Hindi Praveshika

Beginners Hindi: writing and conversation

Herman H. van Olphen
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ब्रां्खरों के नाम:

You are now beginning what should be a very rewarding study of the Hindi language. Unlike the other major Asian languages, Hindi can be learned with little more effort than required for many European languages. The major reason for this ease of learning is the writing system, which is ideally suited for Hindi and almost perfectly represents the sound system of the language. You can learn to write in Hindi in just a few weeks, although complete mastery of the Devanagari script will take somewhat longer.

Knowledge of Hindi is the key to the Indian subcontinent and its immense variety of religions, cultures, and landscapes; Hindi is spoken by almost as many people in India as all other languages combined, and the Encyclopedia Britannica has listed Hindi as the most spoken language in the world (after Chinese) with 685 million speakers of which 413 million speak Hindi as their native language. For activities from tourism to scholarly research, you will find Hindi in the spoken form, which is very similar to Urdu, indispensable. Written Hindi is more limited in scope, but learning how to read and write the Devanagari script is the best way to start learning other Hindi language skills, and Devanagari is also used for other languages, including Sanskrit, Nepali, and Marathi. This book has the limited goal of teaching the writing system and beginning conversation in preparation for a formal course of instruction. Throughout this book a Roman transcription is used along with Devanagari; after mastering the material in this book, you should be able to work with standard Hindi textbooks.

As you go through this book, you should do the exercises and then compare your answers with the keys provided. Two tapes accompany this book and will be very useful to you in relating the sounds of the language to the Devanagari characters. The characters are taught in the traditional order with which you need to be familiar when you use a Hindi-English dictionary later.

Enjoy this trip to proficiency in Hindi, which will take you to the fascinating culture of South Asia.

शुभ यात्रा!
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1. INTRODUCTION

Hindi is written in the devanaagari or naagari script, which is derived from the ancient brahmii writing system. The devanaagari script is used not only for Hindi and its variants such as awadhii and brajbaasha but is also used to write Nepali, Marathi, and Sanskrit, the ancient language of India which is of importance today chiefly in Hindu religious life. The other Indian languages (except Urdu) also use writing systems derived from brahmi, but the forms of the letters have become quite different in many cases.

The devanaagari script is syllabic; each symbol represents a vowel or a consonant and a following vowel. Such a syllabic symbol is called aksar. The aksar are arranged in order, according to pronunciation. First come the vowels, svar, then the consonants, vyajan. The consonants are also arranged systematically. First there are five series, varg, of consonants arranged according to the place of articulation, from the back of the mouth to the front. Then follow y, r, l, v, the sibilants s, s, and s, and finally h. We will learn the devanaagari aksar in the traditional order, according to the alphabet. However, we will first learn a consonant group before beginning the actual alphabet with the vowels. In that way, we can immediately practice writing some words.
2. THE KA VARG

We will begin with the first series of consonants, the *ka varg*. Since this is the first *varg*, the place of articulation is the back of the mouth; since the back of the tongue touches the soft palate, the velum, the *ka varg* is also known as the velar series. In Hindi the name *ka varg* comes from the name of the first *aṅga* in the series (*ka*).

The *ka varg*, like the other four *varg*, is arranged in a particular order based on pronunciation. The first consonant is a voiceless stop, thus with no breath of air following the occlusion. The voiceless, non-aspirated velar stop, *k*, is pronounced like English *k* without the aspiration. Since all Hindi characters are syllables, we always have a vowel with every consonant. When there is no vowel sign, we assume the consonant to be followed by the vowel *a* (pronounced like the *a* in English *sofa*, the "schwa" sound). Thus the first *aṅga* *ka* is written क:

![क](image)

The next *aṅga* in the *ka varg* is identical in pronunciation to *ka* above except that it is aspirated, i.e., a strong breath of air occurs after the *k*. The *aṅga* *kha* is written ख:

![ख](image)
Neither क or ख is identical to English k, which is usually lightly aspirated. क has no aspiration whatsoever; pronounce the English word skit without the s and you will be close to the sound of k. On the other hand, ख is more strongly aspirated than English k.

Now we go to the voiced consonants in the ka varg, those pronounced with vibration of the vocal cords. The first is non-aspirated ग, which is very similar to English g in good.

Although ग is similar to the corresponding English sound, you may have difficulty distinguishing क from ग, since English has only one unaspirated velar consonant, g. Thus when you hear Hindi क, the other unaspirated velar consonant, you may interpret it as ग even though it is voiceless and pronounced with somewhat greater force. Thus clearly distinguish these pairs:

1. kaa/gaa  2. kul/gul  3. kram/gram  4. kelaa/gelaa  
5. ko/go   6. kora/gorra  7. kam/gam  8. kis/gis
Since ǧ is never aspirated in English (or other non-Indian languages), you may find the next *aṅkar* in the *ka varga*, aspirated *gha*, written घ, somewhat difficult to pronounce:

![Hindi characters](image)

The first four consonants of each series, like क ख ग घ above for the क varga, are known as **stops**, since they are short discrete sounds. The fifth consonant, however, is a nasal continuant. In the क varga, the nasal continuant is pronounced like *ng* in English *singer* and written न. In practice, however, न is rarely written in Hindi, since it is not an independent phoneme but occurs only immediately preceding the क varga *aṅkar* क ख ग घ. Thus a pronunciation as in *finger* is possible in Hindi but not a pronunciation as in *singer*. When the sound of न occurs, it is usually marked as a dot on the preceding consonant, a process known as *anuswāra*. The English word *gunk* would be written गँक /gank/.

We have now learned the क varga:

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<tr>
<th>voiceless stop</th>
<th>voiced stop</th>
<th>nasal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unaspirated</td>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td>unaspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>क</td>
<td>ख</td>
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<td>घ</td>
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3. THE VOWEL MAATRAAS

We will first learn the vowels in the form in which they are written when following a consonant, the *maatraa* form. The consonant is combined with the vowel *maatraa* to form the *akśar*.

The first vowel is *a*, pronounced like the underlined vowels in the English words: *sofa* believe. The *maatraa* form of this vowel is not written but is assumed present when no other *maatraa* is written:

\[\text{क kā ख kha ग ga घ gha}\]

The vowel *a* is not assumed present at the end of the word unless the word consists of only one *akśar*:

Thus \(\text{ख = kha but गख = gakh, not gakha}\)

The vowel *aa* is pronounced somewhat like the vowels in American English *father*, *cot*, but the tongue is further forward. The *maatraa* form of the vowel *aa* is written as a vertical line after the consonant. Thus after the consonant क:

\[\text{kāa}\]
The vowel ı, pronounced as in English 'sit' or, when at the end of the word, as a very short clipped (i.e. non-diphthongal) version of the vowel in English 'see' is unusual in that its maaatraa form is written before the consonant it follows in pronunciation.
With the consonant क: 

\( ki \)

\[ \text{कि कि कि} \]

The loop should touch the consonant where the consonant touches the horizontal line at the left.

\[ \text{ख ग घ घ} \]

The vowel \( ii \) (the long version of the vowel above) is pronounced like the vowel in English 'see' or 'seat' but \( ii \) is tenser in Hindi and without the y-glide at the end. It is written with the vertical line after the consonant, again connected with a loop.
Example with क:

\( kii \)

\[ \text{क़ क़ क़ क़} \]

The loop should touch the consonant where the consonant touches the horizontal line at the right:
The short vowel *u* is pronounced somewhat like the vowel in English 'put', but the lips should be well-rounded. Example with क़:

*ku*

The long vowel *uu* is pronounced somewhat like the vowel in English 'coo' but without the w-glide at the end and with the lips well-rounded. Example with क़:

*kuu*

Practice pronunciation of these *aksar*:

Distinguish long and short consonant sounds:

1. क  का  ग  गा  
2. ख  खा  घ  घा  
3. कि  की  गि  गी  
4. खि  खी  घि  घी  
5. कू  कूँ  गू  गूँ  

Distinguish voiceless and voiced consonant sounds:

6. का/गा  
7. कू/गू  
8. का/गा  

9. का/खा  
10. कू/खू  
11. की/खी  

Distinguish unaspirated and aspirated consonant sounds:

12. गा/घा  
13. गू/घू  
14. गी/घी
The vowel e is pronounced like the vowels in English 'pay' and 'bait', but it is pronounced more tensely and without the final y-glide. The maaatraa form of this vowel is written as a __ marker above the consonant. Example with क:

\[ ke \]

This maaatraa may be slanted more to the left and have a loop at the top [ __ ]. It touches the horizontal line where the consonant touches the horizontal line at the right.

The vowel ai is usually pronounced like the vowel in English 'bet'; the transcription with two different vowels reflects the fact that some speakers pronounce this sound like a diphthong. The maaatraa form of this vowel is written as a double __ marker above the consonant. Example with क:

\[ kai \]

Both 'flags' touch the horizontal line at the same point, where the consonants touch the horizontal line at the right.
The vowel o is pronounced like the vowel in English 'boat' without the following w-glide and with the lips well-rounded. The maatraa form of this vowel consists of a vertical line at the right of the consonant and a single ` touching the horizontal line at the same point as the right vertical line. Example with क:

ko

The vowel au is usually pronounced like the vowel in English brought or saw although some Hindi speakers pronounce it like a diphthong. It is written like ओ but with a double ` touching the horizontal line at the same place as the right vertical line. Example with क:

kau
EXERCISE A  Write the following *aksar* using the Devanaagarii alphabet.  
(Letters hang from the horizontal bar.)

1. \( \begin{array}{ccccccc} ka & \_ & ki & \_ & ku & \_ & ke & \_ & ko & \_ \\ kaa & \_ & kii & \_ & kuu & \_ & kai & \_ & kau & \_ \end{array} \)

2. \( \begin{array}{ccccccc} kha & \_ & khi & \_ & khu & \_ & khe & \_ & kho & \_ \\ khaa & \_ & khii & \_ & khuu & \_ & khai & \_ & khau & \_ \end{array} \)

3. \( \begin{array}{ccccccc} ga & \_ & gi & \_ & gu & \_ & ge & \_ & go & \_ \\ gaa & \_ & gii & \_ & guu & \_ & gai & \_ & gau & \_ \end{array} \)

4. \( \begin{array}{ccccccc} gha & \_ & ghi & \_ & ghu & \_ & ghe & \_ & gho & \_ \\ ghaa & \_ & ghii & \_ & ghuu & \_ & ghai & \_ & ghau & \_ \end{array} \)
EXERCISE A

Compare the key below with the akṣar you wrote on the previous page.

1. ka क कि कि कु कू के के को को
   kaa का की की kuu कू kai कै kau कौ

2. kha ख क्ष क्ष क्ष khe खे kho खो
   khaa खा क्षी क्षी khuu कू khai खै khau खौ

3. ga ग गि गि gu गू ge गे go गो
   gaa गा गी गी guu गू gai गै gau गौ

4. gha घ घि घि ghu घू ghe घे gho घो
   ghaa घा घी घी ghuu घू ghai घै ghau घौ
EXERCISE B  Write the following words in Devanaagari. Note that the nasal (n) is written with a dot on the previous consonant. (see p.4)
Cover up key on next page until after you have written the exercise.

1. kanghaa  (large comb)
2. kanghii  (small comb)
3. kaakaa  (paternal uncle)
4. kank  (white kite)*
5. kaakii  (paternal aunt)
6. kaag  (crow)
7. kekaa  (peacock’s cry)*
8. kkh  (womb)
9. khang  (sword)*
10. khaakii  (tan color)
11. gangaa  (Ganges River)
12. ghaagh  (clever)
13. ghii  (clarified butter)
14. ghonghaa  (snail)
15. gungii  (type of snake)*

*These words are found in the dictionary but are rare and unknown to the average native speaker in some cases. In all these writing exercises, the words are given only to practice writing; they need not be learned.
EXERCISE B  कूंजी kunjii ('key')

1. kanghaa कंघा
2. kanghii कंघी
3. kaakaa काका
4. kank कंक
5. kaakii काकी
6. kaag काग
7. kekaa केका
8. kokh कोख
9. khang खंग
10. khaakii खाकी
11. gangaa गंगा
12. ghaagh घाघ
13. ghii घी
14. ghonghaa घोंघा
15. gungii गुंगी

4. THE CA VARG

After the क varg described in section 2, we have the ca varg with a place of articulation more to the front of the mouth. Since the middle of the tongue touches the hard palate, the ca varg is called the palatal series. In Hindi, the name of the ca varg comes from the name of the first akṣar in the series, ca, which like the first member of the क varg, is voiceless and unaspirated. The ca is pronounced like the ch's in English church. (We do not use ch in the transcription of this consonant, since an h following a consonant always signifies aspiration in this transcription and ca is unaspirated.) It is written चः.
The next akṣar in the च varg is identical in pronunciation to च above except that it is aspirated. There is no equivalent in English for this sound /ch/. It is written च:

The first of the voiced consonants in the च varg is ज which is similar to English /j/ in judge, /jʌ/. It is written ज:

The other voiced stop in the च varg is aspirated झ, which has no English equivalent. It is written either झ or झः:
The final member of the छ varg is the nasal continuant, the palatal न written घ. Again, like छ, the घ is rarely written in Hindi, since it is not an independent phoneme but found only preceding the छ varg consonants. It is then written as a dot on the preceding consonant, the anusvār. Thus the word ganj is written गंज.

