

I am Tharun- main Tharun hoon

I am software engineer – main software engineer hoon

Hindi	English
मैं hafiz हूँ   (main hafiz hoon)	I am hafiz
मैं spiderman हूँ   (main spiderman hoon)	I am the spiderman
मैं photographer हूँ   (main photographer hoon)	I am a photographer.
मैं अमेरिकन हूँ   (main american hoon)	I am american.
मैं awesome हूँ   (main awesome hoon)	I am awesome.

How do you say in Hindi ?

My name

Mera Naam

How do you say in Hindi ?

My phone

Mere phones

How do you say in Hindi ?

very informal : You

Tum ?

App|

How do you say in Hindi ?

You are my brother

Tum Mere Bhai hoo.

App Mere bhai Hoo.

How do you say in Hindi ?

Informal: Your name is Peter

Tumhara Nam peter hai.

Apka nam Pt

He

यह/वह

yah/vah

His name is Peter

उसका/इसका नाम पीटर है |

uskaa/iskaa naam peter hai

How do you say in Hindi ?

Peter's house

पीटर का घर

peter kaa ghar

How do you say in Hindi ?

We are boys

हम लडके हैं |

ham ladken hain

How do you say in Hindi ?

Our brother

हमारा भाई

hamaaraa bhai

peter hamaaraa bhai hai

Monika is our sister

मोनिका हमारी बहन है |

monikaa hamaari bahan hai

Our city is Mumbai

हमारा शहर मुंबई है |

hamaaraa shahar mumbai hai

|

 (Ctrl) ▾

You will learn to tell your name in Hindi. This [Hindi lesson](#) is on Possessive Pronouns. The English first person possessive pronoun is “My”.

Hindi has 3| equivalents for this.

1) मेरा (mera) – to be used for masculine nouns

2) मेरी (meri) -to be used for feminine nouns

3) मेरे /मेरी (mere/meri) – to be used for plural nouns depending on the gender

Neuter gender does not exist in Hindi.

Masculine (singular)	<u>मेरा फोन</u> <u>meraa</u> <u>phone</u>	My phone
Masculine (plural)	<u>मेरे फोन</u> <u>mere</u> <u>phone</u>	My phones
Feminine (singular)	<u>मेरी बहन</u> <u>meri</u> <u>behan</u>	My sister

Masculine (singular)	<u>मेरा फोन</u> <u>meraa</u> <u>phone</u>	My phone
Masculine (plural)	<u>मेरे फोन</u> <u>mere</u> <u>phone</u>	My phones
Feminine (singular)	<u>मेरी बहन</u> <u>meri</u> <u>behan</u>	My sister
Feminine (plural)	<u>मेरी बहने</u> <u>meri</u> <u>behane</u>	My sisters
Honor	<u>मेरे पिताजी</u> <u>mere</u> <u>pitaajee</u>	My father

मेरा , मेरी , मेरे = My

You will learn second person pronouns in Hindi. You will learn to say sentences like

“You are beautiful” or

“You are my love” in Hindi.

There are 3 equivalents for English “you” in Hindi

“तू (tu)” - is used when you are talking to someone who is either younger than you or very close to you in a relationship. Your friends, wives, younger sisters, brothers fall into this category. It is advisable not to use this pronoun while talking to a stranger or a person who is elder than you.

“तुम (tum)” - Use it freely in all the informal conversations.

“आप (aap)” - is used in formal conversations, more often while talking with elders or strangers.

**Quick Tip:** To be on safe side, use “आप (aap)” in all situations since it'll work in all the cases.

First Person Singular	मैं पीटर हूँ   <u>main peter hoon</u>	I am Peter
Second Person (very informal)	तू पीटर है   <u>tu peter hai</u>	You are Peter
Second Person (informal)	तुम पीटर हो   <u>tum peter ho</u>	You are Peter
Second Person (formal)	आप पीटर हो   <u>aap peter ho</u>	You are Peter
<u>तू, तुम, आप = you</u>		

Namaste – Standard Greeting (literally means I bow to you) नमस्ते

Namaskar – Standard Greeting नमस्कार

Aap Kaise Hain – How are you आप कैसे हैं

Aap ka naam kya hai – What is your name आप का नाम क्या है?

