

हिन्दी प्रवेशिका

Sindi Praveshika

Beginners Hindi:
writing and conversation

Herman H. van Olphen



अ a का ka	आ aa का kaa	इ i कि ki	ई ii की kii	उ u कु ku		
ऊ uu कू kuu	ए e के ke	ऐ e कै kai	ओ o को ko	औ au कौ kau		
क k	ख kh ਖ x	ਗ g	ਘ gh			
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j ਜ़ z	ਝ jh (=ਭ)			
ਟ T	ਠ Th	ਡ D	ਡੁ R	ਫ Dh	ਫੁ Rh	ਣ N
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n		
ਪ p	ਫ ph ਫ਼ f	ਬ b	ਮ bh	ਮ m		
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v/w			
ਸ਼ ś	਷ s	ਸ s	ਹ h			

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[*hindii praveśikaa*]

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छात्रों 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 !

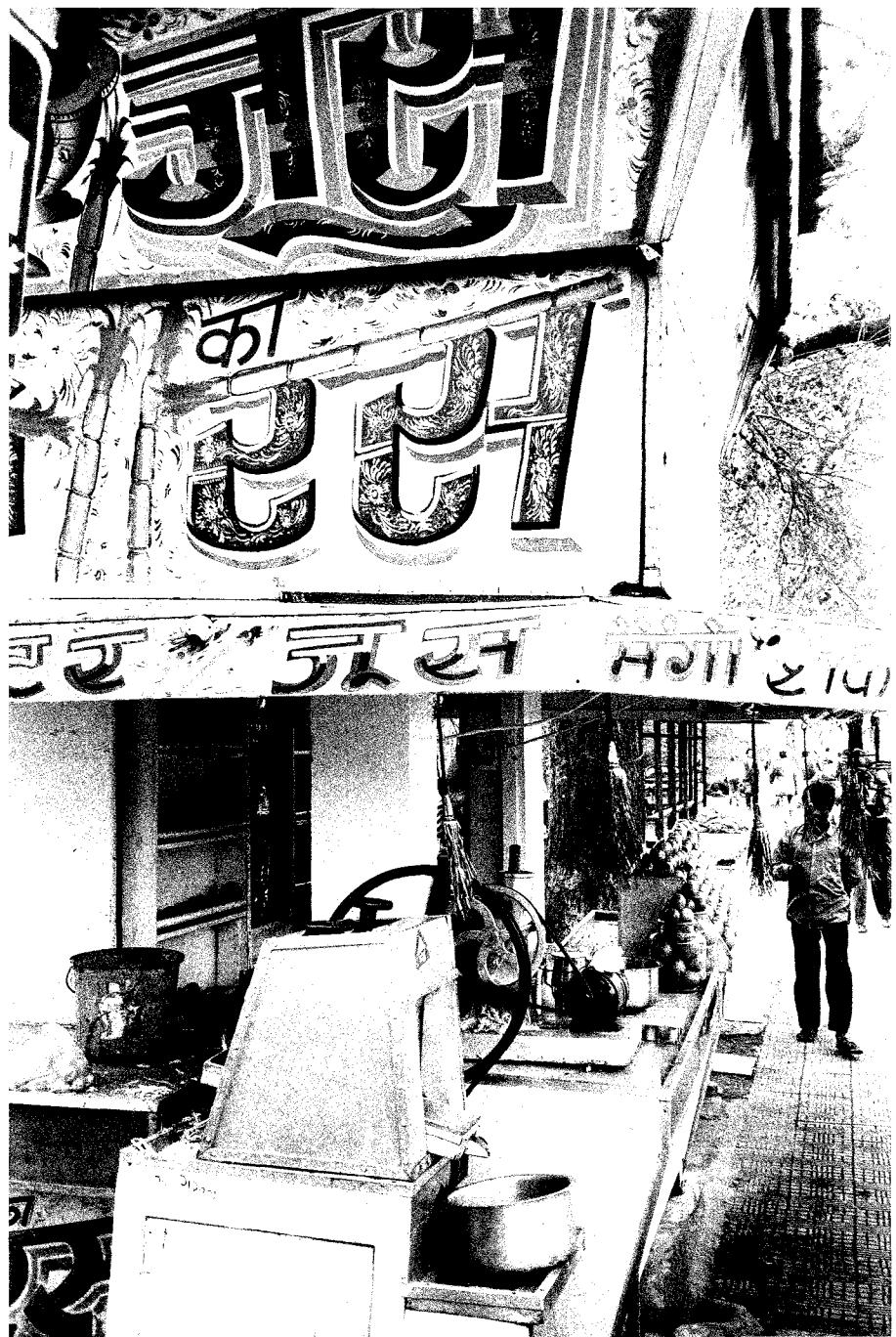


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1. INTRODUCTION

Hindi is written in the *devanaagarii* or *naagarii* script, which is derived from the ancient *braahmii* writing system. The *devanaagarii* script is used not only for Hindi and its variants such as *awadhii* and *brajbhaaṣaa* 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 *braahmi*, but the forms of the letters have become quite different in many cases.

The *devanaagarii* script is **syllabic**; each symbol represents a vowel or a consonant and a following vowel. Such a syllabic symbol is called *akṣar*. The *akṣar* are arranged in order, according to pronunciation. First come the vowels, *svar*, then the consonants, *vyañjan*. 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 *ś*, *ʂ*, and *s*, and finally *h*. We will learn the *devanaagarii akṣar* 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

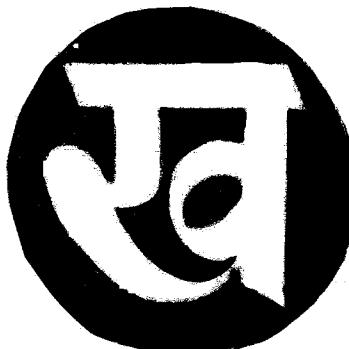
We will begin with the first series of consonants, the *ka varg*. Since this is the first *varg*, the place of articulation is the back of the mouth; since the back of the tongue touches the soft palate, the velum, the *ka varg* is also known as the velar series. In Hindi the name *ka varg* comes from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



कः क् के

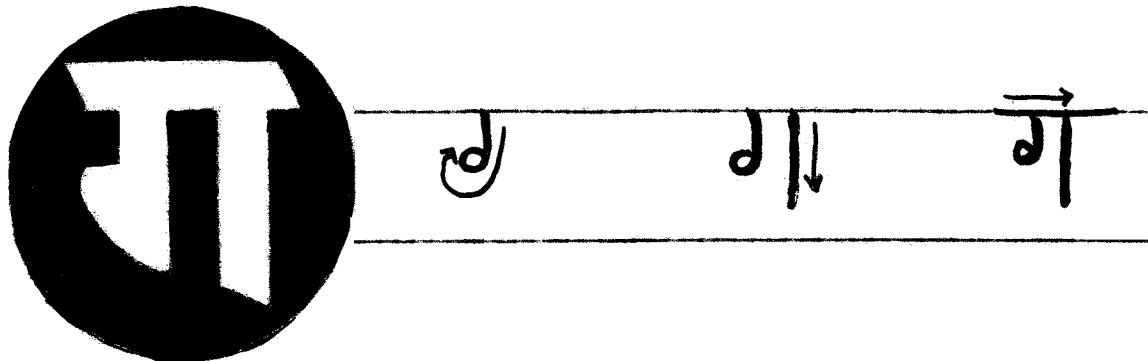
The next *akṣar* in the *ka varg* is identical in pronunciation to *ka* above except that it is aspirated, i.e., a strong breath of air occurs after the *k*. The *akṣar kha* is written खः:



खः ख् खे खे

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.

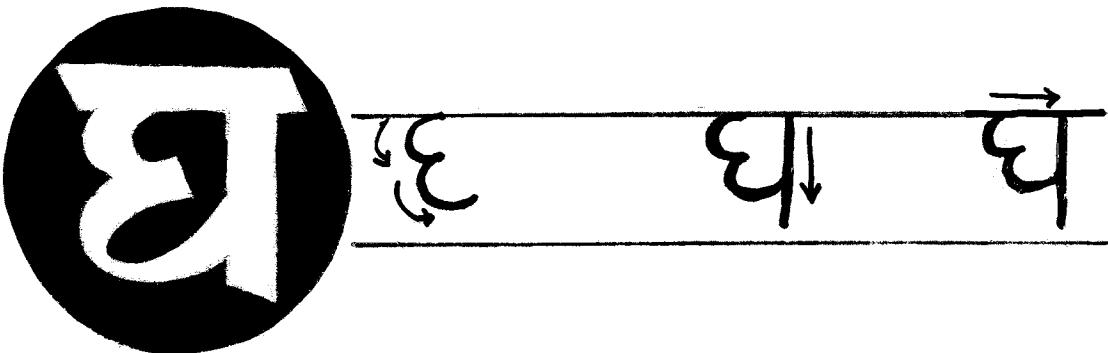
Now we go to the voiced consonants in the *ka varg*, those pronounced with vibration of the vocal cords. The first is non-aspirated ग, which is very similar to English **g** in **good**.



Although ग is similar to the corresponding English sound, you may have difficulty distinguishing क from ग, since English has only one unvoiced velar consonant, g. Thus when you hear Hindi क, the other unvoiced 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. koraa/goraa | 7. kam/gam | 8. kis/gis |

Since **g** is never aspirated in English (or other non-Indian languages), you may find the next *akṣar* in the *ka varg*, aspirated *gha*, written घ, somewhat difficult to pronounce:



The first four consonants of each series, like क ख ग घ above for the क varg, are known as **stops**, since they are short discrete sounds. The fifth consonant, however, is a nasal continuant. In the क varg, the nasal continuant is pronounced like **ng** in English **singer** and written ङ०. In practice, however, ङ० is rarely written in Hindi, since it is not an independent phoneme but occurs only immediately preceding the क varg akṣar 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 ङ० occurs, it is usually marked as a dot on the preceding consonant, a process known as *anuswaar*. The English word gunk would be written गंक /gank/.

We have now learned the क varg :

voiceless stop	voiced stop	nasal
unaspirated	aspirated	
क	ख	ग
		घ
		ঙ০

3. THE VOWEL MAATRAAS

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

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

क *ka* 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 *akṣar*:

Thus 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 *maatrasa* form of the vowel *aa* is written as a vertical line after the consonant. Thus after the consonant क :

kaa

का

The vowel *i*, 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 *maatrasa* form is written before the consonant it follows in pronunciation.

With the consonant क :

ki



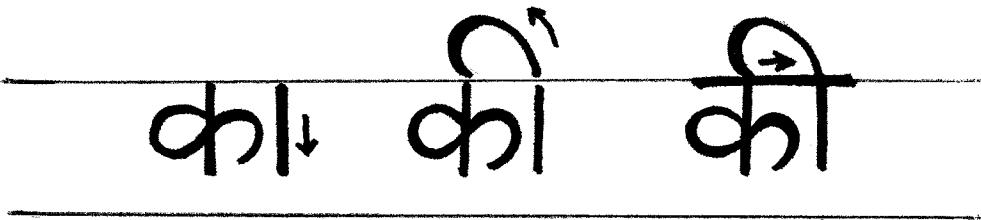
The loop should touch the consonant where the consonant touches the horizontal line at the left .

खि गि धि

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

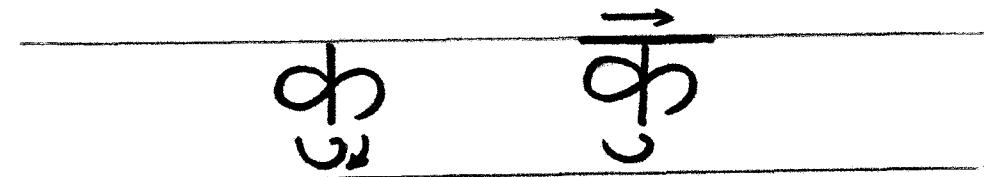


The loop should touch the consonant where the consonant touches the horizontal line at the right:

की खी गी धी

The short vowel *u* is pronounced somewhat like the vowel in English 'put' , but the lips should be well-rounded. Example with कः:

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 कः :

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. कु | कू | गु | गू |

Distinguish voiceless and voiced consonant sounds:

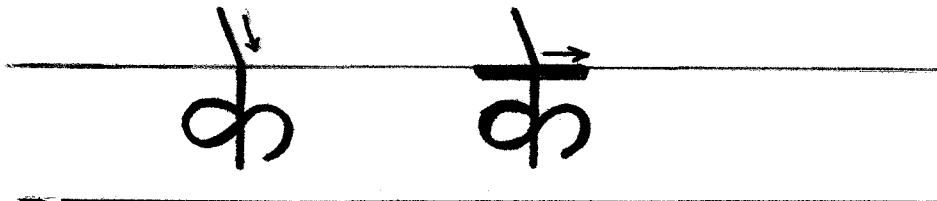
- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 6. का/गा | 7. कू/गू | 8. का/गा |
| 9. का/खा | 10. कू/खू | 11. की/खी |

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 *maatrasa* form of this vowel is written as a — marker above the consonant. Example with कः:

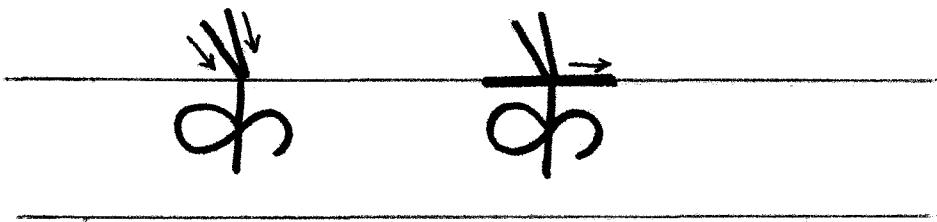
ke



This *maatrasa* 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 *maatrasa* form of this vowel is written as a double — marker above the consonant. Example with कः:

kai



Both 'flags' touch the horizontal line at the same point, where the consonants touch the horizontal line at the right.

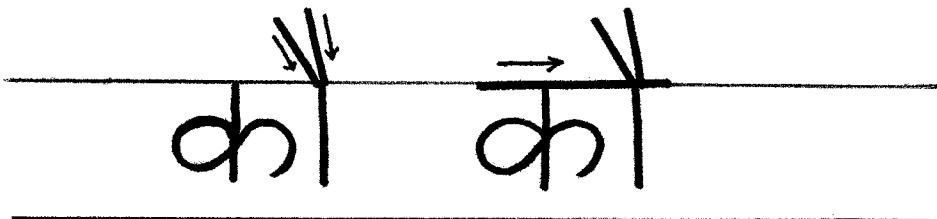
The vowel *o* is pronounced like the vowel in English 'boat' without the following w-glide and with the lips well-rounded. The *maatrasa* form of this vowel consists of a vertical line at the right of the consonant and a single  touching the horizontal line at the same point as the right vertical line. Example with कः:

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 कः :

kau



EXERCISE A

Write the following *akṣar* using the Devanaagarii alphabet.

(Letters hang from the horizontal bar.)