![Diagram of घ](image)

We have now learned the छ varg:

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<th>nasal</th>
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**EXERCISE C** Write the following in Devanaagari. (Cover up the key!)

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<th>14. ce</th>
<th>15. jo</th>
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<th>18. jhuu</th>
<th>19. chai</th>
<th>20. jhau</th>
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EXERCISE C  कुंजी kunjii ('key')
13. ju  14. ce  15. jo  16. jha
17. chii  18. jhii  19. chai  20. jhau

EXERCISE D  Write these words in Devanagari.
1. ciikhe  (screamed)
2. kuch  (something)
3. kunjak  (guard)
4. kic kic  (prattle)
5. caacaa  (paternal uncle)
6. caacii  (paternal aunt)
7. khiiij  (anger)
8. cuukii  (missed)
9. cukaa  (finished)
10. cangaa  (good)
11. caakuu  (knife)
12. cungii  (customs duty)
13. cecak     ____________  (smallpox)
14. caukii    ____________  (stool)
15. jag       ____________  (universe)
16. jiija     ____________  (elder sister's husband)
17. jokh      ____________  (weight)
18. jhakaajhak ____________  (shining)
19. cakho     ____________  (taste)

**EXERCISE D**  कुंजी kunjii ('key')

1. ciikhe  चीखे
2. kuch  कुछ
3. kunjak  कुंजक
4. kic kic  किचिकिच
5. caacaa  चाचा
6. caacii  चाची
7. khiij  खीज
8. cuukii  चूकी
9. cukaa  चुका
10. cangaa  चंगा
11. caakuu  चाकू
12. cungii  चुंगी
13. cecak  चेचक
14. caukii  चौकी
15. jag  जग
16. jiija  जीजा
17. jokh  जोख
18. jhakaajhak  झकाज्जक
19. cakho  चखो
5. THE VOWELS – FULL FORMS

If a vowel does not come after a consonant, it must be written in the full form. Thus the full form is written when a vowel is:

(1) after another vowel; thus in gaii (ga+ii), a is in the maatraa form (thus not written) and ii is in the full form.
(2) at the beginning of a word as in aaj today
(3) cited alone as in dictionaries or in exclamations such as: e! o!

The list below gives the full forms corresponding to the maatraas we have learned. Note that the distinction between the maatraa form and the full form is a writing convention only; the pronunciation of the full form of a vowel is identical to that of the maatraa form.

1. a /sofa/ maatraa form after क:क. Full form: अ

Alternative (less common) way of writing this vowel:
2. **aa** /father / **maatraa** form after कः का . Full form: आ

Alternative (less common) way of writing this vowel:

3. **i** /sit / **maatraa** form after कः कि . Full form: इ

4. **ii** /seat / **maatraa** form after कः की . Full form: ई
5. *u /pull / maaatraa* form after क : कू. Full form: ॐ


7. *e /bait / maaatraa* form after क : कौ. Full form: ॐ

8. *ai /bet / maaatraa* form after क : कू. Full form: ॐ
9. ो /boat/ maaatraa form after कः को. Full form: ओ

Alternative (less common) way of writing this vowel:

10. ाउ /bought/ maaatraa form after कः कौ. Full form: ाौ

Alternative (less common) way of writing this vowel:
EXERCISE E Fill in the akṣar of the Devanaagarii alphabet after the transcriptions given in alphabetical order below:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
a & aa & i & ii & u & \\
uu & e & ai & o & au & \\
ka & kha & ga & gha & ṇ & \\
ca & cha & ja & jha & n & \\
\end{array}
\]

EXERCISE F Write the correct maatraa form of the vowel indicated after the consonant thus forming a new akṣar.

1. च + ए = 
2. छ + ओ = 
3. ग + ऐ = 
4. ज + ख = 
5. भ + आ = 
6. ख + ओ = 
7. क + उ = 
8. ग + ई = 
9. झ + ऊ = 
10. छ + ऊ = 

EXERCISE F. कुंजी kunjii ('key')

1. च + ए = चे
2. छ + ओ = छो
3. ग + ऐ = गे
4. ज + ख = ज़
5. भ + आ = भा
6. ख + ओ = खो
7. क + उ = कँ
8. ग + ई = गी
9. झ + ऊ = झ़ि
10. छ + ऊ = छो
## EXERCISE G

Write each word in the Devanaagari script.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Devanaagari</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Devanaagari</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><code>ek</code></td>
<td>(one)</td>
<td><code>iih</code></td>
<td>(sugarcane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><code>ka-ii</code></td>
<td>(several)</td>
<td><code>jaaega</code></td>
<td>(will go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><code>aag</code></td>
<td>(fire)</td>
<td><code>cha-ii</code></td>
<td>(covered)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><code>ugaa</code></td>
<td>(grew)</td>
<td><code>ocha-ii</code></td>
<td>(absurdity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><code>gaa-o</code></td>
<td>(sing)</td>
<td><code>khaa-ii</code></td>
<td>(ate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><code>khaa-o</code></td>
<td>(eat)</td>
<td><code>augii</code></td>
<td>(whip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><code>ga-ii</code></td>
<td>(went)</td>
<td><code>jaa-o</code></td>
<td>(go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><code>ga-uu</code></td>
<td>(cow)</td>
<td><code>kauaa</code></td>
<td>(crow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><code>aaj</code></td>
<td>(today)</td>
<td><code>acuuk</code></td>
<td>(unfailing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><code>ko-ii</code></td>
<td>(someone)</td>
<td><code>khoaa</code></td>
<td>(thickened milk)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EXERCISE G (कुंजी kunjii ('key'))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Devanaagari</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>एक</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>कई</td>
<td>several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>आग</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>उगा</td>
<td>grew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>गाओ</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>खाओ</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>गई</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>गऊ</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>आज</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>कोई</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. **NASALIZED VOWELS**

All vowels in Hindi may be nasalized. Nasalization is marked by a dot and crescent (\(\sim\) *candrbindu*) above the horizontal line. The *candrbindu* is placed directly above the vowel sign:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral Vowel</th>
<th>अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a a i i u u e ai o au</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nasal Vowel</th>
<th>अ० आ० इ० ई० उ० ऊ० ए० ऐ० ओ० औ०</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a a i i u u e ai o au</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a writing convention, the crescent is usually omitted when a vowel *maatraa* appears above the horizontal line, and only the dot is then written to the right of the *maatraa*.

Thus झोका *jhāukaa* 'gust' is usually written झोका

\(\tilde{\text{c}}\)िख 'scream' is usually written चििख

One disadvantage of this writing convention is that the writing system shows no difference between, say, *ciinkh* (anusvaar) and *ciikh* (anunaasik = nasalization), which would both be written चििख. In this case, *ciikh* is correct, since *ciinkh* does not exist. In general, with long vowels, nasalization is more common, while anusvaar is more common with short vowels.

**EXERCISE I.** Write in Devanaagarii

1. जोक | \(\tilde{\text{g}}\)ूगा | (leech)
2. तूळसा | \(\tilde{\text{g}}\)ूगा | (high)
3. काचु | \(\tilde{\text{g}}\)ूगा | (scissors)
4. जातूळ गा | \(\tilde{\text{g}}\)ूगा | (I will go)
5. \(\sim\)ूक | एक | (beak)
6. तूळसी | एक | (dozed)
7. \(\sim\)ूके | एक | (startled)
8. झोळको | (peep)
9. गूळगा | (deaf)
10. गाएगा | (we will sing)
11. कहाळू | (shall I eat?)
12. \(\sim\)ख | (eye)
13. झोळका | (gust)
14. एको | (stretch)
15. आकी | (estimate)
EXERCISE I. कंजी kunjii ('key')

1. jōk जोक
2. ūūcaa ऊँचा
3. kācii कैची
4. jaaūūgaa जाऊँगा
5. cōc चोच
6. ūūghiī ऊँघिई
7. cāūke चौके
8. jhāāko झाँको
9. gūūgaa गूँगा
10. gaaēge गाएँगे
11. khaaūū खाऊँ
12. āākh ऑँख
13. jhāūkaa झाँका
14. āīco एँचो
15. ākaa-ii ऑँकाई

7. THE ढ VARG

After the छ varg described in section 4, we have the ढ varg with a place of articulation again further forward in the mouth; the tip of the tongue touches the palate as far back as possible. Since there is some retroflexion of the tip of the tongue, this varg is called the retroflex series. In the transcription, retroflex consonants are designated by using capital letters. Other transcriptions use a dot below retroflex consonants:

\[ T = \hat{t} \quad D = \hat{d} \]

Although English \( t \) is pronounced with the tip of the tongue on the alveolar ridge behind the teeth and is thus further front than Hindi retroflex \( T \), Hindi speakers use \( T \) and \( D \) when pronouncing English loan words with /t/ and /d/, respectively.

The first akṣar in the ढ varg is voiceless and unaspirated ढ:
The next aksar in the ṭᠠ varga is identical in pronunciation to ṭ above except that it is aspirated. /Tha/ is written ṭ:

The first of the voiced stops in the ṭ varga is unaspirated /D/, ḍ:

The other voiced stop is aspirated /Dh/ written ḍ: 
The final member of the ट var <i>varg</i> is the nasal continuant, the retroflex /N/ written ण or

![Hindi symbol](image)

In native Hindi words, ण is rarely written since it is not an independent phoneme but found only preceding the other members of the ट var <i>varg</i>: ट ठ ड ढ.

However, unlike ड and ढ, there are many nouns borrowed from Sanskrit in which ण is written, although it is usually pronounced like a dental /n/. In native Hindi words, like अण्डा 'egg', the dot (anusvaar) is used: अण्डा

We have now learned the ट var <i>varg</i>:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>voiceless stop</th>
<th>voiced stop</th>
<th>nasal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unaspirated</td>
<td>unaspirated</td>
<td>ण</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ट</td>
<td>ठ</td>
<td>ड</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ढ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Image*
8. THE TONGUE-FLIP CONSONANTS

These consonants are not part of the five varg of the Devanagari script, since that alphabet includes only those akṣar found in Sanskrit. The tongue-flip consonants developed much later in Hindi and since no symbols were available for these consonants, they are written by putting dots under the retroflex consonants ड and ढ.

unaspirated / R / र

aspirated / Rh / र्ह

These akṣar, which never occur at the beginning of a word, are pronounced by flipping the tongue from the retroflex position to the teeth. Pronounce these pairs paying attention to the flip of the tongue and the non-aspirated/aspirated distinction:

1. आड़ा / आड़ा  2. कड़ा / कड़ा  3. कड़ाई / कड़ाई  4. गोड़ा / गोड़ा
5. चड़ा / चड़ा  6. जड़ा / जड़ा  7. छोड़ो / छोड़ो  8. घड़ा / घड़ा
9. THE त VARG

After the ड varg described in section 7, we have the त varg with a place of articulation further forward in the mouth. Since the tip of the tongue touches the back of the teeth, the ta varg is called the dental series. Note that the tongue is further front than for English /t/. The first member of the त varg is voiceless unaspirated त :

The other voiceless akṣar in the series is aspirated /th/, written थ :

Note that Hindi थ is a त with aspiration, it is not pronounced like English 'th' in 'thing' or 'there'.

The first voiced akṣar in the त varg is unaspirated /d/, written द :
The other voiced aksar in the ठ varg is aspirated /dh/, written ध:

The final member of the ठ varg is the nasal continuant /n/, similar to English /n/ except that the tongue touches the back of the teeth, not the alveolar ridge as in English. It is written न:

Unlike the nasal continuants in the first three varg, /n/ is an independent phoneme in Hindi, which does not necessarily occur before a member of the ठ varg. It can be written as anusvaar only when it occurs before one of the members of the ठ varg. Thus sandhi 'union' is written: संधि.

We have now learned the ठ varg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>voiceless stop</th>
<th>voiced stop</th>
<th>nasal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unaspirated</td>
<td>unaspirated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ठ</td>
<td>ड</td>
<td>न</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>थ</td>
<td>ध</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>unaspirated</th>
<th>aspirated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ठ</td>
<td>थ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ड</td>
<td>ध</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>न</td>
<td>द</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. THE PA VARG

The final varg the प varg, includes the stops with place of articulation furthest to the front in the mouth, the lips; the first akṣar in this series is unvoiced unaspirated pa, written प :

Hindi /p/ is unaspirated, unlike English /p/, which is usually somewhat aspirated. By deleting the s in English 'spit', you can come close to the pronunciation of Hindi प.

