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# INTRODUCTION

## The Urdu script

The Urdu language is written in a modified form of the Persian script which is in turn a modified form of the Arabic script. This modification takes the form of the addition of characters to represent sounds that occur in Urdu but are not found in Arabic or Persian. In addition to Urdu, Persian and Arabic, the same script is used to write several other languages in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, including Kashmiri, Punjabi and Pashto. There are two styles of this script: **nasta'liq** and **naskh**. The basic difference between these styles is minor. Whereas in **naskh** words tend to run along the bottom line, in the more cursive **nasta'liq** style they tend to slant diagonally from the top line to the bottom line.

السلام عليكم  
nasta'liq      naskh

While the **naskh** style of writing lends itself to type printing, texts written in the **nasta'liq** style are still mostly prepared by a calligrapher and then printed using a technique called lithography. Both **naskh** and **nasta'liq** fonts have been developed for use in computer software programs. The **nasta'liq** style is conventionally employed in most Urdu texts, although the **naskh** style, which is used to write both Arabic and Persian, is occasionally used in some scholarly publications and reference books. Because of the continued predominance of **nasta'liq** to write Urdu, it is this style with which the student will have to become most familiar and which is, therefore, treated in this book.

The Urdu script runs from right to left except for numerals, which are written from left to right. The alphabet contains thirty-five characters, each of which possesses a name. For example, the first character in the alphabet is called **alif** and is used to represent several vowel sounds in Urdu.



alif

The script is cursive, in that the characters are joined together to form words. There are no capital letters. Most characters are made up of a basic linear portion and one, two, or three dots or another symbol that resembles a 'flat' symbol in music. These are written either above or below the linear portion of the character. The basic shape of some of the characters is the same and, for this reason, the alphabet is traditionally arranged in series of characters that have a similar basic form but are differentiated by the number or position of accompanying dots etc. For example, the second series of the alphabet comprises five characters, all of which have the same shape but a different number of dots or the symbol that resembles a flat sign in music.

				
5	4	3	2	1
se	te	te	pe	be

While all characters join to the preceding character in a word, not all join to the character that follows. Therefore, characters are conventionally considered to be of two types: those that join to characters on both sides and those that join only to the preceding character. Characters that join on both sides are called **connectors** while those that join only to the

preceding character are called **non-connectors**. The shape of connecting characters also varies more or less depending on whether they occur at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word. There is also an independent form of characters, which occurs at the end of a word following a nonConnector. It is the independent form that appears in the alphabet. Characters that do not connect to the following character have essentially only two forms, an initial and a final form. The initial form is the same as the independent form because it does not join to the following character and the final form is the same as the medial form for the same reason.

Another important feature of this script is that there are no characters to represent the three short vowels in Urdu. This makes learning how to pronounce new words difficult. There are, however, three symbols that may be employed to indicate which of these short vowels is present. There is also a symbol that is used to indicate when no vowel is pronounced with a character. These four symbols are rarely provided by writers because Urdu readers simply know the pronunciation of many of the words they read. However, they are always included in the Holy Quran to guarantee accurate pronunciation as well as in children's primers and dictionaries. They have also been used throughout this book with new words wherever they appear. Other features of the Urdu script include both the existence of several characters that represent more or less the same sound for Urdu speakers and also characters that may represent more than one sound. For example, there are four characters that represent the sound z and two characters that may each represent three vowels and a semi-vowel. There also exist some characters, the pronunciation of which is almost silent in particular words.

Some of these unique features can be explained by the fact that the Arabic script came to be used to write a language that evolved in the

subcontinent, a long distance from where the script originated in the Middle East. How this came about is in turn related to the history of Muslim influence in the subcontinent and the evolution of languages and literary traditions in the places where Muslims settled in India and ruled from around the 14th until the 18th century. For Indian Muslims, Arabic maintained its importance as the sacred language of the Holy Quran and Persian continued to be an important spoken language as well as the language of administration and literary expression for much of this time. Over time a new language began to evolve, however, which was based on the dialect spoken in the north around Delhi but greatly influenced by Persian and Arabic. This influence came mostly in the form of the adoption of Arabic and Persian words and, eventually, the use of a modified form of the Persian script for writing purposes. In particular, new characters were added to this script to represent sounds that did not exist in Persian and Arabic and some of the distinctly Arabic and Persian sounds represented by particular characters were gradually diluted over time by speakers of this new language. The spellings of Persian and Arabic words have, however, remained faithful to the original. Hence the existence of different letters in the script representing the same sounds. The language that evolved, based on the dialect spoken in and around Delhi and enhanced by literary traditions in places such as Hyderabad in the south, came to be known as *rekhtā* ('mixed speech') as well as *zabān-e-urdū-e-mu'allā* ('the speech of the royal camps'). It was this second term which was finally abbreviated to provide Urdu with its modern name.

