follow this with *acha tha*, which is "It was excellent" in Urdu: (SLOW) *acha tha*, *acha tha*.

Next is *abhi bil laiye*, which means "Now bring the bill please." (SLOW) *abhi bil laiye*. *abhi bil laiye*

All together, it is: (SLOW) *bas*, *acha tha*, *abhi bil laiye*. *bas*, *acha tha*, *abhi bil laiye*.

And there you have it!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

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

Quick Tip 2

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

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #6

Simple Steps to Eating Unknown Foods in Pakistan

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

6

URDU

1. اس ے کیس ے کھات ے ہیں؟

2. مسال ے دار ہے؟

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Is this hot?

ROMANIZATION

1. isay kaisay khatay hain?
2. Masalay dar hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
مسالیدار	Masalay dar	hot (spicy)	adjective
کھانا	Khana	to eat	verb
کیس ے	kaisay	how	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

تھائی کھانا مسالیدار ہے thai khanaa Masalay dar hai Thai food is spicy.	جاپانی اکثر چاول اور مچھلی کھاتے ہیں۔ jaapaanii aksar chaaval aur machhalii khaaTe hain Japanese often eat rice and fish.
مجھے بتاؤ کہ ریموٹ کنٹرول کیسے استعمال کرنا ہے۔ Mujhay batao ky remote control kaisay tarah 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?	

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "How do you eat this?" is *isay kaisay khatay hain?* (SLOW) *isay kaisay khatay hain?* Let's break it down by syllable: *i-say kai-say kha-tay hain?* Now let's hear it once again: *isay kaisay khatay hain?* The first word *isay* means "this." Let's hear it one more time: (SLOW) *isay*, *isay*. Then you have *kaisay*, which means "how." *Kai-say, kaisay*. To recap here, we have *isay kaisay khatay hain?* Literally, this means, "how is it eaten." Let's look at the next word, *khatay*, which means "eat." (SLOW) *Kha-tay khatay*. All together, we have *isay kaisay khatay hain?* Literally, this means, "How is this eaten?"

Finally, we will talk about something that may come in handy for everyone who doesn't like hot food. Pakistani cuisine is known for being spicy, and if you are visiting the metropolitan city Karachi, you will probably find some typical spicy dishes. The question, "Is this hot?" in Urdu is *Masalay dar hai?* (SLOW) *Masalay dar hai?* The first word *Masalay dar* means "hot spicy." Let's hear it one more time: (SLOW) *Ma-sa-lay dar hai?* Next, we have *hai*, which in English means "is." All together, we have *Masalay dar hai?* Literally, this means, "Is spicy?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Pakistani food throughout history and continuing today is a celebration for the Pakistanis; they know that what makes a perfect feast is not just the food but also the good company. Food is nearly always prepared with *roti* or *nan*, at least one sweet dish, and different varieties of rice dishes like *biriyani* or *zeera* rice with *dal* or *kadhi*. It is custom in Pakistan to force guests to eat more food. If you are full, you can smile and say, "No." Otherwise the host will keep filling your plate!

Quick Tip 2

Traditional Pakistani food is eaten with your hands. You too can try it out, but don't worry, cutlery is available at every restaurant. Most of the time, Pakistani food is very spicy, so you can order curd or *lassi* with your meal to make it more mild, and it will help for digestion as well. Do not eat hot, spicy dishes in the beginning of your travels. It will take time to become used to spicy dishes.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #7

Counting in Urdu 40 to 70

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

#7

URDU

1. تینتالیس لوگ میرے ساتھ سفر کر رہے ہیں۔
2. میں کمرہ نمبر پچپن میں ٹھہرا ہوں
3. میں کمرہ نمبر پچپن میں ٹھہری ہوں
4. مجھے پینسٹھ روپے کا کھلا چاہیے
5. میں نے مصوری کی سڑسٹھ اقسام دیکھیں۔

ENGLISH

1. 43 people are traveling with me.
2. I'm staying in room 55. (masculine)
3. I'm staying in room 55. (feminine)
4. I want change for 65 rupees.
5. I saw 67 kinds of paintings.

ROMANIZATION

1. mere saaTH TainTalis log safar ker rahay hain.
2. main kamara nambar paCHpan mein thehra hun

CONT'D OVER

3. main kamara nambar paCHpan mein thehri hun
4. mujhe painsaTh rupay ka khulla CHahiye
5. Mei nay musawari ki sarsath iqsam daikhein.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
چالیس	chalis	forty (40)	numeral
پچاس	pachaas	fifty (50)	numeral
ساٹھ	sath	sixty (60)	numeral
ستر	sattar	seventy (70)	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

اس کی کتابوں کی الماری پر چالیس کتابیں تھیں۔ Uss ki kitabon ki almari par chalis kitabein thein. She had forty books on her bookshelf.	اس کی قیمت پچاس روپے ہے۔ Iss ki qeemat pachaas rupay hai. It costs fifty rupees.
وہ ساٹھ سال کا ہے۔ Wowh sath saal ka hai. He is sixty years old.	میری دادی کی عمر ستر سال ہے۔ Meri dadi ki umar sattar saal hai. My grandmother is 70 years old.

GRAMMAR

Number	Romanization	Urdu
41	lktalis	اكتالیس

42	<i>Bayalis</i>	بیالیں
43	<i>Taintalis</i>	تینتالیں
44	<i>chawalis</i>	چوالیں
45	<i>Paintalis</i>	پینتالیں
46	<i>Chiyalis</i>	چھیالیں
47	<i>Saintalis</i>	سینتالیں
48	<i>artalis</i>	اڑتالیں
49	<i>unchaas</i>	انچاس
50	<i>Pachaas</i>	پچاس

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

Number	Romanization	Urdu
51	<i>ikyavan</i>	اکیاون
52	<i>Bavan</i>	باون
53	<i>Trippan</i>	ترپن
54	<i>Chauvan</i>	چون
55	<i>Pachpan</i>	پچپن
56	<i>Chappan</i>	چھپن
57	<i>Sattavan</i>	ستاون
58	<i>aThavan</i>	اٹھاون
59	<i>unsaTh</i>	انسٹھ
60	<i>saaTh</i>	ساٹھ

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

Number	Urdu	Urdu
61	<i>iksaTh</i>	اکسٹھ
62	<i>basaTh</i>	باسٹھ
63	<i>taresaTh</i>	تریسٹھ
64	<i>chaunsaTh</i>	چونسٹھ
65	<i>painsaTh</i>	پینسٹھ
66	<i>chiyasaTh</i>	چھیاسٹھ
67	<i>satasaTh</i>	ستاسٹھ
68	<i>aRsaTh</i>	اڑسٹھ
69	<i>Unhattar</i>	انہتر
70	<i>Sattar</i>	ستر

These numbers can be really useful when you're counting things in big quantities. Let's say you're telling one of your Pakistani acquaintances about your trip. You might say "43 people are traveling with me," which in Urdu is *mere saaTH TainTalis log safar ker rahay hain*. (SLOW) mere saaTH TainTalis log safar ker rahay hain., *mere saaTH TainTalis log safar ker rahay hain*.

In this sentence, *mere saaTH* means "with me." *TainTalis*, as we've learned, is "forty-three" and *log* is "people." So, *TainTalis log* means "forty-three people," (SLOW) TainTalis log, *TainTalis log*. *Safar* means "to travel" and *ker rahay hain* literally means "are doing." So, *mere saaTH TainTalis log safar ker rahay hain* means "43 people are traveling with me."

And if you are staying in room 55 in your hotel, you might tell your friend, "I'm staying in room 55." In Urdu, this is *main kamara nambar paCHpan mein thehra hun* (SLOW) main kamara nambar paCHpan mein thehra hun, *main kamara nambar paCHpan mein thehra hun*. *Main* means "I" in English and *kamara nambar paCHpan* literally means "room number 55." *Kamara* is "room," and, as we have already learned, *paCHpan* is "fifty-five." So, *kamara nambar paCHpan* is "room 55," (SLOW) kamara nambar paCHpan, *kamara nambar paCHpan*. *Mein thehra hun* means "I'm staying."

Now that's how a male would say this sentence. If you're a female, you would say *main*

kamara nambar paCHpan mein thehri hun (SLOW) main kamara nambar paCHpan mein thehri hun, main kamara nambar paCHpan mein thehri hun. In this sentence, only the verb meaning "I'm staying" changes. *Thehra hun* becomes *thehri hun*.

Now let's say you want to get some change. You might say "I want change for 65 rupees," which in Urdu would be *mujhe painsaTh rupay ka khulla CHahiye* (SLOW) mujhe painsaTh rupay ka khulla CHahiye, mujhe painsaTh rupay ka khulla CHahiye. In this sentence *painsaTh*, as we've already learned, is "sixty five," *rupay* is "Rupees" in English. *PainsaTh rupay*, (SLOW) painsaTh rupay, painsaTh rupay. *Ka khulla* means "change for," (SLOW) Ka khulla. *CHahiye* comes from the verb *chahna* which means "to want" (SLOW) CHahiye. So

mujhe painsaTh rupay ka khulla CHahiye means "I want change for 65 rupees."

Finally, if your friend asks you "How many different kinds of paintings did you see at the art museum," you could say "I saw 67 kinds of paintings." In Urdu, this is *Mei nay musawari ki sarsath iqsam daikhein.* (SLOW) Mei nay musawari ki sarsath iqsam daikhein. *Mei nay musawari ki sarsath iqsam daikhein.* In this sentence, *Mei nay* is "I," *musawari ki* means "of paintings," *sarsaTH*, as we've learned, is "sixty seven," *iqsam* means "kinds," and *daikhein* means "saw." *Daikhein* comes from the verb *dekhna*, which means "to see." So again, *Mei nay musawari ki sarsath iqsam daikhein* means "I saw 67 kinds of paintings."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

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

Number	Urdu	Prefixes
1	<i>aik/ ik-, ikya-</i>	<i>Ik-, ikya-, ik-</i>
2	<i>dou</i>	<i>bya-, ba-, ba-</i>
3	<i>teen</i>	<i>Tein-, Tari-, Tera-</i>
4	<i>char</i>	<i>CHaw-, CHaw-, chaun-</i>
5	<i>panch</i>	<i>Pain-, pach-, pain-</i>
6	<i>chah</i>	<i>CHiya-, chap, chiya</i>

7	<i>saat</i>	<i>sain-, saT-, sar-</i>
8	<i>aaTh</i>	<i>arta-, atha-, arsa-</i>
9	<i>nau</i>	<i>Un-, un-, un-</i>

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #8

Counting in Urdu 70 to 100

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

8

URDU

1. اس شہر میں اکہتر ہوٹل موجود ہیں

2. آپ اپنی سفر کی تاریخ سے اسی دن پہلے اپنی ٹکٹ منسوخ کر سکتے ہیں۔

3. آپ کو پچاسی ڈالر کی فیس ادا کرنی ہو گی

ENGLISH

1. Here are 71 hotels in this city.
2. You can cancel your ticket 80 days before your travel date.
3. You have to pay a charge of 85RS.