The next akṣar in the प varg is identical to प, except that it is aspirated. It is written फ :

The voiced non-aspirated akṣar of the प varg is almost identical in pronunciation to English /b/ and is written ब :
The other voiced stop in the प varg is aspirated /bh/ (no English equivalent), and is written भ :

The final member of the प varg is the nasal continuant /m/, which is similar in pronunciation to English /m/ and is written म:

Like न, म is an independent phoneme in Hindi although it may be written as anusvaar when it occurs before one of the akṣar in the प varg. Thus the word khamba 'column' is written खंभा .

We have now learned the प varg:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>voiceless stop</th>
<th>voiced stop</th>
<th>nasal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unaspirated</td>
<td>unaspirated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>फ</td>
<td>भ</td>
<td>म</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 11. SUMMARY CHART OF THE FIVE VARG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE OF ARTICULATION</th>
<th>VOICELESS STOPS</th>
<th>VOICED STOPS</th>
<th>NASALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>velum</td>
<td>unaspirated k</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aspirated kh</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard palate</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>jh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retroflex</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>Dh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Rh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| dental (teeth)        | t              | d           | n      |
|                       | th             | dh          |        |
| labial (lips)         | p              | b           | m      |
|                       | ph             | bh          |        |

### EXERCISE J.
Write in the Devanaagarii script.

1. **TaTuaa** ———— *(pony)*
2. **Topii** ———— *(hat)*
3. **Thag** ———— *(cheater)*
4. **DaNDaa** ———— *(stick)*
5. **Daakuu** ———— *(robber)*
6. **Diig** ———— *(boast)*
7. **DeRh** ———— *(1 1/2)*
8. **Dhaa-ii** ———— *(2 1/2)*
9. **Dhang** ———— *(manner)*
10. **ghoRaa** ———— *(horse)*
11. **taaki** ———— *(so that)*
12. **thoRaa** ———— *(a little)*
13. **thakaaii** ———— *(fatigue)*
14. **dhaatu** ———— *(element)*
15. **pathik** ———— *(traveler)*
16. **bagiicaa** ———— *(garden)*
17. **bachaRaa** ———— *(calf)*
18. **maataa** ———— *(mother)*
EXERCISE J. कूंजी kunjii ('key')

1. TaTuaa टटुआ 10. ghoRaa घोड़ा
2. Topii टोपी 11. taaki ताकि
3. Thag ठग 12. thoRaa ठोड़ा
4. DaNDaa डंडा 13. thakaai थकाई
5. Daakuu डाकू 14. dhaatu धातु
6. Diig डींग 15. pathik पथिक
7. DeRh डेढ़ 16. bagiicaa बगीचा
8. Dhaa-ii ढाई 17. bachaRaa बछड़ा
9. Dhang ढंग 18. maataa माता

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

Practice the contrast between aspirated and non-aspirated consonants:

1. च/छ 2. छु/छ 3. चि/छि
4. ज/झ 5. झु/झु 6. झि/झि
7. जा/झा 8. झू/झू 9. जि/झि
10. ता/था 11. थाप/थाप 12. पोता/पोथा
13. टीक/टीक 14. टोक/टोक 15. टेका/टेका
16. पल/फल 17. पटा/फटा
12. **SEMI-VOWELS AND LIQUIDS**

The first semi-vowel is स्य, which is pronounced like English y in 'your' and written यः:

The र in Hindi is a tongue-trill pronounced by tapping the tip of the tongue on the roof of the mouth behind the teeth one or more times. It is written रः:

The Hindi ल is a clear sound with the tongue touching behind the teeth. It is never the 'dark' l of English 'wall'. It is written लः:
Hindi v /w is pronounced like English v but the upper teeth usually do not touch the lower lip. Some speakers pronounce it like English w, but the lips stay unrounded. Such a w-like pronunciation is found at the end of a word as in gāw ‘village’. It is written व :

13. THE SIBILANTS (S-SOUNDS)

The first sibilant is pronounced like the sh in English 'shoot'. It is transcribed as Š and written in Hindi as श :

The next sibilant (transcription: š) in the alphabet is found only in a few words borrowed from Sanskrit and is pronounced in Hindi just like the previous sibilant श. It is written ष :
The sound of English s in sit is written स:

14. CONCLUSION: h

The last akṣar in the Devanaagarii alphabet is h written ह:

EXERCISE K. Give the entire Devanaagarii alphabet in order without transcriptions.
The tongue-flip consonants occur immediately after their non-dotted counterparts.

10 vowels: __________________________

ka varg: __________________________

cā varg: __________________________

Ta varg: __________________________

ta varg: __________________________

pa varg: __________________________

liquids and semivowels: __________________________

sibilants and h: __________________________
EXERCISE L. Write in the Devanaagari script.

1. gaandhi ———— (Gandhi)
2. bāīgan ———— (eggplant)
3. kaThinaaii ———— (difficulty)
4. taiyaarii ———— (preparation)
5. baariś ———— (rain)
6. miThaaaii ———— (sweet, candy)
7. samajh ———— (understanding)
8. duniyaa ———— (world)
9. paRhaa ———— (literate)
10. dhulaaiye ———— (have washed)
11. devanaagarii ———— (Devanagari)
12. pahūcii ———— (arrived)
13. šaabaas ———— (bravo)
14. silaaii ———— (sewing)
15. kitaab ———— (book)
16. haalat ———— (condition)
17. loTaa ———— (jug)
18. paTaakaa ———— (firecracker)
19. kahaavat ———— (proverb)
20. saraahanaa ———— (praise)

EXERCISE M. Give the words in Exercise L in the order of the Devanagari alphabet:

1. ————
2. ————
3. ————
4. ————
5. ————
6. ————
7. ————
8. ————
9. ————
10. ————
11. ————
12. ————
13. ————
14. ————
15. ————
16. ————
17. ————
18. ————
19. ————
20. ————
EXERCISE M. कंजी kunjii ('key')

कठिनाई kaThinaaïi  पहुँची pahúcii
कहावत kahaavat  बारिश baariś
किताब kitaab  बेगन baígan
गांधी gaandhii  मिठाई miThaaii
तैयारी taiyaarii  लोटा loTaa
दुनिया duniyaa  शाबाश šaabaas
देवनागरी devanaagarii  समझ samajh
धुलाइये dhulaaiye  सराहना saraahanaa
पटाका paTaakaa  सिलाई silaaii
पर्दा paRhaa  हालत haalat

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE - NASALIZATION

Listen to these pairs of words which differ only in vowel nasalization:

कहा said (sg)  कहे said (m pl)  कही said (f sg)
कहें where  कहें let's say  कहीं said (f pl)

Now pronounce these pairs:

1 आए आएँ चले चले आई आई चली चली
2 जाए जाएँ बने बने खाई खाई बनी बनी
3 खाए खाएँ सुने सुने खेली खेली सुनी सुनी
4 खेले खेले मिले मिले सीखी सीखी मिली मिली
5 सीखे सीखे लिखे लिखे बोली बोली लिखी लिखी
15. **SANSKRIT AKṢAR**

We have learned at least two akṣar which occur only in words borrowed directly from Sanskrit. Such borrowed akṣar do not retain their Sanskrit pronunciation but are pronounced like some other Hindi sound, thus forming an exception to the rule that all Hindi sounds are represented by a single symbol only. Thus Sanskrit ण is pronounced like Hindi न, and Sanskrit ध is pronounced like Hindi ध by most speakers.

There is one additional akṣar in this category, a Sanskrit vowel sound र, which is pronounced in Hindi as if it were written रि /ri/. This vowel is written रेँ:

.certified-guru

Since this akṣar was a vowel in Sanskrit, it also has a maatraa form, which is of course also pronounced /ri/ in Hindi. It is written as a little hook as shown here with रेँ:

=  क

Other examples:

=  ग्र ट्र
=  ब्र ध्र
=  व्र प्र
वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश, बरसात में
EXERCISE N. Write the following words of Sanskrit origin using the special letters mentioned in section 15. (Cover up the key at the bottom of the page!)

1. ṛN ----------------- (debt)  
2. bhaaṣaa ---------------- (language)  
3. kaaraN ---------------- (reason)  
4. ṛṣi ----------------- (sage)  
5. kṛpaa ---------------- (kindness)  
6. višeṣaṇa ---------------- (adjective)  
7. ṛtu ----------------- (season)  
8. bhaaṣaṇa ---------------- (speech)  
9. aNu ----------------- (atom)  
10. doṣii ---------------- (guilty)  
11. ṛṣiit ---------------- (thirsty)  
12. grth ---------------- (house)  
13. tṛtiy ---------------- (third)  
14. kṛṣN ---------------- (Krishna)  
15. ghriNa ---------------- (hate)  
16. pṛthvii ---------------- (earth)

EXERCISE N. कूजी kunji ('key')

1. ṛN  
2. bhaaṣaa  
3. kaaraN  
4. ṛṣi  
5. kṛpaa  
6. višeṣaṇa  
7. ṛtu  
8. bhaaṣaṇa  
9. aNu  
10. doṣii  
11. ṛṣiit  
12. grth  
13. tṛtiy  
14. kṛṣN  
15. ghriNa  
16. pṛthvii
16. **PERSO-ARABIC SOUNDS**

During the long periods of Muslim rule in India, Persian was a semi-official language in India, and many Persian words (some of Arabic origin) came into the language, thus giving rise to the Urdu language. Along with these Urdu words, some non-Hindi sounds were also introduced into Hindi. Since there were no symbols in the Devanagari script for these sounds, existing symbols were modified by placing dots below them. There are five such symbols, but the two most common are also found in English.

**Fran** pronounced like English /f/. This sound is very commonly used in Hindi both in Urdu words and English borrowings. Even in native words the pronunciation of /f/ is common where /ph/ would be correct. Thus many speakers pronounce फल *phal* ‘fruit’ as फल *fal* Other words of Indian origin such as गुफा *guphaa* ‘cave’ are pronounced *gufaa* by almost everyone.

**Jran** pronounced like English /z/. This sound is also commonly used in Hindi both in words of Persian origin and English borrowings. Many speakers tend to pronounce all occurrences of ज *j* in Urdu words as ज़ *z*. Thus the word जंजीर *zanjir* ‘chain’ may often be pronounced जंजीर *zanzir*. Still, less educated speakers tend to substitute ज *j* in words such as बाजार *baazaar*, i.e. *baajaar*.

**Khran** pronounced like *ch* in Scottish *loch*, German *Bach*. Although this sound is sometimes heard in words of Indian origin, such as लखनऊ *laxnauu* for लखनऊ, the capital of U.P., it is much more common for speakers in India to substitute ख *kh* for ख *x*.

The other two Urdu sounds, written as क्र and ग्र, are rarely used in Hindi.
EXERCISE O. Write in the Devanaagari script.

1. ciiz  
2. xuubsuurat  
3. zamiin-daar  
4. baazaar  
5. lifaafaa  
6. xaas  
7. fauran  
8. zanjiir  
9. xatar-naak

(EXERCISE O. कुंजी kunji (‘key’))

1. ciiz चीज  
2. xuubsuurat खूबसूरत  
3. zamiin-daar ज़मीनदार  
4. baazaar बाज़ार  
5. lifaafaa लिफाफ़ा  
6. xaas ख़ास  
7. fauran फ़ौरन  
8. zanjiir ज़ंजीर  
9. xatar-naak ख़तरनाक
17. **CONJUNCT LETTERS**

If we want to write a word like *halka* in Devanaagari, we must suppress the vowel ṃ after the ल. One way to suppress the ṃ is to use the sign called हल्ल or हर्लंत (hal or halant). Thus *halka* could be written: हल्का

However, the हल्ल is rarely used in Hindi. Much more commonly, special conjuncts are used to suppress the vowel ः between the consonants. When the first consonant has a right vertical line, the right vertical line is deleted and the left part of the second consonant replaces the right vertical line. Thus in *halkaa*:

\[ \text{ल} + \text{क} = \text{लक} \quad \text{हल्का} \]

Other examples:

- **saxt** 'hard' \[ ख + त = ख़त सख्त \]
- **glaani** 'sadness' \[ ग + ल = ग्ल ग्लानि \]
- **acchaa** 'good' \[ अ + छ = आछ अचछा \]
- **jvar** 'fever' \[ ज + व = ज़व ज्वर \]
- **tyaag** 'resignation' \[ त + य = त्य त्याग \]
- **dhyaan** 'attention' \[ ध + य = ध्य ध्यान \]
- **pyaaz** 'onion' \[ प + य = प्य प्याज़ \]
- **haftaa** 'week' \[ प + त = प्त हफ्ता \]
- **ThaNDa** 'cold' \[ ठ + ड = ठड़ ठण्डा \]
- **andhaa** 'blind' \[ अ + ध = अध अन्धा \]

अनुस्वार *anusvaar* may also be used in these two words: ठड़ा, अंधा
blaauz  'blouse'  ब + ल = ब्ल  ब्लाउज़
jaldi  'hurry'  द + द = ल्द  जल्दी
vyaat  'busy'  य + त = व्य, र + त = स्त  व्यस्त
ślok  'stanza'  ल + ल = ल्ल  श्लोक
nāṣT  'destroyed'  छ + ट = छ्ट  नाष्ट

( श never forms a conjunct with a ट varg consonant, always use छ . )

kyaa  'what'  य + य = य्य  क्या
lajja  'shame'  ज + ज = ज्ज  लज्जा

Note that the short vertical strokes at the right of फ and क are treated like the normal right vertical line.