Many of the features of the Arabic script, and the anomalies that exist on account of its being applied to write Urdu, make learning to read and write this script a challenging task. It is for this reason that this book has been prepared. It is devoted entirely to the Urdu script rather than to the actual language, to give the student the opportunity to focus on learning to recognise the characters, both independently and when they occur in

words. It is aimed at those with no previous knowledge of Urdu as well as those who can speak Urdu but cannot read or write it. The thirty-five characters are introduced gradually throughout the book and in an order that highlights those aspects of the script that are most likely to cause problems. Characters have not been introduced in the order in which they appear in the alphabet or in the conventional order in which they are taught. Rather, characters that are similar in shape have been deliberately spread over the chapters to focus attention on their differences rather than on their similarities. Because the book is also designed to help the student learn to write the characters, their formation is clearly detailed. There are also instructions on how to form whole words. These are designed to give the student a sense of the correct proportion of characters in relation to each other in a word and a feel for the flow of words when writing in Urdu. As far as possible, the words included in this book are generally common and it is hoped that this may assist the student in developing a reasonable vocabulary. This will be of use when he or she goes on to learn the language proper. Finally, a modified form of the Roman script has been used to indicate the pronunciation of particular sounds in Urdu. This means that some of the letters included are marked by macrons (‐) or tildes (˜), e.g. ā, ē, ă, or dots underneath. A macron indicates a long vowel, a tilde indicates that a vowel is pronounced through the nose and a dot under a consonant indicates that it is pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue on the roof of the mouth (e.g. q, t, r). At the end of this introduction, all of the characters in the Urdu alphabet are provided, both in the order used in this book as well as their dictionary order. This will be a useful guide for quick reference while working through the chapters. Also included is a chart showing all of the other symbols that are explained and the chapter in which they first appear. There is also a reference section in which other useful materials for the study of Urdu are listed.

Several people have contributed to the production of this book and I

would like to thank them for their time and efforts. I am particularly indebted to Jeananne Webber who read through the entire manuscript with great attention to detail; Rashid Sultan Sahib provided valuable comments and criticisms concerning the structure and content of the book; Belinda Greenwood-Smith, Ralph Saubern, John Robinson, Novi Djenar, Lidia Tanaka and Sudha Joshi all commented on various parts of the text and the Department of Asian Studies, La Trobe University, Bundoora, provided me with the facilities to complete this manuscript. I am also thankful to the students who have tested out these materials in various forms in particular Francesca Gaiba at the University of Illinois, Chicago. I am solely responsible for all errors and inaccuracies.

## Characters of the Urdu alphabet

### Order used in this book

Unit	Name of character	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
1	be	ب	ب	ٻ	ٻ	b
	kāf	ڪ	ڪ	ڪ	ڪ	k
	lām	ل	ل	ل	ل	l
	mīm	م	م	۾	ـ	m
2	alif	ا	ا	ا	ا	a, i, u, ܾ
3	pe	پ	پ	ٻ	ٻ	p
	jīm	ج	ج	ڇ	ڇ	j
	gāf	ڳ	ڳ	ڻ	ڻ	g
	choṭī he	ڻ	ڻ	ڙ	ڙ	h

4	ye	ي	ے اي	ي	ي	ي	i, e, ai, y
5	te	ت	ت	ت	ت	ت	t
	cīm	چ	چ	چ	چ	چ	c
	sīn	س	س	س	س	س	s
	nūn	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	n
6	vāo	و	و	و	و	و	ü, o, au, v
7	dāl	د	ڌ	ڌ	ڌ	ڌ	d
	re	ر	۾	۾	۾	۾	r
	baṛī he	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	h
	shīn	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
	svād	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	s
8	zāl	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	z
	ze	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	z
	khe	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	kh
	zād	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	z
	fe	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	f
9	ṭe	ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	t
	dāl	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	d
	re	ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	r
	ghain	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	gh

	qāf	ق	ق	ڧ	ڦ	q
10	se	ش	ش	ڙ	ڙ	s
	zhe	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	z
	to'e	ط	ط	ط	ط	t
	zo'e	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	z
	'ain	ع	ع	۽	۽	'