Aap Kahan Ja Rahe Hain – Where are you going आप कहाँ जा रहे हैं?

Shukriya – Thanks शुक्रिया

Bahut Bahut Shukriya – Thanks a lot बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया

Aapka Bahut Bahut Shukriya – Thank you so much आपका बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया

Pranaam – Kind of Namaste but used for much older or respectful people प्रणाम

Bahut Sahi – Very good! बहुत सही

Sahi – Nice! right सही

Aap ki Umr – Your age आप की उम्र

Aap ka Naam -Your name आप का नाम

Aap ka pata – Your address आप का पता

Aaj kaisa mausam hai – How is weather today आज कैसा मौसम है

“Please enter.” — PADHARIYE — पधारिये

“See you again.” –PHIR MI-LAN-GAE फिर मिलेंगे

“It is nice to meet you.” — AAP SE MIL KE KHU-SHI HUI, — आप से मिल के खुशी हुई



“It is nice to meet you.” — MIL KE ACH-CHA LAGA, आप से मिल के अच्छा लगा।

“Please take me to my hotel.” — KRIP-YA MUJ-HE APNE HO-TEL LE CH-LI-YE — कृपया मुझे अपने होटल ले चलिये।

1) I am learning Hindi?

Male Speaker:

मैं हिंदी सीख रहा हूँ।

mein hindi siikh rahaa huun

Female Speaker:

मैं हिंदी सीख रही हूँ।

mein hindi siikh rahii huun

2) Please practice Hindi with me.

कृपया आप मेरे साथ हिंदी का अभ्यास करें।

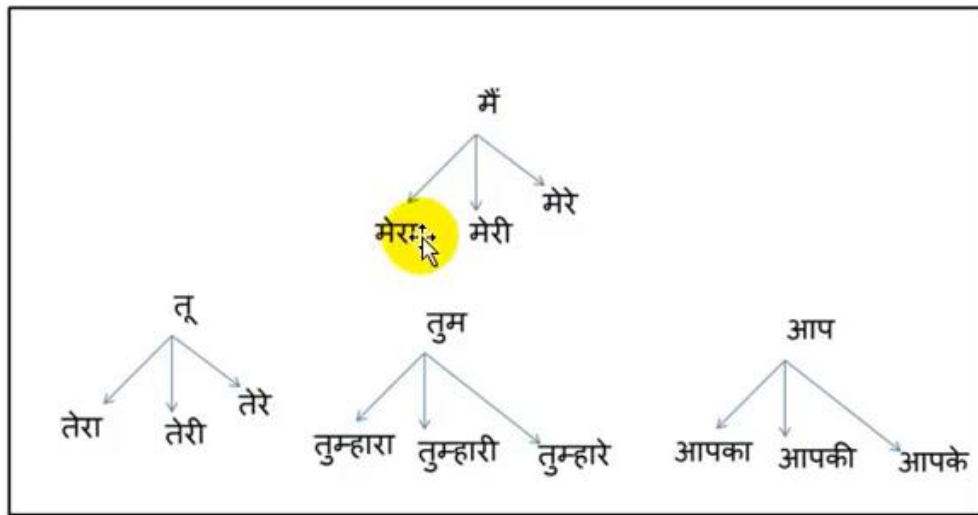
3) What is this?

यह क्या है ?

yah kyaa hai?

4) How do you say <some word> in Hindi?

आप हिंदी में <some word> को क्या कहते हैं ?



Just to remind you that “यह” is used to describe objects or persons near you while “वह” is used to describe objects away from you.