When the left consonant does not have a right vertical line, either use a ह्ल or write one consonant above the other. Examples:

ciTThii  'letter'  ट + ठ = ह्ठ  चिट्ठी
addaa  'station'  ट + ड = ह्ड  अड्डा
raadii  'waste'  द + द = ह्द  र्डी
paTTi  'bandage'  ट + ठ = ह्ठ  पट्टी
yuddh  'war'  ध + ध = ह्ध  युद्ध
If a conjunct is followed and preceded by a vowel, the two consonants are often not written as a conjunct even though pronounced without intervening अ: 

1. boltaa 'speaks' बोलता
   A verb stem, such as बोल above, never forms a conjunct with the verb endings such as -ता taa, etc.
2. laRkaa 'boy' लड़का
   The tongue-flip consonants डा ढा never form conjuncts either as first or second member.
3. raaytaa "pickled salad" रायता
   य is never the first member of a conjunct.
4. aglaa "next" अगला
   Instances like these are covered by the rule that when the spoken अ is dropped in a derivation or plural, the conjunct is not written. (The above word is derived from अगल agal.) Other examples:
   पागल paagal 'crazy' पागला paglaa 'crazy person'
   आरत aurat 'woman' आरते aurtē 'women'

5. There are no consistent rules for foreign words. English conjuncts are usually written as conjuncts in Hindi. In Persian borrowings, conjuncts are less likely to be written. Thus तस्वीर is more common than तस्वीर for tasviir 'picture' and नज़दीक is more common that नज़दीक for nazdiik 'near'. Even when two consonants are not written as a conjunct, do not pronounce the अ sound between them if they are preceded by a vowel and followed by a vowel as in the above examples. Thus in आरत aurat, a vowel comes before the first consonant, but does not follow the second consonant and the अ is pronounced. In आरतें aurtē, both conditions are satisfied and the अ is not pronounced.
EXERCISE P. Write as words in Devanaagari.
Form conjuncts of adjacent consonants.

| 1  | व्र अ क्त | 14  | र अ स्त्र स्त्र | 15  | र अ स्त्र स्त्र |
| 2  | सु व अ र | 16  | भ्र अ ट्र ट्र | 17  | अ व्र अ श्र श्र |
| 3  | तु व अ चु आ | 18  | सु अ चु चु आ |
| 4  | अ णु ड आ | 19  | श्र इ ष ष |
| 5  | ख अ ड ड ई | 20  | सु अ स्त्र स्त्र आ |
| 6  | ग अ ड ड ई | 21  | ह अ ड ड ई |
| 7  | ख य आ ल | 22  | प अ त थ अ र |
| 8  | भ अ क्त द | 23  | अ श आ न |
| 9  | सु अ स्त्र त आ | 24  | म अ चु अ र |
| 10 | अ न त द म आ | 25  | म अ ख अ न |
| 11 | क्र अ ष ट | 26  | ब्र य आ ज |
| 12 | क्र अ न य आ | 27  | ब्र य आ प आ र |
| 13 | च अ क क क ई | 28  | ब्र य आ य आ म |
| 14 | द अ ल ल आ | 29  | म कवं कवं |
| 15 | सस्ता | 30  | अवशय |
| 16 | सस्ता | 31  | शिष्य |
| 17 | सस्ता | 32  | सच्चा |
| 18 | सस्ता | 33  | समस्या |
| 19 | सस्ता | 34  | हड्डी |
| 20 | सस्ता | 35  | पत्थर |
| 21 | सस्ता | 36  | कवं कवं |

EXERCISE P. कुंजी kunjii ('key')
18. CONJUNCTS WITH र r

1. र follows the consonant.
If the consonant has a right vertical line, the र is written as stroke near the bottom of the vertical line:

क्रम kram 'order' स्रोत srot 'source'
प्रिय priy 'loved' व्रत vrat 'fast'
ग्राम graam 'village' उम्र umr 'age'

The only exception is with the consonant त where the special form र is used:
छात्र chaatr 'student' मात्रा maatraa 'vowel sign'

If the first consonant is rounded, a double stroke is used:
दरिद्र daridr 'poor' ड्रामा Draamaa 'play'

1. र precedes the consonant

In this case, र is written as a 'flying र' on top of and touching the horizontal line at the same place as the right part of the consonant.

मूर्ख muurkh 'fool' अर्ध ardh 'half'
सर्प sarp 'snake' शर्त śart 'condition'

The flying र is sometimes combined with vowel maatraas:
शर्ते śartē 'conditions' कूर्सी kursii 'chair'

Note that the flying र is always at the right of the complete akṣar, which may include a vowel sign.

कर्ता kartaa 'worker' पार्टी paarTii 'party'
**EXERCISE Q** Write as words in Devanagarii using conjuncts with र।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word in Devanagarii</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>मृदुर</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>अर्थ</td>
<td>meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>मृआतर</td>
<td>mere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>पृअर्द्वा</td>
<td>curtain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>पृरा न्तित</td>
<td>province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>मृआरग</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>पृरअवएश</td>
<td>entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>क्रअर्जआ</td>
<td>loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>रआष्ट्रर</td>
<td>nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>सूररई</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>क्ररम</td>
<td>(act, action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>चूअनदर</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ख्रअच्या</td>
<td>expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>द्रअरूद</td>
<td>pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>पृअवइतर</td>
<td>holy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ख्रअरआटा</td>
<td>snore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>च्रअच्या</td>
<td>mention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>नृइरमोल</td>
<td>pure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>क्रइया</td>
<td>action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>मृउरगआ</td>
<td>rooster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. मू इतूर</td>
<td>मित्र</td>
<td>(friend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. अ र थ</td>
<td>अर्थ</td>
<td>(meaning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. मू आ तू र</td>
<td>मात्र</td>
<td>(mere)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. पू अ र द्वा</td>
<td>पदा</td>
<td>(curtain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. पू आ नू त</td>
<td>प्रांत</td>
<td>(province)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. मू आ र ग</td>
<td>मार्ग</td>
<td>(road)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. पू र अ व ए श</td>
<td>प्रवेश</td>
<td>(entrance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. कू अ र जू आ</td>
<td>कर्जा</td>
<td>(loan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. र आ खू ट र</td>
<td>राष्ट्र</td>
<td>(nation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. सू तू र ई</td>
<td>स्त्री</td>
<td>(woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. कू अ र म</td>
<td>कर्म</td>
<td>(duty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. चू अ नू तू र</td>
<td>चंद्र</td>
<td>(moon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. खू अ र चू आ</td>
<td>खरा</td>
<td>(expense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. अ र दू</td>
<td>दर्द</td>
<td>(pain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. पू अ व च तू र</td>
<td>पवित्र</td>
<td>(holy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. खू अ र च आ</td>
<td>खराबा</td>
<td>(snore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. चू अ र चू आ</td>
<td>चर्चा</td>
<td>(mention)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. नू इ र मू अ ल</td>
<td>निर्मल</td>
<td>(pure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. कू र इ यू आ</td>
<td>क्रिया</td>
<td>(action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. मू उ र गू आ</td>
<td>मुरारी</td>
<td>(rooster)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. SPECIAL CONJUNCTS FOUND IN SANSKRIT WORDS

The more common conjuncts found in Sanskrit words borrowed into Hindi are listed below:

| क् + ष = क्ष | kṣ | अक्षर | akṣar | 'syllable' |
| ज् + व = ज्व | jv | आज्ञा | aajnāa | 'permission' |

Note that this akṣar is pronounced /gy/ (as if written ग्य) in Hindi with nasalization of the following vowel.

Another example: ज्ञान (pronounced ज्ञैन 'knowledge')

| ढ + ध = ढ्ध | dhd | शुद्ध | śuddh | 'pure' |
| ढ + व = ढ्व | dv | द्वार | dvaar | 'door' |
| श + र = श्र | śr | श्री | śrī | 'Mr.' |
| ह + म = ह्म | hm | ब्राह्मण | braahmaN |
20. OTHER CONJUNCTS.

Unlike the above conjuncts, which are used only in words borrowed from Sanskrit (thus not in ग्यारह gyaarah 'eleven' or रिक्षा rikšaa), the conjuncts below must be used whenever the combination of sounds occurs, regardless of the origin of the word.

| त | + | र | = | त्र | chaatraa | 'student' (f) |
| त | + | त | = | त्त | uttar | 'answer; North' |
| र | + | उ | = | रु | rupayaa | 'rupee' |
| र | + | ऊ | = | रु | rus | 'Russia' |

EXERCISE R. Write as words in Devanaagari.

1. म आ त र आ
2. ल अ क घ अ ण
3. य उ द ध
4. ब इ ज ज आ न
5. र उ म आ ल
6. प अ त त आ
7. उ त त ई र ण
8. क आ क घ आ
9. क उ श त ई
10. य आ त र आ
11. ह अ स त आ क घ अ र
12. ब क ह अ स प अ त इ
13. द व इ त ई य
14. क घ ओ भ

(vowel sign, amount) (symbol) (battle) (science) (handkerchief) (leaf) (successful) (class) (wrestling) (trip) (signature) (Jupiter) (second) (excitement)
EXERCISE R. कुंजी kunjii ('key')

1 म आ तु र आ
2 ल अ क प अ ण
3 य उ द ध
4 ब इ ज ़ आ न
5 र उ म आ ल
6 प अ तु त आ
7 उ त इ र ण
8 क अ क प आ
9 क उ श त ई
10 य आ तु र आ
11 ह अ स त आ क प अ र
12 ब क ह अ स प अ त इ
13 द ब इ त ई य
14 क प ओ भ

मात्रा (vowel sign, amount)
लक्षण (symbol)
युद्ध (battle)
विज्ञान (science)
रूमाल (handkerchief)
पत्ता (leaf)
उत्तीर्ण (successful)
कक्षा (class)
कुशली (wrestling)
यात्रा (trip)
हस्ताक्षर (signature)
बहुस्पति (Jupiter)
द्वितीय (second)
क्षोभ (excitement)
21. ENGLISH WORDS IN HINDI

Since the structure of English words is very different from Hindi words, they are often hard to recognize when written in Devanagari. Some English words have become part of Hindi and have undergone some changes:

Examples: लालटेन laalTen 'lantern'
मोटर moTar 'car'
फीस fiis 'fee'
साइकिल saaikil 'bicycle'
फ़रवरी farwari 'February'

Most English words are written in Hindi as they are pronounced in English, without regard to English spelling rules.

Examples: एंजल enjal 'angel'
पेसिल pensil 'pencil'
प्रेस pres 'press'

The vowel ए is often avoided in favor of ए in English words. Thus प्रेस prais is not normally used. (but see इंग्लैंड below!)

सॉलिड saaliD 'solid'

A special symbol consisting of a candr on top of the vowel is used for the vowel in the first syllable of ऑफ "of", बोस "boss". Compare: फाइल "file" and फॉइल "foil". Note also that English ड becomes ढ in Hindi. In the same way, English ट becomes retroflex ठ in Hindi:

borD 'board'
time 'time'
inglaiND 'England'

Two exceptions to this rule are the use of dental ठ and ढ in

landan 'London' (sometimes लंडन)
aktuuber 'October' (sometimes अक्टूबर)
अभ्यास abhyaas exercise

Read these English phrases taken from Hindi newspapers:

1. सॉलिड स्टेट टी वी
2. प्रैक्टिकल इंग्लिश
3. मास्को ओलिम्पिक बायकाट
4. डिटेंट पाउडर
5. ड्रीमगर्ल (कलर)
6. पेनसिल शार्पनर व फाइस्टेन पेन निव
7. ऑल सर्विस श्योर ग्रिप टैंकटर टायर
8. प्रेपरेशन एच
c
11. This English expression from a Delhi police announcement is written incorrectly. How should it have been written? What slogan about Delhi does the police use?
EXERCISE T Write these English proper names in Devanāgari:

1. George Washington
2. Robin Hood
3. George Bush
4. Ernest Hemingway
5. William Shakespeare
6. California
7. Los Angeles
8. New York

EXERCISE U. Write these English words in Devanāgari:

1. truck
2. university
3. emergency
4. India
5. parliament
6. professor
7. light
8. English
9. typewriter
10. delight
11. handicraft
12. dry clean
EXERCISE V. Give the following Indian names in Devanagari.

