

Basic Urdu



# Basic Urdu

*RAJIV RANJAN*

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Basic Urdu is funded by the Dr. Delia Koo Endowment from the Asian Studies Center at Michigan State University. This resource is an online, interactive theme-based textbook for true beginners in the Urdu language that promotes communicative, linguistic, and cultural competence. It has a mixture of pedagogical approaches to fit all types of learning, and teaching, philosophies and styles to achieve the intermediate low- to mid-ACTFL proficiency level within a semester.

The book has eight chapters: Chapter 1 is an introduction to the Urdu script and sound system. Chapters 2-8 are based on themes: beginning conversation; family; describing places; expressing likes, dislikes, needs, and possession; giving instructions and making request, expressing present, past, and future actions; and talking about past and completed actions.

Each chapter starts with a review of the vocabulary, grammar, and theme of the previous chapter. Each chapter has 2-3 “reading/listening carefully” activities tailored to fit the proficiency level of the intended learners. Each chapter also has a “study abroad” section. Reading/listening and study abroad sections have both pre- and post-reading/listening activities to help learners achieve interpersonal, interpretive, and presentational communication skills. The goal of the study abroad section is to mirror study abroad experiences. Each chapter also has a grammar section which includes 3-4 grammatical items explained in a video and text which are followed by interactive activities. Each chapter ends with cultural notes and a few additional online materials related to the theme of the chapter.

The book caters to different learning and teaching styles, so learners can go through the reading/listening and grammar sections in either order to develop the linguistic competence. Vocabulary in reading/listening includes the English meaning so learners can infer other meanings and glean context. Activities in reading/listening and grammar are developed using h5p so learners can get immediate constructive feedback.

Lastly, this book is the beginning of a journey and not the end of it. I promise to keep this book updated and revised based on users’ and experts’ feedback, so if you find any error, or just have a suggestion, please feel encouraged to write to [rranjan@msu.edu](mailto:rranjan@msu.edu).



# PART I

# CHAPTER 1: URDU AND URDU SCRIPT

## Urdu

Urdu and Hindi are sister languages and belong to the Indo-Aryan language family. The word “Urdu” is a Turkish word which means “camp/barracks”. Urdu is recognized as a national language of Pakistan and one of the 22 officially recognized languages in the constitution of India. Basic conversational Hindi and Urdu appear to be the same language along with their grammatical structures. Gradually, effects of Arabic- and Persian-borrowing in Urdu, and Sanskrit-borrowing in Hindi, are very visible at the lexical level. One major difference between Urdu and Hindi is script. Hindi uses Devanagari script, whereas Urdu uses Arabic script with a few modifications to match Hindustani speech. Today, about 60 million people speak Urdu in Pakistan, India, and elsewhere. If we combine the population of Urdu and Hindi speakers, it makes the second-largest spoken language in the world.



# 1.1 Urdu Script



# Urdu Letters

ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	۽
se	Te	te	pe	be	alif
ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ
Daal	daal	xe	baRi he	che	jim
ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ
sin	zhe	ze	Re	re	zaal
ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ
ain	zo	to	zuad	suad	shin
ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ
lam	gaaf	(choTa) kaaf	(baRa) qaaf	fe	ghain
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
do chashmii he	chhoTii he	vao	num ghunna	nun	mim
			ـ	ـ	ـ
			baRii ye	chhoTii ye	hamza

Practice writing these letters to memorize them: [Chapter 1.1 Urdu script writing practice](#)

## Hindi Vowels in Urdu

Letter	Sound	Name
ا	a	alif
۲	a	alif zabar
۴	aa	alif madda
۵	i	alif zer
۶	ii	alif zer + chooTii ye
۷	u	alif pes
۸	uu	alif pes + vao
۹	e	alif + baRii ye
۱۰	ai	alif zabar + chhoTii ye
۱۱	o	alif + vao
۱۲	au	alif zabar + vao
۱۳	un	alif + nun

شكريہ!

# 1.2 Alif and Non-Connectors

## Alif !

Alif (!) is the first Urdu letter and a non-connector. It has only independent and final shapes. It appears with four different diacritics as shown below.

Sound	Letter	Name
a	ا	alif
a	ا́	alif zabar
i	ا̄	alif zer
u	ا̄̄	alif pes
aa	ا̄̄̄	alif madda

Let's see a few examples of these vowels with a letter *be* ( ب ):

ab	alif zabar be	اُب
ib	alif zer be	ا̄ب
ub	alif pes be	ا̄̄ب
aab	alif madda be	ا̄̄̄ب

Alif and alif zabar have the same sound, /a/, because alif is a carrier of diacritics and when it does not appear with any other diacritics, then it is by default considered as alif zabar /a/. Additionally, in a standard writing practice, people do not use zabar, zer, and pes diacritics with alif and other letters as they represents short vowels—/a/, /i/, and /u/—and these short vowels are often assumed. However, if there is a long (/aa/) vowel, then people do use alif madda (!).

## daal ڏ , re ڙ group and wao ڳ

Sound	Name	Letter
d	daal	ڏ
D	Daal	ڏ
Z	zaal	ڏ
r	re	ڙ
R	Re	ڙ
zhe	zhe	ڙ
z	ze	ڙ
v,o	wao	ڳ

Alif (ا) and these letters in Urdu are non-connectors and do not join with following letters in words. However, alif (ا) and these letters will join with the preceding letters in words that you will see in the next chapter. Also, notice the difference in shapes of dal and re groups.

As dal and re groups do not connect with following letter, they do not change their shapes in the initial, middle, and final positions.

Final	Middle	Initial	Letter
اد	اڏا	ڏا	ڏ
اڏ	اڻا	ڻا	ڻ
اڙ	اڙا	ڙا	ڙ
ار	اڻا	ڻا	ڙ
اڙ	اڙا	ڙا	ڙ
اڙ	اڙا	ڙا	ڙ
اڙ	اڙا	ڙا	ڙ
و	وا	وا	ڳ

Wao ڳ represents two distinct sets of sounds:

1. As a semi-vowel, it gives the sounds of “v” (as in English “vote”).

Examples: وارا وار آوار

2. As a long vowel, it gives the sounds of “o” (as in English “role”), “u” (as in English “loot”/“boot”), and “au” (as in English “moss”).

Examples	Vao as Vowel Sounds	Vao	
ڈور	نور	o (as in English “pole”)	۹
دوار	دارو	uu (as in English “shoot”/“too”)	۹
دور	دوڑ	au (as in English “bought”/“caught”)	۹

## Practice

### 1.2 form a word

Please check your understanding with the activity below.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=24#h5p-118>

شكريہ!

# I. I.3 be ب، Jim ج، and sin س Series

## ب Series

Sound	Name	Letter
b	be	ب
p	pe	پ
t	te	ت
T	Te	ٿ
s	se	ڻ

All the letters of the ب series have similar shape in their independent, initial, medial, and final positions. They can only be differentiated by dots and diacritics.

Initial	Middle	Final
ب + ا + ر = پار	س + ب + ب = سبب	ج + ب = جب
پ + ا + ر = پار	ج + پ + ٿ = چهٽ	ج + پ = جپ
ت + ا + ر = تار	ب + ت + ا = بتا	ر + ا + ت = رات
ٿ + ب = ٿب	ب + ٿ + ن = بتن	ج + ا + ٿ = چاٿ
ڻ + ب + و + ت = ڻبوت	م + ڻ + ل = مثل	ح + د + ڻ + ث = حدیث

Exercises: Please join the letters to form words. [Join the letters to form words](#)

## Jim ج Group

Sound	Name	Letter
j	jim	ج
ch	che	ڇ
h	he	ح
kh	khe	خ

Urdu letters of the jim ج group look alike, but the placement of dots distinguishes them. Please learn the shape and the placement of the dots. Letters of the jim ج series are also connectors. They join the following letters in words. Like other connectors, letters of the jim ج series look different at the initial and middle positions. However, the final position and the full form of ج jim series look alike.

Final	Middle	Initial	Letter
حج	اجر	جا	ج
حج	اجر	چا	چ
اح	ابر	حا	ح
چخ	آخر	خا	څ

Exercises: [Join the letters to form words](#)

## Sin س Group

s	sin
sh	shin

These two letters “s” and “sh” have only one difference: “sh” (ش) is written with three dots on the top of the “s” (س). These are connectors and like most connectors, letters in the Sin س group take the variant in the initial and medial positions, and the full form in the final position.

Initial	Middle	Final
س + ب = سب	م + س + ت = مسست	ب + س = بس
ش + ا + م = شام	ح + ش + ر = حشر	ک + ا + ش = کاش

Exercises:

[1.3.3 Join the letters to form words](#)

Please check your learning:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=975#h5p-119>

شكريہ!

2. I.4 kaaf ک , gaaf گ , swad ص , zwad ض , fe ف , qaaaf ڦ , toe ط , zoe ظ

## Kaaf ک and gaaf گ

Sound	Name	Letter
k	kaaf	ک
g	gaaf	گ

Kaaf and gaaf look similar except gaaf has two strokes connected to the right side. They are connectors, hence the different shapes at the initial, middle, and final positions. They look a little different when combined with alif and laam. (کام - کل)

Initial	Medial	Final
ک + ا + ر = کار	ف + ک + ر = فکر	ٹ + ا + ک = ناک
گ + و + ل = گول	ب + گ + ل = بغل	پ + گ + ا = پاگ

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.4.1\\_ Kaaf and gaaf](#)

## swad ص Group

Sound	Name	Letter
s	swad	ص
z	zwad	ض

Swad and zwad are similar-looking letters, except that zwad has a dot. Please also note that the letters ص and ض are homophonous and give the sound of “s” as in

English sample. ض is also homophonous with ڙ and ڇ and gives the sound of “zee” as in English zero.

Initial	Medial	Final
ص + ا + ف = صاف	ح + ا + ص + ل = حاصل	ش + خ + ص = سخن
ض + ر + و + ر = ضرور	ح + ض + ر + ت = حضرت	ب + ي + ض = بياض

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.4.2\\_ Swad and Zwad](#)

## fe ڻ Series

Sound	Name	Letter
f	fe	ڻ
q	qaaf	ڧ

Latters in the fe group have different full forms. The variants are identical and only distinguishable by the number of dots above the letter.

Initial	Medial	Final
ف + ل + م = فلم	ل + ف + ظ = لفظ	ا + ل + ف = الاف
ق + ر + ي + ب = قرب	و + ق + ت = وقت	ف + ر + ق = فرق

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.4.3\\_ fe and qaaf](#)

## toe ٻ and zoe ڏ

Sound	Name	Letter
t	toe	ٻ
z	zoe	ڏ

ط and ظ are each homophonous with different letters of the Urdu alphabets. They remain the same in all positions, but pay attention with ali ՚ and laam ڸ .

Initial	Medial	Final
ط + و + ر = طور	س + ل + ط + ن + ت = سلطنت	ق + ح + ط = قحط
ظ + ا + ل + م = ظلم	ن + ظ + ر = نظر	ا + ف + ا + ظ = الفاظ

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.4.4 toe and zoe](#)

Please check your learning.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=983#h5p-120>

شكريه!

3. 1.5 laam ل , mim م , nun ن , ain ئ , ghain ئ

## Laam ل , mim م , nun ن

Sound	Name	Letter
l	laam	ل
m	mim	م
n	nun	ن

م , ل , and ن are three distinct letters. They do not belong to the same group. Variants of ن are similar to ئ group variants and follow the same rule. If nasalization occurs in the medial position of a word, the variants of ن are used. If nasalization occurs in the final position of word, the Urdu letter ن is used without a dot ن . This letter, indicating nasalization, is known as nun ghunna.

Initial	Middle	Final
م + ا + ل = مال	ن + م = نمک	ن + ا + م = نام
ل + م + ب = لمبا	ق + ل + م = قلم	ل + ا + م = مال
ن + م + ک = نمک	ج + ن + د + ن = چندان	خ + ا + ن = خان

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.5.1 laam, mim and nun](#)

## ain ئ Group

Sound	Name	Letter
vowel letter	ain	ئ
gh	ghain	ئ

ain ( ع ) and ghain ( غ ) are similar-looking letters. However, ain gives vowel sounds where as ghain is a voiced velar fricative consonant sound. Both have different shapes at initial, middle, and final position.

Initial	Middle	Final
ع + و + ر + ت = عورت	م + و + ل + ع + م = معلوم	م + ط + ع + ق = مقطوع
غ + م = غم	م + ط + ل + ا + غ = مغالطہ	ب + غ + ا = غایب

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.5.2\\_ ain and ghain](#)

Please check your learning.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

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شكري!

1.6 chhoti ye ی , baRi ye ے , do  
chashmi he ہ , chhoti he ئ ، hamza ۽

### chhoti ye ی and baRi ye ے

Sound	Name	Letter
i, y	chhoti ye	ی
ai	baRi ye	ے

The letters ی and ے function as both long vowels and semi-vowels. Close attention needs to be paid to the variants of these two letters, as they take different initial, middle, and final forms.

Initial	Middle	Final
ی + و = یوم	و + ز + ی + ر = وزیر	پ + ا + ن + ی = پانی
	ا + س + س = ایسا	چلتے = ج + ل + ت + س + ت

Gives the sound of a vowel i (as in English *peel*) as well as the semi-vowel y (as in *yak*).

a	vowel i	وزیر	ناتی	تین
b	semi-vowel y	یوم	نیا	یار

Gives the sound of two different vowels: e (as in English *bay*) and ai (as in *ash*).

a	long vowel e	نیک	دینا	بیج
b	long vowel ai	ایسا	کیسا	بیسا

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.6.1\\_chhoti and baRi ye](#)

## do chashmi he ﴿

Sound	Name	Letter
aspiration	do chashmi he	﴿

As you all know, Hindi and Urdu are the same language with two different scripts. Hindi has separate letters for aspirated consonants, but Urdu does not have separate letters. By using do chashmi he ﴿, we can make Urdu's unaspirated consonants aspirated.

### do chashmi he ﴿ with non-connectors

ھُ	ھُ	ھ
Rh	Dh	dh

Please note that do chashmi he ﴿ joins with a following letter, even though it indicates aspiration for the previous letter.

Examples: آدھا , سیدھا , رادھا , دھرتی

### do chashmi he ﴿ with connectors

Examples of do chashmi he ﴿ with connecting letters ج , ب , and س groups.

<b>a. Aspiration for letters in the ڦ group is indicated as follows</b>		
bh	ٻٻ	ڦ + ٻ
ph	ٻٻ	ڦ + ٻ
th	ٿٿ	ڦ + ٿ
Th	ٿٿ	ڦ + ٿ
<b>b. Aspiration in ڇ group is indicated as follows</b>		
jh	ڇڇ	ڦ + ڇ
chh	ڇڇ	ڦ + ڇ
<b>c. Aspiration in ڻ group is indicated as follows</b>		
kh	ڻڻ	ڦ + ڻ
gh	ڻڻ	ڦ + ڻ

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.6.2 \\_do chashmi he](#)

## chhoti he ڏ

Sound	Name	Letter
h, a, e	chhoti ye	ڏ

chhoti he ڏ shows both a consonant “h”, and vowels “a” and “e”. Please also see its very different shapes at the initial, middle, and final positions.

Initial	Middle	Final
ڏ = ڏ + ڻ	ٻٻ = ڻ + ڏ + ٻ	ڻ = ڏ + ڻ

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.6.3 \\_chhoti he](#)

## hamzaa ؚ

Sound	Name	Letter
—	hamzaa	ؚ

hamzaa ؚ indicates the occurrence of two vowels in a sequence. Hamzaa is always placed on the second vowel except for certain combinations. It is always “seated” above any of the variants of the ڻ group. In other words, hamzaa ؚ is written with the help of a variant.

Exercises:

[Chapter 1.6.4 hamzaa](#)

Please check your learning.



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شكريه!

# PART II

# CHAPTER 2: BEGINNING CONVERSATIONS

## Goals of this Chapter

- You will learn basic greetings in Urdu.
- You will learn how to exchange introductions.
- You will learn vocabulary related to household items, numbers (1-10), and names of fruits and vegetables.
- In grammar, you will learn the gender of nouns and how to change nouns from a singular to plural form.
- You will learn the verb “to be” with pronouns.
- You will learn to form simple positive, negative, and yes/no questions, as well as “yes/no + negative” question sentences.



# 2.1 Review Concepts from Chapter 1

## Review of Chapter 1

Review Worksheet: Please write these words in Urdu script. [Chapter 2.1 Review of Chapter 1](#)

Table 1: Answer to review worksheet, with English meaning of these words.

Table 1

معنی	زبان	اردو	اولیا	بندوستان
Meaning	Language	Urdu	Sage	Hindustan
بھارت	آداب	اسلام و علیکم	عمر	خوشی
India	Hello, Bye	Hello, Bye	Age	Happiness
بولنا	لکھنا	سننا	طالب علم	طاقت
To speak	To write	To listen	Student	Power

شکریہ!

## 2.2 Greetings & Introductions

# Greetings

## Vocabulary 1. List of words for formal and informal greetings

English	Transliteration	Category	Urdu
Hello	Aadaab	n.m	آداب
Peace be upon you	assalaam alaikum		السلام عليكم
And peace be upon you	wa alaikum assalaam		و عليكم السلام
What	kyaa	pron. & adj.	کیا
Condition/Situation	haal	n.m	حال
How are you (informal)	kyaa haal hai?		کیا حال ہے؟
All	sab	adj.	سب
Okay	Thiik	adj.	ٹھیک
All is well	sab Thiik hai.		سب ٹھیک ہے
And	aur	conj.	اور
You (Informal)	tum	pron.	تم
I	main	pron.	میں
Too	bhii	adv. & conj.	بھی
To walk	chalanaa	v.it.	چلنا
Again	phir	adj.	پھر
To meet/see	milanaa	v.it.	ملنا

**Instructor Video: [Basic Greetings](#)**

# **Introductions**

## **Vocabulary 2. Introduction**

English	Transliteration	Category	Urdu
Introduction	Ta'aruf	n.m	تعارف
Your (honorific/formal)	Aapka	adj.	اپکا
Name	naam	n.m	نام
My	Mera	pron.	میرا
Where	Kahan	adj.	کہاں
From	Se	pp.	سے
You (honorific/formal)	aap	pron.	اپ

English	Transliteration	Category	Urdu
How much/many	Kitna	adj.	کتنا
Year	saal	adj.	سال
's (of) Example. میں بیس سال کا ہوں "I am 'of 20 years old."	ki	pp.	کی
Age	umar	n.f	عمر
S/he, this	ye	pron.	یہ
Boy	laRakaa	n.m	لڑکا
Who	kaun	adj. & pron.	کون

English	Transliteration	Category	Urdu
Good/well	achchhaa	adj.	اچھا
Thanks	shukriya	n.m	شکریہ
To meet	milna	v.it	ملنا
Happiness	khushi	n.m	خوشی
To me (dative case)	mujhe	pron.	مجھے
English	angrezi	n.f	انگریزی
Political Science	siyasiyat	n.m	سیاسیات

English	Transliteration	Category	Urdu
Economics	Ma'ashiyaat	n.m	معاشیات

## Reading: تعارف “Introduction”

Context: Izza walked in to her Urdu class on the first day and met Ruh and Peter.

<u>English</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
Hello/peace be upon you.	aadaab/assalaam alaikum	اصا: آداب/السلام عليكم
Hello/And peace be upon you.	aadaab/wa alaikum assalaam	روح: آداب/و عليکم السلام
What is your name?	aapkaa naam kyaa hai?	اصا: پکا نام کیا ہے؟
My name is Ruh. And yours?	meraa naam Ruh hai. aur aapkaa?	روح: میرا نام روح ہے - اور آپ کا؟
My name is Izza.	meraa naam Izza hai.	اصا: میرا نام اضا ہے
Where are you from?	aap kahaan se hain?	روح: آپ کہاں سے ہیں؟
I am from Michigan. Where are you from?	main Michigan se hoon. aap kahaan se hain?	اصا: میں مشیگن سے ہوں-آپ کہاں سے ہیں؟
I am from Chicago.	main Chicago se hoon.	روح: میں شکاگو سے ہوں
How old are you?	aap kitane saal kii hain?	اصا: آپ کتنے سال کی ہیں؟
I am 20. What is your age?	main biis saal kii hoon. aapkii umr kitani hoi?	روح: میں بس سال کی ہوں-آپ کی عمر کتنی ہے؟
I am 21.	main ikkiis (saal) kii hoon.	اصا: میں اکیس سال کی ہوں
What is your major?	aapkaa major kyaa hai?	روح: آپ کا میجر کیا ہے؟
My major is English. And yours?	meraa major angrezii hai. aur aapkaa?	اصا: میرا میجر انگریزی ہے-اور آپ کا؟
My major is Political science.	meraa major siyasiyat hai.	روح: میرا میجر سیاسیات ہے
Who is this boy?	ye laRakaa kaun hai?	اصا: یہ لڑکا کون ہے؟
He is Peter.	ye Peter hai.	روح: یہ پیٹر ہے
Hello Peter!	aadaab Peter!	اصا: آداب پیٹر!
Hello! What is your name?	aadaab! aapkaa naam kyaa hai?	پیٹر: آداب ! آپ کا نام کیا ہے؟
I am Izza. How are you?	main Izza hoon. aap kaise hain?	اصا: میں اضا ہوں- آپ کیسے ہیں؟
I am well. And you?	main achchhaa hoon. aur aap?	پیٹر: میں اچھا ہوں- اور آپ کیا ہے؟
I am well too. Thanks! What is your age?	main bhii achchhii hoon, Thanks! aapkii umr kitani hoi.	اصا: میں بھی اچھی ہوں- شکریہ ! آپ کی عمر کتنی ہے؟
I am 19 years old. What is your major?	main unniis saal kaa hoon. aapkaa major kyaa hai?	پیٹر: میں انیس سال کا ہوں- آپ کا میجر کیا ہے؟
My major is English. And yours?	meraa major angrezii hai, aur aapkaa?	اصا: میرا میجر انگریزی ہے، اور آپ کا؟
Mine too.	meraa bhii.	پیٹر: میرا بھی
Nice to meet you.	aap se milakar khushii huii.	اصا: آپ سے مل کر خوشی بوئی

<u>English</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
Me too, Bye!	mujhe bhii, khuda hafiz!	بیٹھ: مجھے بھی، خدا حافظ!
Bye!	khuda hafiz!	اپنا! خدا حافظ!

Please watch the following video and listen to the above conversation and check your reading and pronunciation.

**Instructor Video:** [تعارف](#)

## Question & Answer



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## Test Yourself



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شُرکیہ!

## 2.3 Informal Conversation

### Reading

#### Informal Conversation Between Friends

**Context:** Imran and Ruh are friends and study together in a school. They saw each other in school before going to their class.

<u>English</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
Imran: Hello!	Imran: aadaab!	عمران: آداب!
Ruh: Hello!	Ruh: aadaab!	روح: آداب!
Imran: How are you?	Imran: kya haal hai?	عمران: کیا حال ہے؟
Ruh: All is well. And you?	Ruh: sab thiik hai. aur tum?	روح: سب نہیک ہے - اور تم؟
Imran: I am well too.	Imran: mai bhii thiik hoon.	عمران: میں بھی نہیک ہوں
Ruh: Should we go to class?	Ruh: class chalen	روح: کلاس چلیں؟
Imran: Let's go.	Imran: chalo	عمران: چلو
[After the class]	class ke baad	کلاس کے بعد
Ruh: See you again. Bye	Ruh: phir milenge. khuda haafiz	روح: پھر ملینگے - خدا حافظ
Imran: Okay, Bye!	Imran: thiik hai. khuda haafiz	عمران: نہیک ہے - خدا حافظ

Listening: Please watch the following video and listen to the above conversation and check your reading and pronunciation.

**Instructor Video:** [Informal Conversation](#)



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## Informal Conversation

### Asking for Phone Number & Email

Vocabulary 3. Learn Urdu Numbers 0-10

English	Transliteration	Urdu Name	Urdu Number
0	sifar	صفر	.
1	ek	ایک	۱
2	do	دو	۲
3	tiin	تین	۳
4	char	چار	۴
5	paanch	پانچ	۵
6	Chhah/chhe	چھ	۶
7	Saat	سات	۷
8	aaTh	آنھ	۸
9	nau	نو	۹
10	das	دس	۱۰

Reading: Informal Conversation—Asking for phone number

## and email address.

**Context:** The Urdu teacher assigns group work and puts Ruh and Peter in a group. Now Ruh and Peter need to exchange their email address and phone number.

<u>English</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
Hello Peter! What's going on?	Hello Peter! Kyaa chal raha hai?	بیلو پیٹر اکیا چل رہا ہے؟
Hello Shilpa, all is well. How are you?	Aadaab Ruh! Sab Thiik hai. Aap kaa Kyaa haal hai?	آداب روح ! سب نہیک ہے - آپ کا کیا حال ہے؟
All is well, okay, what is your email address?	Sab thiik hai, achha, aap kaa email address kyaa hai?	سب نہیک ہے - اچھا، آپ کا ای میل ایڈریس کیا ہے؟
My email Address is peter@gmail.com. And yours?	Mera email address peter@gmail.com hai. Aur Aap kaa?	میرا ای میل ایڈریس [پیٹر@ج میل.کوم] ہے - اور آپ کا؟
My email Address is ruh@gmail.com.	Mera email address ruh@gmail.com hai.	میرا ای میل ایڈریس [روح@ج میل.کوم] ہے
What is your phone number?	Aap kaa phone number kyaa hai?	آپکا فون نمبر کیا ہے؟
My phone Number is 3322110044. And yours?	Mera phone number 3322110044 hai. aur aap kaa?	میرا فون نمبر ۳۳۲۲۱۱۰۰۴۴ ہے، اور آپ کا؟
My phone number is 123....	Mera phone number 123... hai.	-میرا فون نمبر ۱۲۳.... ہے
Thank you. See you again. Bye.	Shukriya phir milenge. khuda hafiz.	-شکریہ، پھر ملینگے - خدا حافظ
Okay, bye.	Achha. bye.	-اچھا ، باے

**Listening:** Please watch the following video, listen to the above conversation, and check your reading and pronunciation.

**Instructor Video: Asking for Contact Information**

## Test Yourself



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## Activities

In your classroom and/or outside the classroom, identify 2-3 Urdu learners/speakers. Introduce yourself, and ask questions in Hindi such as name, major, age, where s/he is from, phone number, and email address. In addition to these 6 questions, please try to create 2-4 more questions based on your own creativity.

[Chapter 2.3 Activity](#)

شکریہ!

## 2.4 Formal Conversation

### Reading

#### Formal Conversation with an Urdu Teacher

**Context:** After the class, Ruh sees her Urdu teacher.

<u>English</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Urdu</u>
Ruh: Hello Sir!	Ruh: assalaam alaikum, Ustad-e-mohtaram!	روح: السلام عليكم، استاد محترم!
Teacher: Hello Ruh sahiba! How are you?	Ustaad: va alaikum assalaam, Ruh sahiba! aap kaisii hain?	استاد: و عليکم السلام، روح صاحبہ! آپ کیسی بیں؟
Ruh: I am good. Thank you, How are you?	Ruh: Main Thiik hun. Shukriya Aap kaise hain ?	روح: میں نھیک ہوں، شکریہ، آپ کیسے بیں؟
Teacher: I am good too. See you again bye!	Ustaad: Main bhi Thiik hun. Phir milenge, Khuda hafiz!	استاد: میں بھی نھیک ہوں۔ پھر ملینگے۔ خدا حافظ
Ruh: See you again Bye!	Ruh: Ji phir milege , Khuda Hafiz!	-روح: جی پھر ملینگے، خدا حافظ-

#### Video 3. Listening: Formal Conversation with an Urdu Teacher

Listening: Please watch the following video and listen to the above conversation and check your reading and pronunciation.

**Instructor Video:** [Conversation with an Urdu Teacher](#)

## Test Yourself



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## Activities



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=45#h5p-46>

شكريه!

## 2.5 Study Abroad

### **Formal Conversation: Study Abroad**

Jen is an Urdu student at one of the universities in America and is planning to go to India for three months to learn Urdu. In India, she is going to stay with a host family. She is planning to send her host family a video introducing herself. Before she makes the video, she wrote a script.

## Vocabulary 4 and Reading

English	Transliteration	Category	Urdu
Dear	Azeez	adj.	عذیز
Host	Mezbaan	adj.	میزبان
Family	khandaan	n.m	خاندان
Twenty-Two	Baais	adj.	بائیس
Year	Saal	n.m	سال
University	Jamia	n.m	جامعہ
Student (Female)	Taliba	n.f	طالہ
My	Mera	adj.	میرا
Major	Majar	n.m	میجر
Music	Mausiqui	n.m	موسیقی
State	Suba	n.m	صوبہ
But	Magar	conj.	مگر
To live	Rahna	v.it	رہنا
People	Log	n.m	لوگ
To meet	Milna	v.it	ملنا
For X	X ke liye	pp.	x کیلئے

English	Transliteration	Category	Urdu
Very	Bahot	adj. & adv.	بہوت
Excited	Khahismand	adj.	خواہشمند
Yours	Aapki	adj.	آپکی
Guest	mehman	n.m	مہمان

عزیز میزبان خاندان  
اسلام علیکم!

میرا نام جن ہے۔ میں بائیس سال کی ہوں۔ میں ایک جامہ کی طالبہ ہوں۔ میرا میجر موسیقی ہے۔ میں امریکا کے وسکونسن صوبہ سے ہوں۔

-مگر میں نیو یارک میں رہتی ہوں۔ میرا فون نمبر ۰۰۰ ہے۔ میرا ای میل ایڈریس جن@جمیل.کوم ہے۔

-میں آپ لوگوں سے مل لئے کے لئے بہت خواہشمند ہوں

آپ کی مہمان

جین

Listening: [Jen's first letter to her host mother.](#)

## Test Yourself

### Question Answer

Based on the above reading about Jen, please answer the following questions.



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# Speaking



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شكري!

## 2.6 Grammar: Gender and Number



# Gender

## Instructor Video: Gender in Urdu

In Urdu, nouns can be divided into two types of gender, namely مونکر “Masculine” and مونسہ “Feminine”. Like English, Urdu has social gender such as boy and girl/ man and woman. However, unlike English, Urdu also has grammatical gender. For example: Book, table, etc, are “feminine” nouns. Whereas, room, house, door, etc. are “masculine” nouns.

There are no certain rules to learn about gender assignment to particular noun in Urdu. Based on common observation, masculine and feminine nouns can be further classified into two subcategories as shown in the following table (1).

	Masculine	Feminine
<b>Marked (Type 1)</b>	Nouns that ends in -ا / ا “-aa”.	Nouns that ends in -ی / ای “-i / ii”.
<b>Examples</b>	لڑکا laRakaa “boy” کمرا kamaraa “room” بچہ bachchaa “boy child” دروازہ darawaazaa “door”	لڑکی laRakii “girl” بچی bachchii “girl child” کھڑکی khiRakii “window” کرسی kursii “chair”
<b>Unmarked (Type 2)</b>	Nouns that do not end in -ا / ا “-aa”.	Nouns that do not end in -ی / ای “-i / ii”.
<b>Examples</b>	گھر ghar “home” پھل phal “fruit” سیب seb “apple” کتب خانہ kutubkhana “library”	کتاب kitaab “book” میز mez “table” تصویر taswiir “picture” قمیض kamiiz “shirt”

Table 1. Sub-Categories of Masculine and Feminine Gender

These rules have multiple exceptions such as:

Nouns ending in -ا / ا “-aa”, but feminine.

- لٹا lataa “leaf,”
- گھٹا ghaTaa “cloud”
- دوا dawaa “medicine”, etc.

Nouns ending in -ی/-یہی “-i/ii”, but masculine.

- ساتھی saathii “Friend”.
- پانھی hathii “Elephant”.

## Test Yourself



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## Number

### Instructor Video: [Singular to Plural Number in Urdu](#)

Like English, Urdu has two numbers, namely, singular number and plural number. To change singular nouns into plurals in Urdu, it is important to know the gender of the nouns and apply the following rules.

- All marked masculine nouns (that end in -ا/-ی “-aa”) change into -ے “-e”.
- Unmarked masculine nouns (that do not end in -ا/-ی “-aa”) do not change their

form in plural.

- All marked feminine nouns (that end in -ی /یی - "i/ii") change into -یان "-ian".
- Unmarked feminine nouns (that do not end in -ی /یی - "i/ii") change into -ین "-yen".

The following table (2) summarizes these rules and shows examples.