1. *ka* — *ki* — *ku* — *ke* — *ko* —

kaa — *kii* — *kuu* — *kai* — *kau* —

2. *kha* — *khi* — *khu* — *khe* — *kho* —

khaa — *khii* — *kuuu* — *khai* — *khau* —

3. *ga* — *gi* — *gu* — *ge* — *go* —

gaa — *gii* — *guu* — *gai* — *gau* —

4. *gha* — *ghi* — *ghu* — *ghe* — *gho* —

ghaa — *ghii* — *ghuu* — *ghai* — *ghau* —

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

1.	ka	କ	ki	କି	ku	କୁ	ke	କେ	ko	କୋ
	kaa	କା	kii	କିି	kuu	କୁୁ	kai	କୈ	kau	କୌ
2.	kha	ଖ	khi	ଖି	khu	ଖୁ	khe	ଖେ	kho	ଖୋ
	khaa	ଖା	khii	ଖିି	kuuu	ଖୁୁ	khai	ଖୈ	khau	ଖୌ
3.	ga	ଗ	gi	ଗି	gu	ଗୁ	ge	ଗେ	go	ଗୋ
	gaa	ଗା	gii	ଗିି	guu	ଗୁୁ	gai	ଗୈ	gau	ଗୌ
4.	gha	ଘ	ghi	ଘି	ghu	ଘୁ	ghe	ଘେ	gho	ଘୋ
	ghaa	ଘା	ghii	ଘିି	ghuu	ଘୁୁ	ghai	ଘୈ	ghau	ଘୌ

EXERCISE B Write the following words in Devanaagarii. 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. <i>kanghaa</i> | _____ | (large comb) |
| 2. <i>kanghii</i> | _____ | (small comb) |
| 3. <i>kaakaa</i> | _____ | (paternal uncle) |
| 4. <i>kank</i> | _____ | (white kite)* |
| 5. <i>kaakii</i> | _____ | (paternal aunt) |
| 6. <i>kaag</i> | _____ | (crow) |
| 7. <i>kekaa</i> | _____ | (peacock's cry)* |
| 8. <i>kokh</i> | _____ | (womb) |
| 9. <i>khang</i> | _____ | (sword)* |
| 10. <i>khaakii</i> | _____ | (tan color) |
| 11. <i>gangaa</i> | _____ | (Ganges River) |
| 12. <i>ghaagh</i> | _____ | (clever) |
| 13. <i>ghii</i> | _____ | (clarified butter) |
| 14. <i>ghonghaa</i> | _____ | (snail) |
| 15. <i>gungii</i> | _____ | (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 कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

1.	<i>kanghaa</i>	ਕੰਘਾ	9.	<i>khang</i>	ਖੰਗ
2.	<i>kanghii</i>	ਕੰਘੀ	10.	<i>khaakii</i>	ਖਾਕੀ
3.	<i>kaakaa</i>	ਕਾਕਾ	11.	<i>ganga</i>	ਗੰਗਾ
4.	<i>kank</i>	ਕੰਕ	12.	<i>ghaagh</i>	ਘਾਘ
5.	<i>kaakii</i>	ਕਾਕੀ	13.	<i>ghii</i>	ਘੀ
6.	<i>kaag</i>	ਕਾਗ	14.	<i>ghonghaa</i>	ਘੋਘਾ
7.	<i>kekaa</i>	ਕੇਕਾ	15.	<i>gungii</i>	ਗੁੰਗੀ
8.	<i>kokh</i>	ਕੋਖ			

4. THE CA VARG

After the ਕ 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 ਕ 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 ਚ :



ਚ ਚ ਚ

The next *akṣar* in the **č** *varg* is identical in pronunciation to **č** above except that it is aspirated. There is no equivalent in English for this sound /ch/. It is written **চ**:



চ চ̄

The first of the voiced consonants in the **চ** *varg* is j which is similar to English /j/ in judge, /jaj/. It is written **জ** :



জ জ̄

The other voiced stop in the **চ** *varg* is aspirated jh , which has no English equivalent. It is written either **ঝ** or **ঞ** :



ঝ ঝ̄

The final member of the च varg is the nasal continuant, the palatal ñ written ञ. Again, like ड•, the ञ is rarely written in Hindi, since it is not an independent phoneme but found only preceding the च varg consonants. It is then written as a dot on the preceding consonant, the *anusvaar*. Thus the word *ganj* is written गंज.



We have now learned the च varg:

voiceless stop		voiced stop		nasal
unaspirated	aspirated	unaspirated	aspirated	
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ

EXERCISE C Write the following in Devanaagarii. (Cover up the key!)

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|---|
| 1. ca | — | 2. ji | — | 3. cu | — | 4. je | — |
| 5. co | — | 6. chaa | — | 7. jhii | — | 8. chuu | — |
| 9. jhai | — | 10. chau | — | 11. ja | — | 12. ci | — |
| 13. ju | — | 14. ce | — | 15. jo | — | 16. jhaa | — |
| 17. chii | — | 18. jhuu | — | 19. chai | — | 20. jhau | — |

EXERCISE C कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

1. <i>ca</i>	च	2. <i>ji</i>	जि	3. <i>cu</i>	चु	4. <i>je</i>	जे
5. <i>co</i>	चो	6. <i>chaa</i>	छा	7. <i>jhii</i>	झी	8. <i>chuu</i>	छू
9. <i>jhai</i>	झै	10. <i>chau</i>	छौ	11. <i>ja</i>	ज	12. <i>ci</i>	चि
13. <i>ju</i>	जु	14. <i>ce</i>	चे	15. <i>jo</i>	जो	16. <i>jhaa</i>	झा
17. <i>chii</i>	छी	18. <i>jhuu</i>	झू	19. <i>chai</i>	छौ	20. <i>jhau</i>	झौ

EXCERCISE 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. *khijj* _____ (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. *jiijaa* _____ (elder sister's husband)
17. *jokh* _____ (weight)
18. *jhakaajhak* _____ (shining)
19. *cakho* _____ (taste)

EXERCISE D कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

1.	<i>ciikhe</i>	चीखे	11.	<i>caakuu</i>	चाकू
2.	<i>kuch</i>	कुछ	12.	<i>cungii</i>	चुंगी
3.	<i>kunjak</i>	कुंजक	13.	<i>cecak</i>	चेचक
4.	<i>kic kic</i>	किचकिच	14.	<i>caukii</i>	चौकी
5.	<i>caacaa</i>	चाचा	15.	<i>jag</i>	जग
6.	<i>caacii</i>	चाची	16.	<i>jiijaa</i>	जीजा
7.	<i>khiij</i>	खीज	17.	<i>jokh</i>	जोख
8.	<i>cuukii</i>	चूकी	18.	<i>jhakaajhak</i>	झकाझक
9.	<i>cukaa</i>	चुका	19.	<i>cakho</i>	चखो
10.	<i>cangaa</i>	चंगा			

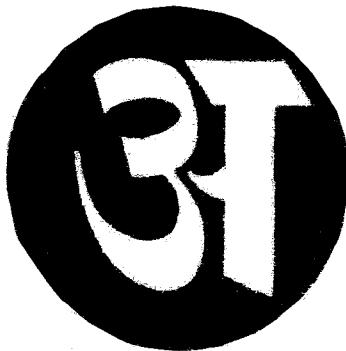
5. THE VOWELS -- FULL FORMS

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 *maatrasa* 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 *maatrasa*s we have learned. Note that the distinction between the *maatrasa* 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 *maatrasa* form.

1. *a* /sofa/ *maatrasa* form after क : क . Full form: अ



अ अ अ अ

Alternative (less common) way of writing this vowel:



अ अ अ अ

2. *aa* /father / *maatrasa* form after क : का . Full form: आ



ॐ आ आ आ

Alternative (less common) way of writing this vowel:



ॐ प्र आ आ

3. *i* /sit / *maatrasa* form after क : कि . Full form: इ



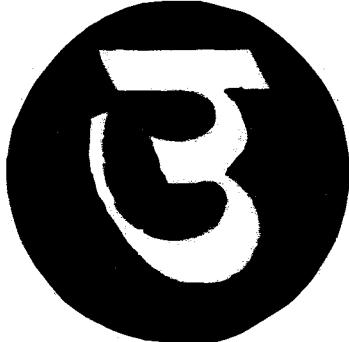
इ इ इ

4. *ii* /seat / *maatrasa* form after क : की . Full form: ई



ई ई ई

5. *u* /pull/ maatraqa form after कः कृ. Full form: उ



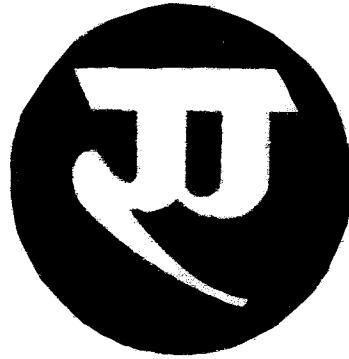
उ उ →

6. *uu* /boot/ maatraqa form after कः कृ. Full form: ऊ



ऊ ऊ ऊ →

7. *e* /baɪt/ maatraqa form after कः कै. Full form: ए



ए ए ए →

8. *ai* /bet/ maatraqa form after कः कै. Full form: ऐ



ऐ ऐ ऐ ऐ →

9. o /boat/ maatras form after कः को . Full form: ओ



ॐ अ॒ ओ॑ ओ॑

Alternative (less common) way of writing this vowel:



प्रा॑ अ॒ ओ॑ ओ॑

10. au /bought/ maatras form after कः कौ . Full form: औ



अ॑ औ॑ औ॑

Alternative (less common) way of writing this vowel:



प्रा॑ प्रा॑ औ॑ औ॑

EXERCISE E Fill in the *aksar* of the Devanaagarii alphabet after the transcriptions given in alphabetical order below:

a —— aa —— i —— ii —— u ——

uu —— e —— ai —— o —— au ——

ka —— kha —— ga —— gha —— ñ ——

ca —— cha —— ja —— jha —— n ——

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

1. च + ए = ——

6. ख + औ = ——

2. छ + ओ = ——

7. क + उ = ——

3. ग + ए = ——

8. ग + इ = ——

4. ज + अ = ——

9. झ + इ = ——

5. भ + आ = ——

10. छ + ऊ = ——

EXERCISE F. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

1. च + ए = चे

6. ख + औ = खौ

2. छ + ओ = छो

7. क + उ = कु

3. ग + ए = गै

8. ग + इ = गी

4. ज + अ = ज

9. झ + इ = झि

5. भ + आ = भा

10. छ + ऊ = छू

EXERCISE G. Write each word in the Devanaagarii script.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|-------|------------------|
| 1. <i>ek</i> | _____ | (one) | 11. <i>iikh</i> | _____ | (sugarcane) |
| 2. <i>ka-ii</i> | _____ | (several) | 12. <i>jaaegaa</i> | _____ | (will go) |
| 3. <i>aag</i> | _____ | (fire) | 13. <i>chaa-ii</i> | _____ | (covered) |
| 4. <i>ugaa</i> | _____ | (grew) | 14. <i>ochaa-ii</i> | _____ | (absurdity) |
| 5. <i>gaa-o</i> | _____ | (sing) | 15. <i>khaa-ii</i> | _____ | (ate) |
| 6. <i>khaa-o</i> | _____ | (eat) | 16. <i>augii</i> | _____ | (whip) |
| 7. <i>ga-ii</i> | _____ | (went) | 17. <i>jaa-o</i> | _____ | (go) |
| 8. <i>ga-uu</i> | _____ | (cow) | 18. <i>kauaa</i> | _____ | (crow) |
| 9. <i>aaj</i> | _____ | (today) | 19. <i>acuuk</i> | _____ | (unfailing) |
| 10. <i>ko-ii</i> | _____ | (someone) | 20. <i>khoaa</i> | _____ | (thickened milk) |

EXERCISE G. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 1. <i>ek</i> | एक | 11. <i>iikh</i> | ईख |
| 2. <i>ka-ii</i> | कई | 12. <i>jaaegaa</i> | जाएगा |
| 3. <i>aag</i> | आग | 13. <i>chaa-ii</i> | छाई |
| 4. <i>ugaa</i> | उगा | 14. <i>ochaa-ii</i> | ओछाई |
| 5. <i>gaa-o</i> | गाओ | 15. <i>khaa-ii</i> | खाई |
| 6. <i>khaa-o</i> | खाओ | 16. <i>augii</i> | औंगी |
| 7. <i>ga-ii</i> | गई | 17. <i>jaa-o</i> | जाओ |
| 8. <i>ga-uu</i> | गऊ | 18. <i>kauaa</i> | कौआ |
| 9. <i>aaj</i> | आज | 19. <i>acuuk</i> | अचूक |
| 10. <i>ko-ii</i> | कोई | 20. <i>khoaa</i> | खोआ |

6. NASALIZED VOWELS

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

oral vowel	अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
	a	a	i	ii	u	u	e	ai	o	au

nasal vowel	अ̄	आ̄	इ̄	ई̄	उ̄	ऊ̄	ए̄	ऐ̄	ओ̄	औ̄
	ã	ãã	ĩ	ĩi	ũ	ũu	ẽ	ãi	õ	ãu

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

Thus झाँका *jhãukaa* 'gust' is usually written झौंका
चीख *ciikh* 'scream' is usually written चीख

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 चीख. 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. <i>jõk</i> | _____ | (leech) | 9. <i>gũugaa</i> | _____ | (deaf) |
| 2. <i>uũcaa</i> | _____ | (high) | 10. <i>gaaẽge</i> | _____ | (we will sing) |
| 3. <i>kãcii</i> | _____ | (scissors) | 11. <i>khaaũu</i> | _____ | (shall I eat?) |
| 4. <i>jaaũugaa</i> | _____ | (I will go) | 12. <i>ãakh</i> | _____ | (eye) |
| 5. <i>cõc</i> | _____ | (beak) | 13. <i>jhãukaa</i> | _____ | (gust) |
| 6. <i>uũghii</i> | _____ | (dozed) | 14. <i>ãico</i> | _____ | (stretch) |
| 7. <i>cãuke</i> | _____ | (startled) | 15. <i>ãkaa-ii</i> | _____ | (estimate) |
| 8. <i>jhãako</i> | _____ | (peep) | | | |

EXERCISE I. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

1. <i>jōk</i>	जोक	8. <i>jhāāko</i>	झाँको
2. <i>ūūcaa</i>	ऊँचा	9. <i>gūūgaa</i>	गूँगा
3. <i>kāīcii</i>	कैंची	10. <i>gaaēge</i>	गाॅएंगे
4. <i>jaaūūgaa</i>	जाऊँगा	11. <i>khaaūū</i>	खाऊँ
5. <i>cōc</i>	चो॒च	12. <i>āākh</i>	आ॑ख
6. <i>ūūghii</i>	ऊँघी	13. <i>jhāūkaa</i>	झाँका
7. <i>cāūke</i>	चौ॑के	14. <i>āīco</i>	ऐ॑चो
		15. <i>ākaa-ii</i>	अँकाई

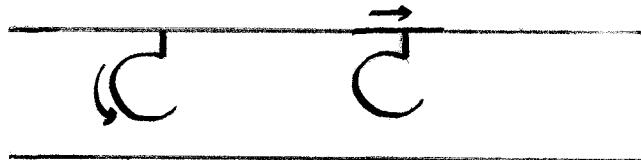
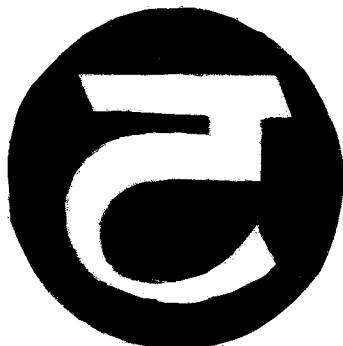
7. THE Ṭ VARG

After the च *varg* described in section 4, we have the ट *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:

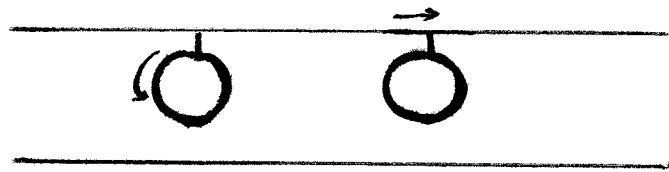
$$T = \dot{t} \quad D = \dot{d}$$

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.