1. Mahatma Gandhi (mahaatmaa gaandhii)
2. Jawaharlal Nehru (jawaaharlaal nehruu)
3. Dimple Kapadia (Dimpal kapaaDiyaa)
4. Shabana Azmi (şabaanaa aazmii)
5. Mahadevi Varma (mahaadevii varmaa)
6. Rajesh Khanna (raaješ khannaa)
7. Varanasi (vaaraaNasii)
8. Naseeruddin Shah (nasiiruddiin şaah)
9. Rajasthan (raajasthaan)
10. Allahabad (ilaahaabaad)
**KEYS TO EXERCISES T U V कुंजी kunjii (key):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXERCISE T</th>
<th>EXERCISE U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. George Washington जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन</td>
<td>1. truck ट्रक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Robin Hood रॉबिन हूड</td>
<td>2. university यूनिवर्सिटी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. George Bush जॉर्ज बुश</td>
<td>3. emergency इमर्जेंसी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ernest Hemingway एर्नेस्ट हेमिंगवे</td>
<td>4. India इण्डिया</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. William Shakespeare विलियम शेक्सपीयर</td>
<td>5. parliament पार्लियमेंट</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. California कैलिफोर्निया</td>
<td>6. professor प्रोफेसर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Los Angeles लॉस एंजल्स</td>
<td>7. light लाइट</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. New York न्यु यर्क</td>
<td>8. English इंग्लिश</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 9. typewriter टाइपराइटर | 10. delight डिलाइट |
| 11. handicraft हैंडिक्रॉफ्ट | 12. dry clean ड्राइ क्लीन |

**EXERCISE V. कुंजी kunjii (key)**

| 1. Mahatma Gandhi महात्मा गांधी |
| 2. Jawaharlal Nehru जवाहरलाल नेहरू |
| 3. Dimple Kapadia डिम्पल कपड़िया |
| 4. Shabana Azmi शाबाना अज़मी |
| 5. Mahadevi Varma महादेवी वर्मा |
| 6. Rajesh Khanna राजेश खन्ना |
| 7. Varanasi वाराणसी |
| 8. Naseeruddin Shah नसीरुद्दीन शाह |
| 9. Rajasthan राजस्थान |
| 10. Allahabad इलाहाबाद |
अभ्यास abhyaas exercise

1. Look at the picture and give the location associated with each of the following:

2. Give the Hindi for the following
   1. watermelon  2. papaya       3. orange       4. pineapple
बोलते अक्षर speaking letters

Relate the meaning of each word with the forms of the letters:

1. आईना aaiinaa
   mirror

2. हरियाना (हरियाणा) hariyaanNaa
   Haryana

3. चमगादड़ camgaadaR
   bat

4. केरल keral
   Kerala

5. लंका lankaa
   Sri Lanka
6. चिरापूंजी ciraapuunjii
   (city in Assam)

7. सीढ़ियाँ siiRhiyāā
   stairs

8. तानपुरा taanpuraa
   (musical instrument)

9. किश्ती kiśtīi
   boat

10. शिमला śimlaa
    city in Himalaya mountains

11. नागालैंड naagaalaiND
22. GREETINGS

22.1 The most common greeting used in Hindi is नमस्ते namaste which means both "hello" and "goodbye". Usually this greeting is made with the hands folded. For politeness, जी jī may be added to the greeting: नमस्ते जी namaste jī.

22.2 Note that the primary stress in नमस्ते namasté is on the last syllable, which is the only long syllable in the word. (ए e is considered a long vowel, आ a is considered short.) Thus, when there is only one long syllable in a Hindi word, it carries the primary stress.

22.3 A more formal alternative for नमस्ते namaste is नमस्कार namaskar again with stress on the last syllable. Other greetings include राम - राम raam-raam, used mainly in villages, and the Muslim greeting सलाम salaam.

23 NAME QUESTIONS

23.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>COMPLEMENT</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>आपका</td>
<td>नाम</td>
<td>क्या</td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aap-kaa</td>
<td>naam</td>
<td>kyaa</td>
<td>hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मेरा</td>
<td>नाम</td>
<td>राम</td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meraa</td>
<td>naam</td>
<td>raam</td>
<td>hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>Ram</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उसका</td>
<td>नाम</td>
<td>क्या</td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uskaa</td>
<td>naam</td>
<td>kyaa</td>
<td>hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उसका</td>
<td>नाम</td>
<td>सीता</td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(uskaa</td>
<td>naam )</td>
<td>siitaa</td>
<td>hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(her</td>
<td>name)</td>
<td>Sita</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What's your name?
My name is Ram.
What's her name?
Her name is Sita.
1. What is the couple thinking about?
2. What is being advertised in this picture?
3. The price of the advertised item is mentioned. What is it?
23.2 Parentheses indicate that the subject is rarely repeated in the answer to a question, since the context makes the subject obvious.

23.3 There is a gender agreement system in Hindi, but it does not apply to pronouns:

- वह wo he, she, it
- उसका uskaa his, her, its

23.4 WORD ORDER

a) Hindi is an SOV language. Thus normally the subject comes first, the verb last, and other items in between. There is considerable freedom in word order, however, especially for special emphasis.

b) As in English, adjectives come before the nouns modified. In the examples on the previous page, आपका aapkaa 'your', मेरा meraa 'my', उसका uskaa 'his', 'her', 'its' are adjectives modifying the noun नाम naam 'name'.

c) Question words, which all start with the अक्षर क akṣar ka in Hindi, do not come at the beginning of the sentence as in English but occur in the same position as the answer which replaces it [according to rule (a) above.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अभ्यास abhyaas exercise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

23A
शिक्षक: आप का नाम क्या है?
sīkṣak: aap kaa naam kyaa hai?
( teacher )

छात्र: मेरा नाम ------- है।
chaatr: meraa naam ------- hai.

23B
छात्र 1: आप का नाम क्या है?
chaatr 1: aap kaa naam kyaa hai?

छात्र 2: मेरा नाम ------- है।
chaatr 2: meraa naam ------- hai.

23C
शिक्षक: उसका नाम क्या है?
sīkṣak: uskaa naam kyaa hai?

छात्र: उसका नाम ------- है।
chaatr: uskaa naam ------- hai.
24 QUESTION WORD WHERE, POSTPOSITIONS IN, FROM

24.1 English prepositions correspond to postpositions in Hindi. Thus 'in the bazaar' becomes 'bazaar-in', 'from India' becomes 'India-from'.

24.2 The postposition 'from' is से se in Hindi 'where' = कहाँ kahāṁ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>आप</th>
<th>कहाँ से</th>
<th>हैं ?</th>
<th>Where are you from?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aap</td>
<td>kahāṁ se</td>
<td>hāṁ</td>
<td>I am from India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मे́</td>
<td>hindustān se</td>
<td>हूं</td>
<td>Where are you from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mār</td>
<td>hindustān se</td>
<td>हूं</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

बब्यास abhyaas exercises

24A

आप कहाँ से हैं?
*aap kahāṁ se hāṁ*
Where are you from?

मे́ न्यू यार्क से हूं।
*mār nyu yaark se hūṁ*
I'm from New York.

शिक्षकः आप कहाँ से हैं?
*sikṣak : aap kahāṁ se hāṁ*

छात्रः मे́ --------- से हूं।
*chaat : mār --------- se hūṁ*

24B:

शिक्षकः (name of student) कहाँ से हैं?
*sikṣak :  --------- kahāṁ se hai*

छात्रः वह (name of city) से हैं।
*chaat : (wo) --------- se hai.*

मतीर्थ कहाँ से हैं?
*manīś kahāṁ se hai?*

बम्बई से है।
*bambaii se hai.*

मोना कहाँ से हैं?
*monaa kahāṁ se hai?*

दिल्ली से है।
*dillīi se hai.*
24.3 The postposition 'in' is में me in Hindi:
बाजार में baazaar me अमरीका में amriikaa me=
= in the bazaar = in America (the U.S.)

24.4 The names of many countries in Hindi are derived from and very similar to the English names:

स्वीडन swiiDan फ्रांस frâas
स्पेन spen मेक्सिको meksiko
जर्मनी jarmanii इटली iTâlii

The names of other countries are not derived from English but still easily recognized:

रूस ruus श्रीलंका śriilankaa
जापान jaapaan ईरान iiraan
चीन ciin तुर्की turkii
पूर्तगाल purtagaal नेपाल nepaal

In some cases, both English-derived and other names are used:

शाईलैंड thaalaiND = शाईदेश thaaideś
इंगलैंड inglaiND = इंग्लिस्तान inglistaan
हालैंड haalaiND = नीदरलैंड niidarlaaiND
ईजिप्ट iiijipT = मिस्र misr

Finally, अमेरिका / अमरीका amerikaa/amriikaa is used to refer to the United States, although the complete name is संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका/अमेरिका sanyukt raajy amerikaa/amriikaa
The official name of India is भारत bhaarat, but both the English-derived name इण्डिया iNDiya and the Urdu हिंदुस्तान hindustaan are also used.
24C

शिक्षक:  śikṣak:  छात्र:  chaatr:
आप कहूँ हैं?  aap kahāā hai?
मैं क्लास में हूँ।  māi klas mē hūñ
क्लास कहाँ है?
तकास कहाँ है?
(kname of building) कहाँ है?
विश्वविद्यालय में है?
kahāā hai?
viśvavidyaalay mē hai.
विश्वविद्यालय कहाँ है?
(name of city) में है?
(name of city) कहाँ है?
(name of State) में है?
(name of State) कहाँ है?
अमेरिका में है?

NOTE:  विश्वविद्यालय  viśvavidyaalay 'university' =
विश्व  viśva 'universe' + विद्या  vidya 'knowledge' + आलय  -aalay 'place of'

24D

Answer each question using names of countries.

EXAMPLE:  दिल्ली कहाँ हैं?

   dillii kahāā hai?
   hindustaan mē hai.
   (It) is in India.

   1.  बेंगलुरु कहाँ हैं?

   2.  लोकयो कहाँ हैं?

   3.  माउर्स कहाँ हैं?

   4.  कोलम्बो कहाँ हैं?

   5.  वाशिंगटन कहाँ हैं?

   6.  शांघाइ कहाँ हैं?

   7.  लंडन कहाँ हैं?

   8.  पेरिस कहाँ हैं?

   9.  काहिरा (काइरो) कहाँ हैं?

   10. एडिसन कहाँ हैं?

Repeat the exercise with cities in the U.S. and India using the names of States in the answers.
25. WHAT QUESTIONS

25.1 The pronoun ‘he, she, it’ has two forms:

यह । । yah (pronounced ye) for persons and things close to the speaker
वह । । wah (pronounced wo) for persons and things away from the speaker

These differences should be kept in mind in asking about classroom objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>वह क्या है?</td>
<td>wo kyaa hai?</td>
<td>What is that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यह क्या है?</td>
<td>ye kyaa hai?</td>
<td>What is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>यह मेरा कागज है।</td>
<td>ye meraa kaagaz hai.</td>
<td>This is my paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वह आपका कलम है।</td>
<td>wo aapkaa kalam hai.</td>
<td>That is your pen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.2 Other classroom objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>बॉर्ड</td>
<td>bord</td>
<td>board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दरवाजा</td>
<td>darwaaza</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खिर्की</td>
<td>khiRKii</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कलम</td>
<td>kalam</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दीवार</td>
<td>diiwaar</td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>किताब</td>
<td>kitaab</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>घड़ी</td>
<td>ghaRii</td>
<td>watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बैलेन्डर</td>
<td>kaileNDar</td>
<td>Calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कामीज़</td>
<td>kamiiz</td>
<td>shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पैसा</td>
<td>paisaa</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बत्ती</td>
<td>battii</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कुर्सी</td>
<td>kursii</td>
<td>chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कापी</td>
<td>kaapii</td>
<td>notebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेंसिल</td>
<td>pensil</td>
<td>pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मेज</td>
<td>mez</td>
<td>table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जुमीन</td>
<td>zamiin</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>छाता</td>
<td>chaataa</td>
<td>umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>टेलीविज़न</td>
<td>Telivizan</td>
<td>television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पंखा</td>
<td>pankhaa</td>
<td>fan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जुता</td>
<td>juutaa</td>
<td>shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>धेरा</td>
<td>thailaa</td>
<td>bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कागज़</td>
<td>kaagaz</td>
<td>paper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25A  Point out the objects in the classroom (see page 69) to be identified by other students.