ROMANIZATION

1. is shehar mein ikhatar hotel moujood hain.
2. Aap apnay safar ki tareekh say assi din pehlay apni ticket mansookh ker saktay hain.
3. Aap ko pachasi RS ki fees ada kerni ho gi.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
سو	Sau	one hundred	numeral
اسی	Aassi	eighty	numeral

نوے	Naway	ninety	numeral
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SAMPLE SENTENCES

میں نے گزشتہ ہفتے اسے 100 روپے ادھار دیے تھے۔ Mei nay guzishta haftay ussay sau rupay udhar diye thay. I had lent him 100 rupees last week.	اسی لوگ تھے۔ Assi log thay. There were eighty people.
میرے پاس اسی روپے ہیں۔ Mere pas aassi rupay hain. I have eighty rupees.	مجھے نوے کی ضرورت ہے۔ Mujhay naway ki zarurat hai. I need ninety.
میرے پاس نوے روپے ہیں۔ Mere pas nawway rupay hain. I have ninety rupees.	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we're going to continue with counting as we cover numbers 71-100.

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

Number	Romanization	Urdu
71	<i>lkhatar</i>	اکہتر
72	<i>bahatar</i>	بہتر
73	<i>Taihatar</i>	تہتر
74	<i>chauhatar</i>	چوہتر
75	<i>Pichatar</i>	پچہتر

76	<i>Chiyatar</i>	چھیتر
77	<i>Satatar</i>	ستتتر
78	<i>aThatar</i>	اٹھتر
79	<i>Unasi</i>	اناسی
80	<i>Assi</i>	اسی

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

Number	Romanization	Urdu
81	<i>Ikyasi</i>	اکیاسی
82	<i>Bayasi</i>	بیاسی
83	<i>Tairasi</i>	تراسی
84	<i>Churasi</i>	چوراسی
85	<i>Pachasi</i>	پچاسی
86	<i>Chiyasi</i>	چھیاسی
87	<i>Satasi</i>	ستاسی
88	<i>Athasi</i>	اٹھاسی
89	<i>Nawasi i</i>	نواسی
90	<i>Naway</i>	نوی

Now let's see the numbers from 91 to 100.

Number	Romanization	Urdu
91	<i>lkyanway</i>	اکانوے
92	<i>banway</i>	بانوے
93	<i>teranway</i>	ترانوے
94	<i>Churanway</i>	چورانوے
95	<i>Pachanway</i>	پچانوے
96	<i>Chiyanway</i>	چھیانوے
97	<i>Satanway</i>	ستانوے
98	<i>Athanway</i>	اٹھانوے
99	<i>Ninanway</i>	ننانوے
100	<i>Sau</i>	سو

Now these are some big numbers, so you might want to practice them as often as you can. Let's say you have to organize your trip with some travel agent and you are asking him about the hotels in the city. He might tell you "There are 71 hotels in this city," which in Urdu is *is shehar mein ikhatar hotal moujood hain* (SLOW) *is shehar mein ikhatar hotal moujood hain*, *is shehar mein ikhatar hotal moujood hain*.

Let's look at the words in this sentence. First we have *is* which means "here" in English. Next we have *shehar mein* which means "in the city," *ikhatar*, as we've learned, is "seventy-one," and *hotal* is the same as "hotel" in English.

So, *ikhatar hotal* means "seventy-one hotels," (SLOW) *ikhatarhotal*, *ikhatar hotal*. And last is *hain*, which means "is" or "are" in English.

So *is shehar mein ikhatar hotal moujood hain*. Literally means "Here are 71 hotels in this city."

Now if you're booking your tickets, the travel agent might want to tell you that "You can cancel your ticket 80 days before your travel date." This in Urdu would be *Aap apnay safar ki tareekh say assi din pehlay apni ticket mansookh ker saktay hain*. Now that's a big sentence, but let's break it down and hear it one more time. (SLOW) *Aap apnay safar ki tareekh say assi din pehlay apni ticket mansookh ker saktay hain*, *Aap apnay safar ki tareekh say assi din pehlay apni ticket mansookh ker saktay hain*.

In this sentence *aap* means "you," the phrase *apnay safar ki tareekh say* means "the travel date" in English. Next we have *assi* which means "eighty" and *Din* which means "days." So, *assi Din* means "eighty days," (SLOW) assi Din, *assiDin*. *Pehlay* is the word for "before" in English. *Apni ticket* is "your ticket" and then we have *mansookh* which means "cancel."

Last we have *ker saktay hain*, which means "can do" or "can get it done." So *Aap apnay safar ki tareekh say assi din pehlay apni ticket mansookh ker saktay hain* means "You can cancel your ticket 80 days before your travel date."

And he might also tell you that "You have to pay a charge of 85RS." This in Urdu would be *Aap ko pachasi dallar ki fees ada kerni ho gi*, (SLOW) Aap ko pachasi RS ki fees ada kerni ho gi, *Aap ko pachasi RS ki fees ada kerni ho gi*.

In this sentence the phrase *aap ko* means "you will," *paCHasi* is "eighty-five," and *RS* means "rupees." So, *paCHasi RS* means "eighty-five rupees," (SLOW) paCHasi RS, *paCHasi RS*.

Next we have *ki fees* which means "a charge," and last we have *ada kerni ho gi* which means "you will have to pay." *Aap ko pachasi RS ki fees ada kerni ho gi* means "You have to pay a charge of 85RS."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

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

Number	Prefix	Urdu
1	<i>aik</i>	<i>ik-, -ikya</i>
2	<i>dou</i>	<i>baa-, ba-, bay-</i>
3	<i>teen</i>	<i>Ti-, Tir-, Tiraa-</i>
4	<i>char</i>	<i>CHau-, CHaur-, CHaura-</i>
5	<i>panch</i>	<i>panDr-, pach-, pain-</i>
6	<i>chay</i>	<i>CHi-, CHiy-, CHIya-</i>

7	<i>saat</i>	<i>saT-, saTa-</i>
8	<i>aaTh</i>	<i>aTH-, aTTHa-</i>
9	<i>nau</i>	<i>uny-, nav-, ninya-</i>
70	<i>sattar (70)</i>	<i>-haTTar</i>
20	<i>assii(20)</i>	<i>-asii</i>
90	<i>Naway (90)</i>	<i>-naway</i>

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #9

Finding Places in Pakistan

CONTENTS

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

9

URDU

1. ...کہاں ہے؟

2. اسٹور کہاں ہے؟

3. معاف کیجئے گا، کیا آپ بتا سکتا ہے کہ سگریٹ کی دکان کہاں ہے؟

4. معاف کیجئے گا، کیا آپ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ فون کہاں مل سکتا ہے؟

ENGLISH

1. Where is...?
2. Where can I find a store?
3. Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a cigarette shop?
4. Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a phone?

ROMANIZATION

1. ...kaha hai?
2. Store kaha hai?
3. Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain ky cigerat ki dukan kahan mil sakti hai?
4. Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain ky phone kaha mil sakta hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
کہاں	Kahan	where	adverb
اسٹور	store	store	noun
فون	Phone	phone	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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?
ہمارے اسٹورز کل صبح دوبارہ کھل جائیں گے. Humaray storez kal subh dobara khul jai gy. Our stores will open again tomorrow morning.	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.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you track down that specific something you're looking for. "Where can I find...?" in Urdu is ...*Kaha hai?* (SLOW)...*Kaha hai?* Then, you add the name of the specific thing you are looking for.

With this sentence, you can use a basic structure for any situation in which you need to get something. This structure is made up of the infinitive *Kaha* ("where"), followed by the verb *hai* ("is"). Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW)...*Ka-ha hai?* Let's hear it once again:...*Kaha hai?*

Now let's see what kinds of things you might need if you're traveling abroad. Imagine you're walking around one of Pakistan's many beautiful islands. It's very hot, and you need to get something to drink. Let's go and ask where you can find a store! "Where can I find a store?" in Urdu is *Store Kaha hai?*

As you can easily note, you have the structure you just learned (...*Kaha hai?*). Add the thing you are looking for, *Store* ("a store"). "*Store*" is a very easy noun that is the same in Urdu and English. Let's break down this sentence: (SLOW)*Store Ka-ha hai?* Now let's hear it one more time: *Store Kaha hai?*

With this form, you can go anywhere you need to and ask for anything you're looking for. But, you can use another form if you want to be more polite or want to use a different expression. Let's imagine you're looking for a phone this time. "Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a phone?"

Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain phone kaha mil sakta hai?
(SLOW)*Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain phone kaha mil sakta hai?*

Don't you think this is more formal? Of course it is! So what do you have here? We have *maaf kijiye ga*, which means "excuse me," and then the interrogative *kia aap*, meaning "could you." This is followed by *bata saktay hain*, which means "tell me" in English.

After we have said *maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain* which means "excuse me, can you tell me," we have to add what we want to be told! In this case, we want to find a "phone." All together, this is *phone kaha mil sakta hai?* Let's look at the different parts. *Phone* is the same as the English "phone." Next we have *kaha* which means "where," followed by *mil sakta hai* which means "can find."

There you have it! Let's hear the phrase again!

Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain phone kaha mil sakta hai?
(SLOW)*Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain phone kaha mil sakta hai?*
Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain phone kaha mil sakta hai?

To ask for another item, we can just replace *store* or *phone* with any other word, and the phrase works brilliantly! Let's try it with "tobacco shop," which in Urdu is *tambaku ki dukan*. Let's break this word down: *Ta-mba-ku ki du-ka-n*. Now let's hear it once again: *Ta-mba-ku ki du-ka-n*. "Excuse me, could you tell me where I can find a tobacco shop?" in Urdu is

Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain tambaku ki dukan kaha mil sakti hai?

(SLOW)Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain tambaku ki dukan kaha mil sakti hai?
Maaf kijiye ga, kia aap bata saktay hain tambaku ki dukan kaha mil sakti hai?