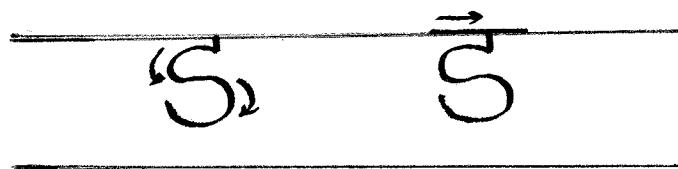
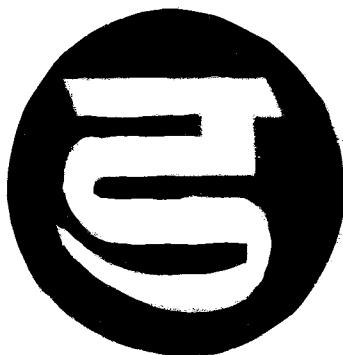
The first *akṣar* in the ट *varg* is voiceless and unaspirated ट :



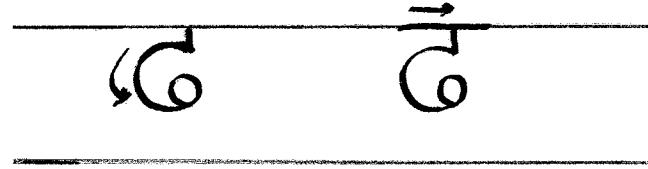
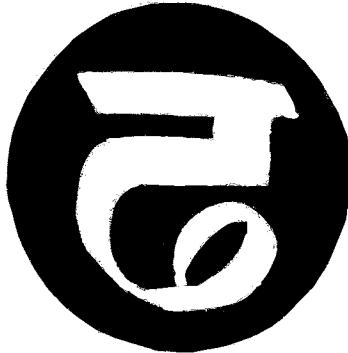
The next *aksar* in the **τ** varg is identical in pronunciation to **τ** above except that it is aspirated. /Tha/ is written **ଠ** :



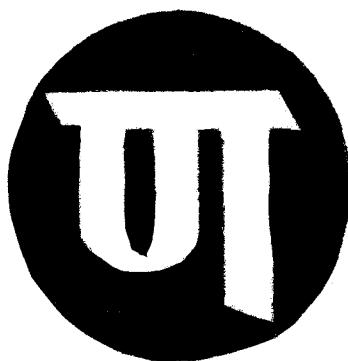
The first of the voiced stops in the **τ** varg is unaspirated /D/, **ଡ** :



The other voiced stop is aspirated /Dh/ written **ଢ** :



The final member of the ट varg is the nasal continuant, the retroflex /N/ written ण or



	य र् र् रा रा
---	-------------------------

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 varg: 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 *aNDaa* 'egg', the dot (*anusvaar*) is used: अंडा

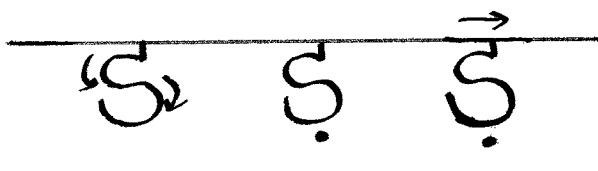
We have now learned the ट varg:

voiceless stop unaspirated	voiced stop aspirated	nasal
ट	ठ	ड

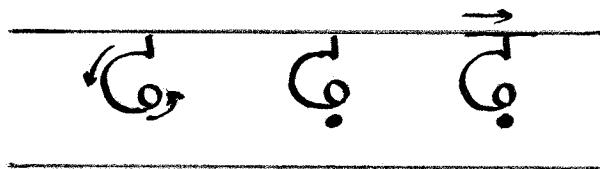
8. THE TONGUE-FLIP CONSONANTS

These consonants are not part of the five *varg* of the Devanaagarii 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/ / डः



aspirated /Rh/ / ढः

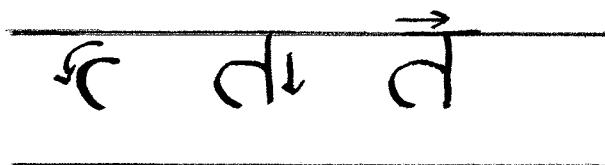
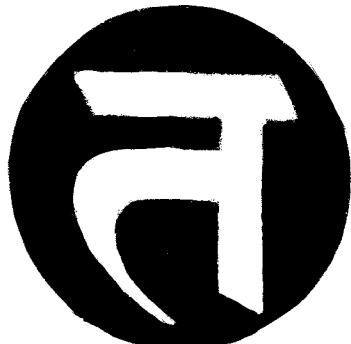


These *akṣar*, which never occur at the beginning of a word, are pronounced by flipping the tongue from the retroflex position to the teeth. Pronounce these pairs paying attention to the flip of the tongue and the non-aspirated/aspirated distinction:

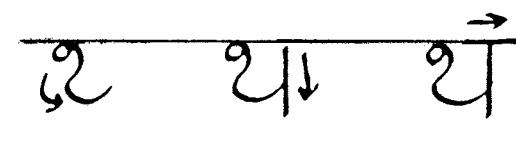
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. आङ्गा / आङ्गा | 2. कङ्गा / कङ्गा | 3. कङ्गाई / कङ्गाई | 4. गोङ्गा / गोङ्गा |
| 5. चेङ्गा / चेङ्गा | 6. जाङ्गा / जाङ्गा | 7. छोङ्गो / छोङ्गो | 8. घङ्गा / घङ्गा |
| 9. अङ्गाई / अङ्गाई | 10. चङ्गा / चङ्गा | 11. डाङ्गी / डाङ्गी | 12. ईङ्गा / ईङ्गा |

9. THE त VARG

After the ट *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 तः:

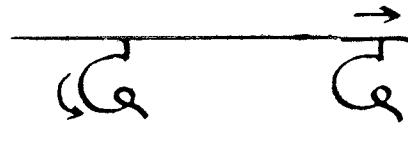
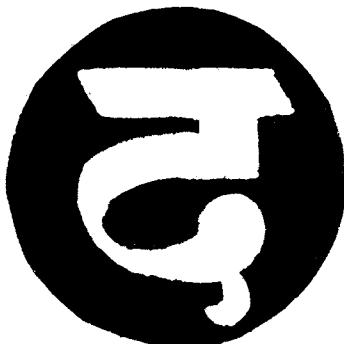


The other voiceless akṣar in the series is aspirated /th/, written थः :



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 दः :

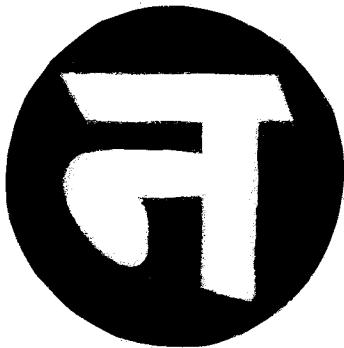


The other voiced *akṣar* in the त varg is aspirated /dh/, written धः:



— धु धा धे —

The final member of the त 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 नः :



— नु ना ने —

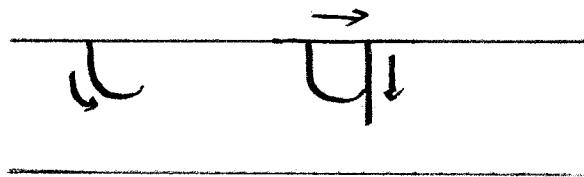
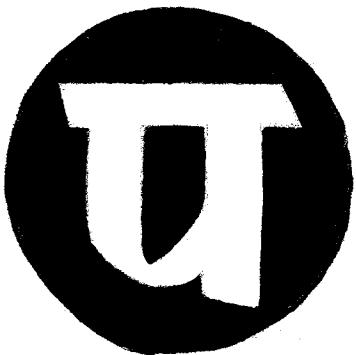
Unlike the nasal continuants in the first three *varg*, *n* is an independent phoneme in Hindi, which does not necessarily occur before a member of the त varg. It can be written as a *anusvaar* only when it occurs before one of the members of the त varg. Thus *sandhi* 'union' is written: संधि .

We have now learned the त varg:

voiceless stop unaspirated	voiced stop unaspirated	nasal
थ	ধ	ন

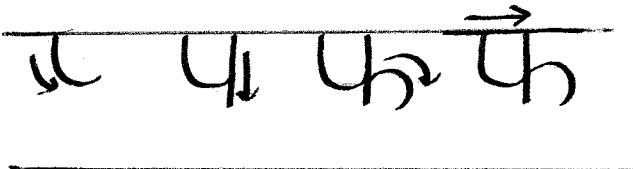
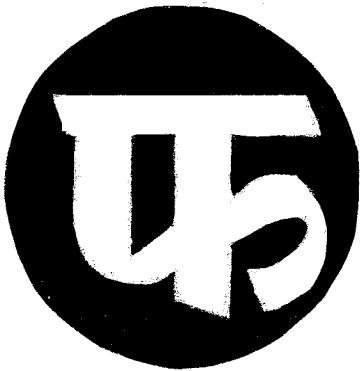
10. THE PA VARG

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** :

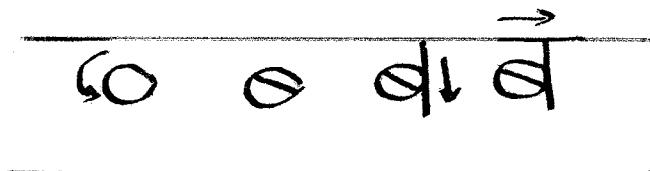


Hindi /p/ is unaspirated, unlike English /p/, which is usually somewhat aspirated. By deleting the **s** in English 'spit', you can come close to the pronunciation of Hindi **प**.

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 :



→ भ भ 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:



→ म म 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 *khambaa* 'column' is written खंभा .

We have now learned the प varg:

voiceless stop unaspirated	voiced stop aspirated	nasal
प	फ	ब

voiced stop unaspirated	nasal
भ	म

11. SUMMARY CHART OF THE FIVE VARG

PLACE OF ARTICULATION	VOICELESS STOPS		VOICED STOPS		NASALS	
	unaspirated	aspirated	unaspirated	aspirated	n	ড
velum	k ক	kh খ	g গ	gh ঘ	n	ড
hard palate	c চ	ch ছ	j জ	jh ঝ	ନ୍ତି	ଝାନ୍ତି
retroflex	T ট	Th ঠ	D ড	Dh ঢ	N	ଣ
			R ড়	Rh ঢ়		
dental (teeth)	t ত	th থ	d দ	dh ধ	n	ন
labial (lips)	p প	ph ফ	b ব	bh ভ	m	ম

EXERCISE J. Write in the Devanaagarii script.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. <i>TaTuua</i> | _____ | (pony) | 10. <i>ghoRaa</i> | _____ | (horse) |
| 2. <i>Topii</i> | _____ | (hat) | 11. <i>taaki</i> | _____ | (so that) |
| 3. <i>Thag</i> | _____ | (cheater) | 12. <i>thoRaa</i> | _____ | (a little) |
| 4. <i>DaNDaa</i> | _____ | (stick) | 13. <i>thakaaii</i> | _____ | (fatigue) |
| 5. <i>Daakuu</i> | _____ | (robber) | 14. <i>dhaatu</i> | _____ | (element) |
| 6. <i>Diig</i> | _____ | (boast) | 15. <i>pathik</i> | _____ | (traveler) |
| 7. <i>DeRh</i> | _____ | (1 1/2) | 16. <i>bagiiccaa</i> | _____ | (garden) |
| 8. <i>Dhaa-ii</i> | _____ | (2 1/2) | 17. <i>bachaRaa</i> | _____ | (calf) |
| 9. <i>Dhang</i> | _____ | (manner) | 18. <i>maataa</i> | _____ | (mother) |

EXERCISE J. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

1. <i>TaTuua</i>	ଟଟୁଆ	10. <i>ghoRaa</i>	ଘୋଡ଼ା
2. <i>Topii</i>	ଟୋପୀ	11. <i>taaki</i>	ତାକି
3. <i>Thag</i>	ଠଗ	12. <i>thoRaa</i>	ଥୋଡ଼ା
4. <i>DaNDaa</i>	ଡଂଡା	13. <i>thakaaii</i>	ଥକାଇ
5. <i>Daakuu</i>	ଡାକ୍କୁ	14. <i>dhaatu</i>	ଧାତୁ
6. <i>Dii̥g</i>	ଡିଁଗ	15. <i>pathik</i>	ପଥିକ
7. <i>DeRh</i>	ଡେଢ଼	16. <i>bagiicaa</i>	ବଗିଚା
8. <i>Dhaa-ii</i>	ଡାଈ	17. <i>bachaRaa</i>	ବଛଡ଼ା
9. <i>Dhang</i>	ଢଙ୍ଗ	18. <i>maataa</i>	ମାତା

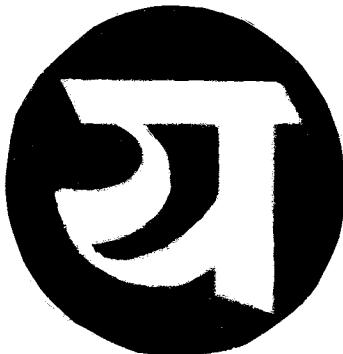
PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

Practice the contrast between aspirated and non-aspirated consonants:

1. ଚ/ଛ	2. ଚୁ/ଛୁ	3. ଚି/ଛି
4. ଜ/ଝ	5. ଜୁ/ଝୁ	6. ଜି/ଝି
7. ଜା/ଝା	8. ଜୂ/ଝୂ	9. ଜୀ/ଝୀ
10. ତା/ଥା	11. ତାପ/ଥାପ	12. ପୋତା/ପୋଥା
13. ଟୀକ/ଠୀକ	14. ଟୋକ/ଠୋକ	15. ଟେକା/ଠେକା
16. ପଲ/ଫଲ	17. ପଟା/ଫଟା	

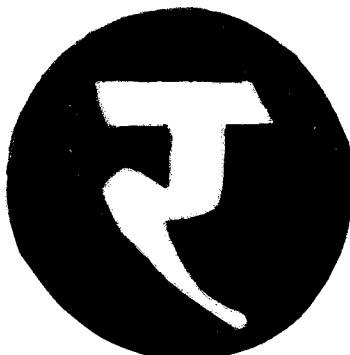
12. SEMIVOWELS AND LIQUIDS

The first semivowel is **y**, which is pronounced like English **y** in 'your' and written **य**:



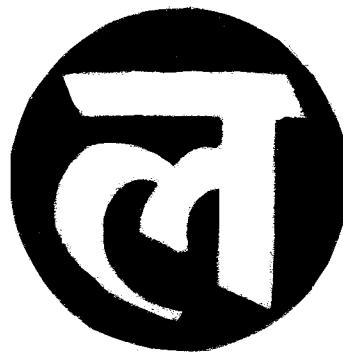
र या ये

The *r* 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 **र**:



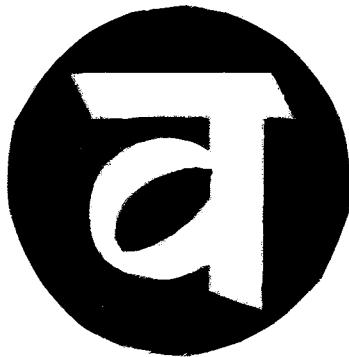
रू रे रे

The Hindi *l* is a clear sound with the tongue touching behind the teeth. It is never the 'dark' **l** of English 'wall'. It is written **ल**:



रू ले ले

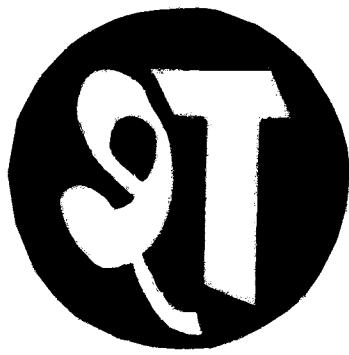
Hindi **v** /**w** is pronounced like English **v** but the upper teeth usually do not touch the lower lip . Some speakers pronounce it like English **w** , but the lips stay unrounded. Such a **w**-like pronunciation is found at the end of a word as in *gāāw* ‘village’ . It is written व :



व
व
व →

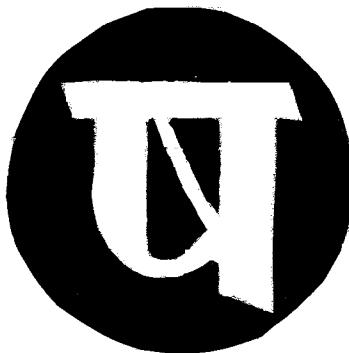
13. THE SIBILANTS (S - SOUNDS)

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



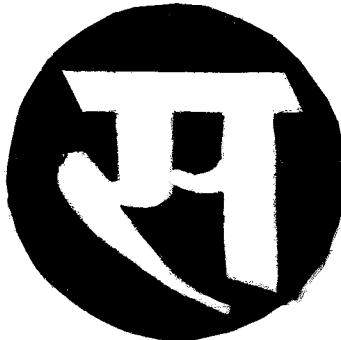
श
श
श →

The next sibilant (transcription: *s̪*) 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 :



ष
ष
ष →

The sound of English **s** in **sit** is written **सः**:



र सा सः

14. CONCLUSION : *h*

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



द ह हूः

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: _____

ca varg: _____

Ta varg: _____

ta varg: _____

pa varg: _____

liquids and semivowels: _____

sibilants and *h*: _____

EXERCISE M.

EXERCISE L. Write in the Devanaagarii script.

1	gaandhii	_____	(Gandhi)	1	_____
2	bāigan	_____	(eggplant)	2	_____
3	kaThinaaii	_____	(difficulty)	3	_____
4	taiyaarii	_____	(preparation)	4	_____
5	baaris	_____	(rain)	5	_____
6	miThaaii	_____	(sweet, candy)	6	_____
7	samajh	_____	(understanding)	7	_____
8	duniyaa	_____	(world)	8	_____
9	paRhaa	_____	(literate)	9	_____
10	dhulaaiye	_____	(have washed)	10	_____
11	devanaagarii	_____	(Devanagari)	11	_____
12	pahūci	_____	(arrived)	12	_____
13	śaabaaś	_____	(bravo)	13	_____
14	silaaii	_____	(sewing)	14	_____
15	kitaab	_____	(book)	15	_____
16	haalat	_____	(condition)	16	_____
17	loTaa	_____	(jug)	17	_____
18	paTaakaa	_____	(firecracker)	18	_____
19	kahaavat	_____	(proverb)	19	_____
20	saraahanaa	_____	(praise)	20	_____

Give the words in Exercise L in the order of the Devanagarii alphabet:

EXERCISE M. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

कठिनाई	kaThinaaii	पहुँची	pahūcii
कहावत	kahaavat	बारिश	baariś
किताब	kitaab	बैंगन	bāigan
गांधी	gaandhii	मिठाई	miThaaii
तैयारी	taiyaarii	लोटा	loTaa
दुनिया	duniyaa	शाबाश	śaabaaś
देवनागरी	devanaagarii	समझ	samajh
धुलाइये	dhulaaiye	सराहना	saraahanaa
पटाका	paTaakaa	सिलाई	silaaii
पढ़ा	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)
कहाँ	where	कहै	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 AKŞAR

We have learned at least two *akşar* which occur only in words borrowed directly from Sanskrit. Such borrowed *akşar* 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 ए is pronounced like Hindi ए, and Sanskrit उ is pronounced like Hindi ऊ by most speakers.

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



ऋ ऋ ऋ ऋ ऋ →

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

kr कः

Other examples:

<i>gr</i>	ग्	<i>tr</i>	त्
<i>br</i>	ब्	<i>ghr</i>	घ्
<i>vr</i>	व्	<i>pr</i>	प्



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. <i>rN</i> | ----- | (debt) | 9. <i>aNu</i> | ----- | (atom) |
| 2. <i>bhaaṣaa</i> | ----- | (language) | 10. <i>doṣii</i> | ----- | (guilty) |
| 3. <i>kaaraN</i> | ----- | (reason) | 11. <i>tr̥ṣit</i> | ----- | (thirsty) |
| 4. <i>r̥si</i> | ----- | (sage) | 12. <i>gr̥h</i> | ----- | (house) |
| 5. <i>kṛpaa</i> | ----- | (kindness) | 13. <i>tr̥tiiy</i> | ----- | (third) |
| 6. <i>viśeṣaN</i> | ----- | (adjective) | 14. <i>kṛṣN</i> | ----- | (Krishna) |
| 7. <i>ṛtu</i> | ----- | (season) | 15. <i>ghriNaa</i> | ----- | (hate) |
| 8. <i>bhaaṣaN</i> | ----- | (speech) | 16. <i>pr̥thvii</i> | ----- | (earth) |

EXERCISE N. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

1. <i>rN</i>	ऋण	9. <i>aNu</i>	अणु
2. <i>bhaaṣaa</i>	भाषा	10. <i>doṣii</i>	दोषी
3. <i>kaaraN</i>	कारण	11. <i>tr̥ṣit</i>	तृषित
4. <i>r̥si</i>	ऋषि	12. <i>gr̥h</i>	गृह
5. <i>kṛpaa</i>	कृपा	13. <i>tr̥tiiy</i>	तृतीय
6. <i>viśeṣaN</i>	विशेषण	14. <i>kṛṣN</i>	कृष्ण
7. <i>ṛtu</i>	ऋतु	15. <i>ghriNaa</i>	घृणा
8. <i>bhaaṣaN</i>	भाषण	16. <i>pr̥thvii</i>	पृथ्वी

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 Devanaagarii 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.

फ़ 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.

ज़ -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 ज़ंजीर *zanjir* 'chain' may often be pronounced ज़ंज़ीर *zanzir*. Still, less educated speakers tend to substitute ज j in words such as बाज़ार *baazaar* , i.e. *baajaar*.

ख़ -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 ख़ x .

The other two Urdu sounds, written as क़ and ग़, are rarely used in Hindi.

EXERCISE O. Write in the Devanaagarii script.

1. *ciiz* _____ (thing)
2. *xuubsuurat* _____ (beautiful)
3. *zamiin-daar* _____ (landowner)
4. *baazaar* _____ (bazaar)
5. *lifaafaa* _____ (envelope)
6. *xaas* _____ (special)
7. *fauran* _____ (immediately)
8. *zanjiir* _____ (chain)
9. *xatar-naak* _____ (dangerous)

EXERCISE O. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

1. *ciiz* चीज़
2. *xuubsuurat* खूबसूरत
3. *zamiin-daar* ज़मीनदार
4. *baazaar* बाज़ार
5. *lifaafaa* लिफाफा
6. *xaas* खास
7. *fauran* फौरन
8. *zanjiir* ज़ंजीर
9. *xatar-naak* खतरनाक

17. CONJUNCT LETTERS

If we want to write a word like *halka* in Devanaagarii, we must suppress the vowel अ after the ल. One way to suppress the अ is to use the sign called हल or हलंत (hal or halant). Thus *halka* could be written: हळ्का

However, the हल is rarely used in Hindi. Much more commonly, special conjuncts are used to suppress the vowel अ 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*:

ल + क = ल्क हळ्का

Other examples:

saxt	'hard'	ख	+	त	=	ख्त	सख्त
glaani	'sadness'	ग	+	ल	=	ग्ल	ग्लानि
acchaa	'good'	च	+	छ	=	च्छ	अच्छा
jvar	'fever'	ज	+	व	=	ज्व	ज्वर
tyaag	'resignation'	त	+	य	=	त्य	त्याग
dhyaan	'attention'	ध	+	य	=	ध्य	ध्यान
pyaaz	'onion'	प	+	य	=	प्य	प्याज़
haftaa	'week'	फ	+	त	=	फ्त	हफ्ता
ThaNdaa	'cold'	ठ	+	ड	=	ण्ड	ठण्डा
andhaa	'blind'	न	+	ंध	=	न्ध	अन्धा

अनुस्वार *anusvaar* may also be used in these two words: ठण्डा, अंधा

<i>blaauz</i>	'blouse'	ବ୍ଲ	+	ଲ	=	ବ୍ଲଲ	ବ୍ଲାଉଜ୍
<i>jaldii</i>	'hurry'	ଜଲ	+	ଦି	=	ଜଲଦି	
<i>vyast</i>	'busy'	ବ୍ୟ	+	ସ୍ତ	=	ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ	ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ
<i>slok</i>	'stanza'	ଶ	+	ଲ	=	ଶଲ	ଶଲୋକ
<i>naṣT</i>	'destroyed'	ନଷ	+	ଟ	=	ନଷ୍ଟ	ନଷ୍ଟ

(ଶ never forms a conjunct with a ଟ varg consonant, always use ଷ .)

kyaa	'what'	କ	+	ୟ	=	କ୍ୟ	କ୍ୟା
lajja	'shame'	ଲଜ୍ଜା	+	ଜ	=	ଲଜ୍ଜା	

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

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

<i>ciTThii</i>	'letter'	ଚିଟ୍ଟ	,	ଠ	=	ଚିଟ୍ଟଠ	ଚିଟ୍ଟୀ
<i>aDDaa</i>	'station'	ଅଡ଼ା	,	ଙ୍ଗ	=	ଅଡ଼ଙ୍ଗ	ଅଡ଼ଙ୍ଗ
<i>raddii</i>	'waste'	ରଦ୍ଦି	,	ଟ	=	ରଦ୍ଦଟ	ରଦ୍ଦଟି
<i>paTTi</i>	'bandage'	ପଟ୍ଟି	,	ଟ	=	ପଟ୍ଟଟ	ପଟ୍ଟଟି
<i>yuddh</i>	'war'	ଯୁଦ୍ଧ	,	ଧ	=	ଯୁଦ୍ଧଧ	ଯୁଦ୍ଧଧ

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 ड़ ढ़ 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	<i>paagal</i>	'crazy'	पगला	<i>paglaa</i>	'crazy person'
औरत	<i>aurat</i>	'woman'	औरतें	<i>aurte̤</i>	'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 than 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 औरत *aurat*, a vowel comes before the first consonant, but does not follow the second consonant and the अ is pronounced. In औरतें *aurte̤*, both conditions are satisfied and the अ is not pronounced.

EXERCISE P. Write as words in Devanaagarii.
Form conjuncts of adjacent consonants.

१ व् अ क् त	-----	१५ र् अ स् स् आ	-----
२ स् व् अ र	-----	१६ भ् अ ट् ट् ई	-----
३ त् व् अ च् आ	-----	१७ अ व् अ श् य	-----
४ अ ण् ड् आ	-----	१८ श् इ ष् य	-----
५ ख् अ ङ् ड् ई	-----	१९ स् अ च् च् आ	-----
६ ग् अ ङ् ड् ई	-----	२० स् अ म् अ स् य् आ	-----
७ ख् य् आ ल	-----	२१ ह् अ ङ् ड् ई	-----
८ भ् अ क् त् इ	-----	२२ प् अ त् थ् अ र	-----
९ स् अ स् त् आ	-----	२३ अ श् आ न् त	-----
१० अ न् त् इ म	-----	२४ म् अ च् छ् अ र	-----
११ क् अ ष् ट	-----	२५ म् अ क् ख् अ न	-----
१२ क् अ न् य् आ	-----	२६ ब् य् आ ज	-----
१३ च् अ क् क् ई	-----	२७ व् य् आ प् आ र	-----
१४ ह् अ ल् ल् आ	-----	२८ व् य् आ य् आ म	-----

EXERCISE P. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

१ वक्त	६ सस्ता	१७ अवश्य	२५ मक्खन
२ स्वर	१० अन्तिम	१८ शिष्य	२६ ब्याज
३ त्वचा	११ कष्ट	१९ सच्चा	२७ व्यापार
४ अण्डा	१२ कन्या	२० समस्या	२८ व्यायाम
५ खड्डी	१३ चक्की	२१ हड्डी	
६ गद्दी	१४ हल्ला	२२ पत्थर	
७ ख्याल	१५ रस्सा	२३ अशान्त	
८ भक्ति	१६ भट्टी	२४ मच्छर	

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	<i>kram</i>	'order'	स्रोत	<i>srot</i>	'source'
प्रिय	<i>priy</i>	'loved'	व्रत	<i>vrat</i>	'fast'
ग्राम	<i>graam</i>	'village'	उम्र	<i>umr</i>	'age'

The only exception is with the consonant त where the special form त्र is used:

छात्र *chaatr* 'student' मात्रा *maatras* '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	<i>muurkh</i>	'fool'	अर्ध	<i>ardh</i>	'half'
सर्प	<i>sarp</i>	'snake'	शर्त	<i>śart</i>	'condition'

The flying र is sometimes combined with vowel *maatrasas*:

शर्ते *śartē* 'conditions' कुर्सी *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'.