25B  Ask what questions about persons in the class using the following possible answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student (M/F)</td>
<td>विद्यार्थी</td>
<td>vidyaarthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student (M)</td>
<td>छात्र</td>
<td>chaatr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student (F)</td>
<td>छात्रा</td>
<td>chaatraa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher (M)</td>
<td>शिक्षक</td>
<td>šikšak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher (F)</td>
<td>शिक्षिका</td>
<td>šikšika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher (M)</td>
<td>अध्यापक</td>
<td>adhayapak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher (F)</td>
<td>अध्यापिका</td>
<td>adhayapikaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>आदमी</td>
<td>aadmii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>औरत</td>
<td>aurat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXAMPLES:

जैना त क्या है?  jainaT kyaa hai?  छात्र है।  chaatraa hai.

शर्मा क्या है?  šarmaa kyaa hai?  शिक्षक है।  šikšak hai.
25.3 Other nouns in groups:

### Fruit (फल phal)
- banana केला *kelaa*
- orange संतरा *santraa*
- apple सेब *seb*
- mango आम *aam*
- grape अंगूर *anguur*
- lemon नींबू *niibuu*
- tomato टमाटर *TamaaTar*
- pomegranate अनार *anaar*

### Vegetable (सब्ज़ी sabzii)
- onion प्याज़ *pyaaz*
- eggplant बैंगन *baïgan*
- okra भिंडी *bhiNDii*
- potato आलू *aaluu*
- carrot गाजर *gaajar*
- cucumber खीरा *khiira*
- spinach पालक *paalak*
- chile pepper मिर्चा *mirca*
- bell pepper मिर्च *mirc*
- cauliflower (फूल)गोभी *(phuul) gobhii*
- cabbage बंदगोभी *bandgobhii*
- bean सेम *sem*

### Country (देश deś)
- building भवन *bhavan*
- province, state प्रदेश *pradeś*
- city शहर *sahar*
- university विश्वविद्यालय *viśvidyaalay*
**abhyas exercises**

25C Answer each question as in the examples.

- कुर्सी - मेज क्या है?
  - kursii - mez kyaa hai?
  - फर्निचर है।
  - farniicar hai.
  - What are a table and chair?
  - It's furniture.

- বাংলা দেশ ক্যা হাই?
  - banglaa deś kyaa hai?
  - দেশ হাই।
  - desh hai.
  - What is Bangla Desh?
  - It's a country.

1. गाजर क्या है?
  - gaajar kyaa hai?

2. उँ प्रा क्या है?
  - u. pra. kyaa hai?

3. केला क्या है?
  - kelaa kyaa hai?

4. हार्वर्ड क्या है?
  - haarvard kyaa hai?

5. বাংলায় ক্যাহ হাই?
  - bangaal kyaa hai?

6. খীরা क्या है?
  - khiiraa kyaa hai?

7. ताज महल क्या है?
  - taaj mahal kyaa hai?

8. चीन क्या है?
  - ciin kyaa hai?

9. কলক্টায় ক্যাহ হাই?
  - kalkattaa kyaa hai?

*Note that abbreviations must include the entire akṣar, i.e., the consonant and vowel sign if any. Either Hindi उँ प्रा u. pra. or English यू.पी yuu.pii. may be used. In the same way, अनिल कुमार शर्मा anil kumaar sharmaa can be abbreviated either अ.कु. शर्मा a.ku. sharmaa or ए.के.शर्मा e. ke. sharmaa*
The cartoons below featuring दब्बू जी Dhabbuji are a regular feature of the Hindi magazine धर्मयुग dharmyug. In the first panel, दब्बू जी Dhabbuji says:

अरे,चन्दूलाल! तुम्हारे कान में केला है! 
are,canduulaal! tumhaare kaan me kela hai!

Who is the man Dhabbuji is speaking to?

What does कान mean?

What is the reply?

In the second panel, Dhabbu repeats his statement, preceded by मैं ने कहा...

What do you think मैं ने कहा... means?

What is the complete sentence for the (illegible) large letters in the second panel: केला तुम्हारे कान में.

How does the sentence differ from the one in the first panel?
The answer in the final panel is

क्षमा कीजियेगा, ढबू जी, मुझे कुछ सुनायी नहीं देता।

क्षमा कीजियेगा, Dhabbu jii, mujhe kuch sunaayii nahii detaa.

मेरे कौन मे केला है।

mere kaan me kela hai.

Can you figure out the punch line?
भारत
हिंदुस्तान
उत्तर
paścim
दक्षिण
dakṣiṇ
पश्चिम
puurab
26A Answer each question using the appropriate directions.

Example:
बंगाल भारत में कहाँ है?
*bangaal bhaarat mē kahāā hai?*
Where is Bengal in India?

Answer:
उत्तर पूर्व भारत में है।
*uttar puurab bhaarat mē hai.*
It's in northeast India.

1. राजस्थान भारत में कहाँ है?
2. कश्मीर भारत में कहाँ है?
3. तमिलनाडु भारत में कहाँ है?
4. कर्नाटक भारत में कहाँ है?
5. उड़ीसा भारत में कहाँ है?
6. उत्तर प्रदेश भारत में कहाँ है?
7. केरल भारत में कहाँ है?
8. महाराष्ट्र भारत में कहाँ है?
9. मध्य प्रदेश भारत में कहाँ है?
10. दिल्ली भारत में कहाँ है?

raajasthan bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
kashmiir bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
tamilnaaDu bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
karnaaTak bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
uRiisaa bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
uttar prades bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
keral bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
mahaaraasTr bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
madhya prades bhaarat mē kahāā hai?
dillii bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

26B Answer giving location with respect to India as in the example.

Example: श्री लंका कहाँ है?
*srii lanka kahāā hai?*
Where is Sri Lanka?

Answer: भारत के दक्षिण में है।
bhaarat ke dakśiN mē hai.
It's South of India.

1 पाकिस्तान कहाँ है?
2 बंगाल देश कहाँ है?
3 बंगाल की खाड़ी कहाँ है?
4 अरब सागर कहाँ है?
5 नेपाल कहाँ है?
6 चीन कहाँ है?
7 ब्रह्मा (बर्मा) कहाँ है?

paakistaan kahāā hai?
banglaa des' kahāā hai?
bangaal kii khaaRii kahāā hai?
arab saagar kahāā hai?
nepaal kahāā hai?
ciin kahāā hai?
brahmaa (barmaa) kahāā hai?
26C Repeat exercise 26A using States in the U.S. or cities in your State.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>जनसंख्या</th>
<th>प्रदेश के नाम</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16,60,00,000</td>
<td>उत्तर प्रदेश</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,30,00,000</td>
<td>बिहार</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,10,00,000</td>
<td>मध्य प्रदेश</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,70,00,000</td>
<td>राजस्थान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,70,00,000</td>
<td>झारखंड</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,12,00,000</td>
<td>हरियाणा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,10,00,000</td>
<td>छत्तीसगढ़</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,40,00,000</td>
<td>दिल्ली</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85,00,000</td>
<td>उत्तराखंड</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,00,000</td>
<td>हिमाचल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,70,000</td>
<td>असम अच्छा</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
उत्तर भारत के और बड़े प्रांत

9,70,00,000 महाराष्ट्र (भाषा: मराठी)
8,03,00,000 पश्चिम बंगाल (भाषा: बंगाली-बंगाली)
5,06,00,000 गुजरात (भाषा: गुजराती)
3,70,00,000 उड़ीसा (भाषा: उड़िया)
2,60,00,000 असम (भाषा: असमी)
2,50,00,000 पंजाब (भाषा: पंजाबी)
1,01,00,000 जम्मू कश्मीर (भाषा: उर्दू)

दक्षिण भारत के प्रांत

7,60,00,000 आंध्र प्रदेश (भाषा: तेलुगू)
6,22,00,000 तमिलनाडु (भाषा: तमिल)
5,30,00,000 कर्नाटक (भाषा: कन्नड़)
3,20,00,000 केरल (भाषा: मलायालम)

छोटे प्रांत

3,20,000 त्रिपुरा
23,60,000 मणिपुर
23,10,000 मेघालय
19,90,000 नागालैंड
9,75,000 पंजाबी
9,00,000 मिज़ोरम
5,40,000 सिक्किम
14,000 गोवा
26D Answer each question below (की = 's)

1. उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी क्या है?
2. पंजाब की राजधानी क्या है?
3. बंगाल की आबादी क्या है?
4. हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की भाषा क्या है?
5. कर्नाटक की भाषा क्या है?
6. दक्षिण भारत की आबादी क्या है?
7. उत्तर भारत की आबादी क्या है?
8. तमिलनाडु की भाषा क्या है?
9. गुजरात की राजधानी क्या है?
10. भारत की राजधानी क्या है?

uttar pradesh kii raajdhani kya hai?
panjaab. kii raajdhaanii kyaa hai?
bangaal kii aabaadii kyaa hai?
hariyaanaa aur uttar pradesh kii bhaa Saga kya hai?
karnaatak kii bhaa Saga kyaa hai?
daksiN bhaarat kii aabaadii kyaa hai?
uttar bhaarat kii aabaadii kyaa hai?
tamilnada kii bhaa Saga kyaa hai?
gujaraat kii raajdhani kya hai?
bhaarat kii raajdhani kya hai?

26E. Answer each question below:

Example: panjaabi kyaa hai? Answer: bhaa Saga hai.

What is Panjabi?
It's a language.

1 बम्बई क्या है?
2 तमिलनाडु क्या है?
3 मद्रास क्या है?
4 हिंदी क्या है?
5 जयपुर क्या है?
6 उड़ीसा क्या है?
7 तेलुगु क्या है?
8 शिमला क्या है?
9 उड़ीसा क्या है?
10 भोपाल क्या है?

bambaii kyaa hai?
tamilnada kyaa hai?
madras kyaa hai?
hindi kyaa hai?
jaypur kyaa hai?
uRiisaa kyaa hai?
telugu kyaa hai?
šimlaa kyaa hai?
uRiya kyaa hai?
bhopaal kyaa hai?
27 YES-NO QUESTIONS, क्या (KYAA) AS QUESTION MARKER

27.1 The word for 'yes' is हाँ hān; usually the polite form जी है jī hai is preferred (sometimes just जी jī). The word for 'no' is नहीं nahi or जी नहीं jī nahi. The word nahi also means 'not' and occurs before the verb in a negative sentence:
कराची हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। Karachi is not in India.
karaacii hindustaan me nahi hai.

27.2 क्या kyaa was introduced in 2.1 in the meaning 'what'. In that meaning the word क्या kyaa is stressed. However, क्या kyaa can be used in another sense, an unstressed question marker indicating, in addition to the question intonation, that the sentence is a question.

Example: क्या दिल्ली अमरीका में है? kyaa dillii amrikaa me hai?
Is Delhi in America?

Answer: जी नहीं, अमरीका में नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान में है। jī nahi, amrikaa me nahi, hindustaan me hai.
No, it is not in America, it is in India.

NOTE: In the spoken language, the question intonation is the most important; the unstressed क्या kyaa is usually omitted:
दिल्ली अमरीका में है? dillii amrikaa me hai?

कभ्यास abhyaas exercises

27 Answer each question as in the examples.
1. क्या हाईबर्ग शहर है? kyaa hāiberg shahar hai?
2. क्या बम्बई टेक्सस में है? kyaa bāmbiī teksas me hai?
3. क्या बंगला देश प्रदेश है? kyaa bangla deesh pradeesh hai?
4. क्या हिन्दुस्तान उत्तर एशिया में है? kyaa hindustaan uttar āshiya me hai?
5. क्या आपका क्लास दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में है? kyaa āpakaa klās dillii viśvavidyālay me hai?
6. क्या गीतक का नाम गामी है? kyaa gitak ka nām gāmī hai?
7. क्या बंगला पश्चिम हिन्दुस्तान में है? kyaa bangla paścīmah hindustaan me hai?
8. क्या मध्य प्रदेश दक्षिण हिन्दुस्तान में है? kyaa mādhya pradeesh dakṣiṇ hindustaan me hai?
9. क्या न्यू यार्क देश है? kyaa nyū yārk deesh hai?
10. क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की भाषा तमिल है? kyaa uttar pradeesh ki bhāṣā tamīl hai?
28 NUMBERS AND TIME EXPRESSIONS

28.1 Both the Arabic numerals we use and the Hindi numerals are used in Hindi although use of the former is becoming more common. Here are the numbers from one to thirty:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>एक</th>
<th>ek</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>सोलह</th>
<th>solah*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>दो</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>सतरह</td>
<td>satarah*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>तीन</td>
<td>tiin</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>अठारह</td>
<td>aThaarah*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>चार</td>
<td>caar</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>उन्नीस</td>
<td>unniis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>पाँच</td>
<td>pāac</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>बीस</td>
<td>biis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>छह</td>
<td>chah</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>इक्कीस</td>
<td>ikkiis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>सात</td>
<td>saat</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>बाईस</td>
<td>baaais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>आठ</td>
<td>aaTh</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>टीईस</td>
<td>teis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>नौ</td>
<td>nau</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>चौबीस</td>
<td>caubiis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>दस</td>
<td>das</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>पच्चीस</td>
<td>pacciis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ग्यारह</td>
<td>gyaarah*</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>छब्बीस</td>
<td>chabbiis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>बारह</td>
<td>baarah*</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>सत्ताईस</td>
<td>sattaaiis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>तेरह</td>
<td>terah*</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>अट्ठाईस</td>
<td>aTThaaiis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>चौदह</td>
<td>caudah*</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>उन्नीस</td>
<td>untiis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>पन्द्रह</td>
<td>pandrah*</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>तीस</td>
<td>tiis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* the ह sound in the numbers from 11-18 is usually pronounced आ, thus gyaaraa, baaraa, teraa, etc.
Listen to the counting song एक दो तीन एक do tiin from the Hindi movie तेज़ाब tezaab:

एक दो तीन
कीर्ति कुमार चर्चा छात्र नौ
das gyaarah baarah terah
आज जा पिया आई बहार
aa jaa piyaa aai bahaar

28.2 The question word for how much, how many is कितना, kitnā, कितने, kitnē

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

28A Answer each question as in the examples.

