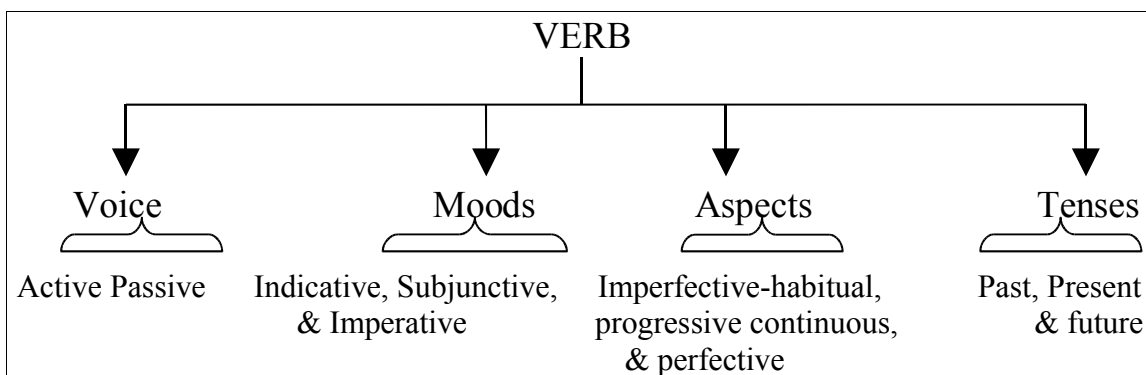


हिन्दी

Verb structure in Hindi: - A Hindi verb is either object-taking (transitive verb) or non-object taking (intransitive). In Hindi they are called the *Sakarmak kriya* and *Akarmak kriya*.

δ All transitive verbs can be made causatives (those that describe an action which is initiated by one person, the subject and, but performed by another). For e.g. “to open” and “to have [something] opened.” In Hindi we have the expression “खोलना और खुलवाना”

δ All intransitive verbs that do not take object cannot usually be made into causatives.



For now we will concentrate on the basic aspects of attribute. Verbs in Hindi usually occur in their infinitive form or “*Na*” (ना). The root of the verb is identified by removing the *Na*. For example चलना means “going or act of going,” (चल means “to walk”); देखना means “seeing or act of seeing,” (देख means “to see”); करना means “doing or act of doing” (कर means “to do”). These infinitive forms can be regarded as verbal nouns.

Let’s look at the different forms of *Hona* (होना) in the three tenses and these are mostly used as auxiliaries with participles. Consider these to be some rules for memorization! Remember that these can be used as it is or as mentioned above. Most of them agree in gender and number.

Present (S)	Present (P)	Past (S)	Past (P)	Future (S)	Future (P)
मैं हूँ	हम हैं	मैं था थी	हम थे	मैं हूँगा हूँगी	हम होंगे
तू है	तुम हो	तू था थी	तुम थे	तू होगा होगी	तुम होंगे तुम होगी
आप हैं		आप थे थीं		आप होंगे होंगी	
यह वह है	ये वे वो हैं	यह वह था	ये वे वो थे	यह वह होंगे	ये वे वो होंगे

Regular conjugational pattern: - The main conjugational pattern for indicative moods of present and past tense is done by replacing the *Na* (ना) of the infinitive form to *ta* (ता). For example चलना to चलता; देखना to देखता; and करना to करता with appropriate forms of auxiliary verb होना.

Look at these sentences in the indicative or habitual (general) present and past.