१ म् इ त् र	_____	(friend)
२ अ र् थ	_____	(meaning)
३ म् आ त् र	_____	(mere)
४ प् अ र् द् आ	_____	(curtain)
५ प् र् आ न् त	_____	(province)
६ म् आ र् ग	_____	(road)
७ प् र् अ व् ए श	_____	(entrance)
८ क् अ र् ज् आ	_____	(loan)
९ र आ ष् ट् र	_____	(nation)
१० स् त् र ई	_____	(woman)
११ क् अ र् म	_____	(act,action)
१२ च् अ न् द् र	_____	(moon)
१३ ख् अ र् च् आ	_____	(expense)
१४ द् अ र् द	_____	(pain)
१५ प् अ व् इ त् र	_____	(holy)
१६ ख् अ र् र् आ ट् आ	_____	(snore)
१७ च् अ र् च् आ	_____	(mention)
१८ न् इ र् म् अ ल	_____	(pure)
१९ क् र् इ य् आ	_____	(action)
२० म् उ र् ग् आ	_____	(rooster)

EXERCISE Q. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

१ म् इ त् र	मित्र	(friend)
२ अ र् थ	अर्थ	(meaning)
३ म् आ त् र	मात्र	(mere)
४ प् अ र् द् आ	पर्दा	(curtain)
५ प् र् आ न् त	प्रांत	(province)
६ म् आ र् ग	मार्ग	(road)
७ प् र् अ व् ए श	प्रवेश	(entrance)
८ क् अ र् ज् आ	कर्जा	(loan)
९ र आ ष् ट् र	राष्ट्र	(nation)
१० स् त् र ई	स्त्री	(woman)
११ क् अ र् म	कर्म	(duty)
१२ च् अ न् द् र	चंद्र	(moon)
१३ ख् अ र् च् आ	ख़र्चा	(expense)
१४ द् अ र् द	दर्द	(pain)
१५ प् अ व् इ त् र	पवित्र	(holy)
१६ ख् अ र् र् आ ट् आ	खर्टा	(snore)
१७ च् अ र् च् आ	चर्चा	(mention)
१८ न् इ र् म् अ ल	निर्मल	(pure)
१९ क् र् इ य् आ	क्रिया	(action)
२० म् उ र् ग् आ	मुर्गा	(rooster)

19. SPECIAL CONJUNCTS FOUND IN SANSKRIT WORDS

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

क् + ष = क्ष	<i>ks</i>	अक्षर	<i>akṣar</i>	'syllable'
ज् + न = ज्ञ	<i>jñ</i>	आज्ञा	<i>aajnāā</i>	'permission'

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

Another example: ज्ञान (pronounced ग्यान 'knowledge')

द् + ध = द्ध	<i>ddh</i>	शुद्ध	<i>suddh</i>	'pure'
द् + व = द्व	<i>dv</i>	द्वार	<i>dvaar</i>	'door'
श् + र = श्र	<i>śr</i>	श्री	<i>śrii</i>	'Mr.'
ह + म = ह्म	<i>hm</i>	ब्राह्मण	<i>braahmaN</i>	

20. OTHER CONJUNCTS.

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

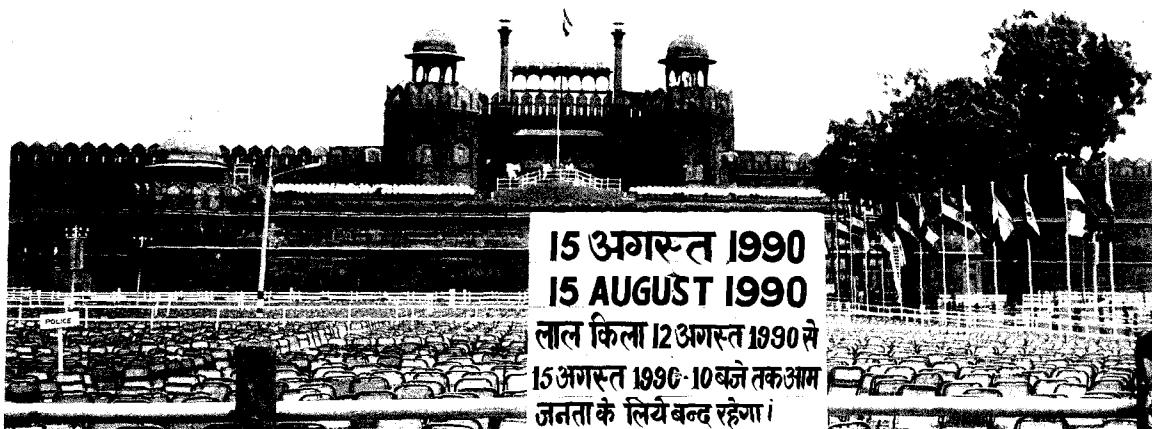
त् + र = त्र	tr	छात्रा	chaatraa	'student' (f)
त् + त = त्त	tt	उत्तर	uttar	'answer; North'
र् + उ = रु	ru	रूपया	rupayaa	'rupee'
र् + ऊ = रु	ruu	रूस	ruus	'Russia'

EXERCISE R. Write as words in Devanaagarii.

- १ म् आ त् र् आ _____ (vowel sign, amount)
- २ ल् अ क् ष् अ ण _____ (symbol)
- ३ य् उ द् ध _____ (battle)
- ४ व् इ ज् ज् आ न _____ (science)
- ५ र् उ म् आ ल _____ (handkerchief)
- ६ प् अ त् त् आ _____ (leaf)
- ७ उ त् त् ई र् ण _____ (successful)
- ८ क् अ क् ष् आ _____ (class)
- ९ क् उ श् त् ई _____ (wrestling)
- १० य् आ त् र् आ _____ (trip)
- ११ ह् अ स् त् आ क् ष् अ र _____ (signature)
- १२ ब् क् ह् अ स् प् अ त् इ _____ (Jupiter)
- १३ द् व् इ त् ई य _____ (second)
- १४ क् ष् ओ भ _____ (excitement)

EXERCISE R. कुंजी *kunjii* ('key')

१ म् आ त् र् आ	मात्रा	(vowel sign, amount)
२ ल् अ क् ष् अ ण	लक्षण	(symbol)
३ य् उ द् ध	युद्ध	(battle)
४ व् इ ज् ज् आ न	विज्ञान	(science)
५ र् उ म् आ ल	रुमाल	(handkerchief)
६ प् अ त् त् आ	पत्ता	(leaf)
७ उ त् त् ई र् ण	उत्तीर्ण	(successful)
८ क् अ क् ष् आ	कक्षा	(class)
९ क् उ श् त् ई	कुश्ती	(wrestling)
१० य् आ त् र् आ	यात्रा	(trip)
११ ह् अ स् त् आ क् ष् अ र	हस्ताक्षर	(signature)
१२ ब् क्र ह् अ स् प् अ त् इ	बृहस्पति	(Jupiter)
१३ द् व् इ त् ई य	द्वितीय	(second)
१४ क् ष् ओ भ	धोभ	(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	<i>laalTen</i>	'lantern'
	मोटर	<i>moTar</i>	'car'
	फ़ीस	<i>fiis</i>	'fee'
	साइकिल	<i>saaikil</i>	'bicycle'
	फ़रवरी	<i>farwari</i>	'February'

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

Examples:	एंजल	<i>enjal</i>	'angel'
	पेसिल	<i>pensil</i>	'pencil'
	प्रेस	<i>pres</i>	'press'

The vowel ऐ is often avoided in favor of ए in English words.

Thus प्रैस *prais* is not normally used. (but see इंग्लैंड below!)

सॉलिड	<i>saaliD</i>	'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" बॉस "boss". Compare: फ़ाइल "file" and फॉइल "foil". Note also that English **d** becomes ढ in Hindi. In the same way, English **t** becomes retroflex ठ in Hindi:

बोर्ड	<i>borD</i>	'board'
टाइम	<i>time</i>	'time'
इंग्लैंड	<i>inglaiND</i>	'England'

Two exceptions to this rule are the use of dental त and द in

लंदन	<i>landan</i>	'London' (sometimes लंडन)
अक्टूबर	<i>aktuuber</i>	'October' (sometimes अक्टूबर)

अभ्यास *abhyas* exercise

Read these English phrases taken from Hindi newspapers:

सॉलिड स्टेट टी वी

३ मास्को ओलिम्पिक बायकाट ४ डिटर्जेंट पॉवर पाउडर ५ ड्रीमगर्ल (कलर)

7 6 ऑल सर्विस थ्योर ग्रिप फाउन्टेन पैन निब ट्रैक्टर टायर

प्रेपरेशन एच्यू* निवास लाइब्रेरी

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 (śabaanaa aazmii) _____
5. Mahadevi Varma (mahaadevii varmaa) _____
6. Rajesh Khanna (raajeś khannaa) _____
7. Varanasi (vaaraaNasii) _____
8. Naseeruddin Shah (nasiiruddiin śaah) _____
9. Rajasthan (raajasthaan) _____
10. Allahabad (ilaahaabaad) _____



KEYS TO EXERCISES T U V कुंजी *kunjii* (key):

EXERCISE T

1. George Washington जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन
2. Robin Hood रॉबिन हुड
3. George Bush जॉर्ज बुश
4. Ernest Hemingway अर्नेस्ट हेमिंगवे
5. William Shakespeare विलियम शेक्सपीयर
6. California कैलिफोर्निया
7. Los Angeles लॉस एंजलेस
8. New York न्यू यार्क

EXERCISE U.

1. truck ट्रक
2. university युनिवर्सिटी
3. emergency इमर्जेंसी
4. India इण्डिया
5. parliament पार्लियामेट
6. professor प्रोफेसर
7. light लाइट
8. English इंग्लिश
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 कपाडिया
4. Shabana Azmi शबाना आज़मी
5. Mahadevi Varma महादेवी वर्मा
6. Rajesh Khanna राजेश खन्ना
7. Varanasi वाराणसी
8. Naseeruddin Shah नसीरुद्दीन शाह
9. Rajasthan राजस्थान
10. Allahabad इलाहाबाद

- महात्मा गांधी
- जवाहरलाल नेहरू
- डिम्पल कपाडिया
- शबाना आज़मी
- महादेवी वर्मा
- राजेश खन्ना
- वाराणसी
- नसीरुद्दीन शाह
- राजस्थान
- इलाहाबाद

अभ्यास abhyas exercise

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

1. Pierre 2. Kanta 3. gulaab jaamun 4. watermelon

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

आईना

2. हरियाना (हरियाणा) *hariyaaNaa*

Hariyana

हरियाना

3. चमगादड़ *cangaadaR*

bat



चमगादड़

4. केरल *keral*

Kerala

केरल

5. लंका *lankaa*

Sri Lanka



लंका

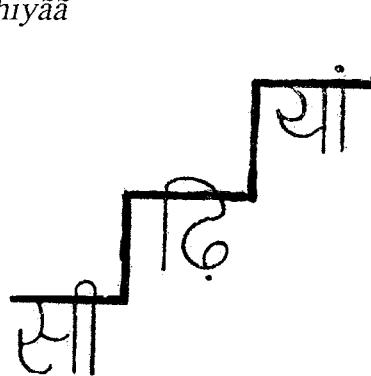
6. चिरापूंजी *ciraapuunjii*

(city in Assam)



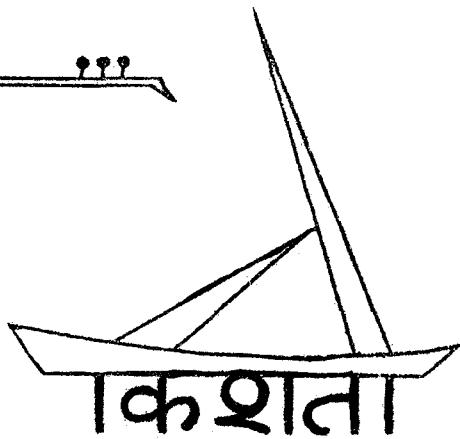
7. सीढ़ियाँ *siiRhiyaa*

stairs



8. तानपुरा *taanpuraa*

(musical instrument)



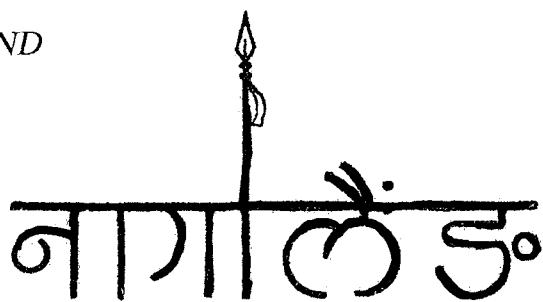
9. किश्ती *kištii*

boat



10. शिमला *simlaa*

city in Himalaya mountains



11. नागालैंड *naagaalaiND*



22. GREETINGS नमस्ते जी

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 *ji* may be added to the greeting: नमस्ते जी *namaste jii*.

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, अ **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 *namaskaar* 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

SUBJECT		COMPLEMENT	VERB	
आपका <i>aap-kaa</i> your	नाम <i>naam</i> name	क्या <i>kyaa</i> what	है <i>hai</i> is	What's your name?
मेरा <i>meraa</i> my	नाम <i>naam</i> name	राम <i>raam</i> Ram	है <i>hai</i> is	My name is Ram.

उसका <i>uskaa</i> her	नाम <i>naam</i> name	क्या <i>kyaa</i> what	है <i>hai</i> is	What's her name?
उसका <i>(uskaa</i> (her	नाम <i>(naam)</i> name)	सीता <i>siitaa</i> Sita	है <i>hai</i> is	Her name is Sita.



मुफ्त!

‘क्ष्येक्वानाम्करण’ पुस्तिका

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.]

अभ्यास abhyaas exercise

23A

शिक्षकः आप का नाम क्या है ?

śikṣak: *aap kaa naam kyaa hai?*
(teacher)

छात्रः मेरा नाम ----- है ।

chaatr: *meraa naam ----- hai.*
(student)

23B

छात्र १ : आप का नाम क्या है ?

chaatr 1: *aap kaa naam kyaa hai?*

छात्र २ : मेरा नाम ----- है ।

chaatr 2: *meraa naam ----- hai.*

23C

शिक्षकः उसका नाम क्या है ?

śikṣak: *uskaa naam kyaa hai?*

छात्रः 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 kahāā

आप	कहाँ से	हैं ?	Where are you from?
aap	kahāā se	hāī	
मैं	हिन्दुस्तान से	हूँ ।	I am from India.
māī	hindustaan se	hūū	

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

24A

आप कहाँ से हैं ?

aap kahāā se hāī ?

Where are you from?

मैं न्यु यार्क से हूँ ।

māī nyu yaark se hūū

I'm from New York.

शिक्षक: आप कहाँ से हैं ?

sikṣak : aap kahāā se hāī ?

छात्र: मैं ----- से हूँ ।

chaatr: māī ----- se hūū

24B:

शिक्षक: (name of student) कहाँ से है ?

sikṣak: ----- kahāā se hai

छात्र: वह (name of city) से है ।

chaatr: (wo) ----- se hai.

मनीष कहाँ से है ?

manīṣ kahāā se hai?

बम्बई से है ।

bambaii se hai.

मोना कहाँ से है ?

monaa kahāā se hai?

दिल्ली से है ।

dillii se hai.