Example: दस और दस कितने हैं ? बीस हैं .

das aur das kitne hai ?

1 चार और पाँच कितने हैं ?
2 आठ और सात कितने हैं ?
3 आठ और आठ कितने हैं ?
4 नीं और दस कितने हैं ?
5 सात और एक कितने हैं ?
6 दो और तीन कितने हैं ?
7 नीं और आठ कितने हैं ?
8 चार और पाँच कितने हैं ?
9 सात और सात कितने हैं ?
10 दस और तीन कितने हैं ?

vo jis se mār kartii hūn pyaar
haay
auro jis se kartii hūn minnate baar baar
kaise ?
aise
Ding Daang Ding Daang ........

ek do tiin
caar pāc chah saat aaThenau
das gyaarah baarah terah
teraa karīū, teraa karīū,
din gin-gin ke intazaa
aa jaa piyaa aai bahaar
28.3 The Hindi equivalent of o'clock is

बजा  bajaa (singular)
बजे  baje (plural or adverbial)

**What time is it?** has many common equivalents:

कितने बजे हैं?  kitne baje hai?
क्या बजा है?  kyaa baja hai?

(sometimes)
कै बजा हैं?  kai baja hai?
क्या समय है?  kyaa samay hai?
क्या वक्त है?  kyaa vakt hai?

(Both समय samay and वक्त vakt mean 'time')

These are the on-the-hour time expressions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It's one o'clock.</td>
<td>एक बजा है।  ek bajaa hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's two o'clock.</td>
<td>दो बजे हैं।  do baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's three o'clock</td>
<td>तीन बजे हैं।  tiin baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's four o'clock.</td>
<td>चार बजे हैं।  caar baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's five o'clock.</td>
<td>पाँच बजे हैं।  pāc baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's six o'clock.</td>
<td>छह बजे हैं।  chah baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's seven o'clock.</td>
<td>सात बजे हैं।  saat baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's eight o'clock.</td>
<td>आठ बजे हैं।  aāTh baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's nine o'clock.</td>
<td>नौ बजे हैं।  nau baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's ten o'clock.</td>
<td>दस बजे हैं।  das baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's eleven o'clock.</td>
<td>ग्यारह बजे हैं।  gyaarah baje hai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's twelve o'clock.</td>
<td>बारह बजे हैं।  baarah baje hai.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abhyaas abhyaas exercises**

28B Using different cities and times, answer this question:

शिकागो में दो बजे हैं?  लंदन में कितने बजे हैं?  answer:  नौ बजे हैं।

śIkaago mē do baje hai.  landan mē kitne baje hai?  nau baje hai.

It's two o'clock in Chicago.  What time is it in London?  It's nine o'clock.
28.4 Large numbers are expressed in terms of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Numerical Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hundreds</td>
<td>सौ</td>
<td>१०० = एक सौ (ek sau)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thousands</td>
<td>हजार</td>
<td>१,००० = एक हजार (ek hazaar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lakhs (units of 100,000)</td>
<td>लाख</td>
<td>१,००,००० = एक लाख (ek laakh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crores (units of 10 million)</td>
<td>करोड़</td>
<td>१,००,००,००० = एक करोड़ (ek karoR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

28C Read the following in Hindi:

1) न्यु यॉर्क शहर की आबादी १,००,००,००० है।
2) बराबर्थांसी की आबादी १०,००,००० है।
3) १,००० डॉलर ३०,००० रुपये है।
4) ४,००,००० डॉलर १,२०,००,००० रुपये है।
5) शहर की आबादी ४००,००० है।

एक यादो नहीं आई

छोटा परिवार: मुझे पति वापस
In the above two panels taken from चार्ट वी नाम kaarTuun konaa, ढब्रू जी Dhabbuu jii asks हीरे की is anguuThii kii kiimat kya hai?

From looking at the picture and the context, give the meanings of:

अंगूठी anguuThii
कीमत kiimat
कंगन kangan
हीरे hiire

If the shopkeeper had wanted to answer the question in the third panel seriously, what would he have said?
29 CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS

नमस्ते।
आप बोलिये।
सब लोग बोलिये।
फिर बोलिये।
हिंदी बोलिये।
ढीठ (नहीं) है।
बस,ढीठ है।
समझ गया।/समझ गई।
नहीं समझा।/नहीं समझी।
धीरे बोलिये।
ज़ोर से बोलिये।
दुहराइये।/दोहराइये।
"बौद्ध" का मतलब क्या है?
हिंदी में woman क्या है?
woman की हिंदी क्या है?
जवाब (उत्तर) दीजिये।
सवाल (प्रश्न) पूछिये।
अनुवाद कीजिये।
कौशल कीजिये।
उच्चारण ढीठ कीजिये।
शब्द
एकवचन
बहुवचन
धन्यवाद।शुक्रिया।
नेहरुबाड़ी।
शाबाश।नह।
माफ़ (संग) कीजिये।
जल्दी बोलिये।
namaste
aap boliye
sab log boliye
phir boliye
hindii boliye
Thiik (nahi) hai
bas, Thiik hai
samajh gayaa / samajh gaii
nahi samjhaa.

nhii samjhi

dhiire boliye
zor se boliye
duhaaaiyee /dohraaiyee
"aurat" kaa matlab kyaa hai?
hindi mii 'woman' kyaa hai?
'woman' kii hindii kyaa hai?
jawab (uttar) dijiye
sawaal (prasn) puuchiye
anuvaad kiijiye
kooshi kiijiye
uccaaaraN Thiik kiijiye
sabd
ekvacan
bahuvacan
dhanyavaad, sukriya,
meharbaanii
saabaa's, vaah
maaf (k3amaa) kiijiye
jaldi boliye

hello, goodbye
you speak, you say it
everybody say it.
say (it) again
speak Hindi
that's (not) correct
fine, that's all
I (masc./fem.) understood
I (masc./fem.) didn't understand
speak slowly
speak loudly
repeat
What's the meaning of 'boudh'?
What's 'woman' in Hindi?
What's 'woman' in Hindi?
Give the answer
Ask the question
Translate
Try
Correct (your) pronunciation
word
singular
plural
thank you
bravo
excuse (me)
speak fast
30 FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Many family relationships are distinguished in Hindi. Here are some of the most common ones (blood relations are **bold face**):

father  
पिता  
pitaa  
बाप  
baap  
(informal)

mother  
माता  
maataa

(informal)

माँ  
māā

| parents: माँ - बाप  
māā - baap  
माता-पिता  
maataa-pitaa |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| brother, cousin  
भाई  
bhaaii  
(older) brother’s wife  
भाभी  
bhaabhii |
| sister’s husband  
बहनाँ  
bahnoii  
sister, cousin  
बहिन  
bahin |
| parental grandfather  
दादा  
daadaa  
parental grandmother  
दादी  
daadii |
| maternal grandfather  
नाना  
naanaa  
maternal grandmother  
नानी  
naanii |
| UNCLES:  
father’s elder brother  
ताऊ  
taaau  
father’s sister  
ताई  
taaii |
| father’s younger brother  
चाचा  
caaca  
(older) brother’s wife  
चाची  
caacii |
| फूफा’s husband  
फूफा  
phuuphaa  
father’s sister  
फूफी  
phuuphii |
| mother’s brother  
मामा  
maamaa  
mother’s sister  
मामी  
maamii |
| मौसा’s husband  
मौसा  
mausaa  
Mousii |

**भाष्य:**

1. Identify each of the relationships below in Hindi by using the words:

- माता maataa ‘mother’
- पिता pitaa ‘husband’
- पति pati ‘husband’
- पत्नी patnii ‘wife’
- बड़ा baRaa ‘elder’
- छोटा choTaa ‘younger’

Example: फूफा कौन है?  
phuupaa kaun hai?  
पिता की बहन का पति है।  
pitaa kii bahin kaa pati hai.

1) मौसा कौन है?  
2) फूफा कौन है?  
3) नानी कौन है?  
4) ताऊ कौन है?

2. Give the first names of your relatives with the relationship they have to you.  
(Use as many of the relationships above as possible)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>रविवार</th>
<th>सोमवार</th>
<th>मंगलवार</th>
<th>बुधवार</th>
<th>गुरुवार</th>
<th>शुक्लियार</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चांदी नरसिंहदेव</td>
<td>डोमला (ब्रह्मचारी)</td>
<td>रघुपति (चतुर्थी)</td>
<td>गोविंद संकु घोष</td>
<td>दीपावली</td>
<td>शाक्तिप्रेमि</td>
<td>मातृभक्षण</td>
<td>रात्रियोग</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31 CALENDAR

Look at the calendar page and answer the following questions:

1. Give the Hindi equivalents for the following:

   a. Sunday
   b. Monday
   c. Tuesday
   d. Wednesday
   e. Thursday
   f. Friday
   g. Saturday
   h. September
   i. August
   j. October

2. Note that each date also includes two alternative dates. One calendar is referred to as भारतीय.

   a. What does भारतीय mean?
   b. What two भारतीय months occur in September?
   c. How are the days counted in the other calendar (at the top left of each day)?
   d. How are the two alternative calendars different?
   e. The word for full is पूरा in Hindi, पूर्ण in Sanskrit. What are the full moon days in September? Is there a relationship between these full moon days and any of the calendar dates?

3. What major Madhya Pradesh holiday is celebrated during this September?

4. What Kashmiri holiday is celebrated during this September?

5. What Muslim holiday is celebrated during this September?

6. How are abbreviations made in Hindi?
32. INDIAN SCENES

A word list is given at the end, but you should try to answer the questions without referring to the word list.

1. CINEMA

1. Write the name of the two films featured below in Devanagari and name the featured actor in each film.
2. Who wrote the music in both films?
3. Where should you put your bicycle while you are at the movie theater?
4. Is the word संघर्ष 'struggle' a native Hindi word, a foreign word, or a Sanskrit word? How do you know? What's the meaning of the title of this movie? What word is understood in the title?
5. What word is a better reflection of the meaning of प्यार का मंदिर, प्यार or मंदिर?
2. SNACK SHOP (जलपान गृह)

1. What dairy products are used to prepare the food listed?

2. What English word is used to indicate that the foods and drinks are good?

3. On the back of the wall, what is the difference between the drinks with English names and the ones listed in Hindi?

हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये:
1) कौन-कौन दुकान में हैं?
2) क्या समय है?

(क) पाँच बजे (ख) साड़े पाँच बजे (ग) छह बजे (घ) सात बजे
3) कितने गार्ड (कस्टमर) हैं?
3. SHOPS (दुकानें)

1. What's the name of the store in the foreground?
2. Where is the store located?
3. What is listed as for sale in that shop?
4. What is the Hindi word for pharmacy ('chemist')?
5. What kind of medicines are sold at the pharmacy.
6. How would you know that physical exams are also available in the pharmacy?
4 EXCLUSIVE DISCOUNT

picture at right:
1. What's the name of this shop?
2. What do they specialize in?
3. What kind of sale of handkerchiefs is advertised?
4. What is the price of the handkerchiefs?
5. How does the store indicate that the prices are fixed?

picture below:
1. What is the Hindi word for 'discount'?
2. What kind of sale is this?
3. What is the name of the shop?
4. How do you say 'reduced price' in Hindi?
5. What place of business is next door to the cloth store?
6. Besides trousers and shirts, what else is advertised on sale?
5. RESTAURANTS

1. What's the name of the restaurant?
2. How does the restaurant welcome its customers?
3. What can you not get in the restaurant?
4. What types of food are served?
5. What do you think उपलब्ध means?