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

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Here are some other things you might be looking for:

1. "cinema" - *sinema*
2. "supermarket" - *super market*
3. "post office" - *dak khana*
4. "hospital" - *haspatal*
5. "pharmacy" - *farmasy*

Quick Tip 2

There are a wide range of bars, cafes, and clubs all over Pakistan. Karachi has some of the most popular cafes in the country. Whatever type of cafe or food place you're looking for, you will find it in Pakistan. You can enjoy a quiet meal and watch the sunset, overlooking the sea. Alternatively, you can head to the downtown food street in the center of the historical city Lahore, see the beautiful Badshahi Mosque merged in shining lights at night, and enjoy the local food while sitting on the roof of the restaurants at the Gawalmandi Food Street.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #10

Exploring Pakistani Locations

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 3 Grammar

10

URDU

1. کیا یہاں پاس میں فارمیسی ہے؟

2. کیا یہاں پاس میں اے ٹی ایم ہے؟

ENGLISH

1. Is there a pharmacy near here?

2. Is there an ATM near here?

ROMANIZATION

1. kia yaha pas mei farmesy hai?

2. kia yaha pas mei ATM hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
ہے	hai	to exist, to be	verb
فارمیسی	farmesy	pharmacy	noun
یہاں	Yaha	here	adverb
پاس	pas	near	adjective
اے ٹی ایم	ATM	ATM	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میرا چشمہ کہاں ہے؟ Mera chashma kaha hai? Where are my glasses?	فارمیسی قریب ہے۔ Farmacy qareeb hai. The pharmacy is nearby.
یہاں آؤ! Yaha aoo! Come here!	یہاں کچھ نہیں ہے۔ Yaha kuch nahi hai. Nothing is here.
میں بہت پاس ہوں۔ Mei bohat pas hun. I'm so close.	اے ٹی ایم ڈکیتیوں میں حال میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ ATM daketio mei haal mei izafa ho raha hai. ATM robberies have been increasing lately.
Qareeb tareen ATM kahan hai? Where is the closest ATM?	قریب ترین اے ٹی ایم کہاں ہے؟

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Quick Tip 1

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

Quick Tip 2

ATMs are becoming more popular in Pakistan. Getting cash from ATMs in Pakistan is more convenient than any other method of exchanging money. Private shops for money exchange have slightly better rates than banks, and you can bargain as well.

GRAMMAR

This lesson's phrase is, "Is there a (place) near here?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *farmasy* فارمسی, which means "pharmacy." Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) far-
ma-sy. Now let's hear it once again: *farmasy*.

In Urdu, "Is there a pharmacy near here?" is *kia yaha pas mei farmasy hai?* (SLOW) kia yaha
pas mei farmasy hai?

Let's break it down by syllable: *kia ya-ha pa-s mei fa-rma-sy hai?* Now let's hear it once again:
(SLOW)kia yaha pas mei farmasy hai?

The first word, *kia yaha*, means "is here." Let's break it down and hear it one more time:
(SLOW) kia ya-ha, *kia yaha*. This is followed by *pas mei*, which means "nearby," followed by
farmasy, which means "a pharmacy" in English. Next, we have *hai*, which is "is." Let's hear it
one more time: *kia yaha pas me farmasy hai?* This literally means "Is there a pharmacy near
here?" *kia yaha pas mei farmasy hai?*

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word *farmasy* with any other word and the
phrase works just fine. Let's imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank
account. In Urdu, "Is there an ATM near here?" is *kia yaha pas mei ATM hai?*(SLOW) kia yaha
pas mei ATM hai? The only thing that changes is the thing you are looking for, in this case,
the "ATM." Let's hear the entire phrase one more time:(SLOW) kia yaha pas mei ATM hai? *kia*
yaha pas mei ATM hai?

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #11

Asking for Directions in Pakistan

CONTENTS

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

11

URDU

1. سیدھا جائیں۔

2. دائیں مڑیں۔

3. بائیں مڑیں۔

4. ٹریفک لائٹ پر دائیں مڑیں۔

5. دائیں ہے۔

6. بائیں ہے۔

ENGLISH

1. Go straight.
2. Turn right.
3. Turn left.
4. Turn right at the light.
5. It's on the right.
6. It's on the left.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. seedha jain
2. daien murei
3. bayen murei
4. Trefic light par daien mure.
5. daien hai
6. bayen hai

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
ٹریفک لائٹ	Trefic light	traffic light	noun
جانا	Jana	to go	verb
سیدھا	Seedha	straight	adverb
مڑنا	Murna	to turn (in a direction)	verb
دائیں	Daien	right	adjective
بائیں	Bayen	left	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ٹریفک لائٹ اٹک گئی ہے۔ Trefic light atak gai hai. The traffic light is stuck.	میں یونیورسٹی جاتا ہوں۔ Mei university jata hun. I go to the university.
--	---

میں جانوروں کے ہسپتال گیا تھا۔ Mei janwaro ky haspatal gaya tha. I went to the animal hospital.	ایک سیدھی لکیر کھینچیں۔ Aik seedhi lakeer khainchein. Draw a straight line.
سیدھا جائیے۔ Seedha Jaiye. Go straight.	یہ بس سرخ بتی سے دائیں مڑتی ہے۔ Yeh bus surkh bati say daien murti hai. This bus turns right from the red light.
کیفے آپ کے دائیں طرف ہے۔ Cafe aap ky dayen taraf hai. The café is on your right.	دائیں مڑیں۔ Dai murei. Turn right.
ای ٹی ایم آپ کے بائیں طرف ہے۔ ATM aap ky bayen taraf hai. The ATM is on your left.	بائیں مڑیں۔ Bai murei. Turn left.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson we'll go over basic directions. First, we have "go straight."

In Urdu, "go straight" is *seedha jain*. Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) Si-dha ja-in. Now let's hear it once again: *seedha jain*. First, we have *seedha*, which means "straight," and then the word *jain*, which means "(you) go." (SLOW) Si-dhe ja-in. *seedha jain*. Literally, this means "go straight."

Let's look at the next expression to help us turn. Let's cover "turn right," which in Urdu is *daien mure*. Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) Da-hi-ne mu-re. Now let's hear it once again: *daien mure*. The first word, *daien*, means "right." We follow this with *mure*, which comes from the verb *murna*, meaning "to turn." So all together, we have *daien mure*. (SLOW) daien mure. *daien mure*.

Now let's work on "turn left." In Urdu, "turn left" is *bayen mure*. Let's break down this word and hear it one more time: (SLOW) Ba-yen mu-re, *bayen mure*.

Now let's try "Turn right at the traffic light," which in Urdu is *Trefic light par daien mure*.

Before *daien mure* ("turn right"), which we have just seen, you have *Trefic light par* ("at the traffic light"). Let's break it down and hear it one more time: (SLOW) Tra-fi-c la-i-t-s pa-r. First, you have *traffic*, the same as the English "traffic." Next is *light*, meaning "lights," followed by

par, which in English is "at the." Let's hear the entire sentence now: (SLOW)*Trefic light par daien mure. Trefic light par daien mure.*

"It's on the right" in Urdu is *daien hai*. Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW)*da-hi-ne hai*. Now let's hear it once again: *daien hai*. The first word, *daien*, means "right." Finally, we have *hai*, meaning "is." So all together, we have *daien hai*.

"It's on the left" in Urdu is *bayen hai*. (SLOW)*bayen hai*. The only difference is the word *bayen* in place of *daien*. Let's break it down by syllable: *ba-ye-n*. Now let's hear it once again: *bayen hai*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Knowing your directions is very useful. However, your best bet is to get a map so that you don't get too lost. When buying a map, you just ask *kya aap ky pas nakSHa hai?* "Do you have a map?" and you'll never be lost again!

Quick Tip 2

Once you've mastered the rights and lefts in Urdu, knowing the words for north, east, south, and west might come in handy.

1. "north" (*shumal*)
2. "east" (*mashriq*)
3. "south" (*januub*)
4. "west" (*maghrib*)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #12

How do You Say This in Urdu?

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

12

URDU

1. اورنج کو اردو میں کیسے بولتے ہیں؟

2. اسے اردو میں کیسے بولتے ہیں؟

3. اسے اردو میں کیسے بولتے ہیں؟

4. ہیپی برتھڈے کا اردو میں کیسے ترجمہ کرتے ہیں؟

ENGLISH

1. How do you say "orange" in Urdu?
2. How do you say this in Hindi?
3. How do you say that in Hindi?
4. How do you translate 'happy birthday' in Urdu?

ROMANIZATION

1. "Orange" ko Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?
2. Isay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?
3. Usay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?
4. Happy birthday ka Urdu me kaisay tarjama kartay hain?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
بولنا	bolna	to say	verb
اورنج	orange	orange	noun
ترجمہ کرنا	tarjama kerna	to translate	verb
کیسے	kaisay	how	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اسے اردو میں کیسے بولتے ہیں؟ Kia aap jantay hain ky isay Urdu mei kaisay boltay hain? Do you know how to say this in Urdu?	سرگودھا سے مالٹا تھا۔ Sargodha say malta tha. It was orange from Sargodha.
کیا آپ میرے لئے اردو میں اس کا ترجمہ کر سکتے ہیں؟ Kia aap meray liye Urdu mei iss ka tarjama ker saktay hain? Can you translate this in Urdu for me?	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?

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "How do you say 'orange' in Urdu?" is "*Orange*" ko Urdu me kaisay boltay hain? "*Orange*" ko Urdu me kaisay boltay hain? Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) "O-range" ko Ur-du me kai-say bo-ltay hain? Now let's hear it once again: "*Orange*" ko Urdu me kaisay boltay hain? The first word, "*orange*," is the same as English. Next is *ko*, which refers to the noun, followed by *Urdu me*, which means "in Urdu." Next is *kaise*, which means "how," and finally, *bolte hai*, literally meaning "to say."

So all together, we have "*Orange*" ko Urdu me kaisay boltay hain? Literally, this means "How you say 'orange' in Urdu?"

Not to leave you hanging, "orange" in Urdu is *Malta*.

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression "How do you say this in Urdu?" In Urdu, "this" is *isay*. (SLOW) *isay*. Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) *i-say*. Now let's hear it once again: *isay*. So, in Urdu, "How do you say this in Urdu?" is *Isay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?* (SLOW) *Isay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?* Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) *i-say Ur-du me kai-say bo-ltay hain?* Now let's hear it once again: *Isay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?* The structure is the same as the previous sentence, except that in place of "orange," we have the demonstrative adjective *isay* ("this"). All together, we have *Isay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?* This is a phrase you can use while pointing at something.