Hindi	English	
Talking <u>about</u> a person who is near you.	<u>इसका फोन</u> <u>iska phone</u>	<u>His/Her phone</u>
For example:	<u>इसकी गाड़ी</u> <u>iskee gaadi</u>	<u>His/Her Car</u>
You and John are talking about your third friend who is sitting together with you.	<u>इसका भाई</u> <u>iskaa bhaai</u>	<u>His Brother</u>
	<u>इसकी बहन</u> <u>iskee bahan</u>	<u>His/Her Sister</u>
	<u>इसका फोन samsung है  </u> <u>iskaa phone samsung hain</u>	<u>His/Her phone is samsung.</u>
	<u>इसकी गाड़ी Ford है  </u>	<u>His/Her car is Ford.</u>



He is my brother

यह /वह मेरा भाई है |

*yah/vah meraa bhai hai*

She is your sister

यह /वह तुम्हारी बहन है |

*yah/vah tumhaari bahan hai*

His brother is your brother

उसका /इसका भाई तुम्हारा भाई है |

*uskaa/iskaa bhai tumhaara bhaai hai*

## Telling who we are in Hindi

हम भारतीय हैं   ( <i>hum bhaarteey hain</i> )	We are Indians.
हम डॉक्टर हैं   ( <i>hum doctor hain</i> )	We are Doctors.
आप भारतीय हैं   ( <i>aap bhaarteey hain</i> )	You are Indians.
आप डॉक्टर हैं   ( <i>aap doctor hain</i> )	You are Doctors.
वे भारतीय हैं   ( <i>ve bharteey hain</i> )	They are Indians.
वे डॉक्टर हैं   ( <i>ve doctor hain</i> )	They are Doctors.

हम = we

आप = You

वे = They

## Our your their



Country.	
जपान उनका देश है   ( <u>japaan unkaa desh hain</u> )	Japan is their country.

I

Describing Feminine Objects:

इंडिका हमारी कार है	Indica is our car.
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( <u>indicaa hamaari car hain</u> )	
स्पार्क आपकी कार है    ( <u>spark aapki car hain</u> )	Spark is your car.
मारुती उनकी कार है   ( <u>maaruti unkee car hain</u> )	Maruti is their car

Describing Multiple objects

हमारे पैसे ( <u>hamaare paise</u> )	Our money
आपके पैसे ( <u>aapke paise</u> )	Your money
उनके पैसे ( <u>unke paise</u> )	Their money

Our = हमारा/हमारी/हमारे

Your = आपका / आपकी /आपके

Their = उनका /उनकी /उनके

## Be verbs in Hindi :

First person pronoun:

मैं	president हूँ (main president hoon)	I am the President.
मैं	president था (main president thaa)	I was the President.(M)
मैं	president थी (main president thee)	I was the President.(F)

Male: मैं डॉक्टर \_\_\_\_\_ .(I am a doctor) (main doctor \_\_\_\_\_)

हूँ (hoon)

था (tha)

है (hai)

हो (ho)

मैं डॉक्टर \_\_\_\_\_ .(I was a doctor) (main doctor \_\_\_\_\_)

हूँ (hoon)

थी (thee)

थे (the)

था (thaa)

Female: मैं डॉक्टर \_\_\_\_\_ .(I was a doctor) (main doctor \_\_\_\_\_)

हूँ (hoon)

थी (thee) ✓

थे (the)

था (thaa)

मैं खुश \_\_\_\_\_ . (I am happy)

था

I

थी

थे

हूँ

## Second person pronoun:

<p>तुम president हो   (tum president ho)</p> <p>आप president हो  </p> <p>(aap president ho)</p>	You are the President
<p>Male: तुम president थे   (tum president the)</p> <p>Female: तुम president थी  </p> <p>(tum president thee)</p> <p>आप president थे  </p> <p>(aap president the)</p>	You were the President.