	<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
<b>Marked (Type 1)</b>	Nouns that ends in -اَا "aa"	ـی /یی - "i/ii" Nouns that ends in
<b>Rule for plural</b>	<b>change -اَا "aa" into -ا "e"</b>	<b>change -ی /یی - "i/ii" into -یان "-ian"</b>
<b>Examples</b>	لڑکا - لڑکے "boys" کمرہ - کمرے "rooms" بچہ - بچے "boy children" دروازہ - دروازے "doors"	لڑکی - لڑکیاں "girls" بچی - بچیاں "girl children" کھڑکی - کھڑکیاں "windows" کرسی - کرسیاں "chairs"
<b>Unmarked (Type 2)</b>	Nouns that do not end in -اَا "aa"	Nouns that do not end in -ی /یی - "i/ii"
<b>Rule for plural</b>	<b>No changes in form</b>	<b>change into -ین "-yen"</b>
<b>Examples</b>	گھر - گھر "homes" پھل - پھل "fruits" سیب - سیب "apples" آم - آم "mangoes"	کتاب - کتابیں "books" میز - میز "tables" تصویر - تصویریں "pictures" قمیض - قمیضیں "shirts"

Table 2. Summary of rules for changing singular nouns to plural based on the sub-categories of masculine and feminine gender.

## Test Yourself

### [Chapter 2.6 Plural](#)

## Vocabulary 5. Names of Fruits and Vegetables



---

## پھلوں کے نام “Names of Fruits”



(m) **apple** سب



(m) **mango** مانجو



(m) **banana** کیلہ



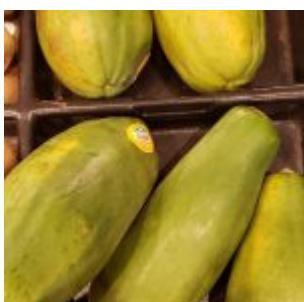
(m) **orange** سترہ



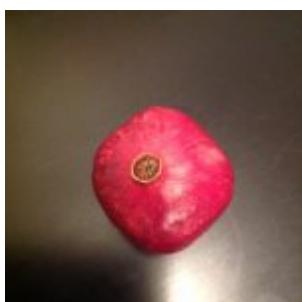
(m) **watermelon** تربوز



(m) **pineapple** انناس



(m) **papaya** پپیتا



(m) **pomegranate** لالہ



o by Hillary Nienhouse

(m) **grapes** انگور

## سبزیوں کے نام “Names of Vegetables”



(m) potato آلو



(m) onion پیاج



(m) tomato ٹماٹر



(m) spinach پالک



(m) peas مٹر



(f) cauliflower پھول گوبی



دھنپیا



(f) cabbage پتا گوبی



(m) egg plant بینگن



(f) bell pepper شملہ مرج



(m) lemon نیمبو



(m) cucumber کھیرا

## Test Yourself

### True/False



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## Vocabulary Test



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شكريه!

## 2.7 Personal Pronouns with Verb "To Be"

## Verb “To Be”

Instructor Video: [Personal Pronouns and Verb “to be”](#)

Plural pronouns and verb “to be”.			Singular pronouns and verb “to be”.		
English	Transliteration	Urdu	English	Transliteration	Urdu
We are ____.	hum __hain	ہم - ہیں	I am ____.	main __hoon	میں - ہوں
			You are ____.	tu __hai	تو - ہے
You are ____.	tum __ho	تم - ہو	You are ____.	tum __ho	تم - ہو
You are ____.	aap __hain	اپ - ہیں	You are ____.	aap __hain	آپ - ہیں
They, These/ Those are ____.	ye/we __hain	- وہ / اس ہیں	S/he, This/ That is ____.	ye/wo __hai	اے / وہ - ہے



Table 3. List of personal pronouns with the forms of verb *ہوں* “to be”.

## Summary

Examples	Pronouns	Verb “to be”
I am a student. main talib علم -ہوں	میں I	ہوں hoon
You are a friend. tum ek dost ho.	تم You	ہو ho
You are a boy. tu laRakaa hai. This is a book. ye ek kitaab یہ Peter is a friend. Peter ek dost پیٹر That is a table. wo ek mez ہو ایک میز یہ	تو ایک لڑکا یہ یہ ایک کتاب یہ پیٹر ایک دوست یہ وہ ایک میز یہ	S/he, This, That تو / وہ یہ / وہ hai ہے
We are students. hum chhaatr ہم You are good. aap achchhe بیں They are farmers. ye/we kisaan یہ / وہ کسان These are vegetables. ye sabziyan یہ سبزیاں Those are fruits. we phal وہ بھل Kamran sahab is my teacher. Kamraan sahab mere ustaad بیں کامران صاحب میرے استاد بیں	We/ you (honorific) / They/ These / Those / ہم / آپ / یہ وہ	ہیں hain

Table 4. List of verb *ہوں* “to be” with personal pronouns.



## Positive Sentence and the Verb بونا “to be”

Unlike English, the standard word order of Urdu is: Subject-Object-Verb (SOV).

Structure 1:

English	Subject	Verb	Object
	This	is	a pen
Urdu	Subject	Object	Verb
	This	a pen	is
	یہ	ایک کلم	ہے

## Negative Sentence in Urdu and the Verb بونا “to be”

Structure 2:

English	Subject	Verb	Negative	Object
	This	is	not	a pen
Urdu	Subject	Object	Negative	Verb
	This	a pen	not	is
	یہ	ایک کلم	نہیں	ہے

## Yes/No question and the Verb بونا “to be”

In English, we move auxiliary verb at the beginning of a sentence to form a yes/no question. Whereas, in Urdu, the word کیا kyaa is used at the beginning of a sentence to form a yes/no question. Please note that here the word کیا kyaa does not mean “what”.

Structure 3:

English	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Object	
	Is	this	a pen	
Urdu	کی kya	Subject	Object	Verb
	Kyaa	this	a pen	is
	کی	اے	ایک کلم	ہے

## Yes/No question + Negative and the Verb ہوں “to be”

Structure 4:

English	Auxiliary verb	(Negative)	Subject	(Negative)	Object
Is	(not)	this	(not)	a pen	
Isn't this a pen? / Is this not a pen?					
Urdu	کی kya	Subject	Object	Negative	Auxiliary Verb
	kyaa	this	a pen	not	is
	کی	اے	ایک کلم	نہیں	ہے

## Activities

Now, as you know how to change a simple Urdu sentence into a negative, yes/no question, and yes/no question + negative, please fill the following table as instructed.

[Chapter 2.7 Change sentences](#)

Please fill in the blanks with suitable object to form five sentences with each pronoun given below. You can use the vocabulary list in this chapter or dictionary for any help that you need to complete this activity.

[Chapter 2.7 Activity Verb “To be.”](#)



## Test Yourself



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شکریہ!

## 2.8 Cultural Notes and Extra/ Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

Topics	Explanation
السلام عليكم assalaam alaikum آداب aadab	<p>“Assalaam alaikum/aadab” is used as “Hello” at any time of day by Urdu speakers. It is culturally odd to shake hands, so when you say Assalaam alaikum/aadab, just make the hand gesture. However, in a business setting and bigger metropolitan cities, you will notice that people shake hands because of the effect of western world.</p>
Personal Pronoun “You”	<p>تُu: Unlike English, Urdu has three different second persona, personal pronoun “you”.</p> <p>تُum: It is used with younger, intimate relations such as mother, and God, and someone who is lower in socio-economic status. It is a very informal way to say “You” in Urdu.</p> <p>آپ aap: It is used with friends and with someone who is of equal status. It is somewhat informal. It should be used carefully only after confirming with the person you are speaking to.</p> <p>کیا skyaa: It is used with older and respected people of the community. It is also used for someone who is of higher socio-economic status. It is a very formal way to say “You” in Urdu.</p>
Introduction	<p>Typically, in Urdu culture, you typically do not have to go on introducing yourself to everyone. Culturally, you will be introduced to other people by your host, a friend, and/or someone who already knows you.</p> <p>However, you should expect some very personal questions which may be culturally odd for you in your first meeting with someone, such as: are you married? how much money do you earn? etc. Please know that the sense of privacy varies between different cultures.</p>
Yes/No Question	<p>You learned in this chapter that you can simply add کیا skyaa at the beginning of a simple sentence to form a yes/no question.</p> <p>For example: کیا آپ امریکی ہیں؟ Are you an American?      However, it is very common for the native speakers to pose a yes/no question by using a simple sentence in a raised tone. It is also very common in English.      For example: آپ امریکی ہیں؟ You are an American?</p>
Gender	<p>In this chapter, you learned that all Urdu nouns have a grammatical gender. However, you may hear native speakers use Urdu words with incorrect gender during conversation. It is for two major reasons: (a) Not everyone knows the gender of the noun a hundred percent, (b) there are many dialects of Urdu which are mutually intelligible, but do not have gender features. So, they claim to be the native speaker of Urdu, but their L1/mother tongue is not modern, standard Urdu.</p>
خدا/الله حافظ khuda/allah hafiz	<p>khuda/allah hafiz is used to say “good bye” in Urdu.</p>

## Extra/Optional Online Materials



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=53#oembed-1>

شكري!

# PART III

# CHAPTER 3. خاندان "FAMILY"



## Goals of this Chapter

- In this chapter, you will begin with a review of Chapter 2.
- You will learn kinship vocabulary.
- You will learn how to introduce your family members.
- You will learn adjectives to describe your family members.
- You will learn how to ask questions to learn more about family members.
- In grammar, you will learn about adjectives.
- You will learn how adjectives and nouns conjugate.
- You will learn the degrees of adjectives.
- You will learn possessive makers *کا/کی* ('s) in Urdu.
- You will learn Wh- question words.
- You will learn how to form a Wh- question sentence in Urdu.

## شکریه

# 3.I Review Concepts from Chapter 2

## Vocabulary



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## Multiple Choice Questions on Gender, Number, and Verb “To Be”



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## گفتگو Conversation



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شکریہ!



## ۳.۲ Reading/Listening ۱: میرا خاندان

میرا خاندان “My Family”



## Vocabulary

### Family Members and Relatives

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
Family	n.m.	خاندان
Relative	n.m.	دشته دار
Mother	n.f.	امی / والدہ
Father	n.m.	ابو / والد
Brother	n.m.	بھائی
Brother's wife	n.f.	بھائی
Sister	n.f.	بہن
Sister's husband	n.m.	بہنوئی
Paternal Grandfather	n.m.	دادا
Paternal Grandmother	n.f.	دادی
Maternal Grandfather	n.m.	نانا
Maternal Grandmother	n.f.	ناتی
Father's brother	n.m.	چچا
Father's brother's wife	n.f.	چچی
Father's sister	n.f.	بوا
Father's sister's husband	n.m.	فوغا
Mother's brother	n.m.	ماما / مامو
Mother's brother's wife	n.f.	مامی
Mother's sister	n.f.	خالہ
Mother's sister's husband	n.m.	خالو

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
Cousin brother/sister (kids of - چھاں (چھیں)	n.m./f.	چھیرے بھائی / بین
Cousin brother/sister (kids of - بواں (فوہن)	n.m./f.	فوفیرے بھائی / بین
- Cousin brother/sister (kids of ماموں (مامی)	n.m./f.	ممیرے بھائی / بین
Cousin brother/sister (kids of - خالیں (خالوں)	n.m./f.	خالیدے بھائی / بین
Half brother/sister	n.m./f.	سوتیلے بھائی / بین
Pet dog/cat	n.m./f.	پالنو کتا / بلی

## شادی کے بعد رشتہ دار “Family After Marriage”

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
Husband	n.m.	شوہر
Wife	n.f.	بیوی
Son	n.m.	بیٹا
Daughter	n.f.	بیٹی
Daughter-in-law	n.f.	بھوپڑی
Son-in-law	n.m.	داماد
Mother-in-law	n.m.	ساس
Father-in-law	n.f.	سسر
Brother-in-law (for a man)	n.m.	سال
Sister-in-law (for a man)	n.f.	سالی
Brother-in-law (for a woman)	n.m.	دیبور
Wife of a brother-in-law (for a woman)	n.f.	دیبورانی
Sister-in-law (for a woman)	n.f.	نند
Husband of sister-in-law (for a woman)	n.m.	نندوئی

### Test Yourself



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## خاندان کے بارے میں “About the Family”

**Context:** Ruh and Peter are in the same Urdu class. Their teacher asked them to collect information about each other's family members. In this reading/listening, they are asking questions to each other.

**Pre-reading Activity 1:** Please respond to the following questions. Please write your response in Urdu in the given space.

### Chapter 3.2 Prereading Activity

**Pre-reading Activity 2:** Based on the above information, please draw a family tree.

## Reading

Please read the following conversation aloud with a partner or by yourself.

Salma: Hello Peter! How are you?

سلمه: آداب پیٹر! تم کیسے ہو؟

Peter: Hello Salma, I am well, thanks. And you?

پیٹر: آداب سلمہ، میں نہیک ہوں، شکریہ۔ اور تم؟

Salma: I am okay too. Thanks. Let's start the work.

سلمه: میں بھی نہیک ہوں۔ شکریہ! چلو، کام شروع کرتے ہیں۔

Peter: Okay. Please tell me, where does your family live?

پیٹر: نہیک ہے۔ بتاؤ تمہارا خاندان کہاں رہتا ہے؟

Salma: My family lives in Chicago. And yours?

سلمه: میرا خاندان شکاگو میں رہتا ہے۔ اور تمہارا؟

Peter: My family lives in Detroit.

پیٹر: میرا خاندان ذیٹرائٹ میں ہے۔

Salma: What is your mother's name?

سلمه: تمہاری امی کا نام کیا ہے؟

Peter: My mother's name is Liz. What is your mother's name?

پیٹر: میری امی کا نام لز ہے۔ تمہاری والدہ کا نام کیا ہے؟

Salma: My mother's name is Ruksana Praveen. What does your mother do?

سلمه: میری والدہ کا نام رکسانہ پروین ہے۔ تمہاری والدہ کیا کرتی ہیں؟

Peter: My mother is a school teacher. And your mother?

پیٹر: میری والدہ ایک اسکول ٹیچر ہیں۔ اور تمہاری والدہ؟

Salma: My mother is a housewife. What is your father's name?

سلمه: میری والدہ گھریلو خاتون ہیں۔ تمہارے والد کا نام کیا ہے؟

Peter: My father's name is Adam, he is a doctor. What is your father's name and what does he do?

پیٹر: میرے والد کا نام ایڈم ہے، اور وہ ایک ڈاکٹر ہیں۔ اور تمہارے والد کا نام کیا ہے اور وہ کیا کرتے ہیں؟

Salma: My father's name is Aftab Alam and he is a scientist.

سلمه: میرے والد کا نام آفتاب عالم ہے، اور وہ ایک سائنسدان ہیں۔

Peter: How many brothers and sisters do you have?

پیٹر: تمہارے کتنے بھائی بہن ہیں؟

Salma: I have a brother, his name is Sahil. I have no sisters. And how many brothers and sisters do you have?

سلمه: میرا ایک بھائی ہے، اس کا نام ساحل ہے۔ میری کوئی بین نہیں ہے۔ اور تمہارے کتنے بھائی بہن ہیں؟

Peter: I am the only one. I have no brothers and sisters.

پیٹر: میں اکیلا ہوں۔ میرے کوئی بین بھائی نہیں ہیں۔

Salma: Do your grandparents live with you in Detroit?

سلمه: کیا تمہارے دادا دادی بھی ذیٹرائٹ میں تمہارے ساتھ رہتے ہیں؟

Peter: No, my grandparents do not live with us. They have their own separate house. Do your grandparents live with you?

پیٹر: نہیں، میرے دادا دادی ہمارے ساتھ نہیں رہتے۔ ان کا اپنا الک گھر ہے۔ کیا تمہارے دادا دادی تمہارے ساتھ رہتے ہیں؟

## English

Salma: Yes, in an Indian/Pakistani family, mother-father, brother-sister, grand-parents, uncle-aunt, all live together in the same house.

Peter: Oh Wow! This is a very good thing.  
Okay, see you again, bye.

Salma: Okay, Bye.

## Urdu

سلام: باں۔ پندوستانی/پاکستانی خاندان میں، والدین، بھائی بہن، دادا دادی، چچا اور خالہ، سبھی ایک گھر میں ایک ساتھ رہتے ہیں۔

پیتر: واہ! یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ نھیک یے، پھر ملتے ہیں، خدا حافظ۔

-سلم: نھیک یے خدا حافظ۔

## Listening

### خاندان کے بارے میں

## Activities

Please provide the following information about Salma and Peter. Please note that some answers may not be available in the text, you can leave them blank.

### Chapter 3.2 Post reading Activity

**Family Tree:** Based on the above reading/listening, please draw Salma's and Peter's family trees.

## Writing/Speaking



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**Complete the following conversation:** Please choose the correct question/prompt for each answer/response in the following conversation.



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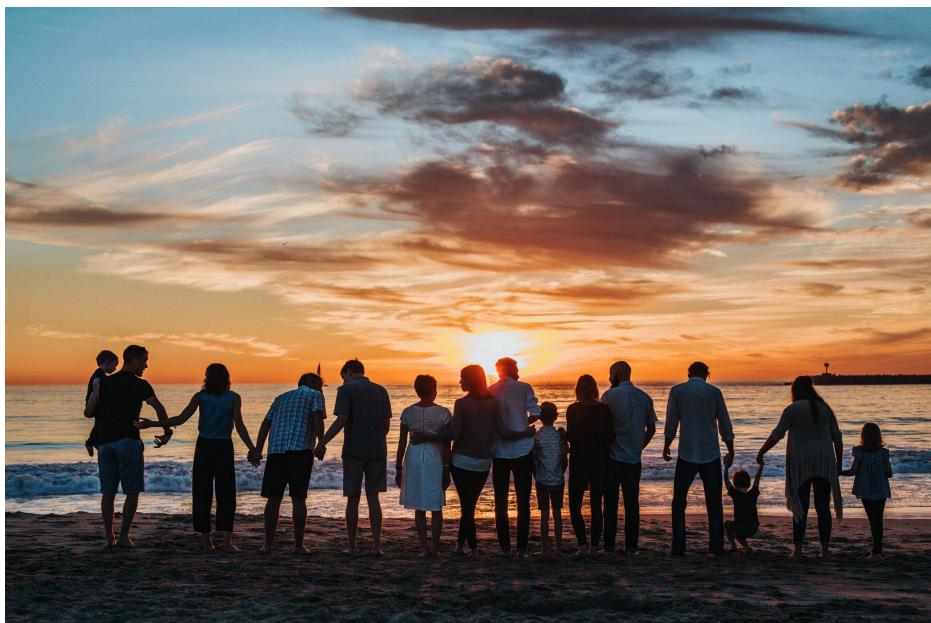
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شكريہ!

## انجم کا خاندان 3.3 Reading/Listening 2:

انجم کا خاندان اور اسکے رشتے دار

“Anjum’s Family and Her Relatives”



## Vocabulary

### Anjum's Family and Relatives

### Anjum's Family and Relatives

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
My	adj.	میرا
Our	adj.	پھارا
Your	adj.	تیرا
Your	adj.	تمہارا
Your	adj.	آپکا
His/Her	adj.	اسکا / اسکا
Their	adj.	انکا / انکا
Whose (for singular)	adj.	کسکا
Whose (for plural)	adj.	کنکا
Small/Younger	adj.	چھوٹا
Big/Older	adj.	بڑا
Lovely	adj.	پیارا
Happy	adj.	خوشحال
Sad	adj.	اداس
Clean	adj.	صف
Pure	adj.	پاک
Dirty	adj.	گندा
Skilled	adj.	بنرمند
Unskilled	adj.	غیر بنر مند
Engineer	n.m.	انجینئر

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
Simple/Easy	adj.	آسان
Difficult/Hard	adj.	مشکل
Woman	n.f.	خاتون/عورت
Man	n.m.	مرد
Good	adj.	اچھا
Bad	adj.	برا
Bad	adj.	خواب
Female teacher	n.f.	أستانی
Intelligent	adj.	بوشیار
Intelligent/Fast/Clever	adj.	تیز
Clever	adj.	چالاک
Foolish	adj.	بیوقوف
Beautiful	adj.	حسین
Beautiful	adj.	خوبصورت
Ugly	adj.	بدصورت
Ugly	adj.	بیکار
Tall	adj.	لما
Short (in height)	adj.	چھوٹا
Old (For animate nouns)	adj.	بوزہا
Old (For inanimate nouns)	adj.	پرانا

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
Member	n.m.	رکن
People	n.m.	لوگ
Festival	n.m.	تہوار
Some	adj.	کچھ
Rich	adj.	امیر
Poor	adj.	غُریب
Fat/Big	adj.	موٹا
Thin	adj.	پتلہ
Honest	adj.	ایماندار
Dishonest	adj.	بے ایمان
Business man/ woman	n.m.	تاجر
Unmarried woman/ man	adj.	کنواری/بیجلار
Married	adj.	شادی شدہ
Hard-working	adj.	محنتی
Lazy	adj.	سست
Social	adj.	سماجی
Worker	n.m.	کارکن
Famous	adj.	مشہور
Female singer	n.f.	گائیکار
Farmer	n.m.	کسان

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
Housewife	n.f.	کھربیلو خاتون
in the time of happiness and sorrow	phrase	خوشی اور غم کے پل / لمحے / وقت
To support	v.t	ساتھ دینا

## Test Yourself



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**Pre-reading activity:** Please respond to the following questions/prompts about your relatives. Please write your response in Hindi in the given space.

[Chapter 3.3 Pre Reading Activity](#)

## Reading

Please read the following text aloud.

---

السلام عليكم!

میرا نام انجم ہے۔ میرا چھوٹا سا خاندان ہے میں صاف ستھرے مشی گن کے ایک بڑے شہر ڈیڑھائی میں اپنے پیارے اور خوش کن خاندان کے ساتھ رہتی ہیں۔ میرے والد ایک بنر مند انجینئر ہیں۔ میری والدہ ایک سادہ پاکستانی خاتون ہیں۔ میری والدہ ایک اچھی ٹیچر ہیں۔ میرے ایک بڑے بھائی ہیں۔ وہ ایک ذبین طالب علم ہیں۔ میری ایک چھوٹی بہن ہے۔ وہ بہت خوبصورت ہے میری بہن مجھ سے لمبی ہے۔ میرے بوڑھے دادا اور بوزہی دادی بھی ہمارے ساتھ رہتی ہیں۔ مجموعی طور پر، میرے خاندان میں، سات افراد ہیں۔

میرا خاندان پر تھوار پر رشتہ داروں کو اپنے گھر بلاتا ہے۔ ہمارے بعض رشتہ دار بہت امیر ہیں لیکن ہمارے بعض رشتہ دار غریب بھی ہیں۔ میرے بڑے چچا اور چاچی شکاگو میں رہتے ہیں۔ میرے چچا میرے والد سے زیادہ موٹی ہیں۔ میرے چچا ایک ایماندار پولیس ایبلکار ہیں۔

میری چاچی ایک بوشیار تاجر ہیں۔ میری بوآ بھی کنواری ہیں۔ وہ ایک محنتی سماجی کارکن ہیں۔ میرے ماما اور خالہ ابھی پاکستان میں ہیں۔ میرے ماما ایک مشہور پروفیسر ہیں۔ میری خالہ ایک مشہور گلوکار ہیں۔ میرے نانا ایک کسان تھے۔ میری نانی ایک بنر مند گھریلو خاتون تھیں۔

ہمارے رشتہ دار پر خوشی اور غم میں ایک دوسرے کا ساتھ دیتے ہیں۔

اشکریہ!

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## Listening

انجم کا خاندان

## Activities



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## Writing/Speaking



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شكريہ!

## 3.4 Study Abroad

### Study Abroad Reading/Listening Activity



**Context:** In Chapter 2, Jen wrote a letter to her host family introducing herself. In this chapter, I am including a letter from her host mother introducing her family.

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activity



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## Reading: “Fatima’s Letter”

عزیز جین،  
السلام علیکم!

آپ کا خط ملا اور پڑھ کر بہت خوشی بوئی۔ اس خط میں، میں آپ کو اپنے خاندان کے بارے میں بتاؤں گی۔ جیسا کہ آپ جانتی ہیں، میرا خاندان لکھنؤ میں رہتا ہے۔ لکھنؤ اندر پردوش کا دارالحکومت ہے میرا خاندان بہت بڑا ہے اور مجھے امید ہے کہ آپ کو مشترکہ خاندان میں رہنے کا اجھا تجربہ ہوگا۔ میرے اپنے شوہر اور ان کے بیٹے خاندان کے ساتھ رہتے ہوں۔ میرے شوہر اختر عالم یعنی سال کے بیٹے، اور ایک حکومتی دفتر میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ میرے دو بھی بیٹے، ایک لڑکا عمران، اور ایک لڑکی صبا۔ میرے سسر ارشد عالم کی عمر تقریباً اسی سال ہے، اور دنائوں پوچھتے ہیں۔ میری ساس کا نام شہزاد ہے۔ وہ ایک گھرویلو اور ذمہ دار عورت ہیں۔ میرے دو چھوٹے دباؤں (شوہر کے بھائی) ہیں، اور ایک جھوٹی نند (شوہر کی بہن) ہے۔ چھوٹے دباؤوں کے نام افروز عالم اور ایوب عالم ہیں۔ افروز ایک پرانیویٹ کمپنی میں کام کرتے ہیں اور شادی شدہ ہیں۔ ان کی تین سال کی ایک بیٹی بھی ہے۔ ایوب ابھی پڑھانی کر رہے ہیں۔ میری نند کا نام سفینہ ہے۔ سفینہ یچیس سال کی خوبصورت اور کنوواری لڑکی ہے۔ یہ کرکٹ کی بہت اچھی کھلاڑی ہے۔ وہ اندر پردوش کے لئے کرکٹ کھیلتی ہے۔ ان کے علاوہ میرے گھر میں ایک ملازمہ بھی ہے۔ اس کا نام ندا ہے۔ ندا گھر کی صاف-صفائی کرتی ہے۔ ہمارے پاس ایک پالتو کتنا بھی ہے۔ ہم اسے بیار سے ثانی گر بلاٹے ہیں۔ امید ہے یہ جلد ملیں گے۔ آپ کی میزبانی امی فاطمہ

## Listening

### فاطمہ کا خط

## Activities

Based on the above reading/listening, please respond to the following questions/prompts.

Your response	English	Urdu
	Who is Jen?	جین کون ہے؟
	Who is Fatimah?	فاطمہ کون ہے؟
	Where does Fatimah's family live?	فاطمہ کا خاندان کہاں رہتا ہے؟
	Where is the capital of Uttar pradesh?	اٹر پردیش کی دارالحکومت کہاں ہے؟
	What is the name of Fatimah's father-in-law?	فاطمہ کے سسر کا نام کیا ہے؟
	What is the age of Fatimah's father-in-law?	فاطمہ کے سسر کی عمر کیا ہے؟
	What does Fatimah's father-in-law do?	فاطمہ کے سسر کیا کرتے ہیں؟
	What type of woman is Fatimah's mother-in-law?	فاطمہ کی ساس کیسی عورت ہیں؟
	What is the name of Fatimah's husband?	فاطمہ کے شوپر کا نام کیا ہے؟
	What is the age of Fatimah's husband?	فاطمہ کے شوپر کی عمر کیا ہے؟
	What does Fatimah's husband do?	فاطمہ کے شوپر کیا کرتے ہیں؟
	How many children does Fatimah have?	فاطمہ کے کتنے بچے ہیں؟
	How many brothers-in-law does Fatimah have?	فاطمہ کے کتنے دیوڑ ہیں؟
	What are the names of Fatimah's brothers-in-law?	فاطمہ کے دیوڑوں کے نام کیا ہیں؟
	How many sisters-in-law does Fatimah have?	فاطمہ کی کتنی ننڈیں ہیں؟
	What is the name of Fatimah's sister-in-law?	فاطمہ کی نند کا نام کیا ہے؟
	What does Fatimah's sister-in-law do?	فاطمہ کی نند کیا کرتی ہے؟
	Who is Tiger?	ٹائیگر کون ہے؟

**Family Tree:** Based on the reading/listening to Fatimha's letter to Jen, please draw Fatimah's family tree.

**Make Sentences:** Please form a sentence with each word given below.

[Chapter 3.4 Make Sentences](#)

شكريه!

# 3.5 Grammar: Adjectives

## Instructor Video: [Adjectives in Urdu](#)

Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns. In Urdu, adjectives can be classified in two categories: (a) Marked and (b) Unmarked.

(a) Marked Adjectives end in *ī*. A marked adjective changes its form according to the number and gender of the noun that it qualifies.

*ī* : ending adjective is for masculine singular.

*ī* : *ī* changes in *ī-* for plural nouns, and masculine honorific.

*ī* : *ī* changes in *ī-* for feminine noun.

Examples:

“good boy” (m.) اچھا لڑکا “good girl” (f.) اچھی لڑکی “good children” (plu.) اچھے بچے

“big house” (m.) بڑا گھر “big wall” (f.) بڑی دیوار big houses” (plu.) بڑے گھر

“tall man” (m.) لمبا آدمی “tall woman” (f.) لمبی عورت “tall people” (plu.) لمبے لوگ

Exception: There are a few adjectives like زندہ “alive,” and مادہ “female,” etc., that end in *ī*- but do not change their forms according to number and gender of the nouns that these adjectives qualify. Most of these adjectives are Persian-Arabic loan words.

(b) Unmarked Adjectives are adjectives that do not end in *ī*. Unmarked adjective does not change its form according to number and gender of the noun that it qualifies.

Examples:

“smart boy” (m.)	تیز لذکا	smart girl” (f.)	تیز لذکا	smart
children” (plu.)	تیز بچے			
“strong house” (m.)	مضبوط گھر	“strong wall” (f.)	مضبوط دیوار	strong
houses” (plu.)	مضبوط گھر			
“rich man” (m.)	امیر آدمی	rich woman” (f.)	امیر عورت	rich people”
(plu.)	امیر لوگ			

**Word order for adjectives:** Adjectives can be used predicatively (following) and attributively (preceding).

For examples:

Predicatively	Attributively
- یہ کتاب اچھی ہے This book is good.	- یہ ایک اچھی کتاب ہے This is a good book.
- وہ لوگ امیر ہیں Those people are rich.	- وہ امیر لوگ ہیں They are rich people.
- یہ لذکا بوشیار ہے This boy is intelligent.	- وہ ایک بوشیار لذکا ہے He is an intelligent boy.

## Use of سا With Adjectives

In Urdu, – سا is used with adjectives to add extra meaning.

**(a) Adjective + : سا** It adds “looking, seeming”.

For example:

- “fat looking man” موٹا سا آدمی
- “seemingly good tea” اچھی سی چائے
- “seemingly crazy children” پاگل سے بچے

**(b) Quantitative Adjective + سا :**

- “a great deal” بہت سا
- “just a little” تھوڑا سا

## Activities

### ”رنگوں کے نام Names of Colors“

Please read the following adjectives and decide whether the adjective is marked or unmarked adjective.

Marked/Unmarked	English	Urdu
	Black	کالا
	Blue	نیلا
	Brown	بھورا
	Gray	بھورا
	Green	برا
	Orange	نارنجی
	Purple	پائینی
	Red	لال
	White	سفید
	Yellow	پیلا

## Adjectives of Quality

Please read the following adjectives and decide whether the adjective is marked or unmarked adjective. Please also make a sentence with each adjective.

## Chapter 3.5 Adjectives of Quality

### Activities



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Please choose the correct form of the adjective for the following nouns.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=65#h5p-31>

شكريہ!

# 3.6 Apostrophe “S” (‘s) in Urdu

## Instructor Video: [Apostrophe “S” in Urdu](#)

In Urdu, genitive case/apostrophe “s” (‘s) is expressed by a post-position کا (kaa). In English, we can say “car of Imran” or “Imran’s car”, which mean the same thing. In Urdu, phrases like “car of Imran” are not possible. Hence, phrases like “Imran’s car” is used to express both kinds of phrases.

The postposition کا (kaa) comes after nouns/pronouns, and it changes them from nouns to adjectives. کا also changes its form according to number and gender of the following noun.

For examples:

- Imran’s home/home of Ram (m.) عمران کا گھر (kaa gher)
- Imran’s car/car of Ram (f.) عمران کی گاڑی (kaa gaṛṛi)
- Imran’s friends/friends of Ram (plu.) عمران کے دوست (kae dost)
- Ruh’s room/room of Sita (m.) روح کا کمرہ (kaa kamrə)
- Ruh’s book/book of Sita (f.) روح کی کتاب (kaa ktab)
- Ruh’s children/children of Sita (plu.) روح کے بچے (kae bache)

When کا comes after a noun/pronoun then that noun/pronoun changes in oblique case (see chapter 4 for oblique case in details).