6. What do you get for 12 rupees that you do not get for 8 rupees?
7. What choice do you have to specify when you order the 12 rupee meal?
8. What term is used to identify the 8 rupee meal?
6. CANNABIS

1. What is the Hindi word for cannabis?
2. Where are these cannabis shops located?
3. For what period of time are these shops licensed?
4. What kind of guarantee is given?
5. How is the cannabis ground?
6. What is the special cannabis called?
7. Are these shops privately owned?
7. SWEET SHOPS

1. Where are these sweet shops located?
2. What other locations are associated with each shop?
3. What is the name of the proprietor of each shop?
4. What are the specialties of each sweet shop?
5. What is the written Sanskrit form for the spoken form मिठाई की दुकान?
6. What is the significance of the elephant god?
7. What are the words for 'disease' and 'cure' on the advertisement?
8. What's the name of the doctor who is advertising; where does he work?
8. TEA

1. What is the name of the tea shop?
2. Where is the tea shop located?
3. The tea shop advertises both wholesale and retail sale; what words are used for these two terms?

9. DRY CLEANERS

1. Who owns the Dry Cleaners?
2. What services are advertised?
3. Where in Banaras is the shop located?
4. Is this an independent Dry Cleaner?
5. How do you explain रुपये?
VOCABULARY FOR SECTION 32

Note the rules for Devanagari alphabetical order. Vowels with a dot, either *anusvar* or nasalization, come before vowels without a dot. Thus जाँच would come before जागना. Half consonants occur after full consonants. Thus पिसा comes before प्यार.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अचार</th>
<th>acaar</th>
<th>n.m.</th>
<th>pickle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>अत्याधिक</td>
<td>atyadhik</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>extremely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>आलू</td>
<td>aaluu</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>potato</td>
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<tr>
<td>इलाज</td>
<td>ilaaj</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>उपलब्ध</td>
<td>uplabdh</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ऊन</td>
<td>uun</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>wool</td>
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<tr>
<td>एवं</td>
<td>evam</td>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>खुला</td>
<td>khulaa</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गुप्त</td>
<td>gupt</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>secret</td>
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<tr>
<td>घटा</td>
<td>ghaTaa</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चर्मरोग</td>
<td>carm rog</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>skin disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>चाय</td>
<td>caay</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>चावल</td>
<td>caawal</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जाँच</td>
<td>jāāc</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>check-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>टिकिया</td>
<td>Tikiyaa</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>patty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>थाल</td>
<td>thaal</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>थोक</td>
<td>thok</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>wholesale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>दही</td>
<td>dahii</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>yoghurt</td>
</tr>
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<td>दवाखाना</td>
<td>dawaaxaaanaa</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>दाग</td>
<td>daag</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>spot</td>
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<td>दाम</td>
<td>daam</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>price</td>
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<td>दाल</td>
<td>daal</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>lentils</td>
</tr>
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<td>दुकान</td>
<td>dukaan</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>shop</td>
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<tr>
<td>धुलाई</td>
<td>dhulaaiai</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>washing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>निर्माता</td>
<td>nirmaataa</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>preparer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पिसा</td>
<td>pisaa</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्यार</td>
<td>pyaar</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>love</td>
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<tr>
<td>फुटकर</td>
<td>phuTkar</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>विक्रेता</td>
<td>vikretaa</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>seller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>बेमिसाल</td>
<td>bemisaal</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>unprecedented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भंडार</td>
<td>bhaNDaar</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भाग</td>
<td>bhāag</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>cannabis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भीमाई</td>
<td>miThaaîi</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मिष्टान(मिष्टाना)</td>
<td>miṣTaann</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हाथ</td>
<td>haath</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सरकारी</td>
<td>sarkaarii</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सादा</td>
<td>saadaa</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रंगाई</td>
<td>rangaaii</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>dyeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>रफू</td>
<td>rafuu</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>mending</td>
</tr>
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<td>स्माल</td>
<td>rumaal</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>handkerchief</td>
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<tr>
<td>रोग</td>
<td>rog</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>वर्ष</td>
<td>varṣ</td>
<td>n.m.</td>
<td>year</td>
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<td>विश्वसनीय</td>
<td>viśvasniiy</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>reliable</td>
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<td>šaakaahaarii</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>vegetarian</td>
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<td>शुद्ध</td>
<td>suddh</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>pure</td>
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<td>सफेद</td>
<td>safed</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>white</td>
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<td>सादा</td>
<td>saadaa</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>plain</td>
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<td>सुगन्धित</td>
<td>sugandhit</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>good-smelling</td>
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<td>सुन्दरहरी</td>
<td>sunbahrīi</td>
<td>n.f.</td>
<td>deafness</td>
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<tr>
<td>स्थापित</td>
<td>sthaapit</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>स्वागत करना</td>
<td>svaagat karna</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>welcome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33 HOTEL MENU

Below is the notice at the beginning of a hotel menu. The Hindi used is somewhat difficult, but you should still be able to guess what is said in each section by picking out the English words and simple Hindi words you already know. In the following pages there are some items from the menu and several questions about each. Although you will rarely see a printed menu in Hindi in India (smaller restaurants which do not use menus do post the names of dishes in Hindi on the wall), looking through the list of dishes will give you more practice in recognizing words in Devanagari and learning the names of some common foods.

सूचना

रूम सर्विस के लिए कृपया एक्सटेंशन 5 से सम्पर्क करें।

अतिथियों को रूम सर्विस के जरिए सर्व किया गया भोजन होटल के मुख्य किच्चन से दिया जाता है। यह किच्चन एकदम साफ और रोगानुरहित है।

कृपया अपने सभी आर्डर टेलीफोन पर दे।

हम कम से कम समय में आपके आर्डर को पूरा करने का भरसक प्रयास करेंगे। किन्तु कुछ खाद्य वस्तुओं और भोजन के लिए कृपया 20-30 मिनट हमें अवश्य दे।

ट्रेक अथवा ट्रॉली को हटवाने के लिए कृपया रूम सर्विस (एक्सटेंशन 5) को टेलीफोन करें।

अतिथियों से प्रवन्धकवर्ग का अनुरोध है कि वे होटल के बाहर से कोई भी खाद्य वस्तु न लाएं।

10 व्यक्तियों से अधिक की पार्टी के लिए कृपया हमारे खाद्य एंव पेय कार्यालय (एक्सटेंशन 215) से सम्पर्क करें।

प्रबन्धकवर्ग
1. Breakfast

1. What are the words used for
   (a) breakfast and
   (b) morning

2. What are the two kinds of breakfasts offered?
3. What are the differences between the two breakfasts?
   (a) in the juice
   (b) in the breads

4. What is the same in the two breakfasts?
5. What are the three kinds of juice offered?
6. How is fruit juice translated into Hindi?
   What would be a more correct translation?
7. What fruits are available?
8. What word is used for slice?
9. What two kinds of cereal are available?
10. What is to order as in eggs to order in Hindi?
11. What is offered with the eggs?
12. What do you get with a paratha?
13. What hot drinks are available?
14. What two kinds of lassi are available?
15. What does the note at the bottom of the list indicate?
2. Meal Suggestions

1. What word is used for *suggestion*?
2. What is the word used for *meal*?
3. What are the places associated with the two appetizers offered?
4. What are the ingredients of the salad?
5. What are the five kinds of soup available?
6. Give the Hindi for
   (a) golden fried
   (b) crispy fried
7. What is served with the mutton Stroganoff?
8. How is the Nawab Kabab served?
9. What part of the chicken is used to make Tangri Kabab? What is the other ingredient?
10. What is Chicken Tanduri soaked in? What is the Hindi word for *oven*?
11. How does Chicken Tikka differ from Chicken Tanduri?
12. What expression is used for *melt in your mouth* in the description of the Chicken Tikka?
13. What is kabab baked on a skewer called?
14. Which kabab can be eaten by vegetarians?
3. Curries

1. What are the words used for
(a) vegetarian and
(b) non-vegetarian

2. What Hindi word is used for sauce?

3. What is the Hindi word for fish?

4. What word is used for
(a) spice
(b) spicy

5. What vegetable dishes are available?

6. What are the four ways rice is served?

7. What kinds of breads are available?

8. What Indian sweets are available?

9. What are the 5 kinds of ice cream?
4. Snacks & Soft Drinks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Snacks &amp; Soft Drinks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>टिप्पी क्रेमर</td>
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<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>चिकन कमललेट</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>सुल्ताना कमललेट</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>बेजीट्वेबल कमललेट</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>चीज एण्ड पाइनएप्ल स्ट्राक्स</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>पप्प्री पकोड़े</td>
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<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>मुंग</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>चीज</td>
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<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>सब्जी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242-245</td>
<td>ट्रिपल कल्ध</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>(फिशेब तोन परतों, बाला मुंग, टमाटर, पनीर व अण्डे से बना सॉडिविच)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>बिट्वीन डू</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>(पसंदीदा सॉडिविच)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227-228</td>
<td>चाय/कॉफी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229-230</td>
<td>हॉट चॉकलेट/ब्रॉन्विटा</td>
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<td>130</td>
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## Review of Hindi Consonants

**ka varg:** back of tongue touches the soft (back) palate  
| ख  | ka  | voiceless unaspirated | like English *k*, but unaspirated as in *skit, sky*  
| खा  | kha | voiceless aspirated | like English *k*, but more strongly aspirated  
| ग  | ga  | voiced unaspirated | like English *g* in *good, gate*  
| गा  | gha | voiced aspirated | no English equivalent (aspirated version of ग)  

**ca varg:** middle of tongue touches the hard palate  
| च  | ca  | voiceless unaspirated | like English *ch* in *church, chickpea*  
| छ  | cha | voiceless aspirated | no English equivalent (aspirated version of छ)  
| ज  | ji  | voiced unaspirated | like English *j* in *judge, jog*  
| झ/ झा  | jha | voiced aspirated | no English equivalent (aspirated version of झ)  

**Ta varg:** tip of tongue touches hard palate with some retroflexion of the tongue  
| ट  | Ta  | voiceless unaspirated | no English equivalent  
| (however, in borrowed words in Hindi, this consonant is substituted for English *t*)  
| ठ  | Tha | voiceless aspirated | no English equivalent (aspirated version of ट)  
| ड  | Da  | voiced unaspirated | no English equivalent  
| ढ/ ढा  | Dha | voiced aspirated | (however, in borrowed words in Hindi, this consonant is substituted for English *d*)  
| ण  | Na  | nasal consonant | usually pronounced like न, except when followed by one of the retroflexes above; then it is always pronounced as a retroflex nasal.  

**tongue-flip consonants:** tip of tongue flips from retroflex position to middle of mouth  
| त्र  | Ra  | voiced unaspirated | no English equivalent  
| त्ता  | Rha | voiced aspirated | no English equivalent (aspirated version of त्र)  

**ta varg:** tip of tongue touches the teeth (not the ridge behind the teeth like in English)  
| त  | ta  | voiceless unaspirated | no English equivalent (like Spanish *t*)  
| ठा  | tha | voiceless aspirated | no English equivalent (however, in borrowed words in Hindi, this consonant is substituted for English *th* as in *bath भाथ*)  
| ड  | da  | voiced unaspirated | no English equivalent (like Spanish *d*)  
| ढा  | dha | voiced aspirated | no English equivalent (however, in borrowed words in Hindi, this consonant is substituted for English *th* as in *the धी*)  
| न  | na  | nasal | no English equivalent (like Spanish *n*)  

**pa varg:** labial consonants  
| प  | pa  | voiceless unaspirated | like English *p* but unaspirated as in *spit, spy*  
| फ  | pha | voiceless aspirated | like English *p* but more strongly aspirated  
| ब  | ba  | voiced unaspirated | similar to English *b*  
| भ  | bha | voiced aspirated | no English equivalent (aspirated version of ब)  
| म  | ma  | nasal | similar to English *m*  

**other consonants**  
| य  | ya  | semi-vowel | similar to English *y* in *yes*  
| र  | ra  | trill | no English equivalent (like Spanish *r*)  
| ल  | la  | lateral | no English equivalent (tongue touches teeth)  
| व  | va  | like English *w* in *war, war, गळ* but before *e* or *i* as in बिहार more like *v*  
| स  | sa  | sibilant | like English *sh* in *shot*  
| श  | sa  | sibilant | usually pronounced like श  
| ष  | sa  | sibilant | like English *s* in *sea, soft*  
| ह  | ha  | | similar to English *h* in *Himalaya, home*  

**common Perso-Arabic consonants** (not considered separate in Devanagari alphabet)  
| ख  | xa  | air flows between back of tongue and soft palate, like *ch* in Scottish *loch*, German *Bach.*  
| ज  | za  | voiced fricative | like English *z* in *baazaar*  
| फ  | fa  | voiceless fricative | like English *f*