## Third person pronouns:

ओबामा president है   (obama president hai)	Obama is the President.
बुश president था / थे   (bush president thaa/the)	Bush was the President.
<p>मैं _____ हूँ = I am</p> <p>मैं _____ था = I was</p> <p>तुम _____ हो = You are</p> <p>तुम _____ थे = You were</p> <p>आप _____ हो = You are</p> <p>आप _____ थे = You were</p> <p>यह/वह _____ है = He/She is</p> <p>यह/वह _____ था/थी/थे = He/She was</p>	

You were beautiful

आप सुन्दर थे /थी |

*aap sundar the/thee*

Tea was hot

चाय गरम थी |

*chay garam thee*

You are poor

आप गरीब थे /थी |

*aap gareeb the/thee*

You were there

आप वहाँ थे/थी |

*aap vahaan the/thee*

You are my friend

आप मेरे दोस्त हो |

*aap mere dost ho*

You are there

आप वहाँ हो |

*aap vahaan ho*

You were young

आप जवान थे/थी |

*aap javaan the/thee*

You were rich

आप अमीर थे /थी |

*aap ameer the/thee*



हम भारतीय है   ( <i>ham bhaartiyaa hain</i> )	We are Indians.
हम भारतीय थे   ( <i>ham bhaartiyaa the</i> )	We were Indians.
हम है ( <i>ham hain</i> ) = <i>We are</i>	
आप भारतीय है   ( <i>aap bhaartiyaa hain</i> )	You are Indians.
आप भारतीय थे   ( <i>aap bhaartiyaa the</i> )	You were Indians.
आप है ( <i>aap hain</i> ) = <i>You are</i>	
वे भारतीय है   ( <i>ve bhaartiyaa hain</i> )	They are Indians.
वे भारतीय थे   ( <i>ve bhaartiyaa the</i> )	They were Indians.
वे है ( <i>ve hain</i> ) = <i>They are</i>	

We were in Mumbai •

हम मुंबई में थे |

*ham mumbai me the*

We are in Mumbai

हम मुंबई में हैं |

*ham mumbai me hain*

## Introduction to Hindi verbs

In English, the infinitive form of a verb is usually preceded by “to”.

for example, to eat, to play, to wake up, to sleep are all infinitive form of verbs in English.

When these verbs are used in sentences, they get different endings depending upon the tense in which it is used.

for example, in a continuous tense, verbs get suffix -ing (play-ing, jump-ing, laugh-ing)

for example, in a continuous tense, verbs get suffix -ing (play-ing, jump-ing, laugh-ing)

in simple past tense, verbs get suffix -ed.(play-ed, jump-ed, laugh-ed)

Hindi is no different.

All Hindi verbs have their infinitive form and in their infinitive form Hindi verbs end with a suffix -ना (naa) .

For example: To wake up is उठ-ना (uth-naa)

or To go is जा -ना (jaa-naa).

The suffix you attach also depends on the gender of the person talking.

for example, in present continuous tense, verbs get suffix -रहा हूँ (rahaa hoon) when a man is speaking and रही हूँ (rahee hoon) when a woman is speaking

(M)मैं उठ रहा हूँ (main uth raha hoon) = I am waking up

for example, in present continuous tense, verbs get suffix -रहा हूँ (rahaa hoon) when a man is speaking and रही हूँ (rahee hoon) when a woman is speaking

(M)मैं उठ रहा हूँ (main uth raha hoon) = I am waking up.

(F) मैं उठ रही हूँ | (main uth rahee hoon) = I am waking up.

+

उठना(uthnaa)	To wake up, To stand up
खाना(khaana)	To eat
पीना(peena)	To drink
जाना(jaana)	To go
आना(aana)	To come
सोना(sona)	To sleep
बोलना(bolna)	To speak
सीखना(seekhna)	To learn





to think  
सोचना  
sochnaa

to drive  
चलाना  
chalaanaa

to fly  
उड़ना  
udnaa/

I

to walk  
चलना  
chalnaa

to cry  
रोना  
ronaa

to clean  
साफ़ करना  
saaf karnaa

to worship  
पूजा करना  
poojaa karnaa

to open  
खोलना  
khonaa

to use  
इस्तेमाल करना  
istemaal karnaa

to close  
बंद करना  
band karnaa

You'll learn how to make simple sentences in present tense in Hindi.

You must read " [Introduction to Hindi verbs](#)" before moving ahead to this lesson.

In this lesson we shall see only first person pronouns (both singular and plural):

Attach suffix -ता हूँ ( -taa hoon) if the gender is Masculine and -ती हूँ ( -tee hoon) for Feminine to the root of the verb.