For example:

- boy’s brother/brother of a boy (m.) لڑکے کے بھائی (laṛkə ke bhai)
- boy’s sister/sister of a boy (f.) لڑکے کی بھائی (laṛkə ki bhai)
- boy’s clothes/clothes for a boy (plu.) لڑکے کے کپڑے (laṛkə ke kapṛṛə)
- room’s door/door to a room (m.) کمرے کے دروازے (kamrə ke dorawazə)
- room’s window/window of a room (f.) کیمرے کی کھڑکی (kamrə ki khṛṛki)
- room’s curtains/curtains in the room (plu.) کمرے کے پرڈے (kamrə ke pardə)

Note: In above examples, کمرے and لڑکے are in oblique form. They are not in the plural form, although the oblique and plural form of کمرہ and لڑکا look alike.

## Activity

Please fill in the blanks with the correct form of . کا / کی / کے

English	Noun	کا / کی / کے	Noun
room's curtains	پرده (m. plu)		کمرہ
room's door	(m. sing.) دروازہ		کمرے
room's windows	(f. plu.) کھڑکی		کمرے
Baba's brother	(m. sing.) بھی		بaba
Baba's sister	(f. sing.) بن		بaba
Baba's father	(m. sing./hon) ابو		بaba
Baba's toys	کھلوانا (m. plu.)		بaba
Salma's husband	(m. sing./hon) شوپر		سلما
Salma's mother-in-law	(f. sing.) ساں		سلما
Salma's sisters-in-law	(f. plu.) نندے		سلما
Salma's children	(m. plu.) بچے		سلما
Salma's father-in-law	(m. sing./hon) سینہر		سلما

### کا / کی / کے Pronouns with

Possessive pronouns/adjectives are formed by adding کا / کی / کے with personal pronouns. These pronouns change in oblique forms as shown in the table below.

**Table: List of possessive pronouns/adjective**

English	Urdu	+ کا/کی/کے	Urdu	English
My	میرے / میری / میرا	+ کا/کی/کے	میں	I
Our	بمارا / بمارا / بمارا	+ کا/کی/کے	بم	We
Your	آپ کا / آپ کا / آپ کا	+ کا/کی/کے	تو	You
Your	آپ کا / آپ کا / آپ کا	+ کا/کی/کے	تم	You
Your	آپ کا / آپ کا / آپ کا	+ کا/کی/کے	تم	You
His/her	اس کا / اس کا / اس کا	+ کا/کی/کے	یہ	S/he (near)
His/her	اس کا / اس کا / اس کا	+ کا/کی/کے	وہ	S/he (far)
Their	ان کا / ان کا / ان کا	+ کا/کی/کے	یہ	They (near)
Their	اس کا / ان کا	+ کا/کی/کے	وہ	They (far)
Whose	کس کا / کس کا / کس کا	+ کا/کی/کے	کون	Who (Singular)
Whose	کنکا / کنکی / جس کا	+ کا/کی/کے	کیں	Who (plural)

## Test Yourself



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شکریہ!

# 3.7 Degrees of Adjectives

## Instructor Video: Degree of Adjective

In Urdu, there are three degrees of an adjective: (a) positive, (b) comparative, and (c) superlative. For comparative سے X “X se” is used, where X is a noun to whom/which comparison is being done. For the superlative degree, سب سے “sab se” is used.

For examples:

Superlative	Comparative	Positive	Adjective
-شکاگو سب سے بڑا شہر ہے۔ Chicago is the biggest city.	شکاگو لانسنگ سے بڑا ہے۔ Chicago is bigger than Lansing.	شکاگو ایک بڑا شہر ہے۔ Chicago is a big city.	بڑا Big
میں سب سے لمبا ہوں۔ I am the tallest.	میں اپنے بھائی سے اونچا ہوں۔ I am taller than my brother.	میں لمبا ہوں I am tall.	لما Tall
میری بین سب سے ذینب ہے۔ My sister is the most intelligent.	میری بین مجھ سے زیادہ بوشیار ہے۔ My sister is more intelligent than me.	میری بین بوشیار ہے۔ My sister is intelligent.	بوشیار Intelligent
قمیض سب سے مہنگی ہے۔ Shirt is the most expensive.	قمیض پاجامے سے زیادہ مہنگی ہے۔ Shirt is more expensive than pajama.	قمیض مہنگی ہے۔ Shirt is expensive.	مہنگا Expensive
یہ تصویر سب سے خوبصورت ہے۔ This picture is the most beautiful.	یہ تصویر اس سے زیادہ خوبصورت ہے۔ This picture is more beautiful than that.	یہ تصویر خوبصورت ہے۔ This picture is beautiful.	خوبصورت Beautiful

## Use of “A Little” and “A Lot” / کافی / کچھ / ذرا

In comparative sentences, کافی and کچھ / ذرا are used to further emphasize the meaning.

For example:

- This book is a little thicker than that book. - یہ کتاب اس کتاب سے تھوڑی موٹی ہے۔
- This room is a little bigger than that room. - یہ کمرہ اس کمرے سے تھوڑا / تھوڑا بڑا ہے۔
- This book is a lot thicker than that book. - یہ کتاب اس کتاب سے زیادہ موٹی ہے۔
- This room is a lot bigger than that room. - یہ کمرہ اس کمرے سے بڑا / بہت بڑا ہے۔

## Activities



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شكريہ!

# 3.8 “Wh-” Questions/Interrogative Sentence

Instructor's Video: [Interrogative Sentences in Urdu](#)

Uses	English	Urdu
To find out the object of a verb	What	کیا
To find out the subject (human) of a verb	Who	کون
To find out the beneficiary in a sentence	Whom	کس کو
For possession	Whose	کس کا/کی/کے
To select one	Which	کون سا/سی/سے
For a time	When	ب
For a place	Where	کہاں
For a reason	Why	کیوں
For a situation/condition and quality	How	کیسا/کیسی/کیسے
For quantity	How many/much	کتنا/کتنی/کتنے

## Test yourself



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## Formation of “Wh-” Questions Sentences

In Urdu, to form a “wh-” question sentence, we should simply replace that part of a sentence with an appropriate question word.

For example:

“Wh-” Question Sentence		Positive Sentence	
What is this?	یہ کیا ہے؟	This is a fruit.	یہ ایک پھل ہے۔
Who is my brother?	میرا بھائی کون ہے؟	Rakesh is my brother.	راکیش میرا بھائی ہے۔
Where am I from?	میں کہاں سے ہوں؟	I am from India.	میں بھارت سے ہوں
Whose brother is Rakesh?	راکیش کس کا بھائی ہے؟	Rakesh is my brother.	راکیش میرا بھائی ہے۔
How are you?	آپ کیسے ہو؟	You are okay.	تھ نھیک ہو
How many students are here?	وہاں کتنے طالب علم ہیں؟	Ten students are here.	یہاں دس طالب علم ہیں۔

## Activity

Please change the following positive sentences into wh-question/interrogative sentences.

[Chapter 3.8 Question Sentences](#)

## Test Yourself



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=72#h5p-35>

Please read the following conversation and click on the question words.



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Please match the following.



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Please choose the correct response of the following prompts.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=72#h5p-38>

شكري!

# 3.9 Cultural Notes and Extra/ Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

#	Topic	Explanation
1.	Family	Traditionally in a South Asian country, a family consists of دادا-دادی (Grandparents), بھائی-بین (parents), brothers/sisters), والدین (uncles/aunts), جپیوں (father's sister), جاچا-جاجی (cousins).
2.	Decision-making	Traditionally in a South Asian country, male members of the family make all the decisions. However, as women are becoming more empowered, it is not unusual to see their participation in decision-making these days.
3.	After marriage	After marriage, brides go to a groom's family. She has to stay with his family. It is considered bad if a bride demands to live separately, especially in the same village/city.
4.	Gaining Weight	"You gained weight" is considered an insult in America, but it can be considered a compliment in South Asian countries. It simply means that you have been eating well and taking care of yourself. It is also a sign of your financial well-being.

## Extra/Optional Online Materials

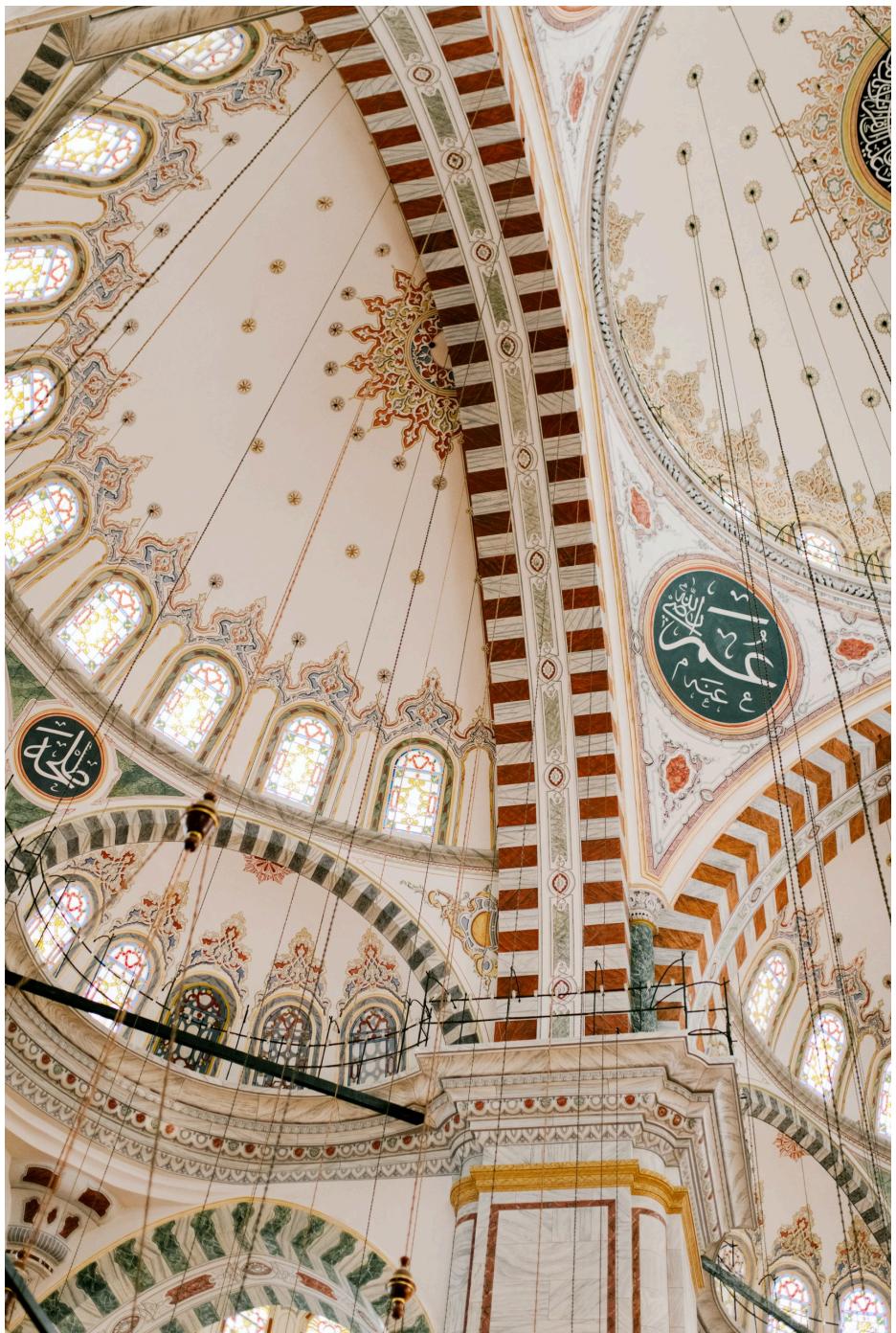


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شكري!

PART IV

# CHAPTER 4: DESCRIBING PLACES



## Goals of the Chapter

- In this chapter, you will learn vocabulary related for a home, room, and city/town.
- In this chapter, you will learn how to describe places such as a home, room, city/town, school, market, etc.
- In this chapter, you will learn about Urdu post-positions.
- In this chapter, you will learn about the oblique case in Urdu.
- In this chapter, you will learn about the “there construction” in Urdu, and how to use it to describe places.
- In this chapter, you will also learn about some cultural aspects of homes, towns, and other spaces in India, Pakistan, and other South Asia regions.

شکریہ!



# 4.1 Review Concepts from Chapter 3

## Vocabulary

Please match the following and then form a sentence with each word describing your family. Please write/record your sentences.



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## Speaking

Please audio-record your sentences here:



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## Grammar Review



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=80#h5p-4>

## Reading and Listening Comprehension

Please read/listen to the following text.

میرا نام محمد یے۔ میر گھر کا سب سے اڑا بیٹا ہوں۔ سال  
میرے والد رحالت سے میر کو رہائی بیوی۔ میری والدہ بتتا ہے۔ سال  
کوئی بیوی۔ میر اپنے خلائق کوئی تکمیل نہیں بناتا۔ تکمیل کوئی اور  
کا ہے۔ میر اپنے اپنے اچھے ناٹھ بھائیوں کے بین، اور میر میں پانچ  
فٹ کی اچھے آنچ کی برقی۔ میر اپنے اچھے آنچ کے بین، اور میر میں پانچ  
میرے کھل میں میری بہن سب سے خوبصورت ہے۔ میرا  
بھائیوں سے دیشیں یہ۔ میرے والدہ سنت سے مکبوط ہیں۔  
میر سے محنتی توں میری والدہ سنت سے زیادہ مدبنی ہے۔  
یہ میرا پچھوٹا بھائیوں کا خاندان ہے۔ شکریہ!

# Listening

## محمد کا خاندان

## Comprehension Test

Please respond to the following questions in Urdu.

Your response in Urdu	English	Urdu	#
	In Muhammad's family, who is the eldest son?	محمد کے خاندان میں سب سے بڑا کون ہے؟	.1
	In age, who is the oldest?	عمر میں، سب سے بڑا کون ہے؟	.2
	In the family, who is the tallest?	خاندان میں، سب سے لمبا کون ہے؟	.3
	In the family, who is the most beautiful?	خاندان میں، سب سے خوبصورت کون ہے؟	.4
	In the family, who is the strongest?	خاندان میں، سب سے مضبوط کون ہے؟	.5
	In the family, who is the hardest-working?	خاندان میں سب سے زیادہ محنتی کون ہے؟	.6
	In the family, who is the most intelligent?	خاندان میں سب سے ذہین کون ہے؟	.7
	In the family, who is the most religious?	خاندان میں سب سے زیادہ مذہبی کون ہے؟	.8
	In the family, who is more religious than Muhammad?	خاندان میں محمد سے زیادہ مذہبی کون ہے؟	.9

شكريه!

## 4.2 Reading/Listening I: عمران کا گھر

عمران کا گھر Imran's House



## **Vocabulary**

		
دروازہ (n.m.) Door	بیٹھک (n.m.) Living Room	باورچی خانہ (n.f.) Kitchen
		
رالیداری (n.m.) Corridor/Hallway	پڑھانی کا کمرہ (n.m.) Study Room	فرش (n.m.) Floor
		
سیڑھی (n.f.) Staircase	سوئیٹ کا کمرہ (n.m.) Bedroom	کھੜکی (n.f.) Window

		
چھت (n.m.) Roof	چھچھ! (n.m.) Balcony	باغ (n.m.) Garden
		
بیت الخلاء (n.m.) (Toilet)	غسل خانہ (n.m.) (Shower/Bathroom)	کھانا کھانے کا کمرہ (n.m.) (Dining Room)

## Test Yourself



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=82#h5p-5>

## **Reading/Listening**

**Context:** Salma is visiting Imran's home for the first time. Imran is giving Salma a tour of his home.

### **Pre-Reading Activities:**

- (a) Please collect photos of the several parts of your home and, on the back of each photo, please write its name in Urdu. It should look like a flash-card, but with photos.
- (b) Please think about your home and your friends' homes. Make a list of the parts of a home that theirs has and yours does not, and vice-versa.

## Reading

English	Urdu	Speaker
<b>Door-bell rings and Imran opens the door.</b>	دروازے کی گھنٹی بھتی ہے اور عمران دروازہ کھولتا ہے۔	
Oho! It is Salma. Hello, how are you?	اچھا، سلمہ ہے، آداب! کیا حال ہے؟	عمران
Hello, all is well. How are you?	سلام! بیلو، سب ٹھیک ہے۔ تم کیسے ہو؟	سلمہ
.I am okay, too. Come, come inside	-میں بھی ٹھیک ہوں۔ چلو اندر آؤ۔	عمران
Thanks, your home is very beautiful.	شکریہ! تمہارا گھر بہت خوبصورت ہے۔	سلمہ
Thanks. Let's go, I will show you my whole house.	شکریہ! چلو، میں تمہیں پورا گھر دکھاتا ہوں۔	عمران
Okay, Let's go.	ٹھیک ہے، چلو۔	سلمہ
This is the door of our house. After that, there is a corridor. After the corridor, there is another door. After that door, there is our living room. On the left side of the living room is our kitchen and dinning room. On the right side of the living room, there is a study room, worship room, and a guest room, too. In the living room itself, there is a staircase.	یہ بمارے گھر کا دروازہ ہے۔ اس کے بعد ایک راہداری ہے۔ راہداری کے بعد ایک اور دروازہ ہے۔ اس دروازے کے بعد بماری بینٹھکے ہے۔ بینٹھک کے باپیں جانب بمارا یا وارچی خانہ اور اور ایک ڈائیننگ روم ہے۔ بینٹھک کے دائیں جانب، ایک پڑھنے کا کمرہ، ایک عبادت کا کمرہ، اور ایک میہان کا کمرہ بھی ہے۔ بینٹھک میں بی ایک سیڑھی ہے۔	عمران:
And what is on the top floor?	اور اوپر کی منزل پر کیا ہے؟	سلمہ
On the top floor, there are three bedrooms. In each room, there is a toilet and shower. There is also a balcony on the top floor.	اوپر کی منزل پر تین سوئے کے کمرے ہیں۔ بر کمرے میں ایک ٹوائلٹ اور ایک غسل خانہ ہے۔ اور ایک بالکونی بھی ہے۔	عمران:
Is there no toilet on the bottom floor?	کیا نیچے کی منزل پر بیت الخلا نہیں ہے؟	سلمہ
Yes, there is one toilet and shower on the bottom floor, too.	جی با، نیچے کی منزل پر ٹوائلٹ اور باتھ روم بھی ہے۔	عمران:
Imran, your house is very good, clean, and airy, too. Is there any garden in your house?	عمران، تمہارا گھر بہت اچھا، صاف ستھرا اور بوا دار بھی ہے۔ کیا تمہارے گھر میں کوئی باغ ہے؟	سلمہ
Behind the house, there is a small garden. This is my mother's favorite place.	گھر کے پیچھے ایک چھوٹا سا باغ بھی ہے۔ میری اموں کی پسندیدہ جگہ ہے۔	عمران:
Oh Wow! I, too, like gardens a lot. And where is your room?	ارے واہ! مجھے بھی باغ بہت پسند ہے۔ اور تمہارا کمرہ کہاں ہے؟	سلمہ

English	Urdu	Speaker
My room is on the top floor. Right now, my room is dirty. I will show you my room later.	میرا کمرہ اوپر کی منزل ہے۔ میرا کمرہ ابھی گندा ہے۔ میں تمہیں اپنا کمرہ بعد میں دیکھوں گا۔	عمران:
Okay.	سلام۔ نہیک ہے۔	

## Listening

### عمران کا گھر

#### True/False



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**Drawing:** Based on the above description of Imran's house, please draw a picture of the bottom floor of Imran's house.

## Writing/Speaking



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شكري!

## عمران کا کمرہ 2: Reading/Listening

عمران کا کمرہ “Imran’s Room”



## Vocabulary



قالین (n.f.) Rug



بستر (n.m.) Bed



کرسی (n.f.) Chair



میز (n.f.) Table



سوفا (n.m.) Sofa



الماری (n.f.) Wardrobe



کتاب (n.f.) Book



پودها (n.m.) Plant



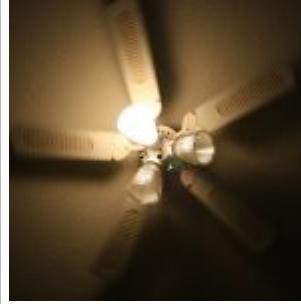
تصویر (n.f.) Picture



پرده (n.m.) Curtain



بیٹی (n.f.) Light Bulb



پنکها (n.m.) Fan

		
(n.m.) Flower Vase	(n.f.) Clock/Watch	(n.f.) Mirror

## Test Yourself



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## Reading/Listening

**Context:** Salma comes back to Imran's home. This time, Imran shows her his room.

### Pre-Reading Activities

Please collect photos of several things in your room. Then, on the back of each photo, please write its name in Urdu. It should look like a flashcard, but with photos.

## Reading

English	Urdu Speaker
Come Vidya. Today, I'll show you my room.	عمران آو سلم، آج میں تمہیں اپنا کمرہ دکھاؤ گا۔
Let's go.	سلمہ چلو
This is my room. In my room, there is one bed, one table, one chair, and one small sofa, too. On that table, there is an electric bulb, a flower vase, and one clock, too.	یہ میرا کمرہ ہے۔ میرے کمرے میں ایک بستن، ایک میز، ایک کرسی اور ایک چھوٹا سا صوف ہے۔ بستر کے ساتھ ہی ایک چھوٹی سی میز ہے۔ اس میز پر، ایک الیکٹریک بلب، ایک گلدان اور ایک گھڑی بھی ہے۔
What is on the study table?	سلہ پڑھائی کی میز پر کیا ہے؟
On the study table, there is a computer, a few books, and a coffee cup.	عمران استندی نیبل پر ایک کمپیوٹر، کچھ کتابیں اور کافی کا ایک کپ ہے۔
What is in this almirah?	سلہ: اس الماری میں کیا ہے؟
In this almirah, there are my clothes and shoes. Look, there are beautiful pictures on that wall. There is a mirror behind the door too.	اس الماری میں میرے کپڑے اور جوچے بیں۔ دیکھو اس دیوار پر خوبصورت تصویریں لگی بیں۔ دروازے کے پیچھے ایک آئینہ بھی ہے۔
The curtain of your room is very beautiful. It seems that fan is new.	سلہ: تمہارے کمرے کا پرڈہ بہت خوبصورت ہے۔ اور ایسا لگتا ہے کہ پنکھا بھی نیا ہے۔
Yes. New fan and new rug too.	عمران بار، نیا پنکھا اور نیا قالین بھی۔
Your room is very big and airy too.	سلہ: تمہارا کمرہ بہت بڑا اور بوا دار بھی ہے۔
Thanks! Will you also show me your room and house?	عمران شکریہ! کیا تم بھی مجھے اپنا کمرہ اور گھر دکھاؤ گی؟
Yes, indeed, why not?	سلہ: بار ضرور، کیوں نہیں؟

## Listening

### عمران کا کمرہ

## Activity

Please make a list of at least 10 things in Imran's room. Then, do the same with your own room.

### Chapter 4.3 Imran's and My room

**Drawing:** Based on the above description of Imran's room, please draw a picture of Imran's room.

## Writing/Speaking



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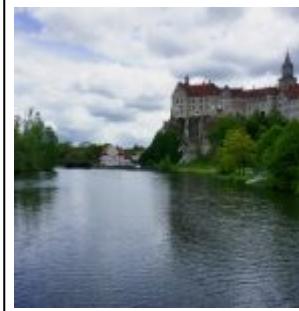
شكري!

## 4.4 Reading/Listening 2: پیٹر کا شہر

“Peter’s Hometown” پیٹر کا شہر



## Vocabulary

		
Road (n.f.) سڑک	Highway (n.m.) بائی وے	Bus Station (n.m.) بس اڈہ
		
Railway Station (n.m.) دیلوے سٹیشن	Airport (n.m.) بوائی اڈہ	River (n.f.) دریا
		
Pond (n.m.) تالاب	Lake (n.f.) جھیل	Mountain (n.m.) پہاڑ
		
Cinema ٻال (n.m.) سینما ٻال	Bank (n.m.) بینک	Sports Field (n.m.) میدان

		
Market (n.m.) بازار	Shop (n.f.) دکان	Restaurant (n.m.) ریستران
		
Hotel (n.m.) بوتل	Building (n.f.) عمارت	Hospital (n.m.) بسپتال
		
Office (n.m.) دفتر	Post office (n.m.) ڈاک خانہ	Police Station (n.m.) تھانے
		
Zoo (n.m.) چڑی خانہ	Library (n.m.) کتب خانہ	Museum (n.m.) معجائب گھر

		
Bridge (n.m.) پل	Shopping Mall (n.m.) مال	School (n.m.) مدرسہ
		
University (n.m.) جامعہ درس گاہ	College (n.m.) کالج	Gas Station (n.m.) پنرول پمپ

## Test Yourself



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## Reading/Listening

**Context:** Imran is talking to Peter about his home town, Iowa City.

## Pre-Reading Activities

Please read the following words and write the meaning in English. Then respond to the prompts.

[Chapter 4.4 Prereading Activity](#)

## Reading

English	Urdu Speaker
Brother Imran, where are you from?	پیشہ: عمران بھائی، آپ کہاں سے ہیں؟
I am from Lahore, Pakistan. Where are you from?	عمران میں پاکستان کے لاپور سے ہوں۔ آپ کہاں سے ہیں؟
I am from Iowa City, a small town. Lahore is the capital of Punjab, isn't it?	پیشہ: میں ایک چھوٹے سے شہر ایوا سٹی سے ہوں۔ لاپور پنجاب کی دارالحکومت یہ نہ؟
Yes, I am a Lahori. What is the population of Iowa City?	عمران: باں میں لاپوری ہوں۔ ایوا شہر کی آبادی کتنی ہے؟
Approximately 75,000 people live in Iowa City. And in Lahore?	پیشہ: ایوا شہر میں تقریباً 75 بزار لوگ رہتے ہیں۔ اور لاپور میں؟
Approximately 110,000,000 people live in Lahore. Perhaps Iowa City is a very small town.	عمران: لاپور میں تقریباً ایک سو دس ملین لوگ رہتے ہیں۔ شاید، ایوا شہر ایک بہت چھوٹا شہر ہے۔
Yes, Iowa City is a very small, but very lovely town.	پیشہ: جی باں، ایوا شہر ایک بہت چھوٹا سا لیکن خوبصورت شہر ہے۔
Is there an airport there?	عمران: کیا وہاں کوئی ہوائی اڈہ ہے؟
No, but there is an airport in a nearby town. Even the railway station is not there in Iowa City. There is just a bus station.	پیشہ: نہیں، مگر قریب کے شہر میں ایک ہوائی اڈہ ہے۔ ایوا شہر میں، بیلوے سٹیشن بھی نہیں ہے۔ وہاں ایک بس اڈہ ہے۔
How many schools, colleges, and universities are there in Iowa City?	عمران: ایوا شہر میں، کتنے اسکول، کالج اور یونیورسٹیاں ہیں۔
In my town, there are two schools, one college, and one university.	پیشہ: میرے شہر میں دو سکول، ایک کالج اور ایک یونیورسٹی ہے۔
Is there a library, museum, cinema, or zoo in your town?	عمران: کیا آپ کے شہر میں کتب خانہ، عجیب گھر، سینما ہال اور چڑیا خانہ ہے؟
Yes, in my town there are two libraries, one museum, and one cinema, but there is no zoo.	پیشہ: باں میرے شہر میں دو کتب خانے، ایک عجیب گھر، اور ایک سینما ہال ہے۔ لیکن وہاں کوئی چڑیا خانہ نہیں ہے۔
Okay. Is there a river, lake, pond, or mountain in Iowa City?	عمران: نہیک ہے، کیا ایوا شہر میں کوئی دریا، جھیل، تالاب اور پہاڑ ہے؟
In my town, there is a river and a few ponds. There is no mountain there.	پیشہ: میرے شہر میں ایک دریا اور کچھ تالاب ہیں۔ لیکن کوئی پہاڑ نہیں ہے۔

English	Urdu	Speaker
In your town, is there a post office, police station, etc?	کیا آپ کے شہر میں ڈاک خانہ، اور تھانہ وغیرہ بیس؟	: عمران
Yes, in my town there is one post office and one police station, too. What is there in Lahore?	باق میرے شہر میں ڈاک خانہ اور تھانہ بھی ہے۔ لاپور میں کیا کیا بیس؟	: پیٹر
Let's talk about Lahore later. Now it is time for class.	لابور کے بارے میں، ہم بعد میں بات کریں گے۔ اب کلاس کا وقت ہو گیا ہے۔	: عمران
Okay, no problem.	ٹھیک ہے، کوئی بات نہیں۔	: پیٹر

## Listening

### پیٹر کا شہر

## Activities

- (a) Please write 10-15 sentences describing your own home town.
- (b) Based on the above conversation, please write 10 sentences in Urdu describing Iowa City.
- (c) Imagine that you are Peter. You are planning to ask Imran at least 10 questions about Lahore in Urdu. Please make a list of your questions.

**Write 10 questions about Lahore in Urdu.**

Questions about Lahore“ لہور کے بارے میں سوالات	
	.۱
	.۲
	.۳
	.۴
	.۵
	.۶
	.۷
	.۸
	.۹
	.۱۰

## Writing/Speaking



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شكري!

# 4.5 Study Abroad

## Study Abroad Reading/Listening Activity



### Reading

**Context:** In Chapter 3, you read a letter from Fatima (Jen's host mother from India) to Jen in which she describes her family. In this chapter, Jen is writing a letter back to Fatima describing her family and her city.

عزیز میزبان امی

السلام علیکم!

آپ کا خط ملا - آپ کے خاندان کے بارے میں جان کر بہت خوشی بوئی - اس خط میں، میں آپ کو اپنے خاندان اور شہر کے بارے میں بتاؤں گی  
میرا ایک چھوٹا سا خاندان ہے اور ہم سب نیو یارک شہر میں رہتے ہیں۔ میرا ایک چھوٹا بھائی ہے۔ وہ ابھی اسکول میں پڑھتا ہے۔ میرے والد اور والدہ دونوں یونیورسٹی میں پڑھاتے ہیں۔ میرے پاس ایک پالتو بلی بھی ہے۔ اس کا نام گوری ہے۔  
نیو یارک ایک بہت بڑا شہر ہے۔ یہ امریکہ کا اقتصادی دارالحکومت ہے۔ اس شہر میں کئی حکومتی اور غیر حکومتی دفاتر ہیں۔ یہاں دو بڑے یونیورسٹی اور بہت سے کالیج اور اسکول ہیں۔ اس شہر میں دنیا کے بڑے ملک کے لوگ رہتے ہیں۔ یہاں بندوستانی اور یاکستانی لوگ بھی بہت ہیں۔ نیو یارک میں ایک دریا بھی ہے۔ کسی بھی بڑے شہر کی طرح اس شہر میں بھی سب کچھ یہ لیکن قدرتی خوبصورتی زیادہ نہیں۔  
میں اگلے بفٹے بندوستان آری بون۔ جب ہم ملیں گی تو آپ کو اپنے شہر کے بارے میں مزید بتاؤں گی۔  
آپ کی بیٹی جین

## Listening

### جین کا خط

## Activities

(a) Make a sentence with each word given below.

**Make a sentence with each word.**

Sentence	English	Urdu
	Host	میزبان (n.m.)
	Letter	خط (n.m.)
	Both	دونوں (adj.)
	Government	حکومتی (adj.)
	City/Town	شہر (n.m.)

(b) Click on all the post-positions in the text below. (Look at the grammar section before doing this activity.)



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اُنکریب!

# 4.6 Post-Positions

## Instructor Video: [Postpositions in Urdu](#)

English has a class of words called “prepositions”. Prepositions are the words that precede a phrase and indicate a relationship between the phrase and another word in the sentence. Urdu has a similar class of words known as “post-positions”. As the name implies, post-positions come after the word.

### Simple Post-Positions

Simple post-positions consist of a single word.

#### Examples:

Examples		English	Post-positions
English	Urdu		
In my town	میرے شہر میں	in	میں
On a table	میز پر	on,	پر
At home	گھر پر	at	
From India	بندوستان سے	from	سے
By train	ٹرین سے	by	
With a pen	کلام سے	with	
Since childhood	بچپن سے	since	
Bedroom House's window (window of a house) House's people (people of a house)	سوئے کا کمرہ گھر کی کھڑکی گھر کے لوگوں	's	/ ا کی / کے
To a boy To you	لڑکے کو آپکو	to	کو

### **Compound Post-Positions**

Urdu has many compound post-positions as well. Compound post-positions consist of two or more words. Most compound post-positions begin with the post-position *کے*/*کو* or *سے*.