Simply substitute the word *isay* with *usay* ("that") to ask "How do you say that in Urdu?" *usay*. (SLOW) *usay*. You will have *Usay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?* (SLOW) *Usay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?* ("How do you say that in Urdu?") Let's hear it one more time: *Usay Urdu me kaisay boltay hain?*

But wait, it's your Pakistani friend's birthday, and you want to wish him or her a happy birthday, but you don't know how to say it. Let's try to ask "*Happy birthday*" ka Urdu me kaisay tarjama kartay hain? (SLOW) *"Happy birthday" ka Urdu me kaisay tarjama kartay hain?* ("How do you translate 'happy birthday' in Urdu?") Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) *"Happy birthday" ka Ur-du me kai-say tar-ju-ma kar-tay hain.* Now let's hear it again: *Happy birthday ka Urdu me kaisay tarjama kartay hain?* The first word is "*happy birthday*," which is the same as in English. Next is *ka*, which refers to the previous noun, followed by *Urdu me* ("in Urdu"). *Kaisay* means "how" and finally, *tarjama kartay hain*, which means "to translate." So all together, we have *Happy birthday ka Urdu me kaisay tarjama kartay hain?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Oranges are produced in abundance in the Punjab province of Pakistan. The city of Sargodha is especially known for its variety of sweet oranges produced every year. The oranges produced not only serve the local market, but are also exported to some European and Asian countries.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #13

Learn to Write in Urdu Without Lifting a Pen

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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URDU

1. کیا آپ اسے لکھ سکتے ہیں؟

2. اسے کیسے بولتے ہیں؟

3. آپ کے پاس کاغذ اور قلم ہے؟

ENGLISH

1. Can you write it down please?

2. How do you pronounce this?

3. Do you have paper and pen?

ROMANIZATION

1. Kia aap isay likh saktay hain?

2. Isay kaisay boltay hain?

3. Aap ky pas kaghaz aur qalam hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
لکھنا	likhna	to write	verb
بولنا	bolna	to pronounce	verb

قلم	qalam	pen	noun
کاغذ	kaaghaz	paper	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میرے بھائی نے ایک بہت اچھی نظم لکھی۔ Meray bhai nay aik bohat achi nazm likhi. My brother wrote a very nice poem.	میرے لیے صحیح طریقے سے اس لفظ کو بولنا مشکل ہے۔ Meray liye sahih tareeqay say iss lafz ko bolna mushkil hai. It is difficult for me to pronounce this word correctly.
میرے لیے صحیح طریقے سے اس لفظ کو بولنا مشکل ہے۔ Meray liye sahih tareeqay say iss lafz ko bolna mushkil hai. It is difficult for me to pronounce this word correctly.	مجھے تحفہ کے طور پر ایک قلم ملا۔ Mujhay tohfay ky tor per aik qalam mila. I got a pen as a gift.
مجھے آج بہت زیادہ کاغذی کاروائی کرنی ہے۔ Mujhay aaj bohat ziada kaghzi karwail kerni hai. I have a lot of paperwork today.	

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "Can you write it down please?" is *Kia aap isay likh saktay hain?* (SLOW) Kia aap isay likh saktay hain? Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) Kia aa-p i-say li-kh sak-tay hain? Now let's hear it once again: *Kia aap isay likh saktay hain?* The first words are *kia*, meaning "can," and *aap*, meaning "you." These are followed by *isay*, which here means "it." Next, we have *likh saktay hain*, which in Urdu is "write please." It comes from the verb *likhna* ("to write"). So to recap here, we have *Kia aap isay likh saktay hain?* Literally, this means "Can you write it please?"

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Urdu, "How do you pronounce this?" is *isay kaisay boltay hain?* (SLOW) isay kaisay boltay

hain? You can say this while pointing at the word. Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) i-se kai-sey bol-tey hain? Now let's hear it once again: *isay kaisay boltay hain?* The first word, *isay*, means "this." Next is *kaisay*, meaning "how," followed by *boltay hain*, which means "to pronounce." Let's break down this word and hear it one more time: (SLOW) bol-tay, which means "to pronounce" and comes from the verb *bolna*. To recap here, we have *isay kaisay boltay hain?* Literally, this means "How is this pronounced?"

It might happen that people are not carrying a piece of paper or a pen. So, you might try asking *Aap ky pas kaghaz aur qalam hai?* (SLOW) Aap ky pas kaghaz aur qalam hai? which means "Do you have paper and pen?" Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) aap ky pa-s ka-gha-z au-r qa-lam hai? *Aap ky pas kaghaz aur qalam hai?* Now let's hear it once again: *Aap ky pas kaghaz aur qalam hai?* The first words, *aap ky pas*, mean "do you have," and it's in the second person plural or the formal form of the pronoun *aap* ("you"). Then you have *kaghaz*, which in English is "paper." Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: (SLOW) Ka-gha-z, *kaghaz*. Then you have *aur* ("and"), and finally *qalam* ("pen"). So let's hear the entire sentence now: *Aap ky pas kaghaz aur qalam hai?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Asking someone to write something down for you can be very helpful... if it's in your own language! Remember that the Urdu alphabet is different from the Roman, so unless you study the Urdu letters, you should ask how to write it down in English.

Kia aap ise angrezi mein liKH sakTay hain?

Quick Tip 2

Since many Pakistani people can speak English, you can ask someone to write in the English alphabet, even when using romanized Urdu, and check for yourself how to write it in Urdu. This way you can practice your Urdu writing too.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #14

Read Urdu Instantly - No Knowledge of Urdu Required

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

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URDU

1. یہ کیسے پڑھتے ہیں؟

2. یہ کیسے بولتے ہیں؟

3. اس کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this?
2. How do you pronounce this?
3. What does it mean?

ROMANIZATION

1. Yeh kaisay parhtay hain?
2. Yeh kaisay boltay hain?
3. Iss ka Kia matlab hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
مطلب	matlab	mean	verb
پڑھنا	perhna	to read	verb

بولنا	bolna	to pronounce	verb
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SAMPLE SENTENCES

اس کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ Iss ka Kia matlab hai? What does that mean?	میں ہر روز کتابیں پڑھتا ہوں۔ Mei har roz kitabein perhta hun. I read books every day.
میرے لیے صحیح طریقے سے اس لفظ کو بولنا مشکل ہے۔ Meray liye sahih tareeqay say iss lafz ko bolna mushkil hai. It is difficult for me to pronounce this word correctly.	

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "How do you read this?" is *yeh kaisay parhete hain?* (SLOW) yeh kaisay parhtay hain? Let's break it down by syllable: *Ya-h kai-say parh-tay hain?* Let's hear it once again: *yeh kaisay parhtay hain?* The first word, *yeh*, means "this." This is followed by *kaisay*, which means "how." Let's break down this word and hear it one more time: (SLOW) *Kai-say, kaisay*. Next, we have *parhtay*, which in English literally means "read." The second person form of the verb *parhna*, which means "to read," is *parhtay*. Finally, here we have *hai*, which means "is." And all together, we have *yeh kaisay parhtay hain?* Literally, this means "How is this read?"

If you're pointing at something, a book, a newspaper, or simply a street sign, you might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this?" (*Yeh kaisay boltay hain?* (SLOW) Yeh kaisay boltay hain?) The Urdu word for "this" is *yeh*, and *kaisay* means "how." Next is *boltay hain*, the verb meaning "to pronounce." Let's break the sentence down by syllable: (SLOW) Ye-h kai-say bol-tay hain. Let's hear it once again: *Yeh kaisay boltay hain?*

After you've learned the reading and pronunciation, you will probably want to know about the meaning. So why don't you try to ask *Iss ka Kia matlab hai?* (SLOW) iss ka Kia matlab hai? ("What does it mean?") Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) Iss ka Kia mat-lab hai? Here it is once again: *Iss ka Kia matlab hai?* The first word, *Iss*, means "this," *ka* means "of," the next word, *kia*, means "what." Let's hear it one more time: *iss ka kia*. Next, we have *matlab hai*, which in English is "means." So all together, we have *Iss ka Kia matlab hai?* This means "What does it mean?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Urdu is a phonetic language, so writing is almost the same as you speak. That is why some letters have the same pronunciation, and others are quite different from English. As Urdu has its own alphabet, it also has a different order and different vowels.

For example, the pronunciation of the vowel *-i* is the same in all words such as:

1. *billi* "cat"
2. *Diya* "lamp"
3. *pina* "to drink"

Quick Tip 2

Not only can pronouncing and reading the Urdu alphabet be a challenge, but also writing it! The writing system has consonants, vowels, and *airaab*. Urdu, like English, has a space after each word, and words are collections of consonants, vowels, and *airaab*. But once you are able to make Urdu words using the Urdu alphabet, it will be a fun to read Urdu and many other languages of Pakistan too. A large number of other Pakistani languages are written using the same script.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #15

Using The Post Office in Pakistan

Part 1

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- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

15

URDU

1. مجھے یہ پارسل اٹلی بھیجنا ہے۔

2. مجھے یہ اٹلی بھیجنا ہے۔

3. مجھے یہ پوسٹ کارڈ اٹلی بھیجنا ہے۔

4. مجھے یہ خط اٹلی بھیجنا ہے۔

ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this package to Italy.

2. I would like to send this to Italy.

3. I would like to send this postcard to Italy.

4. I would like to send this letter to Italy.

ROMANIZATION

1. Mujhay yeh parsal itali bhaijna hai.

2. Mujhay yeh itali bhaijna hai.

3. Mujhay yeh post card itali bhaijna hai.

4. Mujhay yeh khat itali bhaijna hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
پارسل	parsal	package	noun
بھیجنا	bhaiijna	to send	verb
پوسٹ کارڈ	post card	postcard	noun
خط	khat	letter	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میں اپنی دادی کو یہ پارسل بھیجنا چاہوں گا۔ Mei apni dadi ko yeh parsal bhaiijna chahun ga. I would like to send this package to my grandmother.	میں کل اس پارسل کو بھیج دوں گا۔ Mei kal iss parsal ko bhaj dun ga. I will send this package tomorrow.
میں اپنی بہن کو یہ خط بھیجنا چاہوں گا۔ Mei apni behan ko yeh khat bhaiijna chahun ga. I would like to send this letter to my sister.	مجھے ہوائی سے ایک پوسٹ کارڈ ملا۔ Mujhay hawaii say aik khat mila. I got a postcard from Hawaii.
میں اپنی بہن کو یہ خط بھیجنا چاہوں گا۔ Mei apni behan ko yeh khat bhaiijna chahun ga. I would like to send this letter to my sister.	

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "I would like to send this to Italy" is *Mujhay yeh itali bhaiijna hai*. Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) *Mu-jhay yeh it-a-li bha-ijna hai*. Now let's hear it once again: *Mujhay yeh itali bhaiijna hai*.

The first word, *Mujhay* mean "I." Next *yeh* means "this." Let's break them down and hear them one more time: (SLOW) *Mu-jhay yeh, Mujhay Yeh*. Next, we have the name of the country you are sending it to, *itali*. Next is *bhaiijna hai*, which in English is "to send." Now all together, we have *Mujhay yeh itali bhaiijna hai*. Literally, this means "I would like to send this to Italy."

Let's look at the other words. We were talking about packages, letters, and postcards, so let's try to send a postcard!