Gender : Masculine

Hindi	English
मैं उठ-ता हूँ   <u>main uth-taa hoon</u>	I wake up.
मैं School जा-ता हूँ   <u>main school jaa-taa hoon</u>	I go to the School.
मैं Ice Cream खा-ता हूँ   <u>main Ice cream khaa-taa hoon</u>	I eat Ice cream.
मैं Juice पी-ता हूँ   <u>main juice pee-taa hoon</u>	I drink Juice.
मैं सो-ता हूँ   <u>main so-taa hoon</u>	I sleep.

Gender: Feminine

Hindi	English
मैं उठ-ती हूँ   <u>main uth-tee hoon</u>	I wake up.
मैं School जा-ती हूँ   <u>main school jaa-tee hoon</u>	I go to the School.
मैं Ice Cream खा-ती हूँ   <u>main Ice cream khaa-tee hoon</u>	I eat Ice cream.
मैं Juice पी-ती हूँ   <u>main juice pee-tee hoon</u>	I drink Juice.

**First person pronouns :** (root verb) + ता हूँ | or (root verb) + ती हूँ

I

Male: I go

मैं जाता हूँ |

main jaataa hoon

Female: I go

मैं जाती हूँ |

main jaatee hoon

Male: I eat I

मैं खाता हूँ |

main khaataa hoon

Male: I eat a cake

मैं केक खाता हूँ |

main kek khaataa hoon

Male: I read a book

मैं किताब पढ़ता हूँ |

main kitaab padhtaa hoon

Female: I read Hindi

मैं हिंदी पढ़ती हूँ |

main hindi padhtee hoon

You will learn present continuous tense in Hindi

Before we learn present continuous tense in Hindi, we shall first see the present continuous tense in English.

Simple present : I go

Present Continuous : I am go-ing.

I  
Simple present: I eat

Present Continuous : I am eat-ing.

“I go” represent the action you usually do while “I am going” shows what you are doing right now. You have attached a suffix -ing to the root of the verb (go.eat) so to make it work in the present continuous tense.

Hindi is no different

Simple present : मैं जा-ता हूँ | (*main jaataa hoon*) = I go

Simple present : मैं जा-ता हूँ | (*main jaataa hoon*) = I go

Present Continuous: मैं जा रहा हूँ (*main jaa rahaa hoon*) or मैं जा रही हूँ (*main jaa rahi hoon*) = I am going.

All you have to do is to attach a suffix रहा हूँ (*rahaa hoon*) or रही हूँ (*rahee hoon*) to the root of the verb.

Boys will say : रहा हूँ (*rahaa hoon*)

and

Girls will say : रही हूँ (*rahee hoon*)

Masculine:

Hindi	English
मैं उठ रहा हूँ   <i>main uth rahaa hoon</i>	I am waking up.
मैं School जा रहा हूँ   <i>main school jaa rahaa hoon</i>	I am <u>going</u> to the School.
मैं Ice Cream खा रहा हूँ   <i>main Ice cream khaa rahaa hoon</i>	I am eating Ice cream.
मैं Juice पी रहा हूँ   <i>main juice pee rahaa hoon</i>	I am drinking Juice.
मैं सो रहा हूँ   <i>main so rahaa hoon</i>	I am sleeping.



Hindi	English
मैं उठ रही हूँ   <i>main uth rahee hoon</i>	I am waking up.
मैं School जा रही हूँ   <i>main school jaa rahee hoon</i>	I am <u>going</u> to the School.
मैं Ice Cream खा रही हूँ   <i>main Ice cream khaa rahee hoon</i>	I am eating Ice cream.
मैं Juice पी रही हूँ   <i>main juice pee-taa hoon</i>	I am drinking Juice.
मैं सो रही हूँ   <i>main so-taa hoon</i>	I am sleeping.

I am speaking Hindi

I am learning Hindi

I am drinking water.

I am playing cricket

I am going

I am reading

I am reading a book

Previous lesson we saw the present continuous tense in Hindi for first person pronouns.

In this lesson, we shall see it for all the remaining pronouns.