**Examples:**

	Examples	English	Post-Positions
English	Urdu		
For house	گھر کے لئے	for x	X کے لئے
About town	شہر کے بارے میں	about x	X کے بارے میں
Because of you	آپ کی وجہ سے	because of x	X کی وجہ سے
Far from home	گھر سے	far from x	x سے دور
Near home	گھر کے قریب	near x	X کے پاس / نزدیک
Before school	اسکول سے پہلے / اسکول سے پہلے	before x	X سے / کے پہلے
Outside home	گھر کے باہر	outside x	X کے باہر
Inside the home	گھر کے اندر	inside the x	X کے اندر
After school	اسکول کے بعد	after x	X کے بعد
Above/on/on top of home	گھر کے اوپر	above/ on/ on top of x	X کے اوپر
Under/beneath/below roof	چھت کے نیچے	under/ beneath/ below x	X کے نیچے
Toward you	آپ کی طرف	towards x	X کی طرف
In front of you	آسمان کے نیچے	in front of x	X کے سامنے
Behind you	آپ کے پیچھے	behind x	X کے پیچھے
Ahead of you	آپکے آگے	ahead of x	X کے آگے
Together with/with/ along with you	آپکے ساتھ	together with/ with/ along with x	X کے ساتھ
Between school and home	اسکول اور گھر کے بین	between x and y	X کے بین Y اور

## Test Yourself



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Fill in the blanks with the suitable post-position.



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شكري!

# 4.7 Oblique Case

## Instructor Video: [Oblique Case in Urdu](#)

Case is a property of a word which indicates its uses within a phrase or sentence. In Urdu, based on form, there are two types of case: (a) Direct Case and (b) Oblique Case.

(a) Direct Case: The direct case is used with a nominal phrase is not followed by a post-position.

(b) Oblique Case: The oblique case is used with a nominal phrase is followed by a post-position.

Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs change in oblique case form when followed by a post-position.

**Note:** Please note that when nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs are in oblique case form, they do not change their meanings. It is just a grammatical form which has nothing to do with the meaning of those words. This is why, typically, Hindi learners struggle to acquire this very crucial, but meaningless, feature of Hindi language.

## Oblique Noun

### Masculine Singular Oblique Nouns

Only singular masculine nouns that end in -ī change into -ءے to the oblique case form. Others (singular masculine that do not end in -ī and singular feminine) do not change.

**For Example:**

لڑکا - لڑکے کا نام ( -ī changes into “ ( -ءے boy's name”

آدمی - آدمی کا نام (no change) “man's name”

## Feminine Singular Oblique Nouns

When a feminine singular noun is followed by any post-position, it does not change its form.

**For Examples:**

لڑکی - لڑکی کا نام (No change) "girl's name"  
کتاب - کتاب کا نام (No change) "book's name"

## Plural Oblique Nouns

All plural nouns (masculine and feminine) change into "وں" "o" in their oblique case forms.

**For Examples:**

لڑکے - لڑکوں کے نام "Boys' names"  
شہروں - شہروں کے نام "Cities' names"  
لڑکیاں - لڑکیوں کے نام "Girls' names"  
کتابیں - کتابوں کے نام "Books' names"

## Oblique Nouns Summary

	Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II
	-ī changes in -ے	No change	No change	No change
	لڑکا - لڑکے کا کمرہ - کمرے میں	گھر - گھر پر مکان - مکان میں	لڑکی - لڑکی کو کھڑکی - کھڑکی پر	کتاب - کتاب میں میز - میز پر
Plural	Type I	Type II	Type I	Type II
	All masculine and feminine plural nouns change into "وں" "o".			
	لڑکے - لڑکوں کو کمرے - کمروں میں	گھر - گھروں کے مکان - مکانوں میں	لڑکیوں - لڑکیوں ک کھڑکیاں - کھڑکیوں پر	کتابیں - کتابوں میں میزوں - میزوں پر

## Oblique Adjectives

As we know, Urdu adjectives can be classified into marked and unmarked adjectives.

**Marked adjectives** (that ends in *-ī*) change to *-e* for oblique adjective form.

**For Example:**

اچھا - اچھا لڑکا - اچھے لڑکے کا نام "good boy's name"  
میٹھا - میٹھا پھل - میٹھے پھلوں میں "in sweet fruits"

**Unmarked adjectives** (that do not end in *आ*) do not change in oblique adjective form.

**For Example:**

(No change) خوبصورت لڑکی - خوبصورت لڑکی کا نام "beautiful girl's name"  
(No change) بُوادار کمرہ - بُوادار کمرے میں "In an airy room"

## Summary of Oblique Adjectives

	Oblique Adjectives	
	Marked	Unmarked
Rules	<i>-ī</i> changes into <i>-e</i>	No change
Examples	اجھا - اجھا لڑکا - اچھے لڑکے کا میٹھا - میٹھا پھل - میٹھے پھلوں میں	خوبصورت - خوبصورت لڑکی - خوبصورت لڑکی کا نام بُوادار - بُوادار کمرہ - بُوادار کمرے میں

## Oblique Verbs

We will learn more about verbs in the next chapters (5 and 6). Here, please know that all the verbs in Hindi end in *ī*, to be specific, *ਾ-ī*.

**For Example:**

- “To eat” کھانا
- “To read” پڑھنا

- “To sleep” سونا

**Rule for changing direct verbs to oblique verbs:** , -l changes into . -t

**For Example:**

کھانا کے لئے – “in order to eat/to eat”

پڑھنے سے – “by reading”

سونا سے پہلے – “before sleeping”

سونا سے سوچنے سے – “to sleep”

## Oblique Pronouns

Urdu pronouns also change into oblique case form when followed by a post-position.

Examples of Pronouns with Post-Position		Pronouns in Hindi		Pronouns in English
سے + Pronouns	+ کو Pronouns	Oblique	Direct	
مجھ سے	مجھے / مجھکو	مجھ	میں	I
بم سے	بھیں / بمکو	بم	بم	We
تجھ سے	تجھے / تجھ کو	تجھ	تو	You
تم سے	تمھیں / تم کو	تم	تم	You
آپ سے	آپ کو	آپ	آپ	You
اس سے	اسکو	اس	یہ	S/he (near)
اس سے	اسکو	اس	وہ	S/he (far)
ان سے	انکو	ان	یہ	They (near)
ان سے	انکو	ان	وہ	They (far)
کس سے	کسکو	کس	کون	Who (Sing.)
کن سے	کنکو	کن	کون	Who (Plu.)
کس سے	کسکو	کس	کیا	What (Sing.)
کن سے	کنکو	کن	کیا	What (Plu.)

## Test Yourself



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شكراً!

# 4.8 There Construction

## Instructor Video: [There Construction](#)

English is not a pro-drop language, in other words, you cannot have an English sentence in which the subject is not available. This is why, we need “dummy” subjects like ‘there’ and ‘it’ in English.

### For example:

- There is a car.
- There are ten students.

Unlike English, Urdu **is** a pro-drop language, hence subject can be dropped or is not needed in “there” or “it” sentences. In these sentences, the verb agrees with the object.

### For Example:

In my town, there is a museum.	English	.1
My town in + (there) + a museum + is	Urdu Word order	
-میرے شہر میں (—) ایک عجیب گھر ہے	Urdu	
In my room, there are ten books.	English	.2
My room in + (there) + ten books + are	Urdu Word order	
-میرے کمرے میں (—) دس کتابیں ہیں	Urdu	
There is a computer on my desk.	English	.3
My desk on + (there) + a computer + is	Urdu Word order	
-میری میز پر (—) ایک کمپیوٹر ہے	Urdu	

## Activities

Using “there construction”, please form five sentences for describing the places given below.

### [Chapter 4.8 There sentences](#)

شكريه!

# 4.9 Cultural Notes and Extra/ Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

#	Topics	Explanation
1	<b>City/Town</b>	Typically, Indian and South Asian cities and towns are very crowded and houses do not have front and back lawns. Villages have comparatively more open space.
2	<b>Transportation</b>	Public transportation is easily available in India and South Asian cities. Though, all the buses, trains, and airports are very crowded and can be intimidating for someone new.
3	<b>Private Space</b>	Given that families up to three generations live in one house, there is not much private/personal space.
4	<b>Bathroom/ Toilet</b>	In typical Indian and South Asian houses, the bathroom and toilet are not in the same room as in America. They are built separately. However, in a bigger city, and in apartment complexes, you will find the bathroom and toilet in one space. Please also note that South Asian toilets are squatting toilets.
5	<b>Worship Room</b>	Typically, in a bigger house, there would be a separate worship room.
6	<b>Shoes NOT in the House</b>	Typically, Indians and South Asians do not allow shoes in the house. Everyone takes off their shoes outside the house in a corridor or near the entry door.
7	<b>Kitchen</b>	Indian and South Asian houses/apartments do not have open kitchens attached to the living room like in American houses/apartments. Indian and South Asian kitchens are not visible to the guests. As a guest, you should ask permission to enter your host's kitchen.
8	<b>Market</b>	In India and South Asia, smaller markets are everywhere. You can find smaller grocery stores in your own alley. Every neighborhood has small stores for regularly used things such as: medical supplies, groceries, mobile phones, vegetables and fruits, etc. However, in a village, it is not the case so much and typically there is a weekly village market. Villagers also visit nearby/local towns or cities for shopping.

## Extra/Optional Online Materials

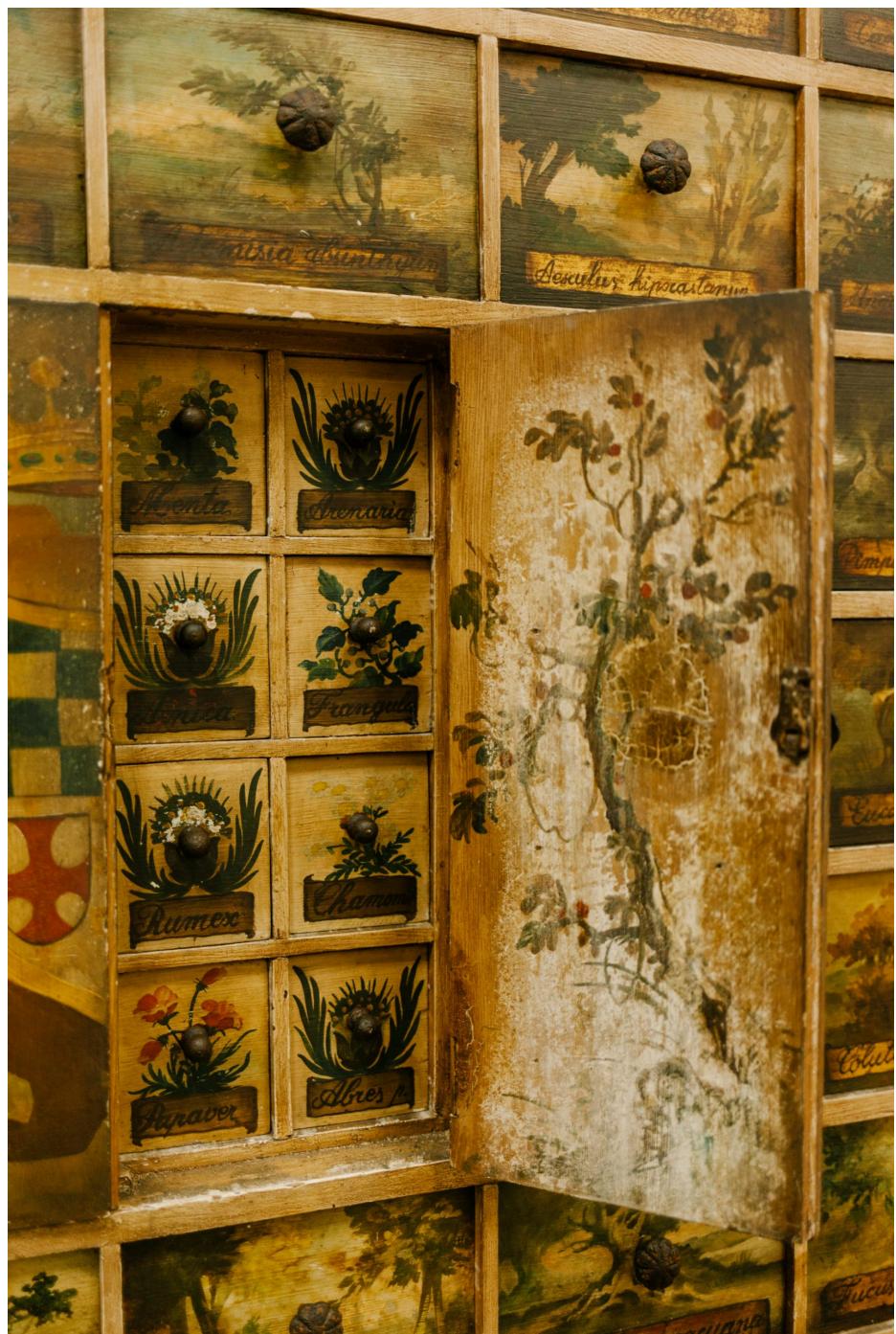


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شكري!

PART V

# CHAPTER 5: EXPRESSING LIKES, DISLIKES, NEEDS, AND POSSESSION



## Goals of this Chapter

- You will learn vocabulary related to situations like those in a vegetable market or at a restaurant.
- You will learn how to change sentences in the past tense using the verb “to be” in the past.
- You will learn dative subjects (subject with -ko) in Urdu.
- You will learn how to express likes.
- You will learn how to express dislikes.
- You will learn how to express needs.
- You will learn how to express possession.

شكريه!



# 5.1 Review of Chapter 4

## Vocabulary



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## Grammar



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## Reading



### میرا اسکول

میرے اسکول کا نام لانسنگ بائی سکول ہے۔ میرے اسکول میں تقریباً ایک سو کمرے ہیں۔ میرے اسکول میں ایک باغ اور دو کھیل کے میدان ہیں۔ میرے اسکول میں ایک لائبریری اور ایک آڈیٹوریم بھی ہے۔ میرے اسکول میں تقریباً بارہ سو لڑکے اور لڑکیاں ہیں۔ میرے اسکول میں تقریباً بیس اساتذہ ہیں۔ میرے پرنسپل کو نظم و ضبط پسند ہے۔ اسکول میں تمام مضامین پڑھائے جاتے ہیں۔ میرا اسکول شہر سے بہت دور ہے۔ میں ہر روز سائیکل سے سکول جاتا ہوں۔

آپ بھی مجھے اپنے اسکول کے بارے میں بتائیں۔  
شکریہ!

## Listening

### میرا اسکول

## Check Your Comprehension

Based on the above reading and listening, please answer the following questions.



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## Speaking



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شكري!

## پھل اور سبزی: Reading/Listening I کی دکان پر

پھل اور سبزی کی دکان پر



## **Vocabulary**

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
Elder brother	n.m.	بڑے بھائی
Need	v.i.	چاہئے
X has	phrase	x کے پاس
What all	phrase	کون کون سی
Vegetable	n.f.	سبزی
Potato	n.m.	آلو
Onion	n.m.	پیاز
Tomato	n.m.	ٹماٹر
Cauliflower	n.f.	گوبھی
Radish	n.f.	مولی
Spinach	n.m.	پلک
Bitter gourd	n.m.	کربلا
Eggplant	n.m.	بیگن
Pea	n.m.	منیر
Sorry	phrase	معاف کیجئے
If	conj.	مگر
These days	adv.	اجکل
Weather	n.m.	موسم
Therefore	conj.	اسکے لئے
No worries	phrase	کوئی بات نہیں
How much	phrase	کتنے کا
X feels that	phrase	X کو لوگتا ہے
Expensive	adj.	مہنگا
Very	adv.	بہت
Cost	n.m.	دام
Import	n.m.	درآمد
State	n.m.	صوبہ
Market	n.m.	بازار
Where will I get X?	phrase	X کہاں ملے گا
Half	adj.	آدھا
Fruit	n.m.	پھل

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
Dozen	adj.	درجن
Banana	n.m.	کیلا
Apple	n.m.	سیب

## Test Yourself



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## Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Please review the vocabulary of fruits and vegetables from the previous chapter.
- (b) Please make a list of your favorite fruits and vegetables.
- (c) Please ask your friends about their favorite fruits and vegetable.

## Reading

### پھل اور سبزی کی دکان پر

**Context:** Salma is in a market shopping for fruits and vegetables.

<u>English</u>	<u>Urdu</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
Hello, Elder brother	سلام: السلام عليكم ! بڑے بھائی	دکاندار:
Hello, Yes, What do you want?	جی وعليکم السلام ، آپ کو کیا چاہیے؟	دکاندار:
What types of vegetables do you have?	سلمه: آپ کے پاس کون سی سبزیاں ہیں؟	دکاندار:
I have potato, tomato, onion, cauliflower, radish, spinach, and bitter gourd, etc.	دکاندار: میرے پاس آلو، ٹماٹر، بیان، بندگوبھی، مولی، بالک اور کریلا وغیرہ سبزیاں ہیں۔	
I do not like bitter-gourd and radish. Do you have eggplant and peas? I like peas a lot.	سلمه: مجھے کریلا اور مولی پسند نہیں۔ کیا آپ کے پاس بینگن اور مٹر ہیں؟ مجھے مٹر بہت پسند ہے۔	
Yes, I have eggplant. Sorry, but, this is not the season for peas. This is why I do not have peas.	دکاندار: باں، میرے پاس بینگن ہے۔ معذرت، لیکن، آج کل، مٹر کا موسم نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے مٹر نہیں ہے۔	
No problem. What is the cost of eggplant?	سلمه: کوئی بات نہیں، بینگن کتنے کا ہے؟	
Eggplant is 50 rupees per kilo.	دکاندار: بیگن 50 روپے کلو ہے۔	
I think it is quite expensive.	سلمه: میرے خیال سے، یہ بہت مہنگا ہے۔	
No, the price is absolutely right. Do you know that we import eggplants from other states?	دکاندار: نہیں، قیمت بالکل نہیک ہے۔ کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ہم یہاں دوسری ریاستوں/صوبوں سے بیگن درآمد کرتے ہیں؟	
Okay brother, where can I get peas in this market?	سلمه: اچھا بھائی، اس منڈی میں مٹر کہاں ملے گا؟	
You will not get peas in this market anywhere.	دکاندار: اس بازار میں، آپ کو مٹر کہیں نہیں ملے گا۔	
Okay, no problem. Please give me half a kilo of potato and one kilo of tomato.	سلمه: اچھا کوئی بات نہیں، آدھا کلو آلو اور ایک کلو ٹماٹر دے دیجئے۔	
Okay. Anything else?	دکاندار: نہیک ہے - اور کچھ؟	
Do you have fruits too?	سلمه: کیا آپ کے پاس کوئی پھل ہے؟	

<u>English</u>	<u>Urdu</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
Yes, I have all seasonal fruits. What fruits do you want?	دکاندار: باں میرے پاس تمام موسمی پھل ہیں۔ آپ کو کون سا پھل چاہئے؟	
Please give me one dozen banana and one kilo apple.	سلہ: ایک درجن کیلے اور ایک کلو سیب دیجئے۔	
Okay. Please take half kilo potato, one kilo tomato, one dozen banana, and one kilo apple.	دکاندار: نہیک ہے، آدھا کلو آلو، ایک کلو ٹماٹر، ایک درجن کیلے اور ایک کلو سیب لیجئے۔	
How much?	سلہ: کتنا بوا؟	
115 rupees.	دکاندار: ایک سو پندرہ روپے	
Okay, please take your money. Bye	سلہ: -نہیک ہے۔ اپنے پیسے لیجئے، خدا حافظ	
Bye.	دکاندار خدا حافظ	

## Listening

### پھل و رسمی کی دکان پر

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Please answer the following questions based on your reading/listening.



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(b) Please ask these questions to three classmates or friends and find out who has similar likes and dislikes. [Chapter 5.2\\_ Activity B](#)

شکریہ!

# ریستوران میں 5.3:

## ریستوران میں



## Vocabulary

English	Grammatical Categories	Urdu
To come	v.i.	آنا
Restaurant	n.m.	ریستوران
Welcome	n.m.	خوش آمدید
To sit	v.i.	بیٹھنا
Thanks	v.m.	شکریہ
Window	v.f.	کھڑکی
Near X	pp.	X کے قریب
Available	adj.	خالی
Outside of X	pp.	X کے باہر
Scene	n.m.	منظور
To see	v.t.	دیکھنا
To like	v.t.	پسند کرنا
Water	n.m.	پانی
Other than X	pp.	X کے علاوہ
To take	v.t.	لینا
Green	adj.	سبز/برا
Vegetable	n.f.	سبزی
Delicious	adj.	مزیدار
For X	pp.	X کے لئے

## Test Yourself



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### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Please make a list of your favorite South Asian food.
- (b) After making a list of your favorite Indian/Pakistani food, please ask your friends and try to find out who else has similar favorite foods.
- (c) Please try to find out Indian/Pakistani food menu from any Indian/Pakistani restaurant in your area.

### Reading

#### ریستوراں میں

**Context:** Imran and Mumtaz are in an Indian restaurant ordering food.

English	Urdu	Speaker
Please come sir, you are welcome in this restaurant,. Please sit here.	آئیے جناب، اس ریستوران میں خوش آمدید، یہاں بیٹھئے۔	:بیرا
Thanks! Is there any table available near a window? I like to see outside.	عمران شکریہ! کیا کھڑکی کے قریب کوئی خالی میز ہے؟ مجھے بابر کا منظر دیکھنا پسند ہے۔	
Yes sir, it is available. Please come sit there.	بیرا: جی جناب یہ خالی ہے، آئیے یہاں بیٹھئے۔	
Very well brother, thanks!	عمران ! بہت اچھا بھائی، شکریہ	
[After sitting]	[بیٹھنے کے بعد]	
Here is the drink and food menu. What else do you want to drink other than water?	بیرا پانی اور کھانے کا یہ مینو لیجھے۔ پانی کے علاوہ، آپ کو پینے کے لئے کیا چاہئے؟	
I really like your “sharbat”. Mumtaz what do you want?	عمران مجھے یہاں آپ کا شربت بہت پسند ہے۔ ممتاز تمہیں کیا چاہے؟	
I want lassi. I really like mango lassii.	ممتاز مجھے لسی چاہے۔ مجھے آم کی لسی پسند ہے۔	
[After a while]	[کچھ وقت کے بعد]	
There is your “sharbat”, and madam, here is your mango lassii. What food would you like?	بیرا یہ ربا آپ کا شربت، اور میم صاحب، یہ آپ کی آم کی لسی۔ آپ لوگ کھانے میں کیا لیں گیں؟	
I want chicken curry, two breads, and one plate of rice.	عمران مجھے چکن کری، دو روٹیاں اور ایک پلیٹ چاول چاہے۔	
I want palak paneer and two breads.	ممتاز مجھے پالک پنیر چاہے، اور دو روٹیاں۔	
Anything else?	بیرا اور کچھ؟	
Yes, I need one plate of green vegetable salad.	ممتاز ہاں، مجھے ایک پلیٹ سبز سبزیوں کا سلاد بھی چاہے۔	
Very well.	بیرا -بہت اچھا	
[After eating the food]	[کھانا کھانے کے بعد]	
Did you like the food?	بیرا کیا آپ کو کھانا پسند آیا؟	
Yes, it was delicious.	ممتاز ہاں کھانا بہت لذیذ تھا	
Thanks madam! What would you like for dessert?	بیرا شکریہ میم صاحبے! آپ کو مٹھائی میں کیا چاہے؟	
I like kulfi. And Mumtaz, what do you want?	عمران مجھے قلفی چاہے اور ممتاز تمہیں کیا چاہے؟	
I like kulfi too.	ممتاز مجھے بھی قلفی پسند ہے۔	
Very well. I will bring that right away.	بیرا بہت اچھا جناب، میں ابھی لاتا ہوں۔	
And yes brother, please bring the bill too. We are getting late for a movie.	عمران اور ہاں بھائی بمیں کھانے کا بل جلد چاہے۔ بمیں فلم کے لیے دیر بو رہی ہے۔	

English	Urdu	Speaker
Sure sir.	بیرا بالکل جناب۔	
[After a while]	[کچھ وقت کے بعد]	
Here is your kulfi and bill.	بیرا: یہ لیجئے جناب اپنی کلفیاں اور کھانے کا بل۔	
What is the total amount?	: عمران کل بل کتنا یے؟	
180 rupees, sir.	بیرا ۱۸۰ روپے جناب	
Please take 200 rupees. 20 rupees for you.	: عمران یہ لو ۲۰۰ روپے، ۲۰ روپے تمہارے لئے	
Many, many thanks sir.	بیرا آپ کا بہت شکریہ محترم	

## Listening

### دیستوراں میں

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Check your comprehension



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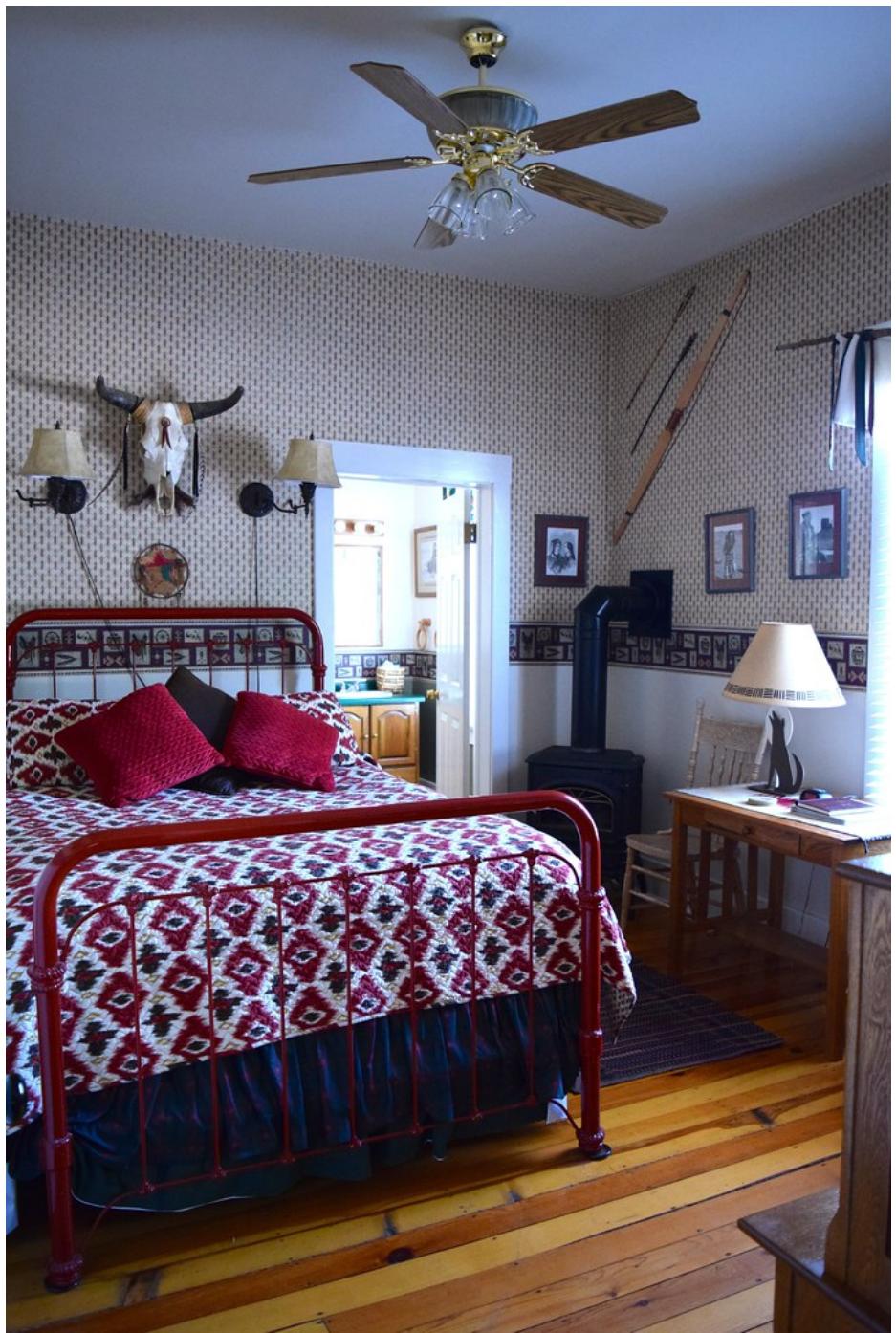
(b) Based on the above conversation, please prepare an imagined conversation between you and a server at an Indian/Pakistani restaurant.

(c) Please prepare a skit “at a restaurant” with your two other friends.

شکریہ!

## 5.4 Study Abroad

## **Study Abroad Reading/Listening Activity**



## Reading

**Context:** After reaching India, Jen moved in with her host family. Her host mother, Fatima, and Jen are talking about Jen's needs, likes, and dislikes in the following conversation.

## English

## Urdu Speaker

Daughter Jen, you are most welcome in our home. This is your room.

بنی جین، تمہارا بمارے گھر میں خیر مقدم ہے -  
یہ تمہارا کمرہ ہے

فاطمہ:

Thanks Fatima sahiba, this room is very big and beautiful.

-شکر بہ فاطمہ صاحبہ، یہ کمرہ بہت بڑا اور  
خوبصورت ہے

جین:

Yes daughter, we offer this room to our American guest every year. Please look at this room and let me know if you need anything.

بان بیٹھی یہ کمرہ بم بر سال اپنے امریکی مہمان  
کو دیتے ہیں۔ کمرے کو نہیک سے دیکھ لو اور  
مجھے بتاؤ اگر تمہیں اور کچھ چاہیے؟

فاطمہ:

Mother, the room is very good. I need curtains on these windows.

امی، کمرہ بہت اچھا ہے۔ مجھے ان کھڑکیوں  
پر پردے چاہیے

جین:

There are curtains on these windows. But right now, they were taken down to be washed.

کھڑکیوں پر پردے ہیں۔ لیکن ابھی انہیں  
دھونے کے لئے نکلا ہے

فاطمہ:

Great! I also need a table lamp.

اچھا، مجھے ایک ٹیبل لیمپ بھی چاہیے

جین:

Very well. I will get you a table lamp in your room. What else do you need?

نہیک ہے، میں آج بی تھہارے کمرے میں ٹیبل  
لیمپ لکھا دوں گی۔ کیا تمہیں کسی اور چیز  
کی ضرورت ہے؟

فاطمہ:

Nothing at all. Thanks.

نہیں اور کچھ نہیں۔ شکریہ

جین:

Okay daughter, do you like Indian food?

اچھا بیٹھی، کیا تمہیں بندوستانی کھانا پسند  
ہے؟

فاطمہ:

Yes, I like Indian food very much.

جی بان، مجھے بندوستانی کھانا بہت پسند ہے

جین:

Okay. Do you like tea or coffee in the morning?

اچھا، اور تمہیں صبح-صبح چائے چاہیے یا  
کافی؟

فاطمہ:

What do you all drink?

آپ لوگ کیا پیتے ہیں؟

جین:

We drink tea. But we have a coffee machine in the house, too.

بم لوگ تو چائے پیتے ہیں، لیکن گھر میں کافی  
مشین بھی ہے

فاطمہ:

Very well! I would like to drink tea in the morning with you all.

بہت اچھا، میں آپ لوگوں کے ساتھ صبح -  
صبح چائے پینا چاہتی ہوں

جین:

Very well! Now you rest and come out at 7:00 p.m. for dinner.

بہت اچھا، اب تم آرام کرو اور سات بجے تیار  
بو کر رات کے کھانے کے لئے باہر آ جاؤ

فاطمہ:

Okay mother, where are the other members of your family?

نہیک ہے امی، اور آپ کے خاندان کے دیگر  
افراد کہاں ہیں؟

جین:

English	Urdu Speaker
Right now, they are busy. I will introduce you to the others at the dinner.	ابھی سب مصروف ہیں، رات کے کھانے کے بعد میں تمہیں سب سے ملاؤں گی
Okay. Thanks to you.	فاطمہ: جین: ٹھیک ہے، آپ کا بہت شکریہ

## Listening

### فاطمہ اور جین

#### Post-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Please talk to a native speaker of Urdu and find out things that you might need to live three months in India or in Pakistan.
- (b) If you have ever lived in India/Pakistan please make a list of the things that you needed there.

شکریہ!

# 5.5 Verb "To be" in the Past Tense

## Instructor Video: [Verb “to be” in the Past](#)

In the previous chapter, we learned that the verb “to be” بونا in Urdu has four different forms in present tense. We also learned the uses of those four forms. See the table below for a quick review.

Forms of Verb “to be” بونا	Uses
بou	with (I). امیں ( )
بou	with ( ) مفamiliar you).
بے	with ( ) گوinformal you), یہ (This, s/he), وہ (That, s/he), and singular subjects.
بیس	with ہم (we), یہ (formal you), یہ (These, They), وہ (Those, They), and with plural and honorific subjects.