### Other symbols

Unit	Symbol	Name	Description
1, 4	-	zabar	indicates a short a vowel as well as the vowels ai and au when used with the characters ۱ alif, ڱ ye and ڻ vāo.
1, 4	-	zer	denotes a short i vowel and is also used with the character ڱ ye to denote a long ī vowel. It is positioned under the character.
1, 5	,	pesh	denotes a short u vowel and is also used with the character ڻ vāo to indicate a long ū vowel. It is positioned above the character.
1	,	jasm	indicates that a short vowel is not pronounced with a character. It is positioned above the character.
1	*	tashdīd	indicates that a character is repeated without an intervening

			vowel sound. It is positioned above the character.																														
2	~	madd	placed above ۱ alif when in an initial position to represent the long vowel ā.																														
2	ڳ		irregular initial and medial forms of the character ڱ kāf with ۱ alif and ڻ lām.																														
3	ڦ	do cashmī he	denotes that a character is aspirated (i.e. produced with a breath of air).																														
4	ڳ		irregular initial and medial forms of the character ڱ gāf with ۱ alif and ڻ lām.																														
11	ء	hamzā	indicates that one syllable in a word ends with a vowel and the next begins with one.																														
			(m) or (f) after a noun indicates that it is respectively masculine or feminine.																														
			<b>Urdu alphabet in dictionary order</b>																														
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>۱</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>alif</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ٻ</td> <td>ڻ</td> <td>ٿ</td> <td>ڻ</td> <td>ڻ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be</td> <td>pe</td> <td>te</td> <td>ڻe</td> <td>se</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ڱ</td> <td>ڱ</td> <td>ڱ</td> <td>ڱ</td> <td>ڱ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>jim</td> <td>cim</td> <td>bařī he</td> <td>khe</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	۱					alif					ٻ	ڻ	ٿ	ڻ	ڻ	be	pe	te	ڻe	se	ڱ	ڱ	ڱ	ڱ	ڱ	jim	cim	bařī he	khe	
۱																																	
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ٻ	ڻ	ٿ	ڻ	ڻ																													
be	pe	te	ڻe	se																													
ڱ	ڱ	ڱ	ڱ	ڱ																													
jim	cim	bařī he	khe																														

د	ڌ	ڏ	ر	ڌ	ڙ	ڙ
dāl	qāl	zāl	re	re	ze	zhe
س	ش	س	ض	ط	ڦ	ع
sīn	shīn	svād	zād	to'e	zo'e	'ain
ف	ق	ک	گ	ل	م	ن
ف	qāf	kāf	gāf	lām	mīm	nūn
,	,	,	,	,	,	,
vāo	choṭī	he	ye			

### Vowel sounds in Urdu

There are ten vowel sounds in Urdu, three short and seven long vowels. The following chart shows the characters that are used to represent these sounds in particular positions in a word.

Vowel sound	Initial	Medial	Final
a (in ago)	ا	-	
	alif	zabar	
i (in bit)	ی	-	
	alif + zer	zer	
u (in put)	و	,	
	alif + pesh	pesh	
ī (in beet)	ی	ے	ی
	alif + ye + zer	ye + zer	ye

e (bet)	ے	ے	ے
	alif + ye	ye	ye
ai (in hay)	ای	ے	ے
	alif + ye+ zabar	ye + zabar	ye
ū (in food)	او	و	و
	alif + vāo + pesh	vāo + pesh	vāo + pesh
o (in go)	او	,	,
	alif + vāo	vāo	vāo
au (in lord)	او	و	و
	alif + vāo + zabar	vāo + zabar	vāo + zabar

### Useful reference materials

Barker, M. et al., *A Course in Urdu* (New York: Spoken Languages Service, 1990)

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# UNIT 1

In the introduction we saw that the Urdu alphabet contains thirty-five characters, each of which has a name. When these characters are joined together to create words, the form of many changes depending on whether they appear at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word. The majority of characters join to both the preceding and the following character and, as a result, are known as **connecting characters**. Those that only join to the preceding character (but not to the following character) are called **non-connectors**. The four characters introduced in this unit are all connecting characters.

ب	ک	ل	م
be	kāf	lām	mīm

## Pronunciation

These four characters represent consonant sounds.