Person	Singular	Plural
1st	<p>मैं खा रहा हूँ   (Male)</p> <p><i>(main kha rahaa hoon)</i></p> <p>मैं खा रही हूँ   (Female)</p> <p><i>(main khaa rahee hoon)</i></p> <p>I am eating.</p>	<p>हम खा रहे हैं  </p> <p><i>(ham khaate hai)</i></p> <p>We are eating.</p>

2nd	तु खा रहा /रही है   <i>(tu khaa raha/rahee hai)</i> तुम खा रहे /रही हो   <i>(tum khaa rahe/rahee ho)</i> आप खा रहे हो   <i>(aap khaa rahe ho)</i>	आप खा रहे हो   <i>(aap khaa rahe ho)</i> You are eating.
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3rd	वह खा रहा है   <i>(vah khaa rahaa hai)</i> He is eating. वह खा-रही है   <i>(vah kha rahee hai)</i> She is eating.	
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I am speaking Hindi

You are speaking Hindi (Male-Formal)

We are drinking water.

They are playing cricket.

I am going

They are going

She is eating chapati.

He is coming.

We are coming.

We'll learn how to make sentences in past tense in Hindi. Previously, we have learned making [Hindi sentences](#) in simple present tense. In present tense, root of the verb gets different suffixes for different pronouns.

for example, a boy will say : मैं खा-ता हूँ | (*main khaa-taa hoon*) =I eat

and a girl will say : मैं खा-ती हूँ | (*main khaa-tee hoon*) =I eat

-ता हूँ or -ती हूँ are the suffixes attached to the root of the verb खा-ना to express the verb in a simple present tense

Now let us see what we have to do for the past tense through these examples.

In present tense, a boy will say : मैं उठ-ता हूँ | (*main uth-taa hoon*) = I wake up

In past tense, a boy will say : मैं उठा | (*main uthaa*) = I woke up

The root of the verb takes the sound of -aa (आ) at the end for the first person pronouns of masculine gender.

Similarly,

Please remember that these above rules for past tense are applicable to intransitive verbs. Rules for transitive verbs are given in other lessons.

In this lesson, we will learn simple past tense only for first person pronouns. Next lesson, we will see it for remaining pronouns.

मैं उठा	I woke up/stood up
<i>main uthaa</i>	
मैं चला	I walked
<i>main chala</i>	

<i>main chala</i>	
मैं गया	I went
<i>main gaya</i>	

**For feminine gender:**

मैं उठी <i>main uthee</i>	I woke up
मैं चली <i>main chalee</i>	I walked
मैं गई <i>main gayee</i>	I went
मैं बोली <i>main boleee</i>	I spoke
मैं बैठी <i>main baithee</i>	I sat

Before you move to the past tense in Hindi , you must know the concept of “transitivity of verbs”.

Lets master this concept through examples :

Consider the following 2 sentences

1) I ran

2) I ate

Now ask the question “WHAT” to the above sentences

1) A :I ran.

B : What ?

It is meaningless. There is no answer to this stupid question. Hence, when a verb returns no answer to the question WHAT, it is called a intransitive verb. The verb “RUN” is an intransitive verb.

Now see the 2nd sentence

2)A :I ate.

B : What ?



B : What ?

A : A Pizza

There is an answer. So, when a verb returns an answer to the question WHAT, it is called a transitive verb. The verb “eat” is Transitive.

Transitive verbs listen to the object in a sentence; not to the subject. Lets see this with an example.

Ramesh ate a Samosa = रमेशने समोसा खा-या. (ramesh-ne samosa kha-yaa) I

Ramesh ate an Idli = रमेशने इडली खा-यी. (ramesh ne idli kha-yee)

Rani ate a Samosa = राणीने समोसा खा-या. (raani ne samosa kha-yaa)

Rani ate an Idli = राणीने इडली खा-यी. (raani ne idli kha-yee)

The verb खा-ना is listening to the objects in the sentences. It is independent of whether Ramesh is eating or Rani is eating. It is rather dependent on what you are eating. The verb ends with the sound of -आ (aa) if the object is masculine while it ends with the sound of -ई (ee) if the object is feminine.