- 1) मैं चलता हूँ । मैं चलती हूँ ।
- 2) मैं चलता था । मैं चलती थी ।
- 3) तू चलता है । तू चलती है ।
- 4) तू चलता था । तू चलती थी ।
- 5) तुम चलते हो । तुम चलती हो ।
- 6) तुम चलते थे । तुम चलती थी ।
- 7) आप चलते हैं । आप चलती हैं ।
- 8) वह चलता है । वह चलती है ।
- 9) वे वो चलते था । वे वो चलती थीं
- 10) हम चलते हैं । हम चलती हैं ।
- 11) हम चलते थे । हम चलती थीं ।

When we use the general case for present with a negative such as *Nahin* (नहीं), then (नहीं) usually precedes the participle. Sometimes auxiliaries are

dropped and in some case it is retained unless it is a case for strong for negation. When auxiliaries are dropped the only distinguish characteristic for feminine singular forms of the nasality is transferred to final syllable. Let me demonstrate this to you as under:

Those women don't speak Hindi. वे औरतें हिन्दी नहीं बोलतीं । वे औरतें हिन्दी नहीं बोलती हैं ।

Those men don't speak Hindi. वे आदमी हिन्दी नहीं बोलते । वे आदमी हिन्दी नहीं बोलते हैं ।

होना can also occur on its own in the indicative present and past forms. Let's look at this example. Remember this! कुछ कुछ होता है !

- १) गाड़ियाँ महँगी होती हैं ।
- २) गाँव में ज़िन्दगी दिलचस्प होती थी ।

Let me stop here and now give you a basic verb list, which you would use frequently while speaking. Can you make sentences using the vocabulary in indicative i.e. general present and past with these verbs?

<i>Verb {infinitives}</i>	<i>English meaning (act of....)</i>
१. आना	To come
२. जाना	To go
३. खाना	To eat
४. पीना	To drink
५. खेलना	To play
६. पढ़ना	To read
७. लिखना	To write
८. हँसना	To laugh
९. रोना	To cry
१०. मारना	To beat, To strike

११. गाना	To sing
१२. लाना	To bring
१३. सोना	To sleep
१४. चलना	To walk
१५. दौड़ना	To run
१६. बोलना	To speak
१७. बात करना	To converse
१८. पकड़ना	To catch
१९. करना	To do
२०. गिरना	To fall
२१. उठना	To rise
२२. डरना	To fear
२३. लड़ना	To fight
२४. देना	To give
२५. लेना	To take
२६. देखना	To look, To see
२७. सोचना	To think
२८. समझना	To understand
२९. कहना	To say
३०. बताना	To tell
३१. माफ करना	To excuse
३२. बुलाना	To call

We have so far looked at the general case of present and past. Let's now look at the continuous or progressive forms of present and past. The progressive continuous aspect indicates that the action is still going on at a particular moment, present and/or past. It is never habitual. In Hindi/Urdu we substitute the progressive aspect marker “रहना” agreeing with gender and number and the auxiliary form of “होना”. It usually occurs before the auxiliary forms of “होना”. Consider the following examples.

- 1) I am going. मैं जा रहा हूँ ।
- 2) You are going. तुम जा रहे हो ।
- 3) We are going. हम जा रहे हैं ।
- 4) He/She/It is going. यह वह जा रही है ।
- 5) Where is Sunita? She is sleeping. सुनीता कहाँ है ? वह सो रही है ।
- 6) The girl is reading a book. लड़की किताब पढ़ रही है ।
- 7) Gopal was smoking a cigarette. गोपाल सिगरेट पी रहा था ।
- 8) We were listening in silence. हम चुपचाप सुन रहे थे ।
- 9) Women were working on the farm. औरतें खेतों में काम कर रही थीं ।
- 10) She'll come right away. वह अभी आ रही हैं ।

Subjunctive and Future Tense: - Subjunctive mood in Hindi basically indicates a subjective evaluation of the action as something the speaker wants, wishes, would want or wish, supposes, presumes, considers possible, fears or doubts. This mood comprises of: Potential and Presumptive aspects.

δ As the name suggests Potential indicates a possibility: of a action occurring and/or not occurring. For example: I think he may come.

δ Unlike Potential, Presumptive suggests a greater certainty and is based on the presumption that the action will occur. For example: I think he will come. Note: (Not a tense but a mood).