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
ب	be	b	b in bin
ک	kāf	k	k in skip
ل	lām	l	l in long
م	mīm	m	m in man

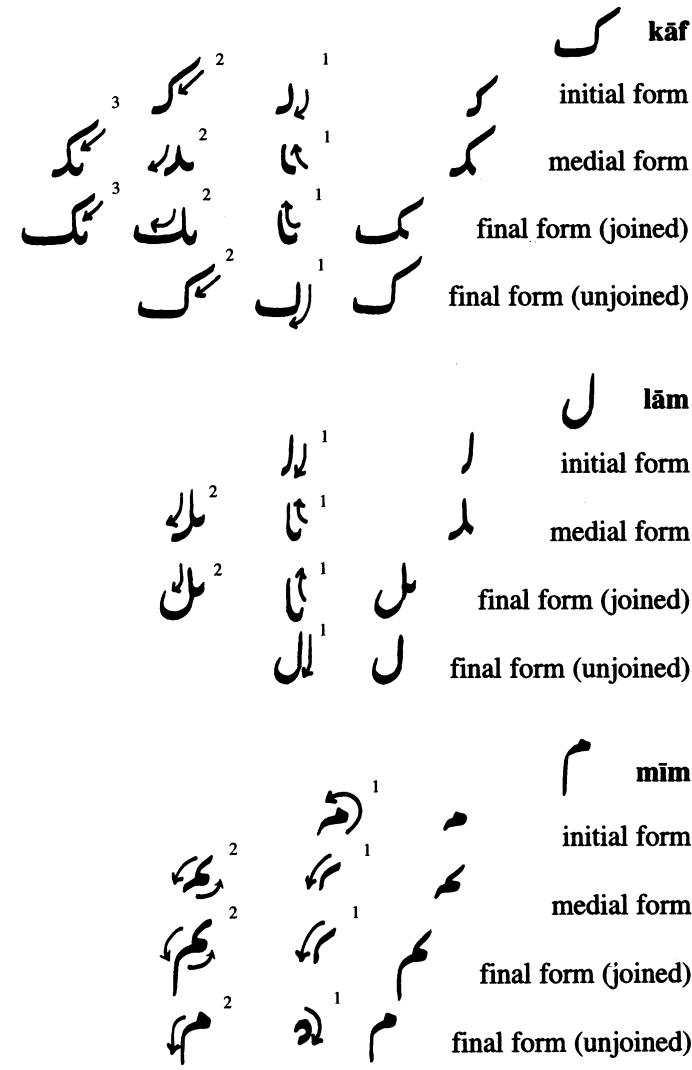
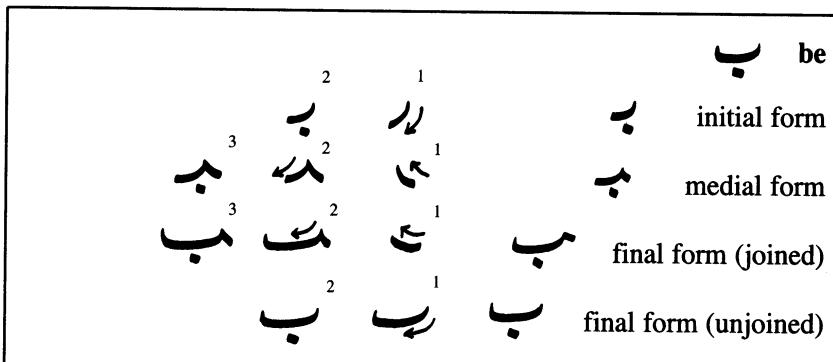
## Positional forms

The shapes of each of these characters vary in four ways depending on their position in a word. Remember that the following table should be read from right to left.

Name	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
be	ب	ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	b
kāf	ڪ	ڪ	ڪ	ڪ	k
lām	ڦ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	l
mīm	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	m

### Writing practice

Each of the characters in the Urdu alphabet is formed in a precise manner and it is important to copy this exactly. Practise drawing the various forms of these four characters, following closely the guidelines given.



## Representation of short vowels

There are no characters in the Urdu script representing the three short vowels in the language. These vowels are:

- a in ago\*
- i in hit
- u in put

\*It is important to remember that while the Roman letter a may represent several different sounds in English (e.g. in the words **ago**, **ate**, **arson**, **authority** and **ban**), it is used in this book to represent a single sound in Urdu.

These short vowels can be pronounced with all of the characters in the alphabet appearing anywhere in a word, except at the end. Two characters can also occur anywhere in a word without an intervening vowel sound.

Because there are no characters to represent the short vowels, it is difficult to tell which short vowel, if any, should be pronounced with a consonant character. There are, however, symbols that are employed, chiefly in dictionaries and children's primers, to clarify the pronunciation of words. These symbols represent the three short vowels and the omission of a vowel. These four symbols, written above and below characters, also possess names. They are:

- zabar (written above the character) = a
- zer (written below the character) = i
- pesh (written above the character) = u
- jazm (written above the character) = no vowel\*

\*In some texts jazm appears as **◦** or **^**.

These symbols, however, are not used in most Urdu texts except where the pronunciation of a word