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Verbs	Masculine	Feminine
Read	मैंने पेपर पढ़ा <i>maine paper padha</i> I read paper	मैंने किताब पढ़ी <i>maine kitaab padhi</i> I read a book
Drank	मैंने पानी पिया <i>maine paani piya</i> I drank water	मैंने चाय पी <i>maine chaay pee</i>
Watched/Saw	मैंने सिनेमा देखा <i>maine cinema dekha</i> I watched a movie	मैंने गाड़ी देखी <i>maine gaadi dekhee</i> I saw a car

# Future Tense in Hindi

You know now. Changing tense in Hindi means changing the suffix behind the root verb. Future tense in Hindi is no exception to this rule. The following table will explain you different suffixes used in future tense for different pronouns.

मैं समोसा खा-ऊँगा ( <i>main samosa khaaunga</i> )- Male	I'll eat Samosa. I
मैं समोसा खा-ऊँगी ( <i>main samosa khaaungi</i> )- Female	
मैं पेप्सी पी-ऊँगा ( <i>main pepsi peeungaa</i> )-Male	I'll drink Pepsi
मैं पेप्सी पी-ऊँगी ( <i>main pepsi peeungi</i> )-Female	
मैं अमरीका जा-ऊँगा ( <i>main amrica jaungaa</i> )- Male	I'll go to America

तुम समोसा खा-ओगे ( <i>tum samosaa khaaoge</i> )	You'll eat Samosa.
आप समोसा खा-ओगे ( <i>aap samosa khaaoge</i> )	
तुम पेप्सी पी-ओगे ( <i>tum pepsi peeoge</i> )	You'll drink Pepsi
आप पेप्सी पी-ओगे ( <i>aap pepsi peeoge</i> )	
तुम अमरीका जा-ओगे ( <i>tum amrica jaaoge</i> )	You'll go to America
आप अमरीका जा-ओगे ( <i>aap amrica jaaoge</i> )	
पीटर समोसा खा-एगा ( <i>peter samosa khaaega</i> )	Peter will eat Samosa.
मोनिका समोसा खा-एगी ( <i>monica samosa khaegee</i> )	Monica will eat Samosa

मोनिका पेप्सी पी-एंगी ( <i>monica pepsi peevegee</i> )	
पीटर अमरीका जा-एगा ( <i>peter amrica jaaega</i> )	Peter will go to America
मोनिका अमरीका जा-एगी ( <i>monica amrica jaaegi</i> )	Monica will go to America

How do you say in Hindi ?

Peter will eat

पीटर खाएगा |

*peter khaaega*

How do you say in Hindi ?

I will eat

**Translate the following sentences to Hindi**

I work | 

मैं काम करता/ती हूँ | (*main kaam kartaa/tee hoon*)

I am working

मैं काम कर रहा /रही हूँ | (*main kaam kar raha/rahee hoon*)

Peter is working

पीटर काम कर रहा है | (*peter kaam kar rahaa hain*)

We are working

हम काम कर रहे हैं | (*ham kaam kar rahe hain*)

We work

हम काम करते हैं | (*ham kaam karte hain*)

You work

You work

You are working

I worked

He worked

We worked

They worked

We will work

He will work

They will work

You will

तुम काम करोगे | (tum kaam karoge)

## Yes-No questions in Hindi

Asking yes-no questions in Hindi is very easy. If you can construct a [Hindi sentence](#) on your own then all you have to do is to put क्या(kyaa) at the end of the sentence

The format will be : Subject-Object-Verb-क्या(kyaa) ?

Answer of these questions will be either हाँ(haan) = Yes or नहीं(naheen) = No.

The following table will clear all your doubts.

Sentence	भारत हमारा देश है   <i>bhaarat hamaaraa desh hai</i>	India is our country.
Question	भारत हमारा देश है क्या ? <i>bhaarat hamaaraa desh hai kya?</i>	Is India our country?
Sentence	तुम्हारा नाम अलेक्स है   <i>tumhaaraa naam alex hai</i>	Your name is Alex.