Today, we are going to learn about the past tense forms of the verb “to be” in Urdu. There are four forms of the verb “to be” in the past form. Please see the table below for forms and their uses.

Forms of Verb “to be” بونا	Uses
تھا	with masculine singular subjects.
تھی	with feminine singular subjects.
تھے	with masculine plural and honorific subjects.
تھیں	with feminine plural and honorific subjects.

Examples:

- اس کمرے میں ایک لڑکا تھا “There was a boy in this room.”

- اس کمرے میں ایک کرسی تھی “There was one chair in this room.”

- اس کمرے میں دو دروازے تھے “There were two doors in this room.”

- اس کمرے میں بہت کتابیں تھیں “There were many books in this room.”

- احمد سکول میں تھا “Ahmad was in school.”

- میرے دوست بازار میں تھے “My friends were in the market.”

- سلمہ کہاں تھی “Where was Salma?”

- میری بہنیں باغ میں تھیں “My sisters were in the garden.”

## Activity

Please choose the correct past form of the verb “to be” to fill in the blanks.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=111#h5p-105>

شكري!

# 5.6 Subjects with کو

Instructor Video: [Subjects with کو](#)

In Urdu, subjects can have a nominative case like English. Additionally, Urdu subjects can also come with dative and ergative cases. Here, we are going to learn subjects with dative case. We use dative case when the subject is not the doer of an action, but an experiencer and/or a beneficiary of an action. Dative case in Hindi is marked with کو “ko”.

There are a few verbs that require a dative subject with کو marking. In this chapter, we are going to learn only three in detail, and I will mention a few others here too. But, you will encounter more verbs, adjectives, and nouns that require subjects with کو as you progress further in your Urdu language learning journey. As the subject is marked with dative case کو the verb agrees with the object of that sentence.

Verbs that Require Dative Subject with کو	
Urdu	English
پسند	like
نا پسند	dislike
چاہئے	need

## “پسند” To Like

When you like someone or something, you are not doing anything actively, you are merely experiencing something that is pleasing to you. Hence, the verb “to like” needs a subject in dative case with کو marker. When a subject receives a case marker کو which is a post-position, the subject changes into oblique form.

Examples:		
Explanation	English	Urdu
with کو becomes in مجھے میں is agreeing ے oblique, and the verb tea." Literal translations "چائے" with of this Urdu sentence in English would be "to me, tea is pleasing". This pattern will follow for the rest of the examples given here	I like tea.	مجھے چائے پسند ہے۔
Here, the verb بیس is agreeing with the plural subject طلباء "students".	I like my students.	مجھے اپنے طلباء پسند بیس۔
Here, the verb پسند agrees with اردو "Urdu".	Peter likes Urdu.	پیٹر کو اردو پسند ہے۔
Here, the verb کھلانے agrees with بچپن میں، میرے بھائی کو کھلانے بہت "کھلاؤنے toys".	In childhood, My brother liked toys.	بچپن میں، میرے بھائی کو کھلانے بہت پسند تھے۔

## نا پسند “To Dislike”

Dislike is similar to like. Hence, the verb “to dislike” needs a subject in the dative case with کو marker. When a subject receives a case marker کو which is a post-position, the subject changes into the oblique form.

Examples:		
Explanation	English	Urdu
with کو becomes in مجھے میں is agreeing ے with کافی "coffee". The literal translation of this Urdu sentence in English would be "to me, coffee is displeasing". This pattern will follow for the rest of the examples given here.	I dislike coffee.	مجھے کافی نا پسند نہیں ہے۔
Here, the verb ے is agreeing with the plural subject ایمان لوگو "dishonest people".	I dislike dishonest people.	مجھے ے ایمان لوگو نا پسند بیس۔
Here, the verb ے agrees with a verb that acts as a noun (object) دوزنا "to run".	Peter dislikes running.	پیٹر کو دوزنا نا پسند ہے۔
Here, the verb کھلاؤنے agrees with گاڑیاں میں "cars".	In childhood, my brother disliked cars.	بچپن میں میرے بھائی کو گاڑیاں نا پسند تھیں۔

Note: — پسند نہیں = ناپسند In Urdu, native speakers tend to use a negative marker with پسند to express dislike.

For example:

- مجھے کافی پسند نہیں ہے۔ I do not like (dislike) coffee.
- پیٹر کو دوڑنا پسند نہیں کرتا۔ Peter does not like (dislikes) running. etc.

## Activity

Please read the following questions carefully. After reading these question, please answer them and then ask these questions to three of your friends/family members and try to find common likes and dislikes.

[Chapter 5.6\\_Activity: Likes and Dislikes](#)

شکریہ!

## 5.7 “Need” چاہئے

### Instructor Video: چاہئے

As in English, “need” is a modal verb that is different from “to want”. Likewise, چاہئے “need” acts like a modal verb (it does not change its form based on the subject/object) and different from چابنا “to want”.

Similar to چاہئے “like” and چاہئے نہیں “dislike”, چاہئے “need” also requires a subject with کو. However, چاہئے “need” as a modal verb does not agree with either with the subject or the object of a sentence, it remains the same.

It is used to express need and desire.

Example:

Explanation	English	Urdu
The subject is marked with کو and, hence, out of the agreement, is masculine, but چاہئے is a modal verb and not changing its form either according to the subject or the object.	I need water.	-مجھے پانی چاہئے-
“کیا” what is unknown here, so we can't decide the number and gender of کیا. However, چاہئے will not change its form in any case.	What do you need?	آپکو کیا چاہئے؟
Here, میری بیٹی my sister is feminine and marked with کو and کتاب book is feminine too. But, چاہئے will not change its form according to feminine کتاب book.	My sister needs a book.	-میری بیٹی کو ایک کتاب چاہئے-
Here, میرے دوست my friend is masculine and marked with کو and کچھ پیسے some money is masculine plural. But, چاہئے will not change its form according to feminine کچھ پیسے some money.	My friend needs some money.	-میرے دوست کو کچھ پیسے چاہئے-

## Activities

Please write at least two sentence about what you need in several situations that are given below. After doing filling your part, please ask these questions to three of your friends/family members and then audio-record yourself.

### Chapter 5.7 Activity 1

## Speaking



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### **Other Nouns/Adjectives/Verbs that need Subjects with گز**

Example Sentences	English	Words	
”مجھے لگتا ہے کہ آج بریشج بوگی“ ”I feel that it will rain today.“	To feel	لگنا	.1
”مجھے لگتا ہے کہ جنگی کی بندی بہوت آسان زبان ہے“ ”It seems to me that Hindi is an easy language.“	To seem		
”پندوستان جانے میں بیسین بزاروں ڈالر لگتے ہیں“ ”It takes thousands of dollars for us to go to India.“ ”شکاگو جانے میں مجھے چھٹنے لگتے ہیں“ ”It takes me four hours to go to Chicago.“	To take money/time		
”مجھے گاڑی چلانا / چلانی آتا ہے“ ”I know how to swim.“ ”I know how to drive a car.“	To know how to	آتا	.2.
”مجھے معلوم ہے کہ آپ کہاں رہتے“ ”I know that...“ ”مجھے معلوم ہے کہ امریکہ کا صدر کون ہے“ ”I know who is the president of America.“	To be aware of	معلوم	.2.
”مجھے خوشی ہے کہ آپ اردو“ ”I am happy that...“ ”مجھے خوشی ہے کہ اسیکھ رہے ہیں“ ”I am happy that you are learning Urdu.“	Happiness	خوشی	.4.
”مجھے افسوس ہے کی میں“ ”I am sorry that...“ ”ایسے نہیں مل سکا“ ”I am sorry that I could not meet you.“ ”مجھے دکھ دکھ رہیں“ ”I am sorry that your grandmother has passed away.“	Regret/Sad	/ افسوس / دکھ غم	.0.
”مجھے امید ہے کی آپ کامیاب بونگے“ ”I hope that...“ ”مجھے امید ہے کی میں“ ”I hope that you will be successful.“ ”مجھے امید ہے کی ایک دن آپ بندی میں بات کریں گے“ ”I hope that you will converse in Hindi one day.“	Hope	امید	.6.
”مجھے وہ ایک دکان میں ملا“ ”I happen to meet her in a shop.“ ”مجھے یاد ملے“ ”I found one hundred dollars in a garden.“ ”میں اچھی چائے کہاں ملے گی“ ”Where will I find good tea?“ ”مجھے کم تخلوہ ملتی ہے“ ”I receive/get less salary.“	happen to meet someone/to find/to get/ to receive	ملنا	.v.
”کیا آپ کو میرا نام یاد ہے؟“ ”Do you remember my name?“ ”یا، مجھے انکا فون نمبر یاد آیا“ ”Yes, I remember his phone number.“	remember	/ یاد ہونا آننا	.8.

## Activities

Please write 5 sentences with each of the following words given below. Please use subject with **کو** for each sentence. After writing these sentences, please record your sentences and send it to your friends/family members.

### Chapter 5.7 Activity 2

# Speaking



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=99#h5p-104>

شكري!

# 5.8 Expressing Possession in Urdu

## Instructor Video: [Possession in Urdu](#)

In English, we use “to have” to express possession.

For Example:

- I have a car.
- I have two sisters.
- I have a fever.
- This book has several chapters.

In Urdu, there are four different ways to express possession “to have” and it depends on the thing being possessed.

### Different ways to express “to have”

Examples	Uses	In Urdu
“میرے پاس بہت کتابیں ہیں۔” / “I have many books.” “کیا تمہارے پاس کچھ رقم ہے؟” / “Do you have some money?”	It is used to express possession of inanimate things that are tangible, movable, or material objects of which the ownership is not necessarily permanent.	کے پاس
“آپکی دو سندر میرا ایک بھی ہے۔” / “I have a brother.” “آنکھیں بیس سے دو سندر میرا ایک بھی ہے۔” / “S/he has two beautiful eyes.”	/ کی کے are used to express possession of kin, limbs of the body, and also permanent/legal possessions such as land, etc.	کی کے
“مجھے اسکو تیز بخار ہے۔” / “I have lots of work.” “”	کو is used to show possession of abstract entities such as: (a) Physical ailments like a fever, cold, cough, headache, etc. (b) Free time or work, and (c) Needs.	کو
“میرے گھر میں چار کمرے ہیں۔” / “My home has four rooms.” “میرے سکول میں پیچیس اساتذہ ہیں۔” / “My school has 25 teachers.”	میں is used to show possession of an integral part of a whole in Urdu.	میں

## Activity

Please choose the correct form of the subject to express possession in Urdu.



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شكريہ!

# 5.9 Cultural Notes and Extra/ Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

#	Topics	Explanation
1	Fruit and Vegetable shops in India and South Asia	In America, we typically go to a supermarket and/or farmer's market to buy fresh fruits and vegetables. But in India and South Asia, each small town/city/village has many small fruits and vegetables. Some towns have designated areas for these small shops. Unlike America, you need to talk to the shopkeeper to ask for the price and negotiate the price before buying it, so conversation is a must.
2	At a restaurant in India and South Asia	Effects of globalization are very visible when it comes to restaurants in India and South Asia. However, there are still many smaller food stalls and restaurants which are still old-fashioned. In these restaurants, they typically do not have menu cards with a price list. There is a typical server who will come to you with a glass of water and tell you what the available items are and their prices.
3	چاہتا چاہے	In English, there is a big difference between “to want” and “to need”. However, in Urdu, native speakers use “چاہے to need” for everything they want/need. چاہتا “to want” is typically used in constructions like: “میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ... I want that...”
4	Expressing desire/ need	Native speakers do not use direct statement such as: “مجھے ..... چاہے - ” to express desire/need. Instead, they ask indirectly using a question sentence and/or subjunctive. For example: I- مجھے کھانا چاہے (= Is there food?) کیا کھانا ہے? Do you have a pen? (= کیا آپ کے پاس قلم ہے?) I- مجھے آپ کی قلم چاہے (= I need your pen.)

## Extra/Optional Online Materials



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text.  
You can view them online here: [https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/  
urdu/?p=117#oembed-1](https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=117#oembed-1)

شكريہ!



PART VI

# CHAPTER 6: GIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND MAKING REQUESTS



## Goals of this Chapter

- You will learn Urdu verbs.
- You will learn how to give instructions.
- You will learn how to make a formal request.

- You will learn how to ask for/give directions.
- You will learn how to ask for/explain food recipes.
- You will learn how to ask for/give suggestions.
- You will learn objects with -ko and -se in Urdu.

شکریہ

# 6.1 Review of Chapter 5

## Vocabulary



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=123#h5p-92>

## Grammar



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## Reading/Listening

### جیب سم کارڈ/موبائل فون اسٹور پر

**Context:** Jen needs a SIM card to use in Pakistan during her study abroad. She goes to a phone/SIM card shop and buys a SIM card.

## English

## Urdu Speaker

Aadaab! Do you have an Airtel SIM card?

:جین آداب! کیا آپ کے پاس ائرٹیل کا سم کارڈ ہے؟

Yes. Here you will find SIM cards of all the companies.

:دکاندار جی ہاں، یہاں آپ کو تمام کمپنیوں کے سم کارڈ ملیں گے۔

I just need one Airtel SIM card.

:جین مجھے ائرٹیل کا سم کارڈ چاہے۔

Okay. Do you have a photo identity card?

:دکاندار نہیک ہے، کیا آپ کے پاس فوٹو اور شناختی کارڈ ہیں؟

Yes, I have my passport.

:جین ہاں، میرے پاس پاسپورٹ ہے۔

Very good, do you have a photo?

:دکاندار بہت اچھا کیا آپ کے پاس آپ کی کوئی تصویر ہے؟

Yes, my host mother said that I should bring my photo. Here is my photo.

:جین ہاں، میری میزبان والدہ نے کہا کہ مجھے فوٹو ساتھ لے جانا چاہے۔ یہ میری تصویر ہے۔

Wonderful! This is good. How much money do you need in your sim card?

:دکاندار وہا! یہ اچھا ہے۔ آپ کو سم کارڈ میں کتنے بیسے چاہے؟

I don't know. Can you tell me more about it?

:جین میں نہیں جانتی کیا آپ مجھے اس کے بارے میں بتا سکتے ہیں؟

Sure. Generally, people get a recharge of 300 rupees. Other than that, they also get and internet pack of 200 rupees.

:دکاندار عام طور پر، لوگ 300 روپے کا ریچارج حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ، 200 روپے کا انٹرنیٹ پیک بھی لیتے ہیں۔

Okay. I need both of these.

:جین نہیک ہے، مجھے بھی یہ دونوں چاہے۔

Very well. Here is your SIM card.

:دکاندار -بہت اچھا، یہ ریا آپکا سم کارڈ ہے۔

How much money?

:جین کتنے بیسے بوئے؟

550

:دکاندار پانچ سو روپیاں

Oh brother, is it not 500 rupees only?

:جین ارے بھائی، صرف پانچ سو روپے بوئے، نا؟

No madam, 50 rupees is the service charge to activate the SIM card.

:دکاندار نہیں میدم، 50 روپے سم شروع کرنے کا چارج ہے۔

Okay, alright. Please take this 550 rupees.

:جین نہیک ہے نہیک ہے، یہ لمحے اپنے سازھے پانچ سو روپے۔

Very good, thanks!

:دکاندار !بہت اچھا، شکریہ

## Listening

جب سم کارڈ/موبائل فون اسٹور پر

### Post-Reading/Listening Activities



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شكريه!

## 6.2 Reading/Listening I: میرا پسندیدہ کھانا اور اسے بنانے کا طریقہ

## میرا پسندیدہ کھانا اور اسے بنانے کا طریقہ



## **Pre-Reading/Listening Activities**

- a) Please share your favorite Indian/Pakistani food with your friends and ask your friends their favorite food.
- b) Make a list of two common favorite foods and watch their recipe videos on the internet.
- c) Discuss with your friends/family about common ingredients in Indian food. Make a list of five common ingredients in Indian/Pakistani food that people use.

## **Reading**

### **میرا پسندیدہ کھانا اور اسے بنانے کا طریقہ**

**Context:** Umer and Ayesha are talking about their favorite foods during their lunch break. Umer tells Ayesha about his favorite food and its recipe.

How are you Umer?

عائشہ آپ کیسے بیں، عمر صاحب؟

I am fine, thanks. How are you?

عمر میں ٹھیک ہوں۔ شکریہ! آپ کیسی بیں؟

I am good as well, thanks. What is in your lunch box today?

عائشہ میں بھی ٹھیک ہوں۔ شکریہ! آج آپ کے لنج باکس میں کیا ہے؟

I have bread and vegetables in my lunch box today.

عمر آج میرے لنج باکس میں روٹی اور سبزی ہے۔

Is this your favorite food?

عائشہ کیا یہ آپ کا پسندیدہ کھانا ہے؟

No, I like khichdi a lot.

عمر نہیں، مجھے کھچڑی پسند ہے۔

Whoah! I too like khichdi, but I don't know how to cook it.

عائشہ واو! مجھے بھی کھچڑی پسند ہے۔ لیکن مجھے کھچڑی بنانا نہیں آتا۔

This is very easy.

عمر یہ بہت آسان ہے۔

Can you tell me the recipe of it.

عائشہ کیا آپ مجھے اسے بنانے کا طریقہ بتا سکتے ہیں؟

Sure, To cook khichdi, you need rice, lentils, tomato, onion, peas, ghee, red chili, green chili, ginger, garlic, cumin, asafoetida, turmeric, garam masala, coriander, and salt.

عمر بلاشبہ، کھچڑی بنانے کے لیے، آپ کو چاول، دال، نਮک، بیان، مٹ، گھی، لال مرچ، بڑی مرچ، ادرک، لیسن، زیرہ، بنگ، بلڈی، گرم مسالہ، دھنیا اور نمک چاپے۔

I think all these things are available at home. Now, tell me the recipe.

عائشہ میرے خیال سے، یہ سب چیزیں گھر میں ہیں۔ آپ اسے بنانے کا طریقہ بتائیں۔

First of all, add ghee, cumin, two red chilies and asafoetida in a pressure cooker. After frying that for two minutes, add the onion, tomato, peas, ginger, garlic, and salt and cook for three to four minutes. After that, add turmeric and garam masala. When it is ready, add the rice and lentils. Mix it well. Add four to five cups of water and cook it till five whistles. After that, open the pressure cooker and serve the khichdi with yogurt.

عمر سب سے پہلے پریشر ککر میں گھی ذائقے، پھر زیرہ، دو لال مرچ اور بینگ ذائقے۔ دو منٹ بھوننے کے بعد اس میں بیان، نمک، ادرک، لیسن اور نمک ذائقے کرنیں سے چار منٹ تک پکائے۔ اس کے بعد اس میں بلڈی، اور گرم مسالہ ذائقے۔ جب پیسٹ ٹیار ہو جائے تو اس میں ڈال اور چاول ذائقے۔ اسے اچھی طرح مکس کیجئے۔ پھر پریشر ککر میں چار سے پانچ کپ پانی ذائقے کر اس وقت تک پکائے جب تک کہ پانچ سیستان نہ لگ جائیں۔ پھر پریشر ککر کھولو کھوئی کو دبی کے ساتھ سرو کیجئے۔

This is very easy. I will try to cook it today.

عائشہ یہ تو بہت آسان ہے۔ میرے آج اسے بنانے کی کوشش کروں گی

Okay Ayesha, what is your favorite food?

عمر ٹھیک ہے عائشہ، آپ کا پسندیدہ کھانا کیا ہے؟

I like chicken curry a lot.

:عائشہ مجھے چکن کری بہت پسند ہے۔

Can you tell me the recipe of the chicken curry?

کیا آپ مجھے چکن کری بنانے کا طریقہ بتا سکتی ہیں؟

Yes, why not? But not today, tomorrow.

:عائشہ باں کیوں نہیں؟ لیکن آج نہیں کل

Okay, see you again.

عمر: تھیک ہے، پھر ملیں گے

Bye.

:عائشہ -خدا حافظ

## Listening

### میرا یسنڈیدہ کھانا اور اسے بنانے کا طریقہ

### Post-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Please check your comprehension.



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(b) List the ingredients of your favorite Indian food.

(c) Please write the recipe of your favorite Indian food.

(d) Please make a video of cooking your favorite Indian food, and share it with class/your friends.

شکریہ!

# 6.3 Reading/Listening 2: راستہ بتانا

## راستہ بتانا “Giving Directions”



### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Learn/review these phrases.

To turn right	دائیں مڑنا	To tell the direction	راستہ بتانے
At a little distance	تھوڑے فاصلے پر	To go straight	سیدھے جانا
In a little while	تھوڑی دیر میں	To turn left	بائیں مڑنا

- (b) Please go to Google Maps (or any map that you use) and find your favorite place in your city/town. Write the directions to that place from your school, and then try to say that in Hindi and make notes of your challenges.

## Reading

### راستہ بتانا

**Context:** Peter is at an Indian restaurant and asks Farheen to join him for lunch. Farheen does not know the place, so Peter gives her the directions on a phone call.

English	Urdu	Speaker
Hello Farheen.	بیلو فرھین	:پیتر
Hello Peter, what is the matter? Where are you?	بیلو پنر کیا بات ہے؟ تم کہاں ہو؟	:فرھین
I am at an Indian restaurant. This is a great place. If you are available, we can eat lunch together.	میں ایک انڈین ریسٹوران میں ہوں۔ یہ بہت اچھی جگہ ہے۔ اگر تم خالی ہیں تو ہم ایک ساتھ کھانا کھا سکتے ہیں۔	:پیتر
Yes, I am available. But I don't know the directions to that place.	باں، میں خالی ہوں۔ لیکن مجھے وباں کا راستہ نہیں معلوم۔	:فرھین
Where are you right now?	تم اس وقت کہاں ہو؟	:پیتر
I am in Wells Hall right now.	میں ہوں <b>Wells Hall</b> میں ابھی	:فرھین
Okay, come out of Wells hall, turn left, and walk straight down Red Cedar Road. After a while, take a left turn on Shaw Lane. After a little distance, take a right turn on Farm Lane and go straight. Then, turn left onto Mt. Hope Road. After that, turn right on Hagadorn Road. After going on Hagadorn for three miles, turn left on Jolly Road. After a mile, you will find this restaurant.	ٹھیک ہے، سب سے پہلے ویلس بال سے بہار آؤ اور باں جانب مذو اور ریڈ سڈر روڈ پر سیدھا چلو۔ تھوڑی دیر بعد، شو لین پر باں مذو۔ کچھ دور چلنے کے بعد فارم لین پر دابنے جانب مذو اور سیدھا چلو۔ اس کے بعد، ماونٹ روڈ پوپ روڈ پر باں جانب مذو۔ پیگا ڈورن روڈ پر دابنے جانب مذو۔ پیگا ڈورن روڈ پر تین میل کے بعد جو لو روڈ اے گا۔ جو لو روڈ پر باں جانب مذو۔ ایک میل کے باد، تمہیں یہ ریسٹوران ملے گا	:پیتر
Very well. I come there in a little bit.	بہت اچھا، میں تھوڑی دیر میں وباں پہنچ جاؤں گی۔	:فرھین
Okay, I am waiting for you.	ٹھیک ہے، میں تمہارا انتظار کر رہا ہوں۔	:پیتر

## Listening

راستہ بنانا

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Please read/listen to Peter's directions to an Indian restaurant in the above conversation and draw it on a paper and match that with the above map.

- (b) Review the directions-related phrases.



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شکریہ!

# سوشل میڈیا: 3: Reading/Listening پر اکاؤنٹ کھولنا

## سوشل میڈیا پر اکاؤنٹ کھولنا



### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

- In a group of three or four friends, please share which social media you use and why.
- Please write five words that explain social media in Urdu. Seek help if you cannot.
- Please discuss/debate virtues and vices of social media. Please write your points in Urdu as much as possible. Please ask your friends/teacher for help.

# Reading

**Context:** Peter is informing Ayesha about Facebook and gives her instructions to open a Facebook account.

## English

Peter, what do you keep doing on your phone?

I keep checking my Facebook.

What is this Facebook?

Facebook is a social media. On Facebook, you can make friends, post your photos, and make friends from other towns and countries. Do you have a Facebook account?

No, today, I am learning about Facebook for the first time. Will you help me to open a Facebook account?

Yes, indeed, do you have an email address?

Yes, I have an account on Gmail.

Okay, Now you go to facebook.com on your phone and click on “create new account”. After that, put your name, email or phone number, password, date of birth, and gender. After that, click on sign up. After that, confirm your email or phone number and your account will open.

Oh wow! This is so easy. Then what do I have to do?

After that, you can update your profile photo and other information and can send friend requests to your friends.

Very well! Today, I will open a Facebook account and will send you a friend request.

Very well, then we will chat on Facebook.

## Urdu Speaker

عائشہ پیٹر، آپ اپنے فون پر کیا کرتے رہتے ہیں؟

پیٹر میں اپنا فیس بک چیک کرتا رہتا ہوں۔

عائشہ یہ فیس بک کیا ہے؟

فیس بک ایک سوچل میڈیا ہے۔ آپ اس پر دوست بنا سکتی ہیں، اپنی تصویر شامل کر سکتی ہیں، پیٹر اور دوسرے شہروں اور عمالک میں دوستوں سے بات کر سکتی ہیں۔ کیا آپکا فیس بک اکاؤنٹ نہیں ہے؟

عائشہ نہیں، آج میں پہلی بار اس فیس بک کے بارے میں سن رہی ہوں۔ کیا آپ فیس بک پر اکاؤنٹ کھولنے میں میری مدد کریں گے؟

پیٹر باں، ضرور، کیا آپ کے پاس ای میل ایڈریس ہے؟

عائشہ جی باں، میرا جی میل پر اکاؤنٹ ہے۔

پیٹر نہیک ہے، آپ اپنے فون میں فیس بک ذاٹ کوم پر جائیے اور نیا اکاؤنٹ بنائیں پر کلک کریجئے۔ اس کے بعد اپنا نام، ای میل یا فون نمبر، پاسورد، پیدائش کی تاریخ، اور جنس درج کریجئے۔ اس کے بعد سائن اپ پر کلک کریجئے۔ اس کے بعد ای میل یا فون نمبر کی تصدیق کریجئے، اور آپ کا اکاؤنٹ کھل جائے گا۔

عائشہ وہ واہ! یہ تو بہت آسان ہے۔ پھر مجھے کیا کرنا ہے؟

پیٹر اس کے بعد آپ اپنی بروفارائل میں اپنی تصویر اور دوستوں کو فرینڈ ریکویسٹ بھیج سکتی ہیں اور

عائشہ پیٹر بہت اچھا! میں آج فیس بک پر ایک اکاؤنٹ کھولوں گی اور آپ کو فرینڈ ریکویسٹ بھیجوں گی۔

پیٹر نہیک ہے، پھر ہم فیس بک پر بات کریں گے۔

# Listening

سوشل میڈیا پر اکاؤنٹ کھولنا

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

- a) Please check your vocabulary.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=129#h5p-98>

- b) Imagine you are working in a rural part of India/Pakistan with villagers. You want them to open a Gmail account, but they don't know English. Please prepare a list of instructions in Urdu to open a Gmail account for them.
  - c) Imagine that you are helping someone do a project in the area of your major. Please create a small project and write a list of instructions to complete the project.

شكريہ!

# 6.5 Study Abroad

## Study Abroad Reading/Listening Activity



### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

- a) In a group of three or four friends, please discuss what do you want to learn if/when you are are in India/any other South Asian country.
- b) In a group of three or four friends, please discuss different beverages that people drink in the morning in India/South Asia and in America.

### Reading

**Context:** Jen wakes up early in the morning and saw her host mother, Fatima, making chai “tea” for the family and wants to learn how to make Indian chai.

## English

Good morning, mother, what are you making?

Good morning, Jen, you are awake so early today. I am making chai for the family.

This is great. I want to learn how to make chai.

To make chai is very easy. First, take water, milk, tea leaves, and tea spice in a saucepan and boil them.

(After a while. . .)

This is boiling now.

Now please lower the heat and let it cool down a little bit.

(After a while. . .)

Fatimah, it's a little cooler.

Okay, now please strain the tea leaves and tea spices using a strainer.

Done.

Now add sugar to this according to your taste. Your tea is ready.

This is the first tea that I have made on my own in my life.

Wow! If you want, you can make tea for the family every day.

If I get up this time every day.

(Both laugh and enjoy their tea.)

## Urdu Speaker

: جین صبح بخیر ام، آپ یہ کیا بنا رہی ہیں؟

: فاطمہ صبح بخیر جین، آج تم بہت جلدی جاگ گئی ہو۔ میں خاندان کے لئے چائے بنانا رہی ہوں

: جین یہ بہت اچھا ہے۔ میں چائے بنانا سیکھنا چاہتی ہوں

: فاطمہ چائے بنانا بہت آسان ہے۔ سب سے پہلے، پانی، دودھ، چائے پتی، اور چائے کا مسالا ایک برتن میں لے کر ابال لو

کچھ دیر بعد

: جین یہ اب رہا ہے

: فاطمہ اپ ذرا آنچ کو کم کر دو اور اسے تھوڑی دیر کے لئے نہندا بونے دو

کچھ دیر بعد

: جین امی، اب یہ تھوڑا نہندا ہو گیا ہے

: فاطمہ نہیک ہے، اب ذرا چائے کی پتیوں اور چائے کے مسائلوں کو اسٹرینر سے چھان لو

: جین ہو گیا

: فاطمہ اب اس میں اپنے ذائقے کے مطابق چینی ڈال دو۔ بس تمہاری چائے تیار ہے

: جین یہ پہلی چائے ہے جو میں نے اپنی زندگی میں خود بنائی ہے

: فاطمہ واو! اگر تم چابو تو ہر روز اس خاندان کے لئے چائے بننا سکتی ہو

: جین اگر میں ہر روز اس وقت اٹھ سکتی تو

دونوں پنسٹے بین اور چائے کا مذہ لیتے بین

# Listening

جائے بنانے کا طریقہ

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

- a) Please match the following:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=131#h5p-114>

- b) Please try to follow the instruction given above and try to make a cup of chai for yourself.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=131#h5p-115>

شكريہ!

# 6.6 Verbs

Instructor Video: [Verbs in Urdu](#)

Verbs are action words. Like all languages, Urdu verbs can be classified into three categories.

**a) Intransitive verbs:** Verbs that require only one noun. A noun can be the subject or object of a sentence. For example: Walk, Swim, Sleep, etc.

**b) Transitive verbs:** Verbs that require two nouns. One acts as a subject and other as an object. For example: Eat, Drink, Read, etc.

**c) Di-transitive verb:** Verbs that require three nouns. Nouns act as a subject, indirect object, and direct object in a sentence. For example: Give, Send, Receive, etc.

## **List of Commonly Used Verbs**

English	Verb Type	Urdu	English	Verb Type	Urdu
To do	tran.	کرنا	To learn	tran.	سیکھنا
To go	intran.	جاںا	To converse	tran.	گفتگو کرنا
To come	intran.	آنا	To laugh	intran.	بنسنا
To turn	intran.	مڑنا	To cry/weep	intran.	رونا
To reach	intran.	پہنچنا	To feel	tran.	محسوس کرنا
To return	intran.	لوٹنا	To use	tran.	استعمال کرنا
To run	intran.	دورٹنا	To wait	tran.	انتظار کرنا
To practice	tran.	مشق کرنا	To remember	tran.	یاد کرنا
To exercise	tran.	کسرت کرنا	To end	tran.	ختم کرنا
To eat	tran.	کھانا	To clean	tran.	صف کرنا
To make food	tran.	پکانا	To open	tran.	کھولنا
To drink	tran.	پینا	To shut down	tran.	بند کرنا
To die	intran.	مرنا	To explain	ditran.	وضاحت کرنا
To stand up	intran.	کھڑا ہونا	To buy	ditran.	خریدنا

English	Verb Type	Urdu	English	Verb Type	Urdu
To sit down	intran.	بیٹھنا	To sell	ditran.	بیچنا
To sleep	intran.	سونا	To see/ watch	tran.	دیکھنا
To wake up	intran.	جاگنا	To wash	tran.	دھونا
To rest	tran.	آرام کرنا	To want	tran.	چاہنا
To read/ study	tran.	پڑنا	To receive	tran.	پانا
To teach	tran.	پڑھانا	To plan	tran.	منصوبہ بنانا
To write	tran.	لکھنا	To keep	tran.	رکھنا
To speak	tran.	بولنا	To tour	tran.	دورہ کرنا
To ask	ditran.	پوچھنا	To ride	tran.	سواری کرنا
To say	ditran.	کہنا	To take	ditran.	لینا
To listen	tran.	سننا	To give	ditran.	دینا
To answer	tran.	جواب دینا	To forgive	tran,	معاف کرنا

## Activity

Please match the following:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=133#h5p-99>

شكريہ!