"Postcard" in Urdu is *Post-card*. (SLOW) *Post-card*. Let's break it down by syllable: *Po-st-ca-rd*. Now let's hear it again: *Post-card*. "I would like to send this postcard to Italy" in Urdu is *Mujhay yeh post card itali bhajna hai*. (SLOW) *Mujhay yeh post card itali bhajna hai*. Let's break it down by syllable: *Mu-jhay yeh po-st-ca-rd i-ta-li bhai-jna hai*. Now let's hear it once again: *Mujhay yeh post card itali bhajna hai*.. Notice the position of *yeh Post-kard*, which means "this postcard."

Now let's try "letter," which in Urdu is *Khat*. (SLOW) *Khat*. "I would like to send this letter to Italy" in Urdu is *Mujhay yeh khat itali bhajna hai*. (SLOW) *Mujhay yeh khat itali bhajna hai*.. As you can notice, we substitute the word for *Post-card*, which is feminine, with the word for "letter" (*khat*), which is a masculine noun.

Now let's try to send a package. In Urdu, "I would like to send this package to Italy" is *Mujhay yeh parsal itali bhajna hai*. (SLOW) *Mujhay yeh parsal itali bhajna hai*. In Pakistan, we usually use the word *parsal* for "Package". Let's break it down by syllable and hear it once more: (SLOW) *Par-sal*, *parsal*. So all together, we have *Mujhay yeh parsal itali bhajna hai*.

Now the package requires a closer look, which we'll do in the next lesson.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

If you already have your letter or your postcards ready for sending, you don't need to look for a post office. You just need to find a mailbox or a letterbox, which in Pakistan you can recognize by its red color. You find them throughout neighborhoods all over the country.

Quick Tip 2

The Urdu post has a reputation of being quite slow. A postcard or letter can take anywhere between three days to three or even four weeks. So make sure you don't need to send anything urgent by normal post!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #16

Using The Post Office in Pakistan

Part 2

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- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

16

URDU

1. مجھے یہ پارسل اٹلی بھیجنا ہے۔

2. اس پارسال میں کیا ہے؟

3. اس پارسال کے اندر کیا ہے؟

ENGLISH

1. I would like to send this package to Italy.

2. What's in the package?

3. What's inside the package?

ROMANIZATION

1. Mujhay yeh parsal itali bhaijna hai

2. Iss parsal mei kia hai?

3. Iss parsal ky andar kia hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
میں	mei	inside	preposition
اٹلی	itali	Italy	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میں نے بارش سے بچنے کے لئے دکان میں پناہ لی۔ Mei nay barish say bachnay ky liye dukan panah li. I took shelter inside the shop to avoid the rain.	اٹلی دلچسپ ثقافت اور بہت خوبصورت نظارے کی جگہ ہے۔ Italy dilchasp saqafat aur bohat khubsurat nazaray ki jagah hai. Italy is a place of interesting culture and absolutely beautiful scenery.
میں کل اس پارسل کو بھیج دوں گا۔ Mei kal iss parsal ko bhaj dun ga. I will send this package tomorrow.	میں اپنی بہن کو یہ خط بھیجنا چاہوں گا۔ Mei apni behan ko yeh khat bhajna chahun ga. I would like to send this letter to my sister.

GRAMMAR

In the previous lesson, we discussed the phrase "I would like to send this package to Italy," which was *Mujhay yeh parsal itali bhajna hai* (SLOW) *Mujhay yeh parsal itali bhajna hai*. Let's break it down by syllable: *Mu-jhay ye-h par-sal ita-li bhaj-na hai*. Again, the location can be changed.

When sending a package though, you will probably have to explain what's in the package. They may even ask you "What's in the package?" In Urdu, this is *Iss parsal mei kia hai?* *Iss parsal mei kia hai?* Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) *Iss par-sal mei kia hai?* Now let's hear it once again: *Iss parsal mei kia hai?*

The first word, *Iss*, means "this." Next is *parsal mei*, which is "in package." Next is *kia*, which means "what," and finally, we have *hai*, which, as you know, means "is." To recap here, we have *Iss parsal mei kia hai?* Literally, this means "What is there in this package?" All together, we have *Iss parsal mei kia hai?* If you want to be sure to state all the things you are sending correctly, English is perfectly acceptable.

Another way in which they can ask you "What's in the package" is with *Iss parsal ky andar kia hai?* (SLOW) *Iss parsal ky andar kia hai?* This translates as "What is inside the package?" Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) *Iss parsal ky andar kia hai?* The first word, *iss*, means

"this." Next is *parsal*, which is "package." Next we have *ky andar*, meaning "inside." Let us break it down: *ky an-dar*, *ky andar*. Next is *kia*, meaning "what," and then you have *hai*, meaning "is." All together, we have, *Iss parsal ky andar kia hai?* This literally means "What is inside the package?" *Iss parsal ky andar kia hai?*

Please remember that in Pakistan as in many other countries, there are some rules for things you can or cannot send. You can learn about these issues by visiting the Urdu post website at www.pakpost.gov.pk/

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

"Stamps" in Pakistan are known as ٹکٹ *tiket*. Buying stamps in Pakistan is very simple. They sell normal stamps at stationery stores or nearby post offices. So saying *Mujhay kuCH ticketein CHahiyen* ("I would like some stamps") is the simplest and most common way of asking for them. Remembering your numbers comes in handy here, as they will most likely ask you how many you want, to which your reply could be *das* ("ten"). It's as easy as that!

Quick Tip 2

In Pakistan, if you do not paste sufficient stamps or the value of the stamps pasted is less than required, then the person who is receiving the item has to pay a fine. Otherwise the parcel will come back to the sender!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #17

Using Urdu to Get Medical Help

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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URDU

1. براہ مہربانی مجھے ہسپتال لے جائیں۔
2. براہ مہربانی ڈاکٹر کے پاس لے جائیں۔
3. مجھے دوا کی دکان چاہی ہے۔
4. پریسکریپشن ہے؟

ENGLISH

1. Please take me to the hospital.
2. Please take me to the doctor.
3. I need a pharmacy.
4. Do you have the medical prescription?

ROMANIZATION

1. Barah e meharbani, mujhay haspatal le jain.
2. Barah e meharbani, daktar ky pas le jain
3. Mujhay dava ki dukan chahiye.
4. Prescription hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
لے جانا	lay jana	to take	verb
ہسپتال	haspatal	hospital	noun
ڈاکٹر	daktar	doctor	noun
چاہنا	chahna	to need	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

مجھے دانتوں کے ڈاکٹر کے پاس لے جائو! Mujhay danto ky daktar ky pas le jao! Take me to the dentist!	حادثے کے بعد اسے ہسپتال لے جایا گیا۔ Hadsay ky baad ussay haspatal lay jaya gaya. After the accident he was taken to hospital.
ڈاکٹر اچھا تھا۔ Daktar acha tha. The doctor was nice.	مجھے ٹھنڈے پانی کا ایک گلاس چاہیے۔ Mujhay thanday pani ka aik glass chahiye. I need a glass of cold water.

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "Please take me to the hospital" is *Barah e meharbani, mujhay haspatal le jain*. (SLOW) *Barah e meharbani, mujhay haspatal le jain*. Let's break it down by syllable: *Ba-rah e Meh-ar-bani mu-jhay has-pa-tal le jain*, Let's hear it again: *Barah e meharbani, mujhay haspatal le jain*. The first word is *Barah e meharbani*, and you should already know it. It means, "please." Next, we have *mujhay*, which in English, literally means "me." Next is *haspatal* ("hospital"). Let's break it down by syllable: *has-pa-tal. haspatal*. Next is *le jain*. Literally, this means, "bring me." All together, we have *Barah e meharbani, mujhay haspatal le jain*. Which means, "Please, take me to the hospital."

If you would like someone to take you to a doctor, you can use the following phrase: "Please take me to the doctor" is *Barah e meharbani, daktar ky pas le jain*. (SLOW) *Barah e meharbani, daktar ky pas le jain*. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: *Ba-rah e Meh-ar-bani, Dak-tar ky pas le jain* Let's hear it again: *Barah e meharbani, daktar ky pas le jain*. As you can see, this phrase is very similar to the previous one. You only have to use *Daktar ky pas* in place of *haspatal*.

If things aren't too bad, perhaps you only need to get to a pharmacy. In Urdu, "I need a pharmacy" is *Mujhay dava ki dukan chahiye*. (SLOW) Mujhay dava ki dukan chahiye. Let's break it down by syllable: *mu-jhay da-va ki du-kan cha-hi-ye*. Now let's hear it once again: *Mujhay dava ki dukan chahiye*. The first word is *Mujhay*, meaning, "I." Let's hear it once again: *Mujhay*. Next, we have *dava ki dukan*, which is the equivalent of "pharmacy" in English. Lastly we have *chahiye* which means "need." All together, we have *Mujhay dava ki dukan chahiye*. Literally, this means, "I need a pharmacy." Keep in mind that for some medications you might need a prescription. So make sure to see a doctor who will give you the right prescription in order to buy medications at a pharmacy.

Then you might be asked, *Prescription hai?* _____ (SLOW) Prescription hai? ("Do you have the medical prescription?") Let's break it down by syllable: *Pre-scrip-tion hai?* Now let's hear it one more time: *Prescription hai?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

It is advised to drink packaged mineral water to avoid stomach infections. Tap water is not safe to drink.

For minor health problems, visit the local chemist/pharmacy/drugstore. In case of an emergency, you can call an ambulance by dialing city code and then 115. You can check this website for calling an ambulance: <http://www.piac.com.pk/erp/NewFiles/ERPManual-new/misc/EmergencyTelephone.pdf>

Quick Tip 2

Pakistan can get very hot during the summer. It's common for the thermometer to hover around 45° C for days and even to reach 47° (about 112° F) often. Planning outdoor activities such as hiking or visiting open-air archaeological sites during heat waves can be dangerous. During days when heat waves settle over the land, it is essential to limit outdoor activities and to drink plenty of water.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #18

Explaining Symptoms in Urdu

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- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

18

URDU

1. براہ مہربانی ایک سردی کی دوا.

2. سر درد ہے.

3. پیٹ درد ہے.

ENGLISH

1. Cold medicine, please.

2. I have a headache.

3. I have a stomachache.

ROMANIZATION

1. Barah e meharbani aik sardi ki dava

2. sar DarD hai

3. pait DarD hai

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
پیٹ درد	pait dard	stomachache	noun
سردی	sardi	cold	noun

دوا	dava	medicine	noun
سر درد	Sar dard	headache	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

میرے پیٹ میں درد ہو گیا۔ Meray pait mei dard ho gaya. I got a stomachache.	مجھے گزشتہ ہفتے سردی لگ گئی۔ Mujhay guzishta haftay sardi lag gai. I caught a cold last week.
دوا کا برا ذائقہ تھا۔ Dava ka bura zaiqah tha. The medicine tasted bad.	مجھے سردی کی دوا چاہی۔ Mjhy sardi ki dawa chahiye. I need cold medicine.
یہ اونچی آواز میں موسیقی میرے سر میں درد کر رہی ہے۔ Yeh unchi awaaz mei mousiqi meray sar mei dard ker rahi hai. This loud music is giving me a headache.	مجھے سر درد ہے۔ Mujhay sar dard hai. I have a headache.