Future tense: Morphologically in Hindi it is an integral part of the presumptive aspect of Subjunctive mood system.

Let's look at another diagram. I know you hate diagrams but this will put things in perspective. Let's look at the verb *chalna*.

	Aspectless	Imperfective	Progressive	Perfective
Potential	चले	चलता हो	चल रहा हो	चला हो
Presumptive	चलेगा	चलता होगा	चल रहा होगा	चला होगा

Aspectless potential: - It is simply formed by adding *PN markers* to the stem of any verb. For example

चलना + ऊँ = चलूँ , चलना + ऐँ = चलें, चलना + ओ = चलो, चलना + ए = चले

मैं चलूँ Potential for First person singular “I may go”

हम चलें Potential for First person plural “We may go”

तुम चलो Potential for second person plural “You may go”

आप चलें Potential for second person polite “You may go”

वह चला Potential for third person singular “he/she/it may go”

वे वो चलें Potential for third person plural “They may go”

Note: Verbs *lena* and *dena* have special contracted forms लूँ दूँ लें दें लो दो ले दे

For example: Mom can we have an ice cream?

माँ क्या हम आइस्क्रीम लें ?

Dad can we give the beggar some money?

पापा क्या हम भिखारी को पैसे दें ?

For the following situations think what verbs you will use subjunctive potential.

May I come in? मैं अंदर आऊँ ?

May we eat? हम खाएँ ?

May we go to a bar? हम बार जाएँ ?

May be we can find some flowers in this store? शायद यहाँ कुछ फूल मिलें ?

May God give you peace ! भगवान तुम्हें शांती दे !

Hindi is not a tough cookie...over time you'll realize the beauty and sweetness of this language. Fine enough of hardsell let's get to know how future tense works. I'll deal with other aspects later. To make it future all you do is add *ga* to the subjunctive PN markers agreeing with gender and number. For example,

चलना + ऊँगा = चलूँगा, will go (first person singular)

चलना + ऐँगे = चलेंगे, will go (first and third person plural)

चलना + ओगे = चलोगे, will go (second person plural used with *tum*)

चलना + एगा = चलेगा will go (third person singular)

Think how you'll say the following in Hindi.

- 1) I will go to school tomorrow. मैं कल स्कूल जाऊँगा ।
- 2) We shall work from tomorrow. हम कल से काम करेंगे ।
- 3) I shall have some tea. मैं कुछ चाय पिऊँगा ।
- 4) How much will it cost? कितने पैसे लगेंगे ।
- 5) I will give these books to Jaya. मैं ये किताबें जया को दूँगा ।
- 6) We will come to dinner at 7:00 pm. हम कल शाम सात बजे डिनर पर आएँगे ।
- 7) When will you come? तुम कब आओगे ?

Now let's think of progressive future. Like present continuous/progressive all we do is add the aspect marker *raha* and the auxiliary verb form of *hona*. Let's look at some of the examples as above. This usually is in the potential mood.

- 1) I will be going to school tomorrow. मैं स्कूल को जा रहा हूँगा ।
- 2) We will be working tomorrow. हम कल काम कर रहे होंगे ।
- 3) I shall be having tea. मैं चाय पी रहा हूँगा ।
- 4) I will be giving these books to Jaya. मैं ये किताबें दे रहा हूँगा ।
- 5) We will be coming to dinner at 7:00 pm. हम कल सात बजे डिनर पर आ रहे होंगे ।

Having seen the future aspect let's look at the perfective aspect...believe me this is what you'll most frequently use in conversation, and come across in your day to day life! With this you are done with basic constructions of verbs in Hindi...hip hip hooray!