24.3 The postposition 'in' is मे *mē* in Hindi:

बाज़ार मे <i>baazaar mē</i>	अमरीका मे <i>amriikaa mē</i>
= 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	<i>swiiDan</i>	फ्राँस	<i>frāas</i>
स्पेन	<i>spen</i>	मेक्सिको	<i>meksiiko</i>
जर्मनी	<i>jarmanii</i>	इटली	<i>iT̄ali</i>

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

रूस	<i>ruus</i>	श्रीलंका	<i>sriilankaa</i>
जापान	<i>jaapaan</i>	ईरान	<i>iiraan</i>
चीन	<i>ciin</i>	तुर्की	<i>turkii</i>
पुर्तगाल	<i>purtagaal</i>	नेपाल	<i>nepaal</i>

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

थाईलैंड	<i>thaailaiND</i>	= थाईदेश	<i>thaaides</i>
इंग्लैंड	<i>inglaiND</i>	= इंग्लिस्तान	<i>inglistaan</i>
हालैंड	<i>haalaiND</i>	= नीदरलैंड	<i>niidarlaiND</i>
ईजिप्ट	<i>ijipT</i>	= मिस्र	<i>mistr</i>

Finally, अमेरिका / अमरीका *amerikaa/amriikaa* is used to refer to the United States, although the complete name is

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका/अमरीका *sanyukt raajy amerikaa/amriikaa*

The official name of India is भारत *bhaarat*, but both the English-derived name इण्डिया *iNDiyaa* and the Urdu हिन्दुस्तान *hindustaan* are also used.

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

24C

शिक्षक: siksak:

छात्र: chaatr:

आप कहाँ हैं ? *aap kahāā hāī?* में क्लास में हूँ । *māī klaas mē hūū*
 क्लास कहाँ है ? *klaas kahāā hai?* (name of building) में है ।
 (name 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 ? अमरीका में है ।

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

24D

Answer each question using names of countries.

EXAMPLE: दिल्ली कहाँ है ? हिन्दुस्तान में है ।
dillii kahāā hai? *hindustaan mē hai.*
 Where is Delhi? (It) is in India.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| १. बेंजिंग कहाँ है ? | ६. शांगहाई कहाँ है ? |
| २. तोक्यो कहाँ है ? | ७. लंदन कहाँ है ? |
| ३. मॉस्को कहाँ है ? | ८. पेरिस कहाँ है ? |
| ४. कोलम्बो कहाँ है ? | ९. काहिरा (काइरो) कहाँ है ? |
| ५. वाशिंगटन कहाँ है ? | १०. एथेंस कहाँ है ? |

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:

वह क्या है ? What is that?	यह मेरा कागज़ है । This is my paper.
<i>wo kyaa hai?</i>	<i>ye meraa kaagaz hai.</i>
वह क्या है ? What is this?	वह आपका कलम है। That is your pen.
<i>ye kyaa hai?</i>	<i>wo aapkaa kalam hai.</i>

25.2 Other classroom objects:

board	बोर्ड	bord
door	दरवाज़ा	<i>darwaazaa</i>
window	खिड़की	<i>khiRkii</i>
pen	कलम	<i>kalam</i>
wall	दीवार	<i>diiwaar</i>
book	किताब	<i>kitaab</i>
watch	घड़ी	<i>ghaRii</i>
Calendar	कैलेंडर	<i>kaileNDar</i>
shirt	कमीज़	<i>kamiiz</i>
money	पैसा	<i>paisaa</i>
light	बत्ती	<i>battii</i>

chair	कुरसी	<i>kursii</i>
notebook	कापी	<i>kaapii</i>
pencil	पेसिल	<i>pensil</i>
table	मेज़	<i>mez</i>
floor	ज़मीन	<i>zamiin</i>
umbrella	छाता	<i>chaataa</i>
television	टेलीविज़न	<i>Teliivizan</i>
fan	पंखा	<i>pankhaa</i>
shoe	जूता	<i>juutaa</i>
bag	थैला	<i>thailaa</i>
paper	कागज़	<i>kaagaz</i>

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

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.

student (M/F)	विद्यार्थी	<i>vidyaarthii</i>
student (M)	छात्र	<i>chaatr</i>
student (F)	छात्रा	<i>chaatרא</i>
teacher (M)	शिक्षक	<i>siksak</i>
teacher (F)	शिक्षिका	<i>siksika</i>
teacher (M)	अध्यापक	<i>adhayapak</i>
teacher (F)	अध्यापिका	<i>adhayapikaa</i>
man	आदमी	<i>aadmii</i>
woman	औरत	<i>aurat</i>

EXAMPLES:

जैनट क्या है ? *jainaT kyaa hai ?*

शर्मा क्या है ? *sarmaa kyaa hai ?*

छात्रा है । *chaatרא hai..*

शिक्षक है । *siksak hai.*



25.3 Other nouns in groups:

fruit फल *phal*

banana	केला	<i>kelaa</i>	grape	अंगूर	<i>anguur</i>
orange	संतरा	<i>santraa</i>	lemon	नीबू	<i>niibuu</i>
apple	सेब	<i>seb</i>	tomato	टमाटर	<i>TamaaTar</i>
mango	आम	<i>aam</i>	pomegranate	अनार	<i>anaar</i>

vegetable सब्ज़ी *sabzii*

onion	प्याज़	<i>pyaaz</i>	spinach	पालक	<i>paalak</i>
eggplant	बैंगन	<i>bāigan</i>	chile pepper	मिर्ची	<i>mircaa</i>
okra	भिंडी	<i>bhiNDii</i>	bell pepper	मिर्च	<i>mirc</i>
potato	आलू	<i>aaluu</i>	cauliflower	(फूल)गोभी	<i>(phuul) gobhii</i>
carrot	गाजर	<i>gaajar</i>	cabbage	बंदगोभी	<i>bandgobhii</i>
cucumber	खीरा	<i>khiiraa</i>	bean	सेम	<i>sem</i>

country

देश *des*

building

भवन *bhavan* / इमारत *imaarat*

province, state

प्रदेश *prades*

city

शहर *sahar*

university

विश्वविद्यालय *viśvavidyaalay*

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

25C Answer each question as in the examples.

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

बंगला देश क्या है ?	देश है ।
<i>banglaa des kya hai ?</i>	<i>des hai.</i>
What is Bangla Desh?	It's a country.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| १ गाजर क्या है ? | <i>gaajar kyaa hai ?</i> | _____ है । |
| २ उ० प्र०* क्या है ? | <i>u. pra. kyaa hai?</i> | _____ है । |
| ३ केला क्या है ? | <i>kelaa kyaa hai?</i> | _____ है । |
| ४ हार्वर्ड क्या है ? | <i>haarvarD kyaa hai?</i> | _____ है । |
| ५ बंगाल क्या है ? | <i>bangaal kyaa hai?</i> | _____ है । |
| ६ खीरा क्या है ? | <i>khiiraa kyaa hai?</i> | _____ है । |
| ७ ताज महल क्या है ? | <i>taaj mahal kyaa hai?</i> | _____ है । |
| ८ चीन क्या है ? | <i>ciin kyaa hai?</i> | _____ है । |
| ९ कलकत्ता क्या है ? | <i>kalkattaa kyaa hai?</i> | _____ है । |

*Note that abbreviations must include the entire *akṣar*, i.e., the consonant and vowel sign if any. Either Hindi अ० प्र० *u.pra.* or English यू०पी० *yuu.pii.* may be used. In the same way, अनिल कुमार शर्मा *anil kumaar sharmaa* can be abbreviated either अ०क०० शर्मा *a.ku. śarmaa* or ए०के०शर्मा *e. ke. śarmaa*

अभ्यास abhyaas exercise

The cartoons below featuring ढब्बू जी *Dhabbuu jii* are a regular feature of the Hindi magazine धर्मयुग *dharma Yug*. In the first panel, ढब्बू जी *Dhabbuu jii* says:



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

Who is the man Dhabbuu jii is speaking to?

What does कान mean ?

What is the reply?

In the second panel, Dhabbuu 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, ढब्बू जी, मुझे कुछ सुनायी नहीं देता ।

ksamaa kijiyyegaa, Dhabbuu jii, mujhe kuch sunaayii nahiī detaa .



मेरे कोन मे केला है ।

mere kaan me kelaai hai.

Can you figure out the punch line?



MAP OF INDIA



भारत

ହିନ୍ଦୁରେତାନ

पश्चिम
paścim

उत्तर
uttar
↑
दक्षिण
daksiṇ

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

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 पूर्ब भारत में है ।

uttar puurab bhaarat mē hai.

It's in northeast India.

१. राजस्थान भारत में कहाँ है ?

raajasthan bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

२. कश्मीर भारत में कहाँ है ?

kashmiir bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

३. तमिलनाडु भारत में कहाँ है ?

tamilnaaDu bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

४. कर्नाटक भारत में कहाँ है ?

karnaatka bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

५. उड़ीसा भारत में कहाँ है ?

uRiisaa bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

६. उत्तर प्रदेश भारत में कहाँ है ?

uttar pradeś bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

७. केरल भारत में कहाँ है ?

kerala bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

८. महाराष्ट्र भारत में कहाँ है ?

mahaaraṣTr bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

९. मध्य प्रदेश भारत में कहाँ है ?

madhya pradeś bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

१०. दिल्ली भारत में कहाँ है ?

dillii bhaarat mē kahāā hai?

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

Example: श्री लंका कहाँ है ?

śrii lankaa kahāā hai?

Where is Sri Lanka?

Answer: भारत के दक्षिण में है ।

bhaarat ke dakṣiN mē hai.

It's South of India.

१ पाकिस्तान कहाँ है ?

paakistaan kahāā hai?

२ बंगला देश कहाँ है ?

banglaa deś kahāā hai?

३ बंगाल की खाड़ी कहाँ है ?

bangaal kii khaaRii kahāā hai?

४ अरब सागर कहाँ है ?

arab saagar kahāā hai?

५ नेपाल कहाँ है ?

nepaal kahāā hai?

६ चीन कहाँ है ?

ciin kahāā hai?

७ ब्रह्मा (बर्मा) कहाँ है ?

brahmaa (barmaa) kahāā hai?

26C Repeat exercise 26A using States in the U.S. or cities in your State.

हिन्दी प्रदेश	
जनसंख्या	प्रदेश के नाम
16,60,00,000	उत्तर प्रदेश
सोलह करोड़ साठ लाख	
8,30,00,000	बिहार
आठ करोड़ तीस लाख	
6,10,00,000	मध्य प्रदेश
छह करोड़ दस लाख	
5,70,00,000	राजस्थान
पाँच करोड़ सत्तर लाख	
2,70,00,000	झारखण्ड
दो करोड़ सत्तर लाख	
2,12,00,000	हरियाणा
दो करोड़ बारह लाख	
2,10,00,000	छत्तीसगढ़
दो करोड़ दस लाख	
1,40,00,000	दिल्ली
एक करोड़ चालीस लाख	
85,00,000	उत्तरांचल
पच्चासी लाख	
60,00,000	हिमाचल
साठ लाख	
8,70,000	अरुणाचल
आठ लाख सत्तर हजार	

उत्तर भारत के और बड़े प्रदेश

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

दक्षिण भारत के प्रदेश

- 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 प्रदेश

- 3,20,000 त्रिपुरा
- 23,60,000 मणिपुर
- 23,10,000 मेघालय
- 19,90,000 नागालैंड
- 9,75,000 पांडिचेरी
- 9,00,000 मिज़ोरम
- 5,40,000 सिक्किम
- 14,000 गोआ

26D Answer each question below (की = 's)

- | | |
|---|---|
| १. उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी क्या है ? | <i>uttar pradeś kii raajdhaanii kyaa hai ?</i> |
| २. पंजाब की राजधानी क्या है ? | <i>panjaab kii raajdhaanii kyaa hai ?</i> |
| ३. बंगाल की आबादी क्या है ? | <i>bangaal kii aabaadii kyaa hai ?</i> |
| ४. हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की भाषा क्या है? | <i>hariyaaNaa aur uttar pradeś kii bhaaṣaa kyaa hai ?</i> |
| ५. कर्नाटक की भाषा क्या है ? | <i>karnaaTak kii bhaaṣaa kyaa hai ?</i> |
| ६. दक्षिण भारत की आबादी क्या है ? | <i>dakṣiN bhaarat kii aabaadii kyaa hai ?</i> |
| ७. उत्तर भारत की आबादी क्या है ? | <i>uttar bhaarat kii aabaadii kyaa hai ?</i> |
| ८. तमिलनाडु की भाषा क्या है ? | <i>tamilnaaDu kii bhaaṣaa kyaa hai ?</i> |
| ९. गुजरात की राजधानी क्या है ? | <i>gujaraat kii raajdhaanii kyaa hai ?</i> |
| १०. भारत की राजधानी क्या है ? | <i>bhaarat kii raajdhaanii kyaa hai ?</i> |

26E. Answer each question below:

Example: *panjaabii kyaa hai?* Answer: *bhaasaa hai.*

What is Panjabi? It's a language.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|
| १ | बम्बई क्या है ? | bambaii kyaa hai? |
| २ | तमिलनाडु क्या है ? | tamilnaaDu kyaa hai? |
| ३ | मद्रास क्या है ? | madraas kyaa hai? |
| ४ | हिन्दी क्या है ? | hindii kyaa hai? |
| ५ | जयपुर क्या है ? | jaypur kyaa hai? |
| ६ | उड़ीसा क्या है ? | uRiisaa kyaa hai? |
| ७ | तेलुगु क्या है ? | telugu kyaa hai? |
| ८ | शिमला क्या है ? | simlaa kyaa hai? |
| ९ | उड़िया क्या है ? | uRiyaa kyaa hai? |
| १० | भोपाल क्या है ? | bhopaal kyaa hai? |

27 YES-NO QUESTIONS, क्या (KYAA) AS QUESTION MARKER

27.1 The word for 'yes' is हाँ *hāā*; usually the polite form जी हाँ *jii hāā* is preferred (sometimes just जी *jii*). The word for 'no' is नहीं *nahīī* or जी नहीं *jii nahīī*. The word *nahīī* 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 nahii 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 amriikaa mē hai ?

Is Delhi in America?

Answer: जी नहीं, अमरीका में नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान में है ।

jii nahīī, amriikaa me nahīī, hindustaan mē 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 amriikaa mē hai ?*

अभ्यास abhyas exercises

27 Answer each question as in the examples.

१. क्या हार्वर्ड शहर है ?
२. क्या बम्बई टेक्सस में है ?
३. क्या बंगला देश प्रदेश है ?
४. क्या हिन्दुस्तान उत्तर एशिया में है ?
५. क्या आपका क्लास दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में है ?
६. क्या शिक्षक का नाम गांधी है ?
७. क्या बंगाल पश्चिम हिन्दुस्तान में है ?
८. क्या मध्य प्रदेश दक्षिण हिन्दुस्तान में है ?
९. क्या न्यु यार्क देश है ?
१०. क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की भाषा तमिल है ?