# 6.7 Imperative Construction

## Instructor Video: [Imperative in Urdu](#)

Imperative sentences are sentences that express requests, commands, order, instructions, etc. Like in English, the subject “you” is dropped. However, unlike English, Urdu has three different forms of the pronoun “you”, which are used in three different sociocultural contexts, as explained below.

English	Urdu	Uses
You	تو	is used for someone who is younger in age and/or in a lower socio-economic class. It is also used with someone who is very intimate to the speaker such as a friend, mother, and God
You	تُم	تم is used for someone who is of the same age group and/or same socio-economic class.
You	تُمّاں	تُمّاں is used for someone who is older in age and/or higher socio-economic class. It is used for anyone to whom you want to show respect.

## Forms of Imperative Construction Based on Three Different Forms of “You”

The forms for “تو” and “تُم” are used for instructions and commands. Whereas the form for “تُمّاں” is used for requests.

Verbs	"نے" "تو" "Drop the -نا part of the verb	"تم" "Drop the -تے part and add "و"	"آپ" "Drop the -زے part and add "ے"
کھانا "To eat"	کھا	کھاؤ	کھائے
جانا "To go"	جا	جاو	جائے
آنا "To come"	آ	آؤ	آئیں
پڑھنا "To read/study"	پڑھ	پڑھو	پڑھئے
لکھنا "To write"	لکھ	لکھو	لکھئے
سونا "To sleep"	سو	سوو	سوئے
بولنا "To speak"	بول	بولو	بولئے
سننا "To listen"	سن	سنو	سنئے
بیٹھنا "To sit"	بیٹھ	بیٹھو	بیٹھئے
بنانا "To make"	بنا	بناؤ	بنائے

## Some Irregular Imperative Forms

Verbs	”تو“	”تم“	”آپ“
کرنا “To do”	کرن	کرو	کیجئے
لینا “To take”	لے	لو	لیجئے
دینا “To give”	دے	دو	دیجئے
پینا “To drink”	پی	پیئو	پیجئے

## Giving Instructions and Commands

To give instructions and commands in Urdu, the ”تو“and ”تم“forms of the verb are used.

For example:

- -یہاں آ/آؤ “Come here.”
- -گھر جا/جاو “Go home.”
- -میری کتاب لے/لاو “Bring my book.”
- -مجھ سے بات کر/کرو “Talk to me.”
- -جان کو اپنی کار بیچ/بیچو “Sell your car to John.”

## Making Requests

To make requests in Urdu, the ”آپ“form of the verb is used.

For example:

- “یہاں آئے۔” -Please come here.”
- “گھر جائے۔” -Please go home.”
- “میری کتاب لائے۔” -Please bring my book.”
- “مجھ سے گفتگو کیجئے۔” -Please talk to me.”
- “جان کو اپنی کار بیچئے۔” -Please sell your car to John.”

## ذرا Use of

In Urdu, formal imperatives do not necessarily imply “please”. Just as in any language, the tone of voice, context, and personal relationships affect politeness.

The adverb مہربانی کر کے (just, a little)/ (kindly) is used to make a command milder/extra polite.

For example:

- “ذرا/مہربانی کر کے یہاں آئے۔” -Please come here.”
- “ذرا/مہربانی کر کے گھر جائے۔” -Please go home.”
- “ذرا/مہربانی کر کے میری کتاب لائے۔” -Please bring my book.”
- “ذرا/مہربانی کر کے مجھ سے گفتگو کیجئے۔” -Please talk to me.”
- “ذرا/مہربانی کر کے جان کو اپنی کار بیچئے۔” -Please sell your car to John.”

## Negation of Imperative Construction

In order to make negative imperative commands and negative requests in Urdu, words like ”نہ“and ”مت“can be used.

For example

- “یہاں نہ/مت آؤ۔” -Do not come here.”
- “گھر نہ/مت جاؤ۔” -Do not go home.”
- “میری کتاب نہ/مت لائے۔” -Please do not bring my book.”
- “مجھ سے گفتگو نہ/مت کیجئے۔” -Please do not talk to me.”
- “ذرا/مہربانی کر کے جان کو اپنی کار نہ/مت بیچئے۔” -Please do not sell your car to John.”

**Note:** Use of ”نہ“post-verb in an imperative construction will make it a request and not a negative sentence.

For example:

”نے“before verb for negation	”نے“before verb for request
”نے-بیہاں نہ آئے“Please do not come here.”	”نے-بیہاں آئے نہ“Please come here.”
”نے-مجھ سے گفتگو نہ کیجئے“Please do not talk to me.”	”نے-مجھ سے گفتگو کیجئے نہ“Please talk to me.”
”نے-میری بات نہ سنئے“Please do not listen to me.”	”نے-میری بات سنئے نہ“Please listen to me”

## Activities

- a) Please write ten sentences of instructions and ask your friend to enact them, and vice-versa.

b) Make a list of ten things that you want your parents to do for you. Please use the "ψι" form of the imperative construction.

c) Please choose the correct form of the pronoun "you"



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شکریہ!

# 6.8 Objects with کو and سے

Instructor Video: [Object with کو and سے](#)

## کو

In the previous chapter, we learned that the post-position کو is used with the subject (a) when the subject is not an active doer of an action, but an experiencer; (b) to express internal feelings and sensation; (c) with the words like “چاہئے need”, لگا “feel”, آتا “know how to”, معلوم “aware”, etc.

For example:

- -احمد کو ایک کتاب چاہئے -“Ahmad needs a book.”
- -مجھے بخار ہے -“I have a fever.”
- -اسے لگتا ہے کہ آج بارش ہو گی -“He feels that it will rain today.”
- -مجھے کھانا بنانا آتا ہے -“I know how to cook food.”
- -سب کو معلوم ہے کہ ہم دوست ہیں -“Everyone knows that we are friends.”

## Uses of Post-Position کو

(a) With an inanimate definite object (not with inanimate indefinite object). Typically, the object with کو also needs demonstrative pronouns such as “یہ this”, وہ “that”, etc. in the oblique form as they are followed by post-position کو.

For example:

- -اس کتاب کو پڑھئے -“Please read this book.”
- -اس چیزوں کو مت چھئے -“Please do not touch these things.”
- -ان تھالیوں کو دھوئے -“Please wash those plates”
- -اس قلم کو خریدئے -“Please buy that pen.”

(b) With an animate direct object.

For example:

- -جانوروں کو مت مارو -“Do not kill animals.”

- -جان نے میری کو کس کیا “John kissed Mary.”
- -بچوں کو مت پیٹو “Do not beat the children.”

(c) With an indirect object.

- -بچوں کو مٹھایاں دیجئے “Please give sweets to the children.”
- -اپنی امی کو خط لکھو “Write a letter to your mother.”
- -دوستوں کو تحفہ بھیجو “Send gifts to friends.”
- -طلباں کو کام دو “Give work to students.”

## ۲۷

(a) Post-position سے is used with objects of the verbs for speaking, telling, etc.

For example:

- -مجھ سے گفتگو کیجئے “Please talk to me.”
- -استاد سے سوال پوچھئے “Please ask a question to the teacher.”
- -طلباں سے کہئے کہ مجھ سے اردو میں گفتگو کریں “Please ask students to talk to me in Urdu.”
- -اس نے مجھ سے اردو میں بولا کہ میں ایک اچھا آدمی ہوں “He said to me in Urdu that I am a good man.”

(b) Postposition سے is used with an object of verbs that require an instrument: an equal active participant of an action.

- -میرے بھائی سے ملئے “Please meet my brother.”
- -امی بچوں سے محبت پیار کرتی ہیں “Mother loves children.”
- -میں آپ سے محبت کرتا ہوں “I love you.”

## Activity



*An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:*

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=137#h5p-101>

شكريہ!

# 6.9 Expressing Obligations and Suggestions

## Instructor Video: [Suggestion and Obligation in Urdu](#)

In previous chapter, you have learned that “چاہئے need” is used to express the need. “چاہئے need” always takes subjects with . کو

For example:

- مجھے کتابیں چاہیے - “I need books.”
- آپ کو کیا چاہیے؟ - “What do you need?”
- سب کو پیسے چاہیے - “All need money.”

However, when چاہئے “need” comes with a verb, it expresses suggestions and obligations.

For example:

- آپ کو اپنا کام کرنا چاہیے - “You should do your work.”
- سب کو اردو میں گفتگو کرنا چاہیے - “All should converse in Urdu.”
- آپ کو اپنے والدین کا احترام کرنا چاہیے - “You should/ought to respect your parents.”
- اب مجھے گھر جانا چاہیے - “Now, I should go home.”

## Activities

(a) Imagine that you and your friends are planning a trip to a tourist place. Please make a list of 10 things that you need and 10 things that you should do. (Hints: Please use “noun + ” چاہئے for things that you need, and “verb + ” چاہئے for things that you should do.)

(b) Imagine that you met a freshman who wants to know what to do and what not to do in college level classes. Please make a list of five things that you think s/he should or should not do.

(c) In a group of two or three friends who are learning Urdu, please discuss how you can further improve your Urdu language skills. Please make a list of

10 suggestions that you and your friends should be doing to improve your Urdu language skills.

شکریہ!

# 6.10 Cultural Notes and Extra/ Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

#	Topics	Explanation
1.	تو، تم، آپ	<p>It is very important for all Urdu language learners to learn the proper uses of . اپ and تو، تم ، اپ. Typically, people learn about students' cultural competence based on their uses of these three variants of the pronoun "you". As it is explained in the chapter, you should use them appropriately.</p>
2.	Giving orders	<p>As you learned in this chapter, the گو and پس forms are used for giving instructions and commands. Urdu native speakers hardly use this with strangers. So, if you meet any strangers, please use the چل form and try not to give instructions and commands.</p>
3.	Making requests	<p>Please use this چل form to make a request. However, it is important to keep in mind that native speakers may use the subjunctive to express requests and not the imperative forms of . اپ</p>
4.	Cooking	<p>Unlike America, in India and South Asia, traditionally people learn to cook by either participating in cooking or observing. Reading a cookbook and/or following written recipes is not part of the culture.</p>
5.	Giving directions	<p>In India and South Asia, people use landmarks for giving directions because towns/cities are not well-planned and, hence, no one really knows the names of streets other than the main streets and roads.</p>
6.	Giving suggestions	<p>Indians and South Asians always give advice and suggestions even though you didn't ask for it. It may sound like a violation of privacy for non-Indians/South Asian to receive unsolicited suggestions. However, this is the way they show that they care and express their love for you. Please observe this culture and participate in it.</p> <p>Additionally, older people may use the imperative construction to give suggestions/advice rather than the ( + جائے verb) construction, which might sound rude, but this is how they emphasize that you should do what s/he is suggesting.</p>

## Extra/Optional Online Materials



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=141#oembed-1>

شكري!

# PART VII

# CHAPTER 7: EXPRESSING PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE ACTIONS



## Goals of this Chapter

- You will learn time expressions.
- You will learn how to express your habitual actions.
- You will learn how to express your daily routine.
- You will learn how to express general and universal truths.
- You will learn how to narrate a story and express a series of events.
- You will learn how to express temporary and permanent actions.
- You will learn how to express your future plans.

شکری!



# 7.1 Review of Chapter 6

## Vocabulary



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=145#h5p-89>

## Grammar



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## Reading/Listening

### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) With your friends, please make a list of documents that you need to open a bank account.
- (b) Make a list of personal information that you need to fill out an application to open a bank account. (Hint: Please go online and look for an application to open a bank account.)
- (c) Discuss with your teacher or an Indian/Pakistani person about things that you need to open a bank account here versus in India/Pakistan.

## Reading

بینک میں کھاتہ کھولنا

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**English****Urdu Speaker**

Brother Peter, namasté, how are you?

فیلم: پیٹر بھائی، بیلو، آپ کیسے بیں؟

Namasté, brother Faheem. All is well, but I need your help.

پیٹر: بیلو فہیم بھائی، سب ٹھیک ہے۔ لیکن مجھے اپ کی مدد کی ضرورت ہے۔

Tell me, how can I help you?

فیلم: مجھے بتائیں، میں آپ کی مدد کیسے کر سکتا ہوں؟

I have received a scholarship, but I do not have my bank account.

پیٹر: مجھے سکالرشپ مل گیا ہے۔ لیکن میرا بینک میں اکاؤنٹ نہیں ہے۔

Congratulations! I will help you open a bank account.

فیلم: مبارک ہو میں بینک اکاؤنٹ کھولنے میں آپ کی مدد کروں گا۔

Okay, thank you. What will I have to do?

پیٹر: ٹھیک ہے، شکریہ۔ مجھے کیا کرنا ہو گا؟

Bring an application to open a bank account tomorrow.

فیلم: کل آپ بینک سے اکاؤنٹ کھولنے کا درخواست فارم لے کر آئے۔

Okay. What else will I need?

پیش: ٹھیک ہے، مجھے اور کن چیزوں کی ضرورت ہوگی؟

You need two photos, identity card, and a guarantor.

فہیم: آپ کو دو تصاویریں، سناختی کارڈ، اور ایک گارانٹر کی ضرورت ہے۔

I have photos. But I am a foreigner. I do not have an Aadhar card.

پیش: میرے پاس تصاویریں ہیں۔ لیکن میں ایک غیر ملکی ہوں۔ میرے پاس سناختی کارڈ نہیں ہے۔

No worries, bring your passport.

فہیم: کوئی بات نہیں، اپنا پاسپورٹ لے آئے۔

Okay, but who will be the guarantor?

پیش: ٹھیک ہے، لیکن گارانٹر کون ہوگا؟

I have a bank account. I can be your guarantor.

فہیم: میرا بینک میں اکاؤنٹ ہے۔ میں آپ کا گارانٹر بن سکتا ہوں۔

Wow! This is great. I should bring the application today.

پیش: واو! یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ مجھے آج ہی درخواست فارم لانا چاہئے۔

Okay. We will meet tomorrow.

فیم:  
نہیک یے، ہم کل ملیں گے۔

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## Listening

بینک میں کھاتا کھولنا

### Post-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Please check your vocabulary.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=145#h5p-90>

- (b) In a group of two or three, please look for an application form to open a bank account. After finding the application form, please translate the form to Urdu. After translating the form into Urdu please fill out all the information that the form required.

شکریہ!

## 7.2 Reading/Listening I: دین کا معمول

“دین کا معمول Daily Routine”



## Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Complete the table with the things you do at the given time on a typical day.

### [Chapter 7.2\\_ Your routine Prereading Activity](#)

(b) Please learn the following vocabulary.

English	Urdu	English	Urdu
Morning	صبح	1:15 a.m./p.m.	سوا
Afternoon	دوپہر	1:30 a.m./p.m.	ڈیڑھ
Evening	شام	2:30 a.m./p.m.	ڈھائی
Night	رات	2:15 a.m./p.m.	سوا دو
Day	دن	3:30 a.m./p.m.	سارہے تین
Sunday	اتوار	03:45 a.m./p.m.	پونے چار
Monday	پیر	Before X	کے پہلے X
Tuesday	منگل	After X	کے بعد X
Wednesday	بده	Week	ہفتہ
Thursday	جمعرات	Weekend	ہفتے کے آخر میں
Friday	جمع	Month	ماہینہ
Saturday	بفتہ	Year	سال
o'clock	بجے	At what time	کتنے بجے
It is 3 o'clock.	تین بجے ہیں	What do you do at X o'clock?	آپ - بجے کیا کرتے / کرتی ہیں

## Reading

### دن کا معمول

Context: Aneesha and Peter are talking about what they do during the different times of the day.

## English

## Urdu Speaker

Hello Peter, what are you doing?

السلام علیکم پیتر، کیا کر رہے ہو؟ انسیشا:

Hello Aneesa, I am studying right now. Generally, I study at 3 o'clock in the evening. What are you doing?

وعلیکم السلام انسیشا، میں ابھی پڑھ رہا ہوں۔ میں عموماً شام کو 3 بجے پڑھتا ہوں۔ آپ کیا کر رہی ہیں؟ پیتر:

I am watching a film right now. When do you get up in the morning?

میں ابھی فلم دیکھ رہی ہوں۔ آپ صبح کب انھے/ جاگنے بیسیں؟ انسیشا:

I get up at 5 o'clock in the morning everyday. And you?

میں ہر روز صبح 5 بجے انھتا ہوں۔ اور آپ؟ پیتر:

I get up at 6 o'clock. When do you eat breakfast?

میں 6 بجے انھتی ہوں۔ آپ ناشتہ کب کرتے ہیں؟ انسیشا:

After waking up, I work out. After my work out, I bathe and after that, around 7:15, I eat breakfast. When do you eat breakfast?

میں جاگنے کے بعد ورزش کرتا ہوں۔ میں ورزش کے بعد شاور لیتا ہوں، اس کے بعد تقریباً 7:30 بجے ناشتہ کرتا ہوں۔ آپ ناشتہ کب کرتی ہیں؟ پیتر:

I eat breakfast 8 or 8:15 o'clock. What do you do at 4 o'clock in the evening?

میں آنھ یا سوا آنھ بجے ناشتہ کرتی ہوں۔ شام چار بجے آپ کیا کرتے ہیں؟ انسیشا:

I study from 3 to 6 o'clock. And you?

میں 3 بجے سے 6 بجے تک پڑھتا ہوں۔ اور آپ؟ پیتر:

I read 3 to 4 o'clock. After that, I rest a little. When do you sleep?

میں 3 بجے سے 4 بجے کے درمیان پڑھتی ہوں۔ اس کے بعد میں کچھ آرام کرتی ہوں۔ آپ کب سوتے ہیں؟ انسیشا:

I sleep around 10 o'clock. And you?

میں رات 10 بجے کے قریب سوتا ہوں۔ اور آپ؟ پیتر:

I sleep around 11 o'clock. Are you available this Saturday or Sunday evening?

میں 11 بجے کے قریب سوتی ہوں۔ کیا آپ اس بفہم یا انوار کی شام خالی ہیں؟ انسیشا:

Yes, generally I am available on weekends. Why, what's the matter?

بان، عام طور پر، میں بفہم کے آخر میں خالی ہوتا ہوں۔ کیون کیا بات یہ ہے؟ پیتر:

I want to watch a film. If you are available, we can watch a film.

میں ایک فلم دیکھنا چاہتی ہوں۔ اگر آپ خالی ہیں تو ہم ایک فلم دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ انسیشا:

Wow/Great! This is good plan.

واو! یہ بہت اچھا منصوبہ ہے۔ پیتر:

Okay.

ٹھیک ہے انسیشا:

# Listening

دن کا معمول

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Check your vocabulary



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=147#h5p-88>

- (b) Based on the above reading/listening, please complete the following table.

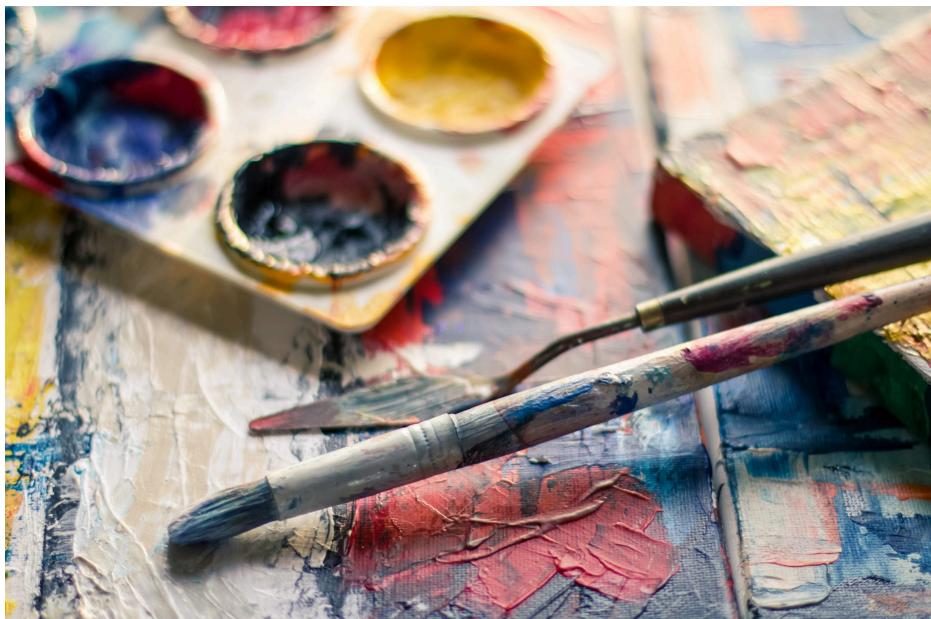
(c) Based on your own daily routine (that you have done in pre-reading/listening activity), please talk to a friend and make a list of her/his daily routine. Please find out where your routine matches with her/him.

[Chapter 7.2 Activity B and C](#)

شكريہ!

## 7.3 Reading/Listening 2: میرے شوق

### “My Hobbies”



#### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

- (a) Please make a list of your hobbies.
- (b) Make a list of things that you do during the weekend, but not on weekdays.

#### Reading

**Context:** Saba and Sana talk about their weekends and their hobbies.

## English

## Urdu Speaker

How are you, Sana? I heard that you and Peter went to watch a movie.

صبا: کیسی بین سن؟ سن اے کہ آپ اور پیتر فلم دیکھنے گئے تھے۔

I am well. Thank you! Yes, last Saturday, we watched a movie. What do you do on weekends?

سناء: میں نہیک ہوں شکریہ! جی بان، گزشتہ بفتہ یہ نے ایک فلم دیکھی۔ آپ بفتے کے آخر میں کیا کرتی ہیں؟

In my available time, I read books and paint. What do you do?

صبا: اپنے فارغ وقت میں، میں کتابیں پڑھتی ہوں اور پینٹ کرتی ہوں۔ آپ کیا کرتی ہیں؟

I watch movies and play table tennis. And, yes, I do yoga too.

سناء: میں فلمیں دیکھتی ہوں اور نیبل نینس کھیلتی ہوں۔ اور بان، میں یوگا پریکس بھی کرتی ہوں۔

Wow! You pay attention to your body. Shilpa, tell me the story of a movie.

صبا: واو! آپ اپنے جسم پر بہت زیادہ توجہ دیتی ہیں۔ سناء، مجھے فلم کی کہانی بتائی۔

Story of which movie?

سناء: کس فلم کی کہانی؟

The film that you and Peter had gone to watch.

صبا:

وہ فلم جس سے آپ اور پیتر دیکھنے گئے تھے۔

Okay, this was an interesting film. In this film, a boy loves a girl, but the girl loves some other boy. After a while, she learns that he is not a good man. Then she marries the boy who loves her.

سناء: ٹھیک ہے، یہ ایک دلچسپ فلم تھی۔ اس فلم میں ایک لڑکا ایک لڑکی سے پیار کرتا ہے۔ لیکن لڑکی دوسرا لڑکے سے محبت کرتی ہے۔ اسے بعد میں بتھ چلتا ہے کہ وہ جس لڑکے سے پیار کرتی ہے وہ اچھا ادمی نہیں ہے۔ پھر لڑکی اس لڑکے سے شادی کر لیتی ہے جو اس سے پیار کرتا ہے۔

Wow! This seems like a love triangle.

صبا: لگتا ہے -love triangle واو! یہ تو

Saba, I do want to paint. Can you teach me painting?

سناء: صبا، میں بھی پینٹ کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ کیا آپ مجھے پینٹ کرنا سکھا سکتی ہیں؟

Yes, of course, come to my home next Sunday and we will paint together.

صبا: بان بالکل، اگلے اتوار کو میرے گھر آئے، بم اکٹھے پینٹنگ کریں گے۔

Great.

سناء: اچھا۔

## Listening

### میرے شوق

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Check your vocabulary



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- (b) Based on the above reading/listening, make a list of Saba and Sana's hobbies. Additionally, ask two of your friends about their hobbies.

دوسٹ ۲	دوسٹ ۱	سنا	صبا	سوق
				.۱
				.۲
				.۳

- (c) You read/listened above to how Sana narrated the story of a film. Please recollect the story of a movie that you have watched and write the story of that movie, then record it below and share this with your instructor for feedback.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

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شكريه!

# 7.4 تیوہار

## Festival



## 7.5 Study Abroad

## Study Abroad Reading/Listening Activity



## Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Please make a list of places where you want to travel in America and in India.

**List five places you'd like to visit in America and five places in India.**

	بندوستان میں، آپ کہاں-کہاں سفر کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟ “What are the places you want to tour in India?”	امریکہ میں، آپ کہاں-کہاں سفر کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟ “What are the places you want to tour in America?”
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

(b) As you plan to go five places in India, please make a list of 15-20 items in Urdu that you think you would need to pack to visit these places.

(c) As you decided to go to five different places in India, please briefly (1-3 sentences) write why you want to visit each place.

**Grid to write 1-3 sentences about why you'd like to visit each of your five selected places in India.**

	جگہ کے نام “Name of the place”	آپ وہاں کیوں جانا چاہتے / چاہتی ہیں؟ “Why do you want to go there?”
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

## Reading

## English

Hello mother, how are you and what are you doing right now?

Hello daughter, I am fine and I am packing right now. I am coming to India on a morning flight tomorrow. How are you and what are you doing?

I am well too, mother. I am making our travel plan.

I am also very excited about the India tour. Tell me about the travel plan.

Okay. I will meet you at the international airport in Delhi. We will stay in Delhi for two days and will visit Red Fort and Qutab Minar.

Will we visit Jama Masjid too?

Yes, Jama Masjid is near the Red Fort.

Very well. Where will we go after that?

After Delhi, we will go to Jaipur and Udaipur. In Jaipur and Udaipur, we will visit many forts, eat Rajasthani food and do shopping, too.

I have heard that Rajasthani handicraft is very famous.

Yes mother, we will go to Punjab from Rajasthan and will see a parade by Indian and Pakistani soldiers.

Wow! I have heard that the parade is very dramatic.

Yes, we will have so much fun. After that, we will go to visit the Golden Temple in Amritsar and will return to Delhi.

This is such a good plan. Do you need anything from America?

No mother, I do not need anything, but please do not bring warm clothes. It is the summer season in India these days.

## Urdu

: جین بیلو امی، آپ کیسی بیں اور اس وقت کیا کر رہی ہیں؟

کیرن: بیلو بیٹی، میں ٹھیک ہوں اور ابھی سامان پیک کر رہی ہوں۔ میں کل صبح کی فلاٹ سے بندوستان آ رہی ہوں۔ تم کیسی بو اور کیا کر رہی ہو؟

جین: میں بھی ٹھیک ہوں امی۔ میں بماری سفری منصوبہ بنا رہی ہوں۔

کیرن: میں بندوستان کے سفر کے لئے بہت پرجوش ہوں۔ مجھے اپنے سفری منصوبے کے بارے میں بتاؤ۔

جین: ٹھیک ہے، میں آپ سے دلی بینالاقوامی یوائی اڈے پر ملوں گی۔ بم دو دن دلی میں دیں گی اور لال قلعہ اور قطب مینار دیکھیں گی۔

کیرن: کیا ہم جامع مسجد بھی جائیں گی؟

جین: جی بار، جامع مسجد لال قلعہ کے قریب ہے۔

کیرن: بہت اچھا، دلی کے بعد، ہم کہاں جائیں گی؟

جین: دلی کے بعد، ہم جے پور اور ادے بور جائیں گی۔ وہاں بہت سے قلعوں کا دورہ کریں گی، اور راجستھانی کھانا کھائیں گی، اور خریداری بھی کریں گی۔

کیرن: میں نے سنا ہے کہ راجستھانی دستکاری بہت مشہور ہے۔

جین: جی بار امی، ہم راجستھان سے پنجاب جائیں گی اور وہاں بندوستانی اور پاکستانی فوجیوں کی پریڈ دیکھیں گی۔

کیرن: واو! میں نے سنا ہے کہ وہ پریڈ بہت ڈرامائی ہوتی ہے۔

جین: جی بار، ہم بہت مذہ کریں گی۔ اس کے باد، ہم گولنڈ نیمپل کا دورہ کریں گی اور دلی واپس آئیں گی۔

کیرن: یہ تو بہت اچھا سفری منصوبہ ہے۔ کیا تمہیں امریکہ سے کچھ چاہیے؟

جین: نہیں امی، مجھے امریکہ سے کچھ نہیں چاہیے۔ لیکن آپ کوئی گرم کیزے مت لانے۔ بندوستان میں ان دونوں گرمی کا موسم ہے۔

Okay daughter, I will see you at the  
Delhi airport.

کیرن: نہیک یے بیٹی، میں تمہیں دلی بوائی اذے پر ملوں گی

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## Listening

### Study Abroad

### Post-Reading/Listening Activities

Please match the following:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=153#h5p-85>

Speaking:



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# 7.6 Grammar: Tense and Aspect

## Tense

### Instructor Video: [Introduction to Tense and Aspect](#)

Tense is the time of an action. In all languages, tense is categorized into three types, namely: (a) present tense, (b) past tense, and (c) future tense.

In Urdu, tense is marked with auxiliary verbs and/or morphemes attached to the verb stem, as shown below.

Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
<b>Auxiliary verbs</b> : تھا، تھے، تھیں - تھیں	<b>Auxiliary verbs</b> : ہوں، ہو، ہے، ہیں - ہیں	<b>Auxiliary verbs</b> : ہوگا، ہوئے، ہو گی، ہونگی - ہو گی

“It was raining yesterday.”  
کل بارش ہو رہی تھی۔  
“Last year, I was going to Pakistan.”  
پچھلے سال، میں پاکستان کیا تھا۔

“It is raining today.”  
اج بارش ہو رہی ہے۔  
“I am going to Pakistan.”  
میں پاکستان جا رہا ہوں۔

“It will rain tomorrow.”  
کل بارش ہو گی۔  
“I will go to Pakistan next year”  
اگلے سال، میں پاکستان جاؤں گا۔

## Aspect

Aspect shows the manner of an action. Grammatical aspects are categorized into two types, namely: (a) imperfective aspect and (b) perfective aspect. Imperfective aspect shows that the action is not completed. Perfective aspect shows that the action is complete.

Imperfective aspect is further categorized into two types, namely: (a) habitual and (b) progressive/continuous.

All grammatical aspects in Urdu are marked as morphemes with verb stem, as shown below.

Imperfective Aspect		Perfective Aspect
Habitual	Progressive/Continuous	
Morphemes: -تا، -تی، -تے -	-ریا، -ری، -رے -	-ا، -ے، -ی، -یں -
-میں کتابیں پڑھتا ہوں “I read books.” -سنا کرکٹ کھیلتی ہے “Sana plays cricket.” -لڑکے کمرے صاف کرتے ہیں “Boys clean rooms.”	-میں کتاب پڑھ رہا ہوں “I am reading a book.” -سنا کرکٹ کھپل دیتی ہے “Sana is playing cricket.” -لڑکے کمرے صاف کر رہے ہیں “Boys are cleaning rooms.”	-میں نے کتاب پڑھی “I read a book.” -سنا نے کرکٹ کھیلا “Sana played cricket.” -لڑکوں نے کمرے صاف کئے “Boys cleaned rooms.”

## Activity

Please read these sentences carefully and identify the tense and aspect.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=155#h5p-84>

شكريہ!

## 7.7 Grammar: The Present and Past Habitual Tense



## Instructor Video: Habitual Construction in Urdu

### Structure

Past Tense	Present Tense	Habitual Aspect Marker	Verb Stem
تھا، تھی، تھے، تھیں	بُوں، بُو، ایے، بیں	-تا، -تی، -تے	کھا، جا
-میں ام کھاتا تھا I used to eat mangos. -وہ آنھ بجے اسکول جاتا تھا We used to go to school at 8 o'clock.	-میں ام کھاتا بُوں I eat mangos. -وہ آنھ بجے اسکول جاتا لے He goes to school at 8 o'clock.		Example



## Use of Habitual Aspect Marker with Different Subjects

Habitual markers (-تے/-تى/-تىپ) are used based on the number, person, and gender features of the agreeing subject.

Habitual Markers Masculine/ Feminine	Plural Pronoun	Habitual Markers Masculine/ Feminine	Singular Pronoun	Person
-تے/-تى	“ب” We	-تا/-تى	“امېيى”	1st
NA		-تا/-تى	“تۇ” You	2nd
-تے/-تى	“تم (لوگ) You”	-تے/-تى	“مۇش You”	
-تے/-تى	“آپ (لوگ) You”	-تے/-تى	“آپ You”	
-تے/-تى	ھو/ب “They” and plural nouns	-تا/-تى	“ھو/بS/he” and singular noun	3rd



**Note:** When subject of a sentence is of mixed gender please use plural masculine aspect marker.

## Negation of Habitual Aspect

In order to change habitual aspect sentences in to negative, we use the word نہیں right before the verb. When habitual sentences appear in the negative, generally, the verb “to be” in the present (بُو، بُو، بے، بیں) is dropped. However, in the past form of the verb “to be” (تھا، تھی، تھے، تھیں) is not dropped.