Perfective and use of postposition *Ne*: - This aspect basically denotes a completed action. In using a simple past perfective (referred by some as indicative past) sentence where an action has been completed. For example, to walk:

- 1) I walk मैं चला चली
- 2) You walk तू चला चली
- 3) He/She it walk यह चला चली वह चला चली
- 4) We walk हम चले चलीं

5) You walk तुम चले आप चले चलीं

6) They walk ये वे चले चलीं

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Regular</i>	Perfective form
To eat	खाना	खाया
To drink	पीना	पिया
To sleep	सोना	सोया
To go	जाना	गया
To come	आना	आया
To bring	लाना	लाया
To play	खेलना	खेला
To read	पढ़ना	पढ़ा
To write	लिखना	लिखा
To laugh	हँसना	हँसा
To cry	रोना	रोया
To beat, To strike	मारना	मारा
To sing	गाना	गाया
To run - To walk	दौड़ना - चलना	दौड़ा - चला
To speak	बोलना	चला
To converse	बात करना	बात किया
To catch	पकड़ना	पकड़ा
To do	करना	किया
To fall - To rise	गिरना - उठना	गिरा - उठा
To fear	डरना	डरा
To fight	लड़ना	लड़ा
To give - To take	देना - लेना	दिया - लिया
To look, To see	देखना	देखा
To have, To keep	होना - रखना	हुआ - रखा
To think	सोचना	सोचा

To understand	समझना	समझा
To say, To tell	कहना / बताना	कहा - बताया
To stay, live	रहना	रहा
To excuse	माफ करना	माफ किया
To like	चाहना	चाहा
To call	बुलाना	बुलाया

For feminine forms: - Some of the regular and preferable forms of गया, आया, लाया, रोया, changes to गई, आई, लाई, रोई (गयी, आयी, लायी, रोयी) and in plural become गईं, आईं, लाईं, रोईं (गयीं, आयीं, लायीं, रोयीं). हुआ - हुई हुई (pl).

In general past participles which end in – इया in the masculine singular form their Fem by changing इया to ई or ई (pl.). Thus, लिया ली लीं, दिया दी दीं, किया की कीं, पिया पी पीं ।

δ Usually the perfective aspect falls under three broad schemes: The subjective scheme of construction where the verb agrees with the subject in number and gender and one-way to conceive it is that it occurs with all intransitive verbs. For example:

भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ । India became independent.

वह साइकल से उतरी । She got off the bicycle.

वह आज देर से लौटी है । She returned late today.

मैं कल जल्दी साया था । Yesterday, I slept early.

The second scheme is the objective construction where the verbs agrees with object and agrees in number and gender usually with transitive verbs and the subject is placed in the oblique form with *Ne* (postposition). If a verb has two objects then it agrees with the primary object and some exceptions even if they are transitive. Consider the following examples:

सुहास ने चाय पी ।
 गंगा ने खाना खाया ।
 मैंने बच्चों को मारा ।
 मैंने सुनील को दो किताबें दी ।

The third is neutral scheme of construction where a transitive verb, whose object takes the *ko* (postposition), and the subject usually takes *Ne*. For example:

मैंने दिलीप को अपना दोस्त समझा ।
 अशोक ने लक्ष्मी को बहन माना ।
 सीता ने अशोक चाटिका में हनुमान को देखा ।
 पिताजी ने मुझको (मुझे) बुलाया ।

Note: The verbs डरना, लड़ना मिलना are considered intransitive and objects of these verbs attach *se* which signifies from or with.

बच्चा कुत्ते से डरा ।
 वह डाकू से लड़ा ।
 मैं अपने भाई से मिला ।

Also, to make it past perfective and/or present we add the auxiliaries of *hona* to the verb in the end of the sentence.

Translate: -

- 1) What happened?
- 2) He came to my place last night?
- 3) The girl slept in the room upstairs (upstairs room).
- 4) We went to the cinema last week.
- 5) After sometime the women arrived.
- 6) What did you think about that girl?
- 7) I have been to New York City several times.
- 8) Has Usha returned?
- 9) They did a lot of work?
- 10) I saw a great movie.
- 11) We have heard that you are ill.
- 12) The teacher had told them something about India.
- 13) Who took my pen? Someone.