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:

1.	१	एक	<i>ek</i>	16.	१६	सोलह	<i>solah*</i>
2.	२	दो	<i>do</i>	17.	१७	सतरह	<i>satarah*</i>
3.	३	तीन	<i>tiin</i>	18.	१८	अठारह	<i>aThaarah*</i>
4.	४	चार	<i>caar</i>	19.	१९	उन्नीस	<i>unniis</i>
5.	५	पाँच	<i>pāāc</i>	20.	२०	बीस	<i>biis</i>
6.	६	छह	<i>chah</i>	21.	२१	इक्कीस	<i>ikkiis</i>
7.	७	सात	<i>saat</i>	22.	२२	बाईस	<i>baaiis</i>
8.	८	आठ	<i>aaTh</i>	23.	२३	तेईस	<i>teiis</i>
9.	९	नौ	<i>nau</i>	24.	२४	चौबीस	<i>caubiis</i>
10.	१०	दस	<i>das</i>	25.	२५	पच्चीस	<i>pacciis</i>
11.	११	ग्यारह	<i>gyaarah*</i>	26.	२६	छब्बीस	<i>chabbiis</i>
12.	१२	बारह	<i>baarah*</i>	27.	२७	सत्ताईस	<i>sattaaiis</i>
13.	१३	तेरह	<i>terah*</i>	28.	२८	अट्टाईस	<i>aTThaaiis</i>
14.	१४	चौदह	<i>caudah*</i>	29.	२९	उन्तीस	<i>untiis</i>
15.	१५	पन्द्रह	<i>pandrah*</i>	30.	३०	तीस	<i>tiis</i>

* the ह sound in the numbers from 11-18 is usually pronounced आ, thus *gyaaraa*, *baaraa*, *teraa*, etc.

एक, दो, तीन...

Listen to the counting song एक दो तीन *ek do tiin* from the Hindi movie
तेज़ाब *tezaab*:

नमस्कार !	<i>namaskaar</i>
नमस्कार	<i>namaskaar</i>
कहिये, क्या सुनेगे आप ?	<i>kahiye, kyaa sun̄egē aap?</i>
अरे, पहले ये कहिये, कहाँ थीं आप ?	<i>are, pahale ye kahiye, kahāā thī̄̄ aap?</i>
मैं ?, मैं कर रही थी किसी का इन्तज़ार कौन है वह ?	<i>māī ?, māī kar rahii thii kisii ka intazaar kaun hai vo ?</i>
वह जिससे मैं करती हूँ प्यार ।	<i>vo jis se māī kartii hū̄̄ pyaar</i>
हाय	<i>haay</i>
और जिससे करती हूँ मिन्नते बार बार कैसे ?	<i>aur jis se kartii hū̄̄ minnatē baar baar kaise ?</i>
ऐसे	<i>aise</i>
डिंग डांग डिंग डिंग डांग	<i>Ding Daang Ding Ding Daang</i>
एक दो तीन	<i>ek do tiin</i>
चार पाँच छः सात आठ नौ	<i>caar pāāc chah saat aaTh nau</i>
दस ग्यारह बारह तेरह	<i>das gyaarah baarah terah</i>
तेरा करूँ, तेरा करूँ	<i>teraa karū̄, teraa karū̄,</i>
दिन गिन - गिन के इन्तज़ार	<i>din gin-gin ke intazaar</i>
आ जा पिया आई बहार	<i>aa jaa piyaa aaii bahaar</i>

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

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

28A Answer each question as in the examples.

Example: दस और दस कितने हैं ? बीस हैं ।
das aur das kitne hāī? *biis hāī.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| १ चार और पाँच कितने हैं ? | ६ दो और तीन कितने हैं ? |
| २ आठ और सात कितने हैं ? | ७ नौ और आठ कितने हैं ? |
| ३ आठ और आठ कितने हैं ? | ८ चार और पाँच कितने हैं ? |
| ४ नौ और दस कितने हैं ? | ९ सात और सात कितने हैं ? |
| ५ सात और एक कितने हैं ? | १० दस और तीन कितने हैं ? |

28.3 The Hindi equivalent of o'clock is

बजा	<i>bajaa</i> (singular)
बजे	<i>baje</i> (plural or adverbial)

What time is it? has many common equivalents:

कितने बजे हैं ?	<i>kitne baje hāī ?</i>
क्या बजा है ?	<i>kyaa baja hai ?</i>
(sometimes कै बजा है ?)	<i>kai baja hai ?)</i>
क्या समय है ?	<i>kyaa samay hai ?</i>
क्या वक्त है ?	<i>kyaa vakt hai ?</i>

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

These are the on-the-hour time expressions:

It's one o'clock.	एक बजा है।	<i>ek bajaa hai.</i>
It's two o'clock.	दो बजे हैं।	<i>do baje hāī.</i>
It's three o'clock	तीन बजे हैं।	<i>tiin baje hāī.</i>
It's four o'clock.	चार बजे हैं।	<i>caar baje hāī.</i>
It's five o'clock.	पाँच बजे हैं।	<i>pāāc baje hāī.</i>
It's six o'clock.	छह बजे हैं।	<i>chah baje hāī.</i>
It's seven o'clock.	सात बजे हैं।	<i>saat baje hāī.</i>
It's eight o'clock.	आठ बजे हैं।	<i>aaTh baje hāī.</i>
It's nine o'clock.	नौ बजे हैं।	<i>nau baje hāī.</i>
It's ten o'clock.	दस बजे हैं।	<i>das baje hāī.</i>
It's eleven o'clock.	ग्यारह बजे हैं।	<i>gyaarah baje hāī.</i>
It's twelve o'clock.	बारह बजे हैं।	<i>baarah baje hāī.</i>

अभ्यास 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 hāī. *landan mē kitne baje hāī ?* *nau baje hāī.*
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

hundreds	सौ <i>sau</i>	₹100 =	एक सौ <i>ek sau</i>
thousands	हजार <i>hazaar</i>	₹1,000 =	एक हजार <i>ek hazaar</i>
lakhs (units of 100,000)	लाख <i>laakh</i>	₹1,00,000 =	एक लाख <i>ek laakh</i>
crores (units of 10 million)	करोड़ <i>karoR</i>	₹1,00,00,000 =	एक करोड़ <i>ek karoR</i>

अभ्यास abhyaas exercises

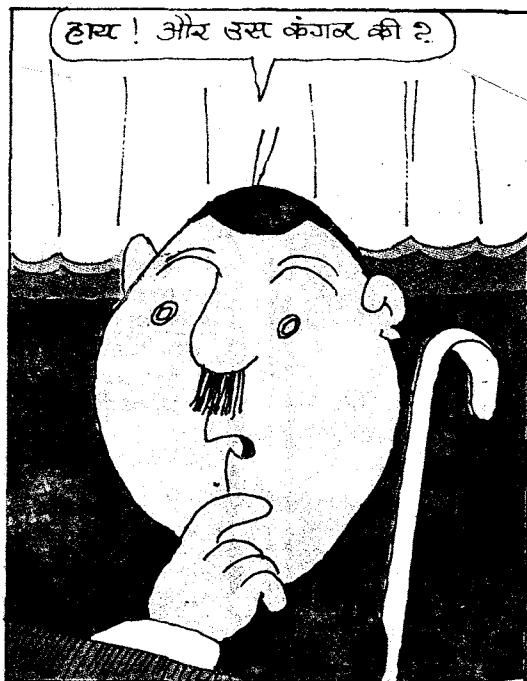
28C Read the following in Hindi:

- 1) न्यु यार्क शहर की आबादी ₹1,00,00,000 है।
- 2) वाराणसी की आबादी ₹10,00,000 है।
- 3) ₹1,000 डॉलर ₹30,000 रुपये हैं।
- 4) ₹4,00,000 डॉलर ₹1,20,00,000 रुपये हैं।
- 5) शहर की आबादी ₹800,000 है।



**एक यादों नहीं
आठ**

छोटा परिवार: सुरक्षी परिवार



In the above two panels taken from कार्टून कोना *kaarTuun konaa*, ढब्बू जी *Dhabbuu jii* asks *hiire kii is anguuThii kii kiimat kyaa 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 ।	<i>namaste</i>	hello, goodbye
आप बोलिये ।	<i>aap boliye</i>	you speak, you say it
सब लोग बोलिये ।	<i>sab log boliye</i>	everybody say it.
फिर बोलिये ।	<i>phir boliye</i>	say (it) again
हिन्दी बोलिये ।	<i>hindii boliye</i>	speak Hindi
ठीक (नहीं) है ।	<i>Thiik (nahii) hai</i>	that's (not) correct
बस, ठीक है ।	<i>bas, Thiik hai</i>	fine, that's all
समझ गया । / समझ गई ।	<i>samajh gayaa / samajh gaii</i>	I (masc./fem.) understood
नहीं समझा । / नहीं समझी ।	<i>nahii samjhaa. / nahii samjhii</i>	I (masc./fem.) didn't understand
धीरे बोलिये ।	<i>dhiire boliye</i>	speak slowly
ज़ोर से बोलिये ।	<i>zor se boliye</i>	speak loudly
दुहराइये / दोहराइये	<i>duhraaiye / dohraaiye</i>	repeat
"औरत" का मतलब क्या है ?	<i>'aurat' kaa matlab kyaa hai ?</i>	What's the meaning of औरत ?
हिन्दी में woman क्या है ?	<i>hindii mē 'woman' kyaa hai ?</i>	What's 'woman' in Hindi ?
woman की हिन्दी क्या है ?	<i>'woman' kii hindii kyaa hai ?</i>	What's 'woman' in Hindi ?
जवाब (उत्तर) दीजिये ।	<i>jawaab (uttar) diijiye</i>	Give the answer
सवाल (प्रश्न) पूछिये ।	<i>sawaal (praśn) puuchiye</i>	Ask the question
अनुवाद कीजिये ।	<i>anuvaad kiijiye</i>	Translate
कोशिश कीजिये ।	<i>kośiś kiijiye</i>	Try
उच्चारण ठीक कीजिये ।	<i>uccaaraN Thiik kiijiye</i>	Correct (your) pronunciation
शब्द	<i>sabd</i>	word
एकवचन	<i>ekvacan</i>	singular
बहुवचन	<i>bahuvacan</i>	plural
धन्यवाद । शुक्रिया ।	<i>dhanyavaad, sukriyaa,</i>	thank you
मेहरबानी ।	<i>meharbaanii</i>	
शाबाश । वाह ।	<i>śaabaaś, vaah</i>	bravo
माफ़ (क्षमा) कीजिये ।	<i>maaf (kṣamaa) kiijiye</i>	excuse (me)
जल्दी बोलिये ।	<i>jaldii boliye</i>	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 (informal)	पिता बाप	<i>pitaā</i> <i>baap</i>	mother (informal)	माता माँ	<i>maataā</i> <i>māā</i>
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parents: माँ - बाप <i>māā -baap</i> माता-पिता <i>maataā-pitaā</i>

brother, cousin	भाई	<i>bhaaii</i>	(older) brother's wife	भाभी	<i>bhaabhi</i>
sister's husband	बहनोई	<i>bahnoii</i>	sister, cousin	बहिन	<i>bahin</i>
parental grandfather	दादा	<i>daadaa</i>	parental grandmother	दादी	<i>daadii</i>
maternal grandfather	नाना	<i>naanaa</i>	maternal grandmother	नानी	<i>naanii</i>
UNCLES:					AUNTS:
father's elder brother	ताऊ	<i>taauu</i>	ताऊ's wife	ताई	<i>taaii</i>
father's younger brother	चाचा	<i>caacaa</i>	चाचा's wife	चाची	<i>caacii</i>
फूफा's husband	फूफा	<i>phuuphaa</i>	father's sister	फूफी	<i>phuuphi</i>
mother's brother	मामा	<i>maamaa</i>	मामा's wife	मामी	<i>maamii</i>
मौसी's husband	मौसा	<i>mausaa</i>	mother's sister	मौसी	<i>mausii</i>

अभ्यासः

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

माता *maataā* 'mother' पिता *pitaā* 'husband' पति *pati* 'husband' पत्नी *patnii* 'wife'
बड़ा *baRaa* 'elder' छोटा *choTaa* 'younger'

Example: फूफा कौन है?
phuuphaa kaun hai ?

पिता की बहन का पति है।
pitaā kii bahin kaa pati hai.

1) मौसी कौन है ?

3) नानी कौन है ?

5) ताऊ कौन है ?

2) भाभी कौन है ?

4) चाचा 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)



ପିଲା

କବାଳୋନିର୍ଭୟ

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 मन्दिर, प्यार or मन्दिर?



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:

- १) कौन-कौन दुकान में हैं ?
- २) क्या समय है ?
 (क) पाँच बजे (ख) साढ़े पाँच बजे (ग) छह बजे (घ) सात बजे
- ३) कितने गाहक (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?

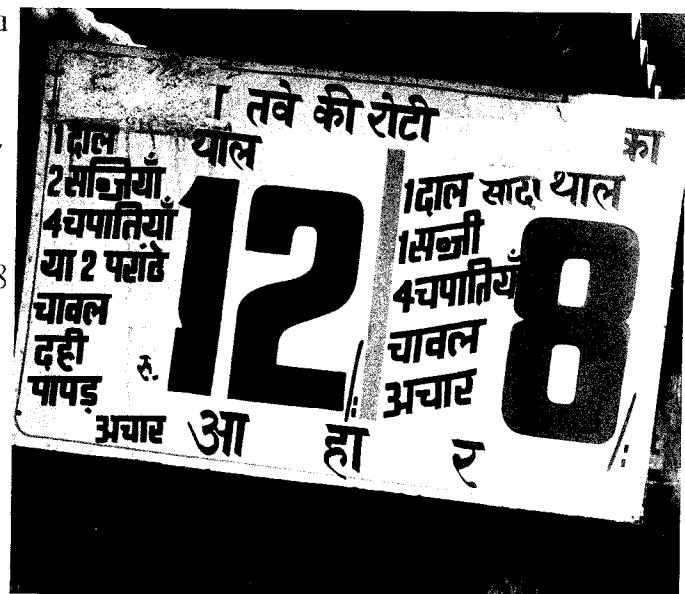


5. RESTAURANTS

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 ₹५० ?



VOCABULARY FOR SECTION 32

Note the rules for Devanagari alphabetical order. Vowels with a dot, either *anusvaar* 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.