Examples:

- -لڑکیاں فٹ بال کھیلتی ہیں “Girls play football.”
- -لڑکیاں فٹ بال نہیں کھیلتیں “Girls do not play football.”
- -آپ بردن اپنا کمرہ صاف کرتے تھے “You clean your room everyday.”
- -آپ بردن اپنا کمرہ صاف نہیں کرتے “You do not clean your room everyday.”

**Note:** Please notice the extra nasal dot in negative sentences with the subject لڑکیاں “girls”. As we drop the verb “to be”, the dot indicates the plural feminine subject in contrast to a singular feminine subject.

## Uses of Habitual Aspect

### (a) To express routine actions.

Examples:

- -میں چار بجے جاگتا ہوں “I get up at 4 o'clock.”
- -میں پانچ بجے چائے پیتا ہوں “I drink tea at 5 o'clock.”
- -میں آٹھ بجے اسکول جاتا ہوں “I go to school at 8 o'clock.”

### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

	Examples	Negative	Past Tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

**(b) To express habitual actions.**

Examples:

- “صبا کتابیں پڑھتی ہے” -Saba reads books.”
- “عمران گitar بجاتا ہے” -Imran plays guitar.”
- “احمد سگریٹ پیتا ہے” -Ahmed smokes.”

**Activity:**

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

	Examples	Negative	Past Tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

**(c) To express permanent actions.**

Examples:

- “پیٹر مشی گن میں رہتا ہے” -Peter lives in Michigan.”
- “جن بیان کام کرتی ہے” -Jen works here.”
- “میں اپنے استاد کی عزت کرتا ہوں” -I respect my teacher.”

**Activity:**

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

**Grid to write five examples of sentences expressing permanent actions and then change them to negative and past tense.**

	Examples	Negative	Past Tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

**(d) To express general/universal truth.**

Examples:

- زمین سرچ کے گرد گھومتی ہے - “The earth revolves around the sun.”
- عام طور سے، گلاب لال بوتے ہیں - “Generally, roses are red.”
- مشی گن میں برفباری ہوتی ہے - “It snows in Michigan.”

**Activity:**

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

**Grid to write 5 examples of sentences expressing /general universal truth and then change them to the negative and past tense.**

	Examples	Negative	Past tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

**(e) To narrate a story and to express series of events:**

When narrating a story, background information is generally expressed using habitual (imperfective aspect) construction. Whereas, the foreground information is expressed using perfective aspect. Habitual construction (background information) in the story below is highlighted.

Example:

ایک جنگل میں ایک شیر رہتا تھا۔ اسی جنگلے میں، ایک چوبی بھی رہتا تھا۔ ایک دن شیر چوبی سے کہتا ہے کہ میں تمہیر کھا جاؤں گا۔ چوبی کہتا ہے کہ مجھے مت کھائیں۔ ایک دن شکاری شیر کو جال میں پھساتا ہے تب چوبی جال کا نتا ہے۔ اس طرح چوبی شیر کی مدد کرتا ہے

"A lion lived in a forest. In the same forest, there also lived a rat. One day, the lion says to the rat, "I will eat you." The rat says, "Please don't eat me." One day, a hunter traps the lion in a net. Then, the rat chews the net. This is how the rat frees the lion."

#### (f) To express impersonal sentences

Examples:

- لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ ... “People say that...”
- کیسے کہتے ہیں؟ اردو میں flower “How do you say “flower” in Urdu?”
- یہاں اچھی چائے ملتی ہے “Good tea is available here.”

#### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

**Grid to write impersonal sentences and then change them to the negative and past tense.**

	Examples	Negative	Past Tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

#### (g) To express immediate future action by adding adverbs like “ابھی right away” and “چلانے let's”.

Examples:

- میں ابھی آتی ہوں “I will come right away.”
- چلائے، ایک فلم دیکھتے ہیں “Let's watch a film.”
- رو مت، امی ابھی تمہیں کھانا دیتی ہے “Don't cry, mother will give you food right away.”

## Uses of the Past Habitual Tense

#### (a) The past habitual tense is generally used to express past habits, routines, and permanent actions.

Examples:

- -میں پچھلے سال، دس بجے اسکوں جاتا تھا “I used to go to school at 10 o'clock last year.”
- آپ پاکستان میں کہاں رہتی تھیں؟ “Where did you used to live in India?”
- -پچھلے مہینے تک، میرا بھائی ہر دن مجھ سے گفتگو کرتا تھا “My brother used to talk to me everyday, until last month.”

#### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

#### Grid for sentences using the past habitual tense and then change them to the negative and past tense

	Examples	Negative	Past Tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

## Activities

- (a) Please choose the correct form of the habitual aspect marker, based on the subject of the sentence.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=157#h5p-83>

- (b) Please write your daily routine of this semester/year. After writing your daily routine, compare it with last semester/year. (Hint: Please use present habitual for current daily routine and use past habitual for last semester/year.)

- (c) Please ask your friends about their hobbies and enlist them here. (Hint: Use: “آپ خالی وقت میں کیا کرتے/کرتی ہیں؟ What do you do in your free time?” to ask their hobbies.)

(d) Please watch a short film and write the story in Urdu. After writing, please record yourself here and share your story with the instructor/any native speaker for the feedback.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

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شكريه!

# 7.8 The Present and Past Progressive Tense

[Instructor Video: Progressive in Urdu](#)

## Structure

Past Tense	Present Tense	Progressive Aspect Marker	Verb Stem
تھا، تھے، تھی، تھیں	بُوں، بُو، بے، بیں	ریا، -ریے، -ریں-	کھا، جا
-میں کام کر رہا تھا “I was working.” - وہ اسکول جا رہا تھا “He was going to school.”	- میں کام کر رہا ہوں “I am working.” - وہ اسکول جا رہا ہے “He is going to school.”		Examples

## Use of Progressive Aspect Marker with Different Subjects

Progressive markers are (رہا، رہے، رہی) used based on the number, person and gender features of the agreeing subject.

Habitual markers Masculine/ Feminine	Plural pronoun	Habitual markers Masculine/ Feminine	Singular Pronoun	Person
رہے/رہی	“پہWe”	رہا/رہی	“امین”	1st
NA		رہا/رہی	“توYou”	2nd
رہے/رہی	“تم (لوگ)You”	رہے/رہی	“تمYou”	
رہے/رہی	“آپ (لوگ)You”	رہے/رہی	“آپYou”	
رہے/رہی	“وہThey” and plural nouns	رہا/رہی	“S/he” and singular nouns	3rd

**Note:** When subject of a sentence is of mixed gender please use plural masculine aspect marker.

## Negation of Progressive Aspect

In order to change progressive aspect sentences in negative, we use the word نہیں right before the verb. When progressive sentences appear in negative, generally, the verb “to be” in present (بیوں، بو، بے، بیں) is dropped, but not in the past (تھا، تھے، تھی) (تھوں، بو، بے، بیں). Negative of past tense keeps the past form of the verb “to be”.

Examples:

- لڑکیا فٹ بال کھیل رہی ہیں “Girls are playing football.”
- لڑکیا فٹ بال نہیں کھیل رہیں “Girls are not playing football.”
- آپ اپنا کمرہ صاف کر رہے تھے “You were cleaning your room.”
- آپ اپنا کمرہ صاف نہیں کر رہے “You were not cleaning your room.”

**Note:** Please notice the extra nasal dot ”رہیں“ in negative sentences with subject لڑکیاں ”girls.“ As we drop the verb “to be”, the dot indicates the plural feminine subject, in contrast to a singular feminine subject.

## Uses of Progressive Aspect

### (a) To express action happening at the time of speaking.

Examples:

- بارش ہو رہی ہے “It is raining.”
- سب لوگ سو رہے ہیں “Everyone is sleeping.”
- صبا یے سنا ایک فلم دیکھ رہی تھیں “Saba and Sana were watching a film.”

### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

**Grid to write action sentences and then change them to negative and past tense.**

	Examples	Negative	Past Tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

**(b) To express temporary action.** Generally, adverbs like “آج کل these days” and “ابھی right now” are used.

Examples:

- -روح ابھی کتاب پڑھ رہی ہے “Ruh is reading a book right now.”
- -عمران آجکل گitar بجا رہا ہے “Imran is playing a guitar these days.”
- -احمد امریکا میں رہ رہا تھا “Ahmed was living/staying in America.”

#### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences in negative and past tense.

**Grid to write temporary action sentences, and then change them to negative and past tense.**

	Examples	Negative	Past tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

**(c) To express planned future action.** The sentences must have future adverbs of time.

Examples:

- -پیتر اگلے مہینے پاکستان جا رہا ہے “Peter is going to Pakistan next month.”
- -جن کل کام کر رہی ہے “Jen is working tomorrow.”
- -میں اگلے ہفتے ایک فلم دیکھ رہی ہوں “I am watching a film next week.”

**Note:** To express planned future action using progressive aspect is only possible in present tense. Past tense of progressive aspect cannot express planned future action.

**Activity:**

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences in negative and past tense.

**Grid to write planned future action sentences, and then change them to negative and past tense.**

	Examples	Negative	Past Tense
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

## Activities

(a) Please choose the correct progressive aspect markers based on the subject of the sentence.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=159#h5p-82>

(b) Please write 5 sentences explaining what you were doing last weekend.

**Space to write five sentences explaining what you were doing last weekend.**

- تھا / تھی - پچھلے بفتے، میں

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

(c) Please write 5 sentences explaining what you are doing next week.

**Space to write five sentences explaining what you are doing next week.**

اگلے بھتے، میں ۔۔۔۔۔ ہوں

.۱

.۲

.۳

.۴

.۵

شکریہ!

# 7.9 Grammar: Simple Future Tense

Instructor's Video: [Future Tense in Urdu](#)

## Structure

Verb Stem + Future Marker

## Use of Future Markers with Different Subjects

Future markers are used based on the number, person, and gender features of the agreeing subject.

Habitual Markers Masculine/Feminine	Plural Pronoun	Habitual Markers Masculine/ Feminine	Singular Pronoun	Person
یں گے-/یں گی-	بم "We"	ون گا/-ون گی -	میں "I"	1st
NA		ے گا/-ے گی -	"تو You"	2nd
و گے/-و گی -	"تم You" (لوگ)	و گے/-و گی -	تم "You"	
یں گے-/یں گی -	"آپ You" (لوگ)	یں گے-/یں گی -	"آپ You"	
یں گے-/یں گی -	"ہو/ہو They," and plural nouns	ے گا/-ے گی -	"ہو/ہو S/he," and singular noun	3rd

### Note:

- (a) When the subject of a sentence is of mixed gender, use the plural masculine aspect marker.

## Negation of Progressive Aspect

In order to change progressive aspect sentences to negative, we use the word نہیں right before the verb.

Examples:

- -لڑکیاں فٹ بال کھیلیں گی “Girls will play football.”
- -لڑکیاں فٹ بال نہیں کھیلیں گی “Girls will not play football.”
- -آپ اپنا کمرا صاف کریں گے “You will clean your room.”
- -آپ اپنا کمرا صاف نہیں کریں گے “You will not clean your room.”

## Uses of Future Tense

### (a) To express future actions.

Examples:

- -کل بارش ہوگی “It will rain tomorrow.”
- -سب لوگ گھر جائیں گے “Everyone will go home.”
- -پیٹر اور سنا ایک فلم دیکھیں گے “Peter and Sana will watch a film.”

#### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative.

Grid to write examples of future action sentences and their negatives

	Examples	Negative
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

### (b) To express assumption/presumption.

Examples:

- -شاید کل برفباری ہوگی “Perhaps it will snow tomorrow.”
- -اگلے سال، میں پاکستان جاؤں گی “Next year, I will go to Pakistan.”
- -پیٹر اور سنا کل مجھسے ملیں گے “Peter and Sana will meet me tomorrow.”

#### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative.

**Grid to write five examples of assumptions/presumptions, and then change them to the negative.**

	Examples	Negative
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

## Activities

- (a) Please choose the correct form of future markers based on the subject of the sentence.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=161#h5p-81>

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# 7.10 Cultural Notes and Extra/ Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

#	Topics	Explanation
1.	Food habits	In Urdu, there are not separate words for lunch and dinner. “ناکھ” is used for both lunch and dinner. Typically, for both lunch and dinner, people eat a full meal.
2.	چائے	چائے is one of the drinks that Indians and South Asians love to drink in the morning and in the evening with snacks. Additionally, چائے is often served in the office and is a drink for breaks during work or study.
3.	کیا چل رہا ہے؟	Literally, it means “What is moving?” But this is used to express “What’s up?” or “What is going on”
4.	School and Office hours.	In America, people generally go to work at 8 in the morning. In India and South Asia, work starts at 10. This gives enough time in the morning for morning rituals such as making breakfast, eating breakfast, and packing lunch.
5.	Daily Routine	When you ask about daily routines to Indian and South Asian people, they may just talk about their work/study. They may say how long they work and study.

## Extra/Optional Online Materials



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One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=163#oembed-2>

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PART VIII

# CHAPTER 8: TALKING ABOUT THE PAST AND COMPLETED ACTIONS



## Goals of this Chapter

- You will learn vocabulary related to travelling.
- You will learn how to write a letter in Urdu.
- You will learn how to express completed actions.
- You will learn how to form long sentences using “kar” construction.
- You will learn how to express uncertain future plans, blessings, curses, and good/bad wishes.

شكريه!

# 8.1 Review of Chapter 7

## Vocabulary



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## Reading/Listening and Grammar



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## Listening

تاج محل

Answer the following questions based on the above reading/listening.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=167#h5p-80>

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## 8.2 Reading/Listening I: چھٹیوں کے بعد

### چھٹیوں کے بعد

“After the Vacation”



## **Pre-Reading/Listening Activities**

- (a) Please recollect the memories of your last trip and make a list of the places you went, food that you ate, and things that you did.
- (b) Please share your vacation details with your friend, and ask hers/his.

## **Reading**

**Context:** Shahnaz, Peter, and Roshan meet in school after the summer vacation.

## Shahnaz, Peter, and Roshan meet in school after the summer vacation.

English	Urdu Speaker
Hello Shahnaz, how are you?	پیٹر: بیلو شہناز، آپ کیسی بیں؟
I am well. How are you?	شہناز: میں نہیک ہوں، آپ کیسے بیں؟
I, too, am well. How was your summer vacation?	پیٹر: میں بھی اچھا ہوں۔ آپ کی گرمیوں کی چھٹیاں کیسی رہیں؟
My summer vacation was very good. I went to Hyderabad with my family.	شہناز: میری گرمیوں کی چھٹیاں بہت اچھی تھیں۔ میں اپنے خاندان کے ساتھ حیدرآباد گئیں۔
Oh wow! What did you do in Hyderabad?	پیٹر: اے وہ! آپ لوگوں نے حیدرآباد میں کیا کیا؟
We stayed there for a week. We saw the city. We went to the Charminar, Golconda Fort, and Ramoji Film City. We ate different types of biryani. Where did you go on summer vacation and what did you do?	شہناز: ہم ایک بفتہ ویاں رہے۔ ہم نے شہر دیکھا۔ ہم جارہ میں، گولکنڈہ فورٹ اور راموجی فلم سٹی گئے۔ ہم نے مختلف قسم کی بڑیانی کھائی۔ آپ گرمیوں کی چھٹیوں میں کہاں گئے اور کیا کیا؟
I went to my parent's house in Goa. I spent some time with them and helped them fix their house.	پیٹر: میں اپنے والدین کے گھن گوا گیا۔ میں نے ان کے ساتھ کچھ وقت گزارا۔ میں نے گھر کی مرمت میں ان کی مدد کی۔
Oh wow! Roshan, what did you do during summer vacation?	شہناز: وہ! اور روشن، آپ نے گرمیوں کی چھٹیوں کے دوران کیا کیا؟
I was at home. I learned how to cook.	روشن: میں گھر پر تھا۔ میں نے کھانا پکانا سیکھا۔
Oh wow! That is great. Now Roshan can cook food for us.	پیٹر: وہ! یہ بہت اچھی بات یہ۔ اب روشن بمارے لئے کھانا بننا سکتا ہے۔
Yes, why not?	روشن: ہاں کیوں نہیں؟

## Listening

چھٹیوں کے بعد

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Check your vocabulary:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=169#h5p-79>

(b) Speaking:



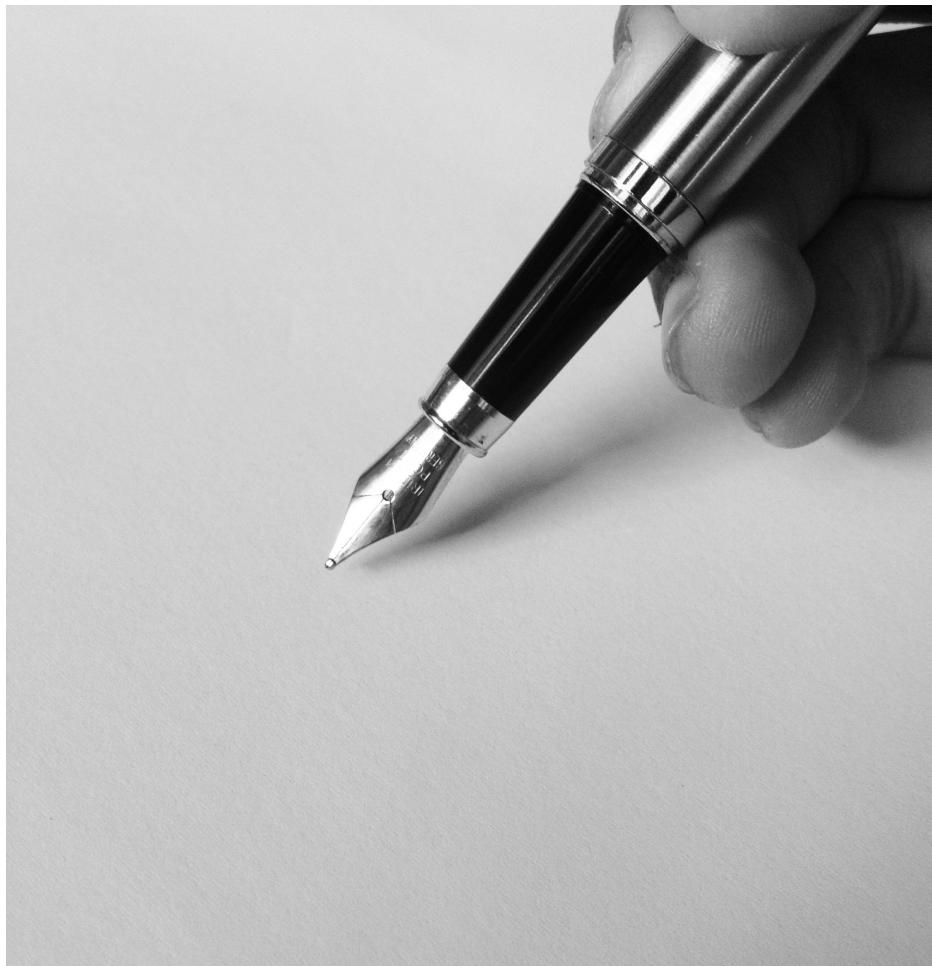
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شكريه!

## 8.3 Reading/Listening 2: خط لکھنا

خط لکھنا “Letter Writing”



## Pre-Reading/Listening Activity

(a) In a group, please share your letter writing experience. Please also share who you want to write a letter today, and what you want to write about.

(b) In a group, please discuss how mode of communication changes due to new technological developments like facebook, twitter, and emails, etc.

(c) Please learn the following vocabulary

English	part of speech/Urdu	English	part of speech/Urdu
Toward X	pp. کے جانب x	Friend	n.m./f. دوست
Fast	adv. تیزی سے	Hope	n.f. امید
To run	v.i. دوڑنا	Special	adj. خصوصی
To save	v.t. بچانا	Reason	n.m. وجہ
To lift	v.t. انھاتا	Return	adv. واپس
To run away	v.i. بھاگنا	To spend	v.i. پختانا
Leg	n.m. پیر	Out	adj. باہر
To be stuck	v.t. پھنسنا	To roam around	v.t. سیر کرنا
To fall	v.i. گرننا	Last	adj. پچھلہ
To lie down	v.i. پڑنا	Paternal uncle's daughter	n.f. چھیری بیٹن
Safe	adj. محفوظ	Marriage	n.f. شادی / نکاح
Pain	n.m. درد	Happy	adj. خوش
To feel	v.t. محسوس کرنا	Preparation	n.f. تیاری
Hospital	n.m. بسپتال	Grandeur	adj. دھوم دھام
To arrive	v.t. پہنچنا	To buy	v.t. خریدنا
Bone	n.f. بڈی	An Indian snack	n.m. گول گبی
Break	v.i. ٹوٹنا	To see	v.t. دیکھنا
To give treatment	v.t. علاج کرنا	Small	adj. چھوٹا
Rest	n.m. آرام	Child	n.m. بچہ
To instruct	v.t. بداہت دینا	Road	n.f. سڑک
To take care	v.t. خیال رکھنا	To cross	v.t. پار کرنا

## Reading

کانپور

جنوری 2022

عزیز دوست عمران، صبا اور پیتر

السلام علیکم

امید یے کہ آپ لوگ خیریت سے بون گے، اور آپ کی گرمیوں کی چھٹیاں اچھی گزری ہونگی۔ خط لکھنے کی بنیادی وجہ یہ یے کہ میں اس سمسٹر میں واپس اسکول نہیں آسکتی۔  
میں گرمی کی چھٹیوں میں اپنے گھر آئی تھی۔ میں اپنے خاندان کے ساتھ اچھا وقت گزار رہی تھی۔ ہم نے بہت اچھا کھانا کھایا، اور چند بار سیر کے لیے نکل گئے۔ پچھلے بفتے میری ایک کزن کی شادی تھی اور ہم سب بہت خوش تھے۔ پورا خاندان اکٹھا تھا اور ہم بڑے دھوم دھام سے شادی کی تیاریاں کر رہے تھے۔ شادی سے دو دن پہلے میں کچھ کپڑے خریدنے بازار گئی۔ شابنگ کے بعد میں گول گئے والی کے پاس گول گئے کھا رہی تھی۔ میں نے دیکھا کہ ایک چھوٹا بچہ سڑک پار کر رہا ہے اور ایک موثر سائیکل اس کے جانب تیزی سے آری ہے۔ میں اسے بچانے کے لیے بھاگی۔ میں بچے کو انہا کے بھاگی لیکن میری ثانگ میں کوئی چیز پہنس گئی اور میں گر گی۔ ہم دونوں سڑک کے کنارے بڑے تھے۔ بچہ محفوظ تھا، لیکن میں نے اپنی ثانگ میں درد محسوس کیا۔ بعد میں جب میں بسپیتال پہنچی تو پتہ چلا کہ میری دابنی ثانگ کی بڈی ٹوٹ گئی ہے۔ ڈاکٹرنے میرا علاج کیا اور مجھے تین مہینے آرام کرنے کی بدایت دی۔ اب میں گھر پر بون اور خیریت سے بون۔ میں نے استاد کو بھی خط لکھ کر دیا ہے۔ اب میں تم لوگوں سے اگلے سمسٹر میں ملوں گی۔

اچھا اب مزید کیا لکھوں؟ آپ لوگ اپنا خیال رکھنا اور مجھے خط لکھتے رہنا۔

تمہاری دوست

روح

## Listening

خط لکھنا

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Please check your vocabulary.



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(b) Please answer the following questions based on the above letter.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=171#h5p-78>

(c) Please follow the pattern of the above letter and write a letter to your friend explaining one recent incident that you witnessed.

شكريه!

## 8.4 Reading/Listening ۳: نیک خواہشات

### نیک خواہشات “Well Wishes”



#### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

- (a) Please search for and make a list of national holidays that are celebrated in South Asian countries and in America.
- (b) Please discuss how you wish each other on national holidays and try to learn those well-wishes in Urdu.
- (c) Please learn the following vocabulary:

English	Part of speech/ Urdu	English	Part of speech/Urdu
Because	کیونکہ conj.	Congratulations	n.f. نیک خوابشات
National	राष्ट्रीय adj. قومی	To celebrate	v.t. منانا
Festival	त्योहार n.m. تہوار	A few/some	pron., adj., & adv. کچھ
Entry	n.m. داخلہ	Historical	adj. تاریخی
Regional	adj. علاقائی	Place	n.m. جگہ
Republic Day	n.m. یوم جمہوریہ	Perhaps	adv. شاید
Happiness	adj. خوشی	To tell	v.t. بتانا
Birthday	n.m. یوم پیدائش	Someone	pron. & adj. کوئی
Congratulations	adj. مبارک	Plan	n.m. منصوبہ
Independence Day	n.m. یوم آزادی	To rest	v.t. آرام کرنا
Hearty	adv. دل سے		

## Reading

### “Well Wishes” مبارکباد

Context: Kaleem, Najma, and Peter are talking, on Independence Day, about national holidays in India.

## Conversation between Kaleem, Najma and Peter about national holidays in India

English	Urdu Speaker
Assalaam alaikum, Kaleem, happy Independence Day!	پیش: السلام علیکم، کلیم، یوم آزادی مبارک بو
Wa alaikum assalaam brother Peter, Thanks. Happy Independence Day to you too! How will you celebrate Independence Day?	کلیم: یوم آزادی مبارک بو! آپ یوم آزادی کیسے منائیں گے؟
I am just coming from the India Gate after watching the Independence Day parade. After this, me and a few of my friends will go visit some historical places and buildings. After that, perhaps, we might eat out. What will you do?	پیش: میں ابھی انڈیا گیٹ سے یوم آزادی کی پریڈ دیکھ کر آیا ہوں۔ اس کے بعد میں اور میرے کچھ دوست دلیل کے تاریخی جگہوں اور عمارتوں کو دیکھنے جائیں گے۔ اس کے بعد، شاید ہم باہر رات کا کھانا کھا سکتے ہیں۔ آپ کیا کریں گے؟
What do I say? I have no plans. Perhaps, I might go home and sleep.	کلیم: کیا کھوں؟ میرا کوئی منصوبہ نہیں ہے۔ شاید میں گھر جا کر سو جاؤں۔
If you want, you can come with us.	پیش: اگر آپ چاہیں تو بمارے ساتھ چل سکتے ہیں۔
No friend, I will rest today. But tell me why you are all going to visit historical places today.	کلیم: نہیں دوست آج آرام کروں گا۔ لیکن یہ بتاؤ کہ آج تاریخی جگہوں اور عمارتوں کو دیکھنے کیوں جا رہے ہو؟
Because entry is free at all these places on national festival/holidays.	پیش: کیونکہ برقومی تھوار میں ان جگہوں پر داخلہ مفت ہوتا ہے۔
Oh wow! What are the other national festivals in India.	کلیم: واہ! بندوستان میں کون سے دوسرے قومی تھوار ہیں؟
There are many regional festival/holiday, but there are only three national festivals/holidays: Independence Day (15 August), Republic Day (26 January), and Gandhi's birthday (2nd October).	پیش: بندوستان میں بہت سے علاقائی تھوار ہیں، لیکن صرف تین قومی تھوار ہیں۔ یوم آزادی (15 اگست)، یوم جمہوریہ (26 جنوری)، اور گاندھی جینتی (2 اکتوبر)۔
Very well! Perhaps I, too, will go to these places on 2nd October.	کلیم: بہت اچھا! شاید، میں بھی 2 اکتوبر کو ان جگہوں پر جاؤں گا۔
Najma, why are you looking sad today? Are you not happy on Independence Day?	پیش: نحمدہ تم آج اداس کیوں لگ رہی ہو؟ کیا تم یوم آزادی پر خشن نہیں
No, No. It is not like that. But today is my birthday, too, and every one is wishing me happy Independence Day, and not happy birthday.	نجم: نہیں نہیں ایسی کوئی یات نہیں ہے۔ لیکن آج میری سالگرہ/یوم پیدائش بھی ہے اور بر کوئی مجھے سالگرہ کی نہیں بلکہ یوم آزادی کی مبارکباد دے رہا ہے۔

## English

## Urdu Speaker

Today is your birthday? Happy  
birthday Najma! Let's celebrate your  
birthday together.

کلیم آج آپ کی سالگرہ یے؟ سالگرہ مبارک نجم! آئیے  
سب آج آپ کی سالگرہ منائیں۔

Happy birthday Najma!

پیٹر! سالگرہ مبارک ہو، نجم

Thanks! Happy Independence Day to  
you all.

نجم شکریہ! آپ لوگوں کو بھی یوم آزادی مبارک ہو۔

## Listening

[مبارکباد](#)

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Check your vocabulary.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=173#h5p-75>

(b) Please answer the following questions:



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(c) Writing/Speaking



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شکریہ!

## 8.5 Study Abroad

## Study Abroad Reading/Listening Activity



## **Pre-Reading/Listening Activities**

- (a) In a group, please discuss your experience of study abroad. If you have not participated in any study abroad programs, then please discuss where you want to go and what you would plan to do in your dream study abroad.
- (b) In a group, please discuss the importance of study abroad in your overall education at the college level. Please make a list of 7-10 benefits. Additionally, if in the discussion some negative point comes up, please also list them.
- (c) Please learn the following vocabulary

### Vocabulary

English	Part of speech	Urdu	English	Part of speech	Urdu
To feel/appear	v.i.	لگنا	Respected	adj.	قبل احترام
To understand	v.t.	سمجھنا	Mother	n.f.	امی/والدہ
Heart	n.m.	دل	Hope	n.f.	امید
To try	v.t.	کو سس کرنا	Well, Efficient	adj.	مؤثر
Historical	adj.	تاریخی	Ahead	adv.	اگر
Religious	adj.	مذببی	Letter	n.m.	خط
Tourism	n.f.	سیاحت	Special	adj.	خصوصی
Place	n.f.	جگہ	Reason	n.f.	وجہ
Travel	n.m.	سفر	Study	n.f.	پڑھائی
Diversity	n.m.	تنوع	To be completed	v.i.	مکمل ہونا
Different/Separate	adj.	مختلف/الگ	To return	v.i.	واپس آنا
Unique	adj.	منفرد	When....then...	conj	جب .... تب
To suppose/To agree	v.t.	ماننا	First time	adv.	پہلی بار
Country	n.m.	ملک	Language	n.f.	زبان
Generally	adv.	عام طور پر	Culture	n.m.	ثقافت
Multilingual	adj.	کھیلسانی	About x	pp.	کے بارے میں x
Sweets	n.f.	مشہائی	Information	n.f.	معلومات
Festival	n.m.	تبوبار	Much/Very	adv.	بہت
Cloth	n.m.	کپڑا	Fortunate	adj.	خوش قسمت

English	Part of speech	Urdu	English	Part of speech	Urdu
Perhaps	adv.	شاید	With x	pp.	کے ساتھ x
Soon	adv.	جلدی	To stay	v.i.	رینا / نہ رہنا
Certainly	adv.	بلکل	To get an opportunity	v.i.	موقع ملنا
To tell	v.t.	بتانا	To help	v.t.	مدد کرنا
Bye	phrase	خدا حافظ	To leave	v.t.	چھوڑنا
Love	n.m.	پیار	A little	adj.	تعوڑا
Daughter	n.f.	بیٹی	Difficult	adj.	مشکل

## Reading

**Context:** Jen has complete her study abroad in India and is now planning to go back to America. Her teacher asked her to write a letter to her mother in Hindi explaining her experience and her travel plan.

دلی

۲۰۲۲ جنوری ۱۷

عزیز امی جان

اسلام علیک!

