

हिन्दी

Recall how we defined a Case: *Case* is that form the Noun (or Pronoun) that expresses its relation with some other word in the sentence (relationship in itself may sometimes be called a case). One of the important constructions is the *Ko* “को” construction. It is used for denoting:

Uses	Example	Translated
δ: A person who does something involuntarily (such as like, dislike, remember, injured, offended, suffer, feel, enjoy, receive, happen to have, to meet, to know, to see or to hear or to do something under compulsion, requirement, necessity, obligation etc).	मोहन को बहुत काम है । समीर को याद नहीं है । रोहित को बुखार है । मुझको खाना चाहिए । हमको घर जाना है । क्षमा को भूख लगती है । तुम को होश नहीं है ।	Mohan has a lot of work. Sameer does not remember. I want/need food. We have to go home. Kshama feels hungry. You are not in senses.
δ: <i>Ko</i> is used when an animate object is present in the sentence and provided it denotes a particular being. When the object is inanimate then <i>ko</i> can be dropped from the sentence or it is hidden.	मैं लड़की को देखता हूँ । क्या तुम बच्चे को खोजते हो ? मैं नौकर खोजता हूँ । बच्चे पत्थर फेंकते हैं ।	I see the girl. Are you searching / looking for a child? I am looking for a servant (not one particular servant). Children throw stones. (Inanimate so ‘ko’ hidden).
δ: Object of a verb in a Neutral Construction.	भाई ने बेहन को बुलाया ।	The brother called the sister. Essentially used with “ne”.
δ: Every Secondary object (usually animate).	माँ बच्चे को दूध देती है ।	Mother gives milk to the child.

δ: Nouns denoting time and when time is used adverbially.	वह रात को काम करता है । लक्ष्मी शाम को देर से घर आती है । पायल रात को भूखा सोती है ।	He works at night. Lakshmi comes home late at night. Payal [goes] hungry (without food) to sleep hungry at night.
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Note: ‘Ko’ – adds on as English ‘to’ and ‘at’ with nouns and pronouns.

Rules:

I	मैं	main
To me	मुझको	Mujhko
To us	हमको	Hamko
You	तुम, आप	tum , ap ®
To you	तुमको, आपको	tumko , apko
He, she, it (there)	वह, वे	vah , ve
To him, her, it (there)	उसको, उनको	usko, unko
To him, her, it (here)	इसको, इनको	isko, inko
Whom (s)	किसको	kis ko
Whom (pl or r)	किनको	kin ko

Note: Frozen forms (oblique case) of ‘ko’ like mujhe (मुझे), humein (हमें), tumhein (तुम्हें), usae (उसे), unhein (उन्हें) pl, isae (इसे), inhein (इन्हें) pl, kise (किसे), kinhe (किन्हें) pl. Note the verb चाहना as it literally means, *to wish, to want, to desire*. For e.g. The girl wants new clothes is + and In India we want to see the Taj Mahal is +.

However, when we use *chahiye* which seems like an imperative, it never functions like an imperative quite often in Hindi. It usually translates and/or means “to be needed,” “to be wanted,” “to be required,” and occurs as an indirect verb construction and hence the subject requires an indirect object, therefore, you need *ko*. Remember the mantra, “मुझे चाय चाहिए ” is I want

tea. And/or आपको क्या चाहिये ? What do you want/need? (lit. to you what is needed?).

With frozen forms, you can do the following: What do you/we/he/she/it want? तुमको क्या चाहिए ? तुम्हें क्या चाहिए ? आपको क्या चाहिए ? हमको क्या चाहिए ? हमें क्या चाहिए ? उसको क्या चाहिए ? उसे क्या चाहिए ? इस को क्या चाहिए ? इसे क्या चाहिए ? उनको क्या चाहिए ? उन्हें क्या चाहिए ? इनको क्या चाहिए ? किसको क्या चाहिए ? किसे क्या चाहिए ?

Drills:

1. घोड़ों को चारा देता हूँ ।
2. बच्चे को
3. बिल्ली को
4. गिलहरी को
5. मुझको
6. तुम को
7. हम को
8. उसको
9. उनको
10. किसको
11. आपको
12. एक लड़की को ढूँढता हूँ ।
13. खुद को क्या समझती है, इतना अकड़ती है ।
14. आपको फुरसत है ?
15. किस दिन आपको फुरसत है ?
16. आपको क्या ग़म - दुख है ?
17. उसको खुशी है, कि तुम ठीक हो !
18. टेबल को साफ़ करना चाहिए ।
19. तुम लोगों को खाने पर आना चाहिए ।
20. हम लोगों को हिन्दी क्वीज़ पर अच्छे ग्रेड मिलते हैं ।