अचार	<i>acaar</i>	n.m.	pickle
अत्याधिक(अत्यधिक)	<i>atyadhik</i>	adj.	extremely
आलू	<i>aaluu</i>	n.m.	potato
इलाज	<i>ilaaj</i>	n.m.	cure
उपलब्ध	<i>uplabdh</i>	adj.	available
ऊन	<i>uun</i>	n.m.	wool
एवं	<i>evam</i>	conj.	and
खुला	<i>khulaa</i>	adj.	open
गुप्त	<i>gupt</i>	adj.	secret
घटा	<i>ghaTaa</i>	adj.	reduced
चर्मरोग	<i>carm rog</i>	n.m.	skin disease
चाय	<i>caay</i>	n.f.	tea
चावल	<i>caawal</i>	n.m.	rice
जाँच	<i>jāāc</i>	n.f.	check-up
टिकिया	<i>Tikiyaa</i>	n.f.	patty
थाल	<i>thaal</i>	n.m.	tray
थोक	<i>thok</i>	adj.	wholesale
दही	<i>dahii</i>	n.m.	yoghurt
दवाखाना	<i>dawaaxaanaa</i>	n.m.	pharmacy
दाग	<i>daag</i>	n.m.	spot
दाम	<i>daam</i>	n.m.	price
दाल	<i>daal</i>	n.f.	lentils
दुकान	<i>dukaan</i>	n.f.	shop
धुलाई	<i>dhulaaii</i>	n.f.	washing
निर्माता	<i>nirmaataa</i>	n.m.	preparer
पिसा	<i>pisaa</i>	adj.	ground
प्यार	<i>pyaar</i>	n.m.	love
फुटकर	<i>phuTkar</i>	adj.	retail

विक्रेता	<i>vikretaa</i>	n.f.	seller
बेमिसाल	<i>bemisaal</i>	adj.	unprecedented
भंडार	<i>bhaNDaar</i>	n.m.	store
भांग	<i>bhāāg</i>	n.f.	cannabis
मिठाई	<i>miThaaii</i>	n.f.	sweet
मिष्टान(मिष्टान्न)	<i>miṣTaann</i>	n.m.	sweet
हाथ	<i>haath</i>	n.m.	hand
सरकारी	<i>sarkaarii</i>	adj.	government
सादा	<i>saadaa</i>	adj.	plain
रंगाई	<i>rangaaii</i>	n.f.	dyeing
रफू	<i>rafuu</i>	n.m.	mending
रुमाल	<i>rumaal</i>	n.m.	handkerchief
रोग	<i>rog</i>	n.m.	disease
वर्ष	<i>vars</i>	n.m.	year
विश्वसनीय	<i>viśvasniiy</i>	adj.	reliable
शाकाहारी	<i>śaakaahaarii</i>	adj.	vegetarian
शुद्ध	<i>śuddh</i>	adj.	pure
सफेद	<i>safed</i>	adj.	white
सादा	<i>saadaa</i>	adj.	plain
सुगन्धित	<i>sugandhit</i>	adj.	good-smelling
सुनबहरी	<i>sunbahrii</i>	n.f.	deafness
स्थापित	<i>sthaapit</i>	adj.	established
स्वागत करना	<i>svaagat karnaa</i>	verb	welcome

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

रुम सर्विस के लिए कृपया एक्सटेंशन 5 से सम्पर्क
करें।

अतिथियों को रुम सर्विस के जरिए सर्व किया गया
भोजन होटल के मुख्य किचन से दिया जाता है। यह
किचन एकदम साफ और रोगाणुरहित है।

कृपया अपने सभी आर्डर टेलीफोन पर दें।

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 दें।

ट्रे अथवा ट्रॉली को हटवाने के लिए कृपया रुम सर्विस
(एक्सटेंशन 5) को टेलीफोन करें।

अतिथियों से प्रबन्धकर्वर्ग 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।

प्रबन्धकर्वर्ग

1. Breakfast

Code	नाश्ता
No.	(प्रातः 7.00 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक)
211	कॉटिनेटल नाश्ता रस (डिब्बा बन्द) (छोटा) (संतरा, टमाटर, अनन्नास) टोस्ट या रोल्स (मक्खन या जैम के साथ) चाय या काफी
212	भारतीय नाश्ता फल रस (ताजा) (छोटा) मक्खन पराँठा, रायते के साथ या पूरी - भाजी चाय या काफी
	जैसा आप चाहें
213	ताजा फल रस
214	(मौसम के अनुसार)
215	डिब्बाबंद रस
216	ताजे फल
217	पपीते की फाँक
217	केला/संतरा/सेब
218-219	कार्नफ्लैक्स/दलिया - दूध के साथ आर्डर के अनुसार अण्डे
220	(हैम, बेकन या सॉसजिस के साथ)
221	वेजिटेबल कटलेट
222	मक्खन पराँठा
223	(रायता/भाजी के साथ)
224	पूरी - भाजी
	बेकर की डलिया से
225	टोस्ट
226	रोल्स
	पेय
227-228	चाय/कॉफी
229-230	हॉट चॉकलेट/बॉर्नवीटा
231	लस्सी (मीठी या नमकीन)

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 (4) ?
14. What two kinds of lassi are available?
15. What does the note at the bottom of the list
indicate?

2. Meal Suggestions

Code

No.

खाने के लिए सुझाव

दोपहर 1.00 बजे से 2.30 बजे तक
रात्रि 8.30 बजे से 11.30 बजे तक

रुचिवर्धक

249

रशियन सैलॉड

(आलू, मटर व गाजर के घनाकार टुकड़ों पर
में अनेज सॉस डालकर)

250

हावाई बाउल

(लेमन इंसिंग में पनीर व अनन्द्रास के टुकड़े)

सूप

251

फ्रैंच ऑनियन

252

हॉट कॉन्सामे

253-254-255

टमाटर/खुम्बी/मुर्ग सूप

कॉटिनेंटल और भारतीय

369

फिश एन चिप्स

(सुनहरी तली मछली-टार्टर सॉस और फ्रैंच फ्राइज के साथ)

256

गोल्डन चिकन

(कुरकुरा तला मुर्ग और चिप्स)

257

मटन स्ट्रॉगनॉफ

(विशेष सॉस में बने मटन के घनाकार टुकड़े - चावल के साथ)

258

नवाब कबाब

(चावलों की तह पर कीमा कबाब - शेफ द्वारा बनाई
विशेष सॉस के साथ)

तंदूरी व्यंजन

259

टंगड़ी कबाब

(मसालों में रखने के बाद मुर्ग की टाँगों का विशिष्ट कबाब)

260

चिकन तंदूरी

(पूरा)

261

(आधा)

(मसालेदार दही में रखने के बाद तंदूर में पकाया गया मुर्ग)

262

चिकन तिक्का

(मसालेदार दही में रखने के बाद तंदूर में पके मुर्ग के
हड्डी रहित टुकड़े)

263

फिश तिक्का ईरानी

(मसालों में रखने के बाद भरवां मछली को इस प्रकार तंदूर में
पकाया गया कि रखते ही मंह में घुल जाए)

264

सीख कबाब

(तंदूर में सीख पर भुना मसाले दार कीमा - कबाब)

265

पनीर कबाब

(तंदूर में सिके पनीर के नरम टुकड़े)

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

सामिष करियाँ

266	मसाला फिश करी (भारतीय मसालेदार करी में पकी मछली)
267	मुर्ग तर्रा बाला (विशिष्ट भारतीय मुर्ग तर्री)
268	मुर्ग मक्खनी (टमाटर यखनी में पका मुर्ग - मक्खन व क्रीम डालकर)
269	रोगनी लैम्ब (पौष्टिक यखनी में पका गोश्त)

निरामिष करियाँ

270	पनीर मक्खनी (टमाटर यखनी में पके पनीर के टुकड़े-क्रीम व मक्खन डालकर)
271	मलाई कोफ्ता (पौष्टिक कर्का में पके पनीर के भरवां कोफ्ते)

272 खुम्बी मटर

273 सूखी सब्जी
(मौसम के अनुसार)

274 दाल महारानी

275 रायता

276 हरा सलाद

चावल के व्यंजन

277	मुर्ग बिरयानी
278	गोश्त बिरयानी
279	बेजिटेबल पुलाव
280	सादे चावल
	भारतीय रोटियाँ

281 नॉन

282 पराठा

283 तन्दूरी रोटी

मिष्ठान

284 रस मलाई

285 रस गुल्ला

285 गुलाब जामुन

287 फ्रूट सलाद (सादा)

288 (आइस क्रीम के साथ)

पंसदीदा आइसक्रीम

289 वनिल्ला/चॉकलेट/स्ट्रॉबेरी

290 कसाटा

291 कुल्फी

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?

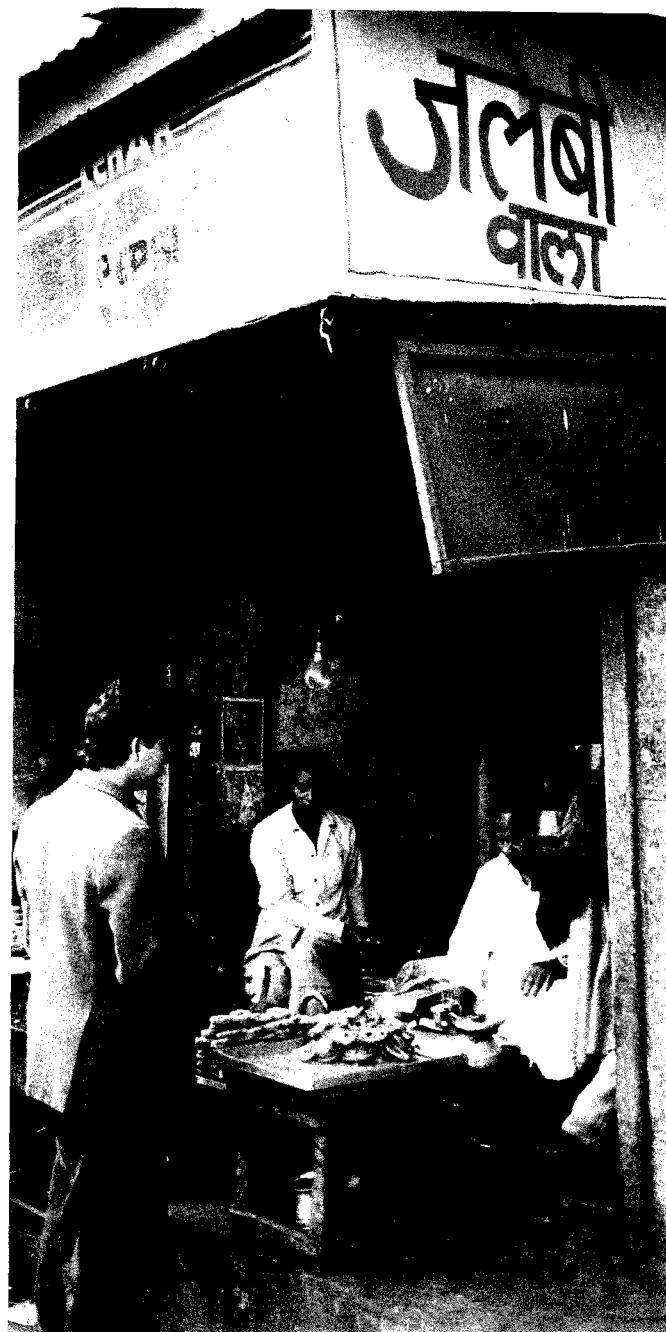
9. What are the 5 kinds of ice cream ?



4. Snacks & Soft Drinks

Code No.	स्नैक्स और हल्के पेय दोपहर 3.00 बजे से सायं 7.30 बजे तक
234	टिप्पी ट्रीट फिश फिंगर
235	चिकन कटलेट
236	सुल्ताना कटलेट
270	वेजिटेबल कटलेट
237	चीज़ एण्ड पाइनएप्पल स्टिक्स
238	पफ्फी पकोड़े मुर्ग़
239	चीज़
240	सब्जी
241	ट्रिप्पल क्लब (विशिष्ट तीन परतों वाला मुर्ग़, टमाटर, पनीर व अण्डे से बना सैंडविच)
242-243-245	बिट्कीन द टू (पसंदीदा सैंडबिच)
246	मुर्ग़ / पनीर / अण्डा
247	टमाटर / खीरा / कोल स्लॉ
248	काजू
	फिंगर चिप्स
	पेय व हल्के पेय
227-228	चाय/कॉफी
229-230	हॉट चॉकलेट/बॉर्नवीटा
232	कोल्ड कॉफी सादी
233	(आइसक्रीम के साथ)
	ताजा रस
130	एअ्रेटिड पेय
138	सोडा
135	खनिज जल

1. What Western snacks are available?
2. What three kinds of pakoras are there?
3. What do you get in a triple club sandwich?
4. What other sandwiches are there?
5. What are the three ways coffee is served?
6. What is the Hindi word for *drink* ?



Review of Hindi Consonants

ka varg: back of tongue touches the soft (back) palate

क	ka	voiceless unaspirated	like English <i>k</i> , but unaspirated as in <i>skit, sky</i>
ख	kha	voiceless aspirated	like English <i>k</i> , but more strongly aspirated
ग	ga	voiced unaspirated	like English <i>g</i> in <i>good, gate</i>
ঘ	gha	voiced aspirated	no English equivalent (aspirated version of ग)

ca varg: middle of tongue touches the hard palate

চ	ca	voiceless unaspirated	like English <i>ch</i> in <i>church, chickpea</i>
ছ	cha	voiceless aspirated	no English equivalent (aspirated version of চ)
জ	ja	voiced unaspirated	like English <i>j</i> in <i>judge, jog</i>
ঝ/ঝা	jha	voiced aspirated	no English equivalent (aspirated version of জ)

Ta varg: tip of tongue touches hard palate with some retroflexion of the tongue

ট	Ta	voiceless unaspirated	no English equivalent (however, in borrowed words in Hindi, this consonant is substituted for English <i>t</i>)
ঠ	Tha	voiceless aspirated	no English equivalent (aspirated version of ট)
ড	Da	voiced unaspirated	no English equivalent (however, in borrowed words in Hindi, this consonant is substituted for English <i>d</i>)
ঢ	Dha	voiced aspirated	no English equivalent (aspirated version of ড)
ণ	Na	nasal consonant	usually pronounced like ন , 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

ঢ	Ra	voiced unaspirated	no English equivalent
ঢ	Rha	voiced aspirated	no English equivalent (aspirated version of ঢ)

ta varg: tip of tongue touches the teeth (not the ridge behind the teeth like in English)

ত	ta	voiceless unaspirated	no English equivalent (like Spanish <i>t</i>)
থ	tha	voiceless aspirated	no English equivalent (however, in borrowed words in Hindi, this consonant is substituted for English <i>th</i> as in <i>bath বাথ</i>)
দ	da	voiced unaspirated	no English equivalent (like Spanish <i>d</i>)
ধ	dha	voiced aspirated	no English equivalent (however, in borrowed words in Hindi, this consonant is substituted for English <i>th</i> as in <i>the ধী</i>)
ন	na	nasal	no English equivalent (like Spanish <i>n</i>)

pa varg: labial consonants

প	pa	voiceless unaspirated	like English <i>p</i> but unaspirated as in <i>spit, spy</i>
ফ	pha	voiceless aspirated	like English <i>p</i> but more strongly aspirated
ব	ba	voiced unaspirated	similar to English <i>b</i>
ভ	bha	voiced aspirated	no English equivalent (aspirated version of ব)
ম	ma	nasal	similar to English <i>m</i>

other consonants

য	ya	semi-vowel	similar to English <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>
র	ra	trill	no English equivalent (like Spanish <i>r</i>)
ল	la	lateral	no English equivalent (tongue touches teeth)
ও	va	like English <i>w</i> in <i>ওহ, ওাহ, গাঁও</i> but before [e] or [i] as in <i>বিদেশী</i> more like <i>v</i>	
শ	শ	sibilant	like English <i>sh</i> in <i>shot</i>
ষ	ষ	sibilant	usually pronounced like শ
স	স	sibilant	like English <i>s</i> in <i>sea, soft</i>
হ	h		similar to English <i>h</i> in <i>Himalaya, home</i>

common Perso-Arabic consonants (not considered separate in Devanagari alphabet)

খ	xa	air flows between back of tongue and soft palate, like <i>ch</i> in Scottish <i>loch</i> , German <i>Bach</i> .
ঝ	za	voiced fricative
ফ	fa	voiceless fricative