امید یے کہ آپ خیریت سے ہوں گی۔ میں بھی خیریت سے ہوں۔ آگے/مزید خط لکھنے کی خاص وجہ یہ یہ کہ یہاں میری پڑھائی مکمل ہو گئی یہ اور اب میں گھر واپس آ رہی ہوں جب میں پہلی بار بندوستان آئی تھی تب مجھے یہاں کی زبان اور ثقافت کے بارے میں زیادہ علم نہیں تھا۔ لیکن میں بہت خوبی قسمت تھی کہ مجھے فاطمہ صاحبہ اور ان کے خاندان کے ساتھ رہنے کا موقع ملا۔ فاطمہ اور ان کے خاندان نے میری بہت مدد کی۔ اب انہیں چھوڑ کر امویکہ واپس آنا تھوڑا مشکل لگ رہا یہ۔ بندوستان میں، میں نے اردو کی پڑھائی کی اور یہاں کی ثقافت کو سمجھنے کی پورے دل سے کوشش کی۔ میں نے بہت سے تاریخی، مذہبی اور سیاحتی جگہوں کا دورہ بھی کیا۔ بندوستان کا تنوع مجھے بہت ممتاز کرتا ہے۔ یہاں کی بر ریاست/صوبی میں کئی زبانیں بولی جاتی ہیں اور بر ریاست کی اپنی مختلف/الگ اور منفرد ثقافت یے۔ بر ریاست گویا/مانو ایک الگ ملک ہو۔ بندوستانی عام طور پر کثیر لسانی ہوتے ہیں۔ مجھے بندوستانی مٹھائیاں، تھواڑ اور کپڑے بہت پسند ہیں۔ شاید، میں دوبارہ بندوستان آؤں۔

میری امریکہ کی نکٹ ۲۵ جنوری کی ہے - میں دلی سے پیرس، اور پیرس سے شکاگو کا سفر ۲۰ گھنٹے میں پورا کروں گی - مجھے بہت خشی ہے کہ میں آپ سے جلد ملوں گی - اگر آپ کو کوئی بندوستانی چیز چاہیے تو مجھے ضرور بتائیں  
آگے کیا لکھوں، والد صاحب کو میرا سلام اور چھوٹی بہن کو پیار  
آپ کی بیٹی  
جین

## Listening

### امی کو جین کا خط

### Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

- (a) Please check your vocabulary.



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- (b) Please answer the following questions.



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- (c) Based on the above pre-reading/listening discussion and letter by Jen, please write a letter to one of your family members talking about your experience of your study abroad, or a place you want to go for study abroad.

شکریہ!

# 8.6 Grammar: Perfective Aspect

Instructor Video: [Perfective Aspect in Urdu](#)

## Use of Perfective Markers with Different Subjects

Future markers are used based on the number, person and gender features of the agreeing subject.

Future Markers

Examples	Masculine/Feminine	Plural pronoun	Examples	Masculine/Feminine	Singular Pronoun	Person
اے/آئیں لکھے/لکھیں	سے/پس	"We" ہم	آیا/آی لکھا/لکھی	سے/ی	"I" میں	1st
			آیا/آی لکھا/لکھی	سے/ی	"You" تو	2nd
اے/آی لکھے/لکھی	سے/ی	"You" (لوگ) (تم)	اے/آی لکھے/لکھی	سے/ی	"You" تم	
اے/آئیں لکھے/لکھیں	سے/پس	"You" (آپ) (لوگ)	اے/آئیں لکھے/لکھیں	سے/پس	"You" آپ	
اے/آئیں لکھے/لکھیں	سے/پس	"They," and plural nouns ہو/ہے	آیا/آی لکھا/لکھی	سے/ی	S/he " and Singular "Noun ہو/ہے	3rd

## Irregular Verbs in Perfective Aspect

بیں	ی	ے	ا	Verb
گئیں	گئی	گئے	گیا	"To go" جانا
کیں	کی	کئے	کیا	"To do" کرنا
بؤئیں	بؤئی	بؤئے	بوا	"To be/happen" بونا
لیں	لی	لئے	لیا	"To take" لینا
دیں	دی	دے	دیا	"To give" دینا

## Perfective Aspect with Intransitive Verbs

We have learned that the main verb can be classified into three categories: (a) intransitive verb, (b) transitive verb, and (c) ditransitive verb. The structure of the perfective aspect for intransitive verbs is different from the structure of transitive and ditransitive verbs.

We also learned that an intransitive verb is a verb that requires only one noun/pronoun in a complete sentence and that the noun/pronoun can be either the subject or the object of that complete sentence.

Verb agreement: The intransitive verb requires only one noun/pronoun that can act like a subject or object. The verb agrees with the subject or object, whichever is available in a sentence.

# Perfective aspect with Intransitive Verbs in Three Tenses

## Perfective aspect with Intransitive Verbs in Three Tenses

Remarks	Future Perfect	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Simple Perfect
Subject-Verb Agreement: “وہHe” and “آپYou” are the subjects of these sentences. If you ask a question like “Who ran?” or “Who slept?”, what you receive as an answer is a subject.	-وہ دوڑا بوجا -آپ سوی بونگے	-وہ دوڑا ہے -آپ سوی ہیں	-وہ دوڑا تھا -آپ سوی تھیں	-وہ دوڑا -آپ سویں
Object-Verb Agreement: “Train” and “Leaves” are the objects of these sentences. If you ask a question like “What arrived?” or “What fell?”, you will receive an object as an answer.	-ٹرین پہنچی بوجی -پتے گرے بونگے	-ٹرین پہنچی ہے -پتے گرے ہیں	-ٹرین پہنچی تھی -پتے گرے تھے	-ٹرین پہنچی -پتے گرے

## Activity 1

Please write two sentences in perfective aspect using the following intransitive verbs.

Sentences	Intransitive Verbs
	.١ جاتا “To go”
	.٢
	.١ آتى “To come”
	.٢
	.١ يسْهَنَا “To sit”
	.٢
	.١ سُوْنَا “To sleep”
	.٢
	.١ ثَلَّنَا “To stroll”
	.٢
	.١ گَرَنَا “To fall”
	.٢
	.١ دُوْزَنَا “To run”
	.٢
	.١ نُوشَنَا “To be broken”
	.٢
	.١ رُونَى “To cry/weep”
	.٢
	.١ بَسَنَا “To laugh”
	.٢
	.١ بِنْجَنَا “To arrive”
	.٢

## Perfective Aspect with Transitive and Ditransitive Verbs

We have learned that a transitive verb is a verb that requires two nouns/pronouns in a complete sentence where one noun/pronoun has to be the subject and other noun/pronoun has to be the object of a complete sentence.

A ditransitive verb is a verb that requires three nouns/pronouns in a complete sentence where one noun/pronoun has to be the subject and the other noun/pronoun has to be the indirect object and the other noun/pronoun has to be the direct object.

pronoun has to be the indirect object; yet another noun/pronoun has to be the direct object of a complete sentence.

## Use of نے

When transitive and ditransitive verbs appear in the perfective aspect, the ergative case marker -نے comes with the subject of the sentence. The subject of the transitive and ditransitive verbs in the perfective aspect has to be in oblique form because of the appearance of the ergative case marker .-نے

### Oblique Form of Hindi Pronouns with Ergative Case Marker

-نے

Oblique Form of Pronouns with -نے	Direct Pronoun	Oblique Form of Pronouns with -نے	Direct Pronoun
بھ نے	“We” بھ	میں نے	میں ”I”
تم نے	“You” تم	تو نے	تو ”You”
اس نے	“S/he, This” یہ	اپ نے	آپ ”You”
انہوں نے	“They, These” یہ	اس نے	”S/he, That” وہ
کس نے	“Who (singular)” کون	انہوں نے	”They, Those” وہ
proper noun نے	proper noun	کینہوں نے	”Who (Plural)“ کون

Note: There are a few transitive verbs that do not use the subject with -نے marking. These verbs are لے “to bring”, بھولنا “to forget”, and بولنا “to speak”.

# Verb-Agreement of Transitive and Ditransitive Verbs in the Perfective Aspect

## Object-Verb Agreement

- As the subject of transitive and ditransitive verbs in the perfective aspect has to have the ergative case marker , -نےit blocks the subject-verb agreement, so the verb agrees with the object.
- For example:
  - میں نے کھانا کھایا “I ate food.” (Here, کھایا is agreeing with the object کھانا which is masculine singular.)
  - صبا نے کپڑے خریدے “Saba bought clothes.” (Here, خریدے is agreeing with the object کپڑے which is masculine plural.)
  - عمران نے روٹی کھائی “Imran ate some bread.” (Here, کھائی is agreeing with the object روٹی which is feminine singular)
  - انہوں نے سنا کو پھول دیا “They gave Sana a flower.” (Here, دیا is agreeing with the object پھول which is masculine singular. Also note that the indirect object سنا is also marked with , -کو and hence cannot agree with the verb.)
  - پیتر نے احمد کو کتابیں دیں “Peter gave books to Ahmed.” (Here, دیں is agreeing with the object کتابیں which is feminine plural. Please also note that the indirect object احمد is also marked with -کو and hence cannot agree with the verb.)

## Default Agreement

- When the subject and the object both are marked by case markers سےand کو/سےrespectively, the verb of a sentence does not have any noun/ pronoun to agree with. In this case, the verb will always take a third person, singular masculine perfect aspect marking, which is also called default marking.
- For example:
  - صبا نے سنا کو مارا “Saba beat up Sana.” (Here, صبا and سنا are both feminine, but the verb مارا is in 3rd person singular masculine form because of the default agreement.)

- استاد نے ہم سے کہا “Teacher spoke to us.” (Here, استاد is 3rd person singular honorific and ہم is masculine plural, but the verb کہا is in 3rd person singular masculine form, because of the default agreement.)
- لوگوں نے چور کو پکڑا “People caught a thief.” (Here, لوگوں is 3rd person plural and چور is masculine singular, the verb پکڑا is in 3rd person singular masculine form because of the default agreement, not because of چور.)

## Activity 2

Please write two sentences in perfective aspect using the following transitive and ditransitive verbs.

Sentences		Transitive Verbs
	.۱	کھانا "To eat"
	.۲	
	.۱	"To study/read" پڑھنا
	.۲	
	.۱	لکھنا "To write"
	.۲	
	.۱	پوچھنا "To ask"
	.۲	
	.۱	"To teach" پڑھانا
	.۲	
	.۱	کہنا "To say"
	.۲	
	.۱	بتانا "To tell"
	.۲	
	.۱	کھولنا "To open"
	.۲	
	.۱	توزنا "To break"
	.۲	
	.۱	سوچنا "To think"
	.۲	
	.۱	"To watch/see" دیکھنا
	.۲	

## Negative of Perfective Aspect

In order to change the perfective aspect sentences to negative, we use the word نہیں right before the main verb.

### Examples:

-میں اسکول نہیں گیا/گیئی "I did not go to school."

-بہم نے کھانا نہیں کھایا ہے "We did not eat food."

-امی نے بچوں کو مٹھائیاں نہیں دیں "Mother did not give sweets to the children."

استاد نے ہمیں کچھ نہیں پڑھایا تھا۔” Teacher had taught nothing to us.

## Uses of the Perfective Aspect

### Use of Simple Perfective Aspect

Unlike the habitual past tense which expresses the routine, habitual, and permanent actions in the past, the simple perfective aspect expresses one completed action. The past adverb of time can be used in a simple perfective aspect sentence.

#### For examples:

- کل میں دس کلومیٹر دوڑی۔” Yesterday, I ran 10 kilometers.”
- پچھلے مہینے، میرے والد صاحب نے ایک ریڈیو خریدا۔” Last month, father bought a radio.”
- پچھلے سال، وہ بندوستان گئی۔” Last year, she went to India.”

### Activity 3

Please write 5 Urdu sentences explaining what you did yesterday in the simple perfective aspect.

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4
- .5

### Use of the Present Perfective Tense

The perfective aspect in the present tense is used to express a recently completed action, the effect of which may still be continuing. Please note that the past adverbs of time cannot be used in the present perfective tense sentences.

#### For examples:

- آج میں دس کلومیٹر دوڑی بوں۔” Today, I have run 10 kilometers.”
- آج میرے ابو نے مجھے کچھ پیسے دے دیں۔” Today, my father has given me some money.”

-آج صبح، میں نے یوگا کیا ہے۔  
“I have done yoga this morning.”

## Activity 4

Please write 5 Urdu sentences explaining what you did today in the present perfective tense.

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4
- .5

## Use of the Past Perfective Tense

The perfective aspect in the past tense is used to express a distant past completed action, the effect of which may not be continuing at all. Please note that the past adverbs of time can be used in the past perfective tense sentences.

### For example:

-کل میں دس کلومیٹر دوڑی تھی۔  
“Today, I have run 10 kilometers.”  
-پچھلے میںے میرے ابو نے مجھے کچھ پیسے دیے تھے۔  
“Today, my father has given me some money.”  
-بچپن میں، میں نے یوگا کیا تھا۔  
“I have done yoga this morning.”

## Activity 5

Please write 5 Urdu sentences explaining what did you do when you were a child (during your childhood) in the past perfective tense.

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4
- .5

## Use of the Future Perfective Tense

In English, the future perfective tense is used to show a completed action by a particular time in future. In Urdu, we simply use Simple future tense to express those actions.

In Urdu, the perfective aspect in the future tense is used to express assumption that some action must have been completed by a particular time.

### For example:

- اب تک بچے سو گئے ہوں گے۔”
- ابو ۱۰ بجے تک دفتر پہنچ گئے ہوں گے۔”
- امی نے شام تک کھانا پکا لیا ہو گا۔”

## Activity 6

Please write 5 Urdu sentences assuming what your friends must have done by now using the future perfective tense.

.1  
.2  
.3  
.4  
.5

## Activity 7

Please read the following paragraphs and click on the verbs which are in the perfective aspect.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=177#h5p-72>

## Activity 8



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=177#h5p-73>

## Activity 9

Please read the following sentences carefully and decide if the sentences are grammatical or ungrammatical.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=177#h5p-74>

شكريه!

# 8.7 کر Construction

## Instructor Video: کر Construction

In Urdu, کر is used to combine two or more actions which happen subsequently and the subject is the same in all these sentences. When we combine two or more verbs by using کر , the aspect markers on the verbs is replaced by کر and only the last verb keeps its aspect and agreement markers. When multiple sentences are combined by using the **کر**<strong>construction, the subject should be used just once.

For example:

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-میں صبح انھتی ہوں	
-میں کافی پیتی ہوں	
-میں اسکول جاتی ہوں	
-میں صبح <b>النکر</b> کافی <b>پیکر</b> اسکول جاتی ہوں	:Construction

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-وہ اسکول جاتی ہے	
-وہ اردو پڑھتی ہے	
-وہ کھانا کھاتی ہے	
-وہ اسکول <b>جاکر</b> اردو <b>پڑھکر</b> کھانا کھاتی ہے	:Construction

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## کرنا with Conjunct Verb

When کر comes with the 'to do' verb, it changes to **کرے**.

For example:

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-میں کام کرتا ہوں	
-میں کمرا صاف کرتا ہوں	
-میں آرام کرتا ہوں	
-میں کام <b>کرے</b> کمرا صاف <b>کرے</b> آرام کرتا ہوں	:Construction

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## کر in Perfective Aspect

In perfective sentences, the use of -ے with a subject depends on the last verb which comes with its perfective aspect and agreement markers.

For example:

---

-میں اٹھا	
-میں نے کافی پی	
-میں اسکول گیا	
-میں انھکر کافی پیکر اسکول گیا	:Construction

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-میں اٹھا	
-میں اسکول گیا	
-میں نے کافی پی	
-میں نے انھکر اسکول جاکر کافی پی	:Construction

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### Activity 1

Please combine the following sentences by using construction:

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=	-صبا آرام کرتی ہے	=	-اصبا کام کرتی ہے
=	-تم گھر جاؤ گئے	=	-تم کھانا خاو گئے
=	-تم نے پانی پیا	=	-تم دوزے
=	-اختر نے کھانا کھایا	=	-اختر سویا
=	-پیتر نے گازی چلا گیا	=	-پیتر گھر آیا
=	-اس نے کھانا پکایا	=	-اس نے کھانا کھایا
=	-بم بندوستان جائیں گے	=	-بم اردو پڑھیں گے
=	-اس نے فلم دیکھی	=	-وہ سونے گیا
=	-تم یہاں اوگی	=	-تم کیا کرو گی
=	-اس نے ناشته کیا	=	-وہ نہیاں کیا

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## Activity 2

Please separate these sentences which are combined by using **کر** construction.

- 
- |    |  |
|----|--|
| .1 | - میں نے صبح انہکر مہ دھویا                      |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں پانی پیکر دوڑنے گیئی                       |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں نے گھر آکر ناشتہ کیا                       |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں اسکول جاکر دوستوں سے ملکر کلاس<br>میں گیئی |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں نے کلاس کرکے کھانا کھایا                   |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں نے گھر آکر آرام کیا                        |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں نے روٹی پکائی اور کھانا کھایا              |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں نے کھانا کھاکر فلم دیکھی                   |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں فلم دیکھ کر سونے گیئی                      |
| .2 |  |
| .1 | - میں کل صبح انہکر پھر سے بھی کرونگ              |
| .2 |  |
- 

شکریہ!

## 8.8 Conjunct Verbs

### Instructor Video: [Conjunct Verbs in Urdu](#)

In English, one can use a noun or an adjective like a verb. To use a noun or adjective as a verb in Urdu, one can combine verbs such as کرنا and بونا <strong>with them. These combinations cannot be used to create a verb which already exists. However, Urdu does not always have a single verb equivalent to English verbs: such as “to close” (بند کرنا).

	Adjectival Conjunct Verb	Nominal Conjunct Verb
Forms	Adjective + کرنا	Noun + کرنا
Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conjunct verbs with کرنا act like a transitive verb and, hence, the subject must appear with the -ne (-نے) marker when the conjunct verb comes in the perfective tense (or express a completed action). Conjunct verbs with کرنا focus on the doer of an action.</li><li>Negative sentence: To form a negative conjunct verb, the word نہیں کرنا should be placed between the noun/adjective and the verb کرنا in a standard word order.</li><li>Agreement system: In a conjunct verb, the noun/adjective part of the conjunct verb remains unchanged and the verb کرنا agrees with the potential subject/object in the sentence. Based on the agreement, the verb کرنا changes its form.</li></ul>	

### Examples of Adjectival Conjunct Verbs

- میں نے اپنا کمرا صاف کیا۔ “I cleaned my room.”  
- تم اپنا گھر گندा کرتے ہو۔ “You make your house dirty.”  
- وہ پروگرام کی تیاری کر رہے ہیں۔ “They are preparing for the program.”

### Examples of Nominal Conjunct Verbs

Nominal conjunct verbs can be further divided into two categories:

(a) one that requires a connector such as کا/کی .

Examples of nouns that require connectors:

- ہم نے اس کی مدد کی۔”  
“We helped him/her.”
- عمران نے گاری کی مرمت کی۔”  
“Imran fixed the car.”
- طلب علم اردو کا مشق کر رہے ہیں۔”  
“Students are practicing Hindi.”
- اختر نے گھر کی صفائی کی۔”  
“Rahul cleaned a house.”

(b) one that does not require any connector.

Examples of nouns that do not require connectors:

- عمران نے مجھے معاف کیا۔”  
“Imran forgave me.”
- بچے شور کر رہے ہیں۔”  
“Children are making noise.”
- میں نے اپنی امی کو فون کیا۔”  
“I called my mother.”

## Conjunct Verb with بونا

Conjunct verbs with بونا are intransitive verbs and, hence, the subject must not appear with the -ne (-نے) marker when the conjunct verb comes in the perfective tense (or expresses a completed action). All the conjunct verbs with کرنا also have a construction with بونا , in which the doer of the action is usually not expressed.

## Adjective + بونا

Examples of adjectival conjunct verbs:

- میرا کمرا صاف بوا۔”  
“My room got cleaned.”
- اسکا کمرا گندा بوا۔”  
“His house became dirty.”
- پروگرام کی تیاری بودی ہے۔”  
“Preparation for the program is taking place.”

## Noun + بونا

Like کرنا conjunct verbs, nominal conjunct verbs with بونا can also be further divided into two categories.

(a) one that requires connecters such as . کا/کی .

Examples of nouns that require connectors:

- اُس کی مدد ہوئی ”His/her help happened (literally)./S/he was helped.”
- گاری کی مرمت ہوئی ”The fixing of the car happened (literally)./The car was fixed.”
- اردو کا مشق ہو ”Practice of Urdu is happening (literally)./Urdu is being practiced.”  
ریا ہے

(b) one that does not require any connector.

Examples of nouns that do not require connectors:

- بیان پروگرام ہو رہا ہے ”A program is happening here.”
- پروگرام ختم ہو گیا ”The program ended.”
- بھول ہو گئی ”The mistake happened.”

### Activity 1

Please write two sentences with each of the following conjunct verbs.

.۱	”To decide“ کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To clean“ صاف کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To return“ واپس کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To finish“ ختم کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To reduce“ کم کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To fix up“ نہیک کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To prepare“ تیار کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To start“ شروع کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To repair“ مرمت کرنا
.۲	
.۱	”To help X“ کی مدد کرنا x
.۲	
.۱	”To wait for X“ کا انتظار کرنا x
.۲	
.۱	”To try X“ کی کوشش کرنا x
.۲	
.۱	”To practice X“ کا مشق کرنا x
.۲	

## Activity 2

Please write a response of these following personalized questions and then record yourself.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=181#h5p-71>

شکریہ!

# 8.9 Subjunctive Mood

## Instructor Video: Subjunctive Mood

Subjunctive verb forms are generally used to convey desirability, possibility, probability, uncertainty, or a wish about some future action or event.

### Structure

If we delete the suffix **گ**, **گے**, or **گی** from the future verb forms, then the subjunctive verb form is remaining.

Future	Subjunctive
-میں بازار جاؤں گا “I will go to the market.”	-شاید میں بازار جاؤں “Perhaps I might go to the market.”
-بھی بازار جائیں گے “We will go to the market.”	-شاید بھی بازار جائیں “Perhaps we might go to the market.”
-وہ بازار جائے گا “He will go to the market.”	-شاید وہ بازار جائے “Perhaps he might go to the market.”

### Notes:

- The subjunctive form of a verb remains the same regardless of whether it refers to a masculine or a feminine subject.
- Three verbs that are irregular forms in future (پیدا) to take, (دینا) to give, and (بُونا) to be) are also have irregular in the subjunctive case.

Subjunctive			Future			Pronoun
دینا	لینا	بُونا	دینا	لینا	بُونا	
دوں	لوں	بُور	دوں گا	لوں گا	بُووں گا	میں
دین	لین	بُور	دین گے	لین گے	بُون گے	بم
دے	لے	بُو	دے گا	لے گا	بُو گا	تو
دو	لو	بُو	دوگے	لوگے	بُوگے	تم
دین	لین	بُور	دین گے	لین گے	بُون گے	آپ
دے	لے	بُو	دے گا	لے گا	بُو گا	یہ
دے	لے	بُو	دے گا	لے گا	بُو گا	وہ
دین	لین	بُور	دین گے	لین گے	بُون گے	یہ
دین	لین	بُور	دین گے	لین گے	بُون گے	وہ

### For examples:

”Perhaps he/she will go to Delhi tomorrow.”-Future شاید وہ کل دلی جائے گا/گی :

”He/She may go to Delhi tomorrow.”-Shayid وہ کل دلی جائے ۔Subjunctive

”I will study Urdu next year, too.”-Future اگلے سال بھی میں اردو پڑھوں گا :

”Perhaps I may study Urdu next year.”-Subjunctive اگلے سال بھی میں اردو پڑھوں ۔

### Negation of Subjunctive

The negative particle used with the subjunctive is always نہ.

”Perhaps s/he may not go to Delhi tomorrow.”-شاید وہ کل دلی نہ جائے۔

”Perhaps it may not rain today.”-شاید آج بارش نہ بو۔

### Subjunctive Case in Imperfective and Perfective Aspects

In order to use subjunctive case in imperfective and perfective aspect, a subjunctive form of بُونا is added as an auxiliary to the habitual, progressive, or perfective forms of the main verb.

## Simple Subjunctive

-شاید ہم دلی جائیں۔”  
“Perhaps we may go to Delhi.”  
-شاید بچے کرکٹ کھیلیں۔”  
“Perhaps children may play cricket.”

## Subjunctive Habitual

“Perhaps he learned/used to learn Urdu in lockdown.”  
-شاید وہ لکھنؤ میں اردو پڑھتا ہو۔”  
“Perhaps she studies whole night.”  
-شاید وہ ساری رات پڑھائی کرتی ہو۔”

## Subjunctive Progressive

“Perhaps we may be going to Delhi.”  
-شاید ہم دلی جا رہے ہوں۔”  
“Perhaps my friends may be watching some movie.”  
شاید میرے دوست ابھی کوئی فلم -  
دیکھ رہے ہوں۔”

## Subjunctive Perfective

“Perhaps s/he may have worked there.”  
-شاید اس نے وبار کام کیا ہو۔”  
“Perhaps s/he may have said something to you.”  
-شاید اس نے تم سے کچھ کہا ہو۔”

## Uses of Subjunctive Case

### To express desirability.

-چلو آج کہیں بابر چلیں ”Let's go out somewhere today.”  
-چلو آج اردو میں بات کریں ”Let's talk in Urdu today.”

### To express advice/permission (may, should).

-میں اندر آوں ”May I come in?”  
-میں گھر جاؤں ”May I go home?”

### Let's Constructions

-چلیے گھومنے چلیں ”Let's go for a walk.”  
-چلنے کھانا کھائیں ”Let's eat food.”

### Most polite form of request.

-آپ میرے ساتھ ایں ”Please come with me.”  
-اپ کھانا کھائیں ”Let's eat now.”

## To express probability/uncertainty.

-شاید آج بارش ہو۔”  
“Perhaps it may rain today.”  
-شاید کل وہ یہاں آئے۔”  
“Perhaps s/he may come here tomorrow.”

## To express wishes/blessings/curses.

!سالگرہ مبارک ہو ہو۔”  
“Wish you a happy birthday!”  
!نیا سال مبارک ہو۔”  
“Wish you a happy new year!”

## Complex Sentences: Uses of Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses

The subjunctive case can be used in a subordinate clause to express desire and possibility.

### For example:

..... میں / ہم / تم / آپ / وہ ..... چانتا / چاہتی / چانتے / چاہتیں ہوں / بیں / ہو / بیں کہ  
میں چاہتی ہوں کہ آپ اردو پڑھیں۔”  
“I want you to study Urdu.”  
امی چاہتی بیں کہ میں ڈاکٹر بنوں۔”  
“Mother wants me to become a doctor.”

..... میری / تمہاری / آپکی / اسکی / انکی خواہش ہے کہ  
میری امی کی خواہش ہے کہ میں پندوستان جاؤں۔”  
“My mother wants me to go to India.”  
اسکی خواہش ہے کہ بم مٹھائی کھائیں۔”  
“S/he wants us to eat sweets.”

## More Expressions

Examples	Expressions	#
“It would be great if she came back!”	کتنا بہتر ہو کہ وہ واپس اے	1 ... کتنا بہتر ہو کہ
“If only today was a holiday.”	خاش کے ... آج چھنٹی ہو جائے	2 ... کاں کے
“You ought to/should help the poor.”	تمہیں چاہئے کہ تم غریبوں کی مدد کرو	3 X ... کو چاہئے کے
“It is necessary for us to help the poor.”	یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم غریبوں کی مدد کریں	4 ... یہ ضروری ہے کے
“I think you should not go anywhere today.”	میرا خیال ہے کہ آج تم کبھی نہ۔	5 جاوے ... میرا خیال ہے کے
“It is possible that they will go to Pakistan.”	ممکن ہے کہ وہ لوگ اگلے سال پاکستان جائیں	6 ... یہ ممکن ہے کے
“It may be that she will come tomorrow.”	ہو سکتا ہے کہ کل وہ اے	7 کے ... ہو ہو سکتا ہے

## Other constructions requires subjunctive with Conjunctions

تاکہ / جس سے کہ (so that) .....

اردو پڑھو تاکہ / جس سے کہ ”Learn Urdu so that you can speak Urdu in Pakistan.“ پاکستان میں اردو بول سکو

**The subjunctive of possibility is common in conditional (if.....then construction).**

اگر تم کہو تو میں بھی تمہارے ساتھ چلوں (گ) ”If you ask, then I will also come with you.“

**In the sentence with (جب تک ..... نہ), the subjunctive form is generally used (if the reference is to a future action).**

جب تک میں نہ بلاؤں ، (تب تک) اندر نہ آنا ”Don't come in until I call you.“

**The subjunctive is used in “as if/as though” clauses that indicate supposition or imagined actions or situations, particularly after expressions such as “it seems as if/as though....” or “it appears as if/as though.”**

بمیں ایسا لگا جیسے ہم وباں ”It seemed to us/we felt as if we were strangers there.“ اجنبی ہوں

وہ اتنی (that you would think of her) as though she were a rose.” خوبصورت ہے مانو گلاب

## Activity 1

**Activity 1.** Please write two subjunctive sentences in Urdu for each category to express a) desirability b) advice/permission c) “let’s” construction d) polite form of request e) probability/uncertainty and f) blessing/curse/wishes.

		Please write two subjunctive sentences in Urdu that express:	
.1		desirability	(a)
.2			
.1		advice/permission	(b)
.2			
.1		“let’s” construction	(c)
.2			
.1		polite form of request	(d)
.2			
.1		probability/uncertainty	(e)
.2			
.1		Blessing/Curse/Wishes	(f)
.2			

## Activity 2

**(a) Food Recipe:** Please write a recipe of your favorite Indian/South Asian food. You have done this before using imperative sentences. Here, you have to write the recipe using subjunctive sentences.

**(b) Giving Direction:** Imagine that you have invited a friend to your house for a party. Your friend does not know the direction from her/his house to your house. Please write directions in Urdu. (Hint: Please use subjunctive sentences).

**(c) Good wishes:**



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=183#h5p-70>

شكريه!

# 8.10 Cultural Notes and Extra/ Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

	Topics	Explanations
1.	Good Morning/Good Afternoon/Good Evening/ Good Night	In English, we generally wish each other good morning, good afternoon, good evening, good night, and good day. But in India and South Asian, native speakers, generally speaking, do not greet each other in these ways. People generally say <b>السلام عليك، سلام، آداب</b> , etc.
2.	Instruction and Polite Requests	Generally, when you learn Urdu, your instructor—including me—teaches you to use اے form of imperative construction to express polite requests/instructions. However, when you travel to India and South Asia, native speakers typically use the subjunctive form to express polite requests/instructions. You can observe by watching any recipe video by a native Urdu speaker. All the written instructions on the roadside and elsewhere in Urdu are also written in subjunctive.
3.	Conjunct Verb	In this chapter, you learned about conjunct verb. You learned how we can take a noun/adjective/adverb and add کرنا/بُونا to form a conjunct verb. However, these days, the influence of English on the Urdu language is significant. You may hear native speakers using conjunct verbs with English “کرنا + nouns/adjectives/adverbs”.  For example: کرنا + text/message/phone/email/Google”
4.	Letter Writing	Letter writing was very prominent in India and South Asia. However, after the new development in technologies, and telecommunication boom, people bought mobile phones and now the letter writing does not happen very much.
5.	Festivals	Indian and South Asian festivals can be divided in two parts, namely, national festivals and regional festival. National festivals are Independence Day and Republic Day. On these public/national festivals, the whole country enjoys a break from work. All the offices, colleges, schools, and other institutions are closed. Indian and South Asia also celebrate a few regional festivals. On regional festival days, certain regions of the country observe a break from work.

## Extra Optional/Online Materials

Hindi-Urdu song that uses subjunctive:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/urdu/?p=185#oembed-1>

شکریہ!

# PART IX

# URDU LETTERS - TABLE OPTIONS

## ORIGINAL

ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	ٻ	ٻ	۽
se	Te	te	pe	be	alif
ڏ	ڏ	ڇ	ڇ	ڇ	ڇ
Daal	daal	xe	baRi he	che	jim
س	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ر	ڏ
sin	zhe	ze	Re	re	zaal
ع	ظ	ظ	ض	ص	ش
ain	zo	to	zuad	suad	shin
ل	گ	ڪ	ق	ف	غ
lam	gaaf	(choTa) kaaf	(baRa) qaaf	fe	ghain
ھ	ھ	و	و	ن	۾
do chashmii he	chhoTii he	vao	num għunna	nun	mim
			ـ	ـ	ـ
			baRii ye	chhoTii ye	hamza

## OPTION A

Letters in Urdu script and  
their transliteration

Urdu script	transliteration
ا	alif
ب	be
پ	pe
ت	te
ٹ	Te
س	se
ج	jim
چ	che
ڙ	BaRi he
خ	xe
ڏ	daal
ڙ	Daal
ڙ	zaal
etc etc	

## OPTION B

Urdu script	transliteration
ا	alif
ب	be
پ	pe
ت	te
ٿ	Te
س	se
ڙ	jim
ڦ	che
ڙ	BaRi he
خ	xe
ڏ	daal
ڙ	Daal
ڙ	zaal
etc etc	

Urdu script	transliteration

## Option C

**Urdu Letters and Their Transliteration**

ڻ se	ڻ Te	ڻ te	ڙ pe	ڙ be	ؠ alif
ڏ Daal	ڏ daal	ڙ xe	ڙ baRi he	ڙ che	ڙ jim
ETC ETC					