

eUμ|Qf

	Verb (Auxillary)	English meaning
मैं	हूँ	I am
तू	हूँ	You are
यह	हूँ	He/She/It is [proximate]
वह	हूँ	He/She/It is
हम	हूँ	We are
तुम	हो	You are
आप	हूँ	You are [polite]
ये	हूँ	They [proximate]
वे	हूँ	They
कौन		Who
क्या		What
कैसे		How
क्यों		Why
यहाँ		Here
वहाँ		There
कहाँ		Where
हाँ		Yes
नहीं		Not
न		No

(Read loud response drills). Ask questions.

मैं सुनिता हूँ ।
तुम खिलिल हो ।
आप माँ हैं ।
हम इंसान हैं ।

यह किताब है ।
वह गिलहरी है ।
ये खिलौने हैं ।
वे जंगल हैं ।

आप कौन हैं ?
तुम कैसे हो ?
यह क्या है ?
तुम कैसे हो ?

हम क्यों हैं ?	वहाँ कौन है ?	आप अच्छे हैं ।
वो कैसे हैं ?	मैं यहाँ हूँ ।	क्या ये स्टुडेंट्स हैं ?
वह कुर्सी है ?	नहीं, यह कुर्सी नहीं है ।	रीटा तुम कहाँ हो ? कौन
आप कौन हैं ?	क्या यह मेज़ है ।	है ?

δ Simple sentences: Usually consists of a noun or a pronoun (or a composite nominal phrase) and a verb (or a composite verbal phrase). Either component may be expressed or understood. The nominal component forms the subject of its sentence; the verbal component may include non-verbal phrase, e.g. nouns or pronouns as direct or indirect objects of the verb, adverbs or adverbial phrases, or a negative.

1. Neutral in style and emphasis, rather than affective (emphatic or emotive) in character then the subject, where expressed, most usually comes first and the verb last, in close association with any negative, while objects and adverbial expressions occupy an intervening position, in less fixed order. Expressions of time tend to precede those of place e.g.

The boy isn't here today.

लड़का आज यहाँ नहीं है । {lit. the boy today here not is}

Consider the other expression e.g.

Today the boy isn't here. आज लड़का यहाँ नहीं है ।

The book is on the table. किताब मेज़ पर है ।

There is a book on the table. मेज़ पर किताब है ।

2. Questions: In Hindi/Urdu, interrogative pronouns and adverbs, e.g. क्या 'what', कहाँ 'where' do not usually introduce questions in the sentences of neutral style and emphasis, but follow the subject in second position, or later.

Where is the girl? लड़की कहाँ है?

What is this? यह क्या है?

Note: When question 'क्या' is used in the beginning of a sentence it is usually a YES or NO question and also in conversation the inflexion of the voice makes it unnecessary.

तुम अस्लम हो? Are you Aslam?

(क्या) लड़कियाँ यहाँ हैं? Are the girls here?

Word order for *Kya*: - *Kya* as we have seen literally means what. However, there are certain social linguistic rituals as Bhatia notes, in his text. A careful use of *Kya* is needed and its appropriate placing requires some thought. Usually, *Kya* is placed before the noun or the verb it modifies. Has two functions — Yes or No question and information questions. The former functions just as a ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ question in English for e.g.

Is he an American? क्या वह अमेरिकन है ?

Do you study here? क्या तुम यहाँ पढ़ते हो ?

The usual response is Yes/No. In Hindi, we use *Kya* at the beginning of the sentence and change the intonation by stressing *Kya* and the noun/pronoun and/or verb succeeding it. Information function basically invokes a response for a detailed reply and quite often precedes the verb and no stress is required for e.g.

What is your name? आप का नाम क्या है ? Polite form {preferred}

तुम्हारा नाम क्या है ? Familiar form

तेरा नाम क्या है ? Impolite form

What do you [work] do? आप क्या [काम] करते हैं ? Polite form {preferred}

तुम क्या [काम] करते हो ? Familiar form

तू क्या [काम] करता है ? Impolite form

Word order for *Kaisa*: - *Kaisa* is also unique in Hindi because its usage is dependent on its location in the sentence. When used ‘attributively’ (i.e. right before the noun it modifies), it has the general meaning “what sort of,” and “what kind of”; but when it is used predicatively (i.e. right before the verb) it is translated as “how” in English. It agrees with the noun it modifies in number and gender. Let’s look at some examples:

What kind of fruit is that? वह कैसा फल है ?

How is that fruit? वह फल कैसा है ?

How are these books? ये किताबें कैसी हैं ?

Make 20 simple sentences using the above rules and the vocabulary you have so far Class exercises and as Homework.