GRAMMAR

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Urdu, "cold medicine" is *sardi ki dava*. (SLOW) sardi ki dava. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: *Sar-di ki da-va, sardi ki dava*.

"A cold medicine please," in Urdu, is *Barah e meharbani aik sardi ki dava*, (SLOW) Barah e meharbani aik sardi ki dava. Let's break it down by syllable: *Ba-rah e me-har-bani aik sar-di ki da-va*, (SLOW) *Barah e meharbani aik sardi ki dava*

The first *barah e meharbani* means "please," and the next word *aik* means "one." Then you have *sardi*, which means, "cold." *Sar-di, sar-di* Next, we have *ki*, the preposition "for." Let's hear it once again: *ki*. Finally, we have *dava* ("medicine"). Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: (SLOW) Da-va, dava. All together, we have *Barah e meharbani aik sardi ki dava*, which literally means "A medicine for the cold please."

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Urdu, "I have a headache" is *sar dard hai*, (SLOW) *sar dard hai*. Let's break it down by syllables: *Si-r da-rd hai*. Now let's hear it once again: *sar dard hai*. The first word *sar* means, "head." Let's hear it one more time: *sar*. Next, we have *dard*, which literally means "aching." "A headache" is *sar dard*, and *hai* means "is." All together, we have *sar dard hai*. Literally, this means, "I have pain of head," and in this case we translate it as, "I have a headache."

A different way to say you're feeling pain, for example in your stomach, is *Pait dard hai*. (SLOW) *Pait dard hai*. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: *Pai-t da-rd hai Pait dard hai*. This is a very straightforward sentence. It's almost exactly the same as the previous phrase. The only change is *pait* in place of *sar*. *Pait* means, "stomach."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Insect bites, especially mosquito bites, are the most common health problem you may encounter. Mosquito can be uncomfortable for children and adults alike. In certain areas of Pakistan, it is impossible to go outdoors in early evening when mosquitoes are most active. In rainy seasons, insect repellent is a good way to save you from flying insects. Mosquito bites can also cause diseases like malaria and the dangerous dengue fever. It's advised to apply mosquito repellent on the body before going out and to use mosquito killer while sleeping.

Quick Tip 2

Most of the doctors understand English and in case you fall very ill, it's better to visit a local doctor. You can ask the hotel authorities or the people with whom you're staying to refer a good doctor! Keep handy medicines for vomiting, upset stomach, diarrhea, fever, cold, etc., for the duration of your travels.

For more emergency numbers: <http://www.piac.com.pk/erp/NewFiles/ERPManual-new/misc/EmergencyTelephone.pdf>

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #19

Avoid Getting Caught in The Rain with Urdu Weather Vocabulary

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

19

URDU

1. کل موسم کیسا ہو گا؟

2. بارش ہوگی.

3. برف پڑے گی.

4. دھوپ ہوگی.

5. طوفانی ہوگا.

6. آج موسم کیسا ہو گا؟

ENGLISH

1. What will the weather be tomorrow?
2. It will rain.
3. It will snow.
4. It will be sunny.
5. It will be stormy.
6. What will the weather be today?

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. Kal mausam kaisa hoga?
2. Baarish hogi.
3. Barf paregi.
4. Dhoop hogi.
5. Tufani hoga.
6. Aaj mausam kaisa hoga?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
برف	barf	snow	noun
طوفانی	tufani	stormy	adjective
دھوپ	dhoop	sunny/sun	adjective
کل	kal	tomorrow	noun
موسم	Mosam	weather	noun
بارش	Barish	rain	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

تھوڑی برف پڑی۔ Thori barf pari. It snowed a little.	محکمہ موسم کا کہنا ہے کہ کل طوفانی ہو گا۔ Mehakmae mausam ka kehna hai ky kal tufani ho ga. Weather department says it will be stormy tomorrow.
--	--

آج ایک دھوپ والا دن ہے Aaj aik dhoop wala din hai. Today is a sunny day.	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.	موسم خراب ہے۔ mausam KHarab hai The weather is bad.
یہ موسم خوفناک ہے۔ Yeh mosam khofnak hai. This weather is horrible.	مجھے بارش کی آواز بہت اچھی لگتی ہے۔ Mujhay barish ki awaaz bohat achi lagti hai. I love the sound of rainfall.
کل مختصر وقت میں بہت زیادہ بارش ہوئی ۔ Kal mukhtasar waqt mei bohat ziada barish hui. Yesterday, we had a lot of rain in a short period of time.	

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "What will the weather be tomorrow?" is *Kal mausam kaisa hoga?* (SLOW) *Kal mausam kaisa hoga?* Let's break it down by syllable: *Ka-l mau-sa-m kai-sa ho-ga?* Now let's hear it once again: *Kal mausam kaisa hoga?* The first word *kal* means "tomorrow." *ka-l, kal.* Next is *mausam*, which in English is "weather." Let us hear it one more time: *mau-sa-m, mausam.* Next is *kaisa*, which in English is "how." Let's hear this word one more time: *Kai-sa, kaisa* Next, we have *hoga*, which in English is "will be." (SLOW) *hoga, hoga.* All together, we have *Kal mausam kaisa hoga?* Literally, this means, "How will the weather be tomorrow?" We translate it as, "What will the weather be tomorrow?"

Let's go over the possible answers. In Urdu, "It will rain" is *Barish hogi.* Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) *Ba-ri-sh ho-gi.* Now let's hear it one more time: *Barish hogi.*

"It will snow" is *Barf paregi.* (SLOW) *Barf paregi. Ba-rf pa-re-gi.*

"It will be sunny" is *Dhoop hogi.* (SLOW) *Dhoop hogi.* Let's break it down by syllable: *Dho-op ho-gi.* Now let's hear it once again: *Dhoop hogi.* The first word *dhoop* means "sunny." It's a feminine adjective so we have *hogi*, which in English is "will be." Let's hear it one more time: *hogi.* All together, we have *dhoop hogi*, which literally means, "There will be sun," and we translate it as, "It will be sunny."

"It will be stormy" is *Tufani hoga*. (SLOW) Tufani hoga. Let's break it down by syllable: *tu-fa-ni ho-ga*. Now let's hear it once again: *Tufani hoga*. The first word *tufani* means "stormy." It's an adjective and is masculine so we use *hoga*.

In case you're somewhere where the weather can change very quickly, you can ask, "What will the weather be today?" *Aaj mausam kaisa hoga?* (SLOW) Aaj mausam kaisa hoga? Let's break it down by syllable: *Aa-j mau-sam kai-sa hoga*? Now let's hear it once again: *aaj mausam kaisa hoga*? As you can see, we have the same pattern of the phrase we have previously seen. *Mausam kaisa hoga* literally means, "weather how will be?" Then we have *aaj* ("today") in place of *kal* ("tomorrow"). Let's break this word down and hear it one more time. *Aa-j. Aaj.* Lastly we have *hoga* which means "will be." All together, we have *aaj mausam kaisa hoga*? This means, "What will the weather be today?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

The weather in Pakistan is fairly uniform throughout. Due to its geographical position, the weather in Pakistan has winters, hot summers, and rains. The summers are characterized by hot sunny days, so great summer holidays are guaranteed! And rainy season has the most rain of the year. The rainy season is from mid of June till mid of August. Snow falls only in north Pakistan.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #20 Be On Time with This Urdu Phrase

CONTENTS

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

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URDU

1. کیا وقت ہوا ہے؟
2. تین بج کر بیس منٹ.
3. پانچ بج کر پچپن منٹ.
4. آٹھ بج کر چونتیس منٹ.
5. دوپہر.
6. آدھی رات.
7. سوا دو.

ENGLISH

1. What time is it?
2. It's 3,20.
3. It's 5,55.
4. It's 8,34.
5. Midday.
6. Midnight.
7. It's 2,15.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. Kia waqt hua hai?
2. Teen baj kar bees minat.
3. panch baj kar pachpan minat.
4. aaTH baj kar CHaunTees minat.
5. Dopehar.
6. Aadhi raat.
7. Sava dou.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
دوپہر	dopehar	midday	noun
آدھی رات	adhi raat	midnight	noun
سوا	sawa	quarter	adjective
وقت	Waq	time	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

پاکستانی دوپہر کے دوران سوتے ہیں۔ Pakistani dopehar ky doran sotay hain. Pakistanis sleep during the afternoon.	اس نے امتحان میں اچھے نمبر حاصل کرنے کے لئے آدھی رات تک پڑھا۔ Uss nay imtehan mei achay nambar hasil kernay ky liye adhi raat tak perha. He studied till midnight in order to get good scores in the exam.
--	---

میں سو اچار وہاں پہنچ گیا۔ Mei sawa chaar wahan pohanch gaya. I reached there by quarter past four.	جانے کا وقت ہو گیا ہے۔ Janay ka waqt ho gaya hai. It's time to go.
--	---

آپ کا کھیل کس وقت ہے؟

Ap ka khail kis waqt hai?

What time is your play?

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "What time is it?" is *Kia waqt hua hai?* (SLOW) *Kia waqt hua hai?* Let's break it down by syllable: *kia wa-qt hua hai?* Now let's hear it once again: *Kia waqt hua hai?* The first word *kia* means "what." Let's break down this word and hear it one more time: (SLOW) *kia, kia*. Next, we have *waqt*, which in English is "time." (SLOW) *wa-qt, waqt*. Then we have *hua hai*, which literally means "is." All together, we have *Kia waqt hua hai?* Literally, this means, "What time is it?"

Let's go over hours here. "Hours" in Urdu is *ghanta*, (SLOW) *ghanta*. However, you will never hear this word while asking for the time. When talking about (hours) o'clock, you just have to say the number and that's it.

1 o'clock	<i>aik bajy</i>
2 o'clock	<i>dou bajy</i>
3 o'clock	<i>teen bajy</i>
4 o'clock	<i>char bajy</i>
5 o'clock	<i>panch bajy</i>
6 o'clock	<i>chay bajy</i>
7 o'clock	<i>saat bajy</i>
8 o'clock	<i>aath bajy</i>
9 o'clock	<i>nau bajy</i>
10 o'clock	<i>das bajy</i>

11 o'clock	<i>gyarah bajy</i>
12 o'clock	<i>barah bajy</i>

Let's cover how to answer the question, *Kia waqt hua hai?* in Urdu now! First, you answer the "time" and then *bajy hain*. Let's hear it one more time:....*bajy hain*. Let's try it with six o'clock. "It's six o'clock" in Urdu is *chay bajy hain*, (SLOW) chay bajy hain. Let's break it down by syllable: (SLOW) chay ba-jy hain. Let's hear it one more time: *chay bajy hain*. The first word *chay* means "six." Then you have the word *bajy*, which comes from the verb *bajna*, which is used in reference to "time." And the next is *hai*, which means "is." All together, we have *chay bajy hain*.

Let's go over minutes now. "Minutes" in Urdu is *minat*, (SLOW) minat. Let's break it down by syllable: *mi-nat*. In Urdu, first you say the number for the "hours," followed by the conjunction *baj kar*, meaning "o'clock." Then you say the number for the "minutes." For the minutes "past" the hour, you use *baj kar*. For the minutes "to" the hour, you use *Bajnay mei*.

For example, "It's 3:20" in Urdu is *Teen baj kar bees minat*, (SLOW) Teen baj kar bees minat. "It's 5:55" in Urdu is *panch baj kar pachpan minat*, (SLOW) panch baj kar pachpan minat. Here we are literally saying "five hours, fifty-five minutes." "It's 8:34" in Urdu is *aath baj kar chountees minat*. (SLOW) aath baj kar chountees minat.

Urdu also has words for the times of the day:

"Midday" in Urdu is *dopehar*, (SLOW) dopehar.

"Midnight" is *aadhi raat*, (SLOW) aadhi raat.

Lastly, "quarter" in Urdu is *sava*. Therefore, "It's 2:15" in Urdu can also be *Sava dou*, (SLOW) sava dou.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Pakistan's time zone, also called PST or Pakistan Standard Time, is five hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time.

Quick Tip 2

It's usual in Pakistan to sleep at midday from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. In some rural areas, it's

customary to shut down the shop for two hours and for people to take a nap after lunch. Pakistani customs and times for lunch and dinner vary region by region, but most of the time in villages, people have dinner around 7 P.M. and go to sleep early as well as wake up early: around 4 A.M. You will find the reverse pattern in cities, though!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #21

Finding Out When Places Open in Pakistan

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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URDU

1. کب کھولتا ہے؟

2. کب بند ہوتا ہے؟

3. کب ناشتا لگایا جاتا ہے؟

4. کب شو شروع ہوتا ہے؟

5. کب ٹرین جاتی ہے؟

ENGLISH

1. What time does it open?
2. What time does it close?
3. What time is breakfast served?
4. What time does the show start?
5. What time does the train leave?

ROMANIZATION

1. kab KHuITa hai?
2. kab banD hoTa hai

CONT'D OVER

3. Kab nashta lagaya jata hai?
4. kab show SHuru hoTa hai?
5. Kab train jati hai?

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
لگانا	lagana	to serve	verb
شو	show	show	noun
کھولنا	kholna	to open (self)	verb
بند کرنا	band kerna	to close	verb
ناشتا	Nashta	breakfast	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ہوٹل میں دوپہر کا کھانا کب لگتا ہے؟ Hotel mei dopehar ka khana kab lagta hai. When is the lunch served in the hotel?	شو اچھا تھا۔ Show acha tha. The show was good.
دکانیں صبح 9 بجے کھلتی ہیں۔ Dukanein subah 9 bajay khulti hain. Shops open at 9:00 A.M.	یونیورسٹی کا طالب علم دروازہ بند کرتا ہے۔ University ka talib e ilm darwaza band kerta hai. The university student closes the door.
میں نے ناشتے میں ٹوسٹ کھایا۔ Mei nay nashtay mei toast khaya. I had toast for breakfast.	آپ نے ناشتے میں کیا لیا؟ Ap ny nashtay mei kia liya? What did you have for breakfast?

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "What time does it open?" is *Kab khulta hai?* (SLOW) Kab khulta hai? Let's break it down by syllable: *Ka-b khul-ta hai?* Let's hear it once again: *Kab khulta hai?* The first word *kab* means "when." Let's hear it one more time: *kab*. Then we have *khulta*, which in English is "open." Let's break it down by syllable: *khu-l-ta* Now let's hear it one more time: *khulta*. Then we have the final word *hai*, which means "is." All together, we have *Kab khulta hai?* Literally, this means, "When does it open?"

It's also very important to know when places close! The worst thing to encounter is a closed sign hanging in front of a place you wanted to see! In Urdu, "What time does it close?" is *Kab band hota hai?* (SLOW) Kab band hota hai? Let's break it down by syllable: *Ka-b ba-nd ho-ta hai?* Let's hear it once again: *Kab band hota hai?* As you can see, you have the same structure as the previous phrase. *Kab* translates to "what time." Then you have *band* meaning "close," in place of *khulta* meaning "open." Let's break this word down and hear it one more time: *Ba-nd, band*. All together, we have *Kab band hota hai?* This literally means, "At what hour does it close?" We translate it as, "What time does it close?"

We can use the same pattern in many situations.

In a hotel when you want to ask in Urdu, "What time is breakfast served?" you can say, *Kab nashta lagaya jata hai?* (SLOW) Kab nashta lagaya jata hai?

"What time does the show start?" *Kab show shuru hota hai?* (SLOW) Kab show shuru hota hai?

"What time does the train leave?" *Kab train jati hai?* (SLOW) Kab train jati hai?

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

People in Pakistan normally don't follow the time. So if someone tells you that breakfast will be served in 30 minutes, add a margin of 10 minutes in your mind. Trains on average leave a bit later than the time shown on its ticket. Similarly, people come to parties, weddings, and meetings later than indicated in the instructions.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #22

How to Say I Like It or I Don't Like It in Urdu

CONTENTS

- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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URDU

1. مجھے یہ پسند ہے۔

2. مجھے یہ بہت پسند ہے۔

3. مجھے یہ پسند نہیں ہے۔

ENGLISH

1. I like it.
2. I really like it.
3. I don't like it.

ROMANIZATION

1. Mujhay yeh pasand hai
2. Mujhay yeh bohat pasand hai
3. Mujhay yeh pasand nahi hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
مجھے	mujhay	To me	pronoun
یہ	Yeh	it	pronoun

بہت	bohat	really	adverb
پسند کرنا	pasand kerna	to like	verb
نہیں	nahin	no, not	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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.
یہ خوشی کی بات ہے۔ Ye kushi ki baat hai. It's a pleasure.	مجھے یہ بہت پسند ہے۔ Mujhay yeh bohat pasand hai. I really like it.
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.
Main theek nahin hun. I am not okay.	میں ٹھیک نہیں ہوں۔

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "I like it" is *Mujhay yeh pasand hai*, (SLOW) *Mujhay yeh pasand hai*. Let's break it down by syllable: *Mu-jhay ye-h pa-sa-nd hai*. Now let's hear it once again: *Mujhay yeh pasand hai*. The first word *mujhay* means "I." (SLOW) *mujhay*, *mujhay*. Next, we have *yeh*, which in English is "it." Next is *pasand* ("like"), (SLOW) *pasand*, *pasand*. And *hai* means "is." To recap here, we have *Mujhay yeh pasand hai*. Literally, this means "I like it."

If you want to say that you really like something, then you can use this next phrase. In Urdu, "I really like it" is *Mujhay yeh bohat pasand hai*. (SLOW) *Mujhay yeh bohat pasand hai*. Let's break it down by syllable: *mu-jhay ye-h bo-hat pa-sa-nd hai*. Now let's hear it once again:

Mujhay yeh bohat pasand hai. This phrase is essentially the same. There is just one additional word included. The word is *bohat*, (SLOW) *bohat*. This word means "really."

In the event that you don't like something, "I don't like it" is *Mujhay yeh pasand nahi hai.* (SLOW) *Mujhay yeh pasand nahi hai.* Let's break it down by syllable: *Mu-jhay ye-h pa-sa-nd na-hi hai.* Now let's hear it once again: *Mujhay yeh pasand nahi hai.* The only word added is the word *nahi*, meaning "not." Let's hear it one more time: *nahi.* Next, we have the phrase we just covered meaning, "I like it." *Mujhay yeh pasand hai.* (SLOW) *Mujhay yeh pasand hai.* To build the negative form, you just need to add *nahi* after *pasand* and you will have *Mujhay yeh pasand nahi hai.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

Entry into Pakistani museums is free most of the time. If you go to some of the old Pakistani museums, you can find some hand-crafted ornaments and clothes and use these phrases there! You can also use these phrases when someone gives you a gift, offers you food, or presents you with some cultural clothing.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #23

High Frequency Urdu Adjectives

CONTENTS

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

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URDU

1. یہ مزیدار ہے۔

2. یہ مسالیدار دار ہے۔

3. یہ گرم ہے۔

4. موسم گرم ہے۔

5. یہ ٹھنڈا ہے۔

6. یہ دور ہے۔

7. یہ قریب ہے۔

8. موسم گرم نہ ہیں ہے۔

ENGLISH

1. It's delicious.

2. It's hot.(spicy)

3. It's hot. (temperature)

4. It's hot. (weather)

5. It's cold. (temperature)

CONT'D OVER

6. It's far.
7. It's near.
8. It's not hot.

ROMANIZATION

1. Yeh mazedar hai.
2. Yeh masalydar hai
3. Yeh garm hai.
4. mausam garm hai.
5. Yeh thanda hai.
6. Yeh dur hai.
7. Yeh qareeb hai.
8. mausam garm nahi hai.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
ٹھنڈا	thanda	cold	adjective
گرم	garm	hot (temperature)	adjective
مزیدار	Mazedar	delicious	adjective

مسالیدار	masalydar	hot, spicy	adjective
دور	dur	far	adjective
قریب	Qareeb	near	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

سردی میں سویڈن ٹھنڈا ہے۔ Sardi mei Sweden thanda hai. Winter is cold in Sweden.	آج بہت گرمی اور نمی ہے۔ Aaj bohat garmi aur nami hai. It is very hot and humid today.
پاکستانی کھانا مزیدار ہے! Pakistani khana mazedar hai. Pakistani food is delicious!	چاکلیٹ کیک بہت مزیدار ہے۔ Chocolate cake bohat mazedar hy. Chocolate cake is pretty delicious.
کورین کھانا مسالیدار ہے۔ Korean khana masalydar hai. Korean food is spicy.	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.	دواخانہ قریب ہے۔ Dava khana qareeb hai. The pharmacy is nearby.
عمارتوں کے قریب آتش بازی کا استعمال کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔ Imaraton ky qareeb atish bazi ka istemal karny ki ijazat nahi hai. It is not allowed to use fireworks near buildings.	

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "It's delicious" is *Yeh mazedar hai*. (SLOW) *Yeh mazedar hai*. Let's break it down by syllable: *Ye-h ma-ze-dar hai*. Now let's hear it once again: *Yeh mazedar hai*. The first word *yeh* means "it." Let's hear it one more time: *yeh*. Next, we have *mazedar*, which in English is

"delicious." *ma-ze-dar*. (SLOW) mazedar. Next is *hai*, which means "is." To recap, when describing something in Urdu, you use the verb "to be" in the third person singular, "is."

Now let's go over some other adjectives that you can use with the pattern we just introduced. Let's try "hot," as in "spicy." In Urdu, "It's hot" is *Yeh masalydar hai*. (SLOW) Yeh masalydar hai. The word for "hot" is *masalydar*.

If you are referring to the temperature instead, "It's hot" in Urdu is *Yeh garm hai*. (SLOW) Yeh garm hai. The word for "hot" in this case is *garm*. The opposite is *Yeh thanda hai*. (SLOW) Yeh thanda hai. Therefore, the word for "cold" in Urdu is *thanda*. *Tha-nda. thanda*.

Be careful! In Urdu, we use a similar pattern for temperature and weather. If you are referring to the weather in Urdu, "It's hot" is *mausam garm hai*. (SLOW) mausam garm hai. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: *Mau-sa-m ga-rm hai. mausam garm hai*. Literally, this means, "weather is hot." Therefore, "It's cold" in Urdu would be *mausam thanda hai*. (SLOW) mausam thanda hai. *mau-sa-m tha-nda hai* Literally, this means, "weather is cold."

In Urdu, "It's far" is *Yeh dur hai*. (SLOW) Yeh dur hai. The word for "far" is *dur*. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: *du-r, dur*. The opposite is "It's near." *Yeh qareeb hai*. (SLOW) Yeh qareeb hai. The word for "near" is *qareeb*, *qa-reeb*.

If you are talking about a person, there are some major adjectives we need to cover:

1. "tall" (*lamba*)
2. "short" (*chota*)
3. "fat" (*mota*)
4. "thin" (*patla*)

If you're talking about a girl, "She's beautiful" in Urdu is *Woh khubsurat hai*, (SLOW) Woh khubsurat hai. If you are talking about a man, you would use the same sentence to mean "He's handsome," so again *Woh khubsurat hai*.

Now let's look at the negative. In Urdu, "It's not hot" is *mausam garm nahi hai*. (SLOW) mausam garm nahi hai. Let's break it down by syllable: *mau-sa-m ga-rm na-hi hai*. We form the negation with *nahi* before *hai* in the pattern we just used: *mausam garm hai*. All together, we have *mausam garm nahi hai*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

The atmosphere of most taverns (especially the ones the locals frequent) is most festive in the wee hours of the morning and in the evening with the loud sound of prayer in the background. Children run around everywhere, ladies wear colorful outfits, incense smoke mixes with the aroma of tasty dishes, small cats and dogs search for scraps under the tables, and much curd-lassi and juice flows happily from glass to mouth.

Quick Tip 2

On the rural roads in Pakistan, you will see farmer ladies walking to farms, taking lunch to their husbands in the morning, and, in evening, farmers return from the farms riding bullock carts. If you want to take a break from the fast food and canned food, then visit some villages for pure and fresh Pakistani food. Don't miss the opportunity if it presents itself.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #24

Say Where You are From in Urdu

CONTENTS

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

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URDU

1. میرا نام افراہ ہے۔
2. میں امریکی ہوں۔
3. میں پاکستانی ہوں۔
4. آپ کہاں سے آئے ہو؟
5. وہ امریکی ہے۔

ENGLISH

1. My name is Afrah.
2. I'm American.
3. I'm Pakistani.
4. Where do you come from?
5. He's American.

ROMANIZATION

1. mera nam Afrah hai.
2. Mei Amariki hun.

CONT'D OVER

3. Mei Pakistani hun
4. aap kaha say aye ho?
5. Woh amariki hai

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
نام	Naam	name	noun, pronoun
کہاں	Kahan	where	adverb
امریکی	ameriki	American	adjective
پاکستانی	Pakistani	Pakistani	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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?	میرا نام ایلن ہے۔ Mera nam Allan hai. My name is Allan.
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?
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.	میرے پاکستانی دوست نے کڑی پکائی. Meray pakistani dost nay curry pakai. My Pakistani friend cooked curry.
میں پاکستانی ہوں Mei Pakistani hun. I am Pakistani.	

GRAMMAR

First, let's review how to introduce ourselves, in Urdu. "My name is Afrah" is *Mera nam Afrah hai*. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: (SLOW) Me-ra na-m Afrah hai. *Mera nam Afrah hai*. Here we have *Mera*, which means "my," and *nam*, which means "name." Next is *hai*, which means "is." To recap, we have *Mera nam Afrah hai*.

Now let's go and cover how to say what your nationality is, in Urdu. "I'm American" is *Mei Amariki hun*. (SLOW) Mei Amariki hun. The first word *Mei* means "I." Next, we have *Amariki*, which in English is "American." And *hun* means "am." All together, we have *Mei Amariki hun*, meaning, "I am American."

In Urdu, "I'm Pakistani" is *Mei Pakistani hun*. Now let's hear it once again: *Mei Pakistani hun*. As you can see, the verb doesn't change. You always have *hun* ("am"). Then the only thing that changes is the nationality. Therefore, you have *Pakistani* in place of *Amariki*.

This phrase is the way you answer the question, *Aap kaha say aye ho?* (SLOW) *Aap kaha say aye ho?* In English, this means, "Where do you come from?" Let's break it down by syllable and hear it one more time: *Aa-p ka-ha say ay-e ho? Aap kaha say aye ho?* The first word *aap* means "you." (SLOW) *Aa-p*. Then you have *kaha*, which in English is "where." Next is *say*, which means "from." To recap here, we have *kaha say*, which literally means "from where." Now let's look at the next word *aye*, which means "come." And next is *ho*, meaning "are." All together, we have *Aap kaha say aye ho?* This means, "Where do you come from?"

The adjective for nationality does not change according to the gender.

If you're introducing a friend to someone, only the verb changes. Therefore, "He's American" in Urdu is *Woh amariki hai*. (SLOW) *Woh amariki hai*. *Hun* changes to *hai*, as *hun* is used in first person only. In case of third person *hun* becomes *hai*

1st person: *hun*

2nd person: *hai*

3rd person: *hai*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

If you want to see the inside of a Pakistani mosque, you must be properly dressed. It's considered rude to enter a mosque if your shoulders and knees aren't covered. This rule goes for both men and women. If you as a tourist want to be polite in the country you're visiting, have this in mind.

Quick Tip 2

You'll see the Urdu priests-or *Molvi*, as they are called-everywhere, as you can't miss them in their long, white dresses and long beards.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #25

Urdu for Special Events

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- 2 Urdu
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

25

URDU

1. مبارک ہو!

2. سالگرہ مبارک ہو!

3. نیا سال مبارک ہو!

4. عید مبارک!

5. رمضان مبارک!

ENGLISH

1. Congratulations!
2. Happy birthday!
3. Happy New Year!
4. Happy Eid!
5. Happy Ramadan!

ROMANIZATION

1. Mubarak ho!
2. Salgirah mubarak ho.

CONT'D OVER

3. Naiya saal mubarak ho!
4. Eid Mubarak!
5. Ramazan Mubarak!

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
نیا سال	naiya saal	new year	phrase
رمضان	ramazan	Ramadan	noun
سالگرہ	Salgira	birthday	noun
عید	Eid	Eid	noun
مبارک ہو!	Mubarak ho!	Congratulations!	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

نیا سال مبارک ہو! Naiya saal mubarak ho! Happy New Year!	مسلمان رمضان کے دوران عبادت میں اضافہ کر دیتے ہیں۔ Musalman ramazan ky doran ibadat mei izafa ker detay hain. Muslims increase prayers during Ramadan.
آپ کی سالگرہ کب ہے؟ Ap ki salgira kab hai? When is your birthday?	"عید مبارک!" Happy Eid!

Aap ko shadi ki pehli salgirah mubarak ho.

Congratulation on your first wedding anniversary.

GRAMMAR

In Urdu, "Congratulations" is *Mubarak ho*. (SLOW) Mubarak ho. Let's break it down by syllable: *Mu-ba-rak ho*. Now let's hear it once again: *Mubarak ho*. This expression literally means "Congratulations," and we use it on many special occasions, such as a career move, after passing an exam, at a wedding, and so on.

"Happy birthday" in Urdu is *Salgirah mubarak ho*. (SLOW) Salgirah mubarak ho. Let's break it down by syllable: *Sal-gi-rah mu-ba-ra-k ho*. Now let's hear it once again: *Salgirah mubarak ho*. The first word *Salgirah* means "birthday." Let's break down this word and hear it one more time: *Sal-gi-rah*, *Salgirah*. Next, we have *Mubarak ho*, literally meaning "Congratulations" or "greetings." All together, we have *Salgirah mubarak ho*. Literally, this means, "Birthday happy."

Now let's see what we say specifically in other different events that are very straightforward.

"Happy New Year" in Urdu is *Naiya saal Mubarak ho*. (SLOW) Naiya saal Mubarak ho. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it once again: *Nai-ya sa-al Mu-ba-ra-k ho*, *Naiya saal Mubarak ho*. The first word is *Naiya* and it means "new." The second word is *saal*. It means "year." *Sa-al*, *saal*. And *Mubarak ho* means "greetings." All together, we have *Naiya saal Mubarak ho*. This literally means "New Year's greetings."

"Happy Eid" is *Eid Mubarak*, (SLOW) Eid Mubarak. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it once again: *Ei-d Mu-ba-rak*. As you can see, the first word is *Eid* meaning "Eid." Next is *Mu-ba-rak* meaning "happy."

"Happy Ramadan" is *Ramazan Mubarak*. (SLOW) Ramazan Mubarak. Let's break it down by syllable and hear it once again: *Ra-ma-zan*, followed by *Mu-ba-rak*, which means "Happy." All together, we have *Ramazan Mubarak*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip 1

In Pakistan, the public holidays are Quaid's Day (December 25), Hajj Day (normally in

September), Independence Day (August 14), Eid Day (End of of the month of Ramadan), Eid Milad Un Nabi: birthday of Holy Prophet (PBUH) (December) and Ashura (October), Independence Day (23rd March).

Quick Tip 2

In Pakistan, *Eid ul Fitr*, *Eid ul Azha*, *Hajj*, and *Eid Milad un Nabi* are the country's most important religious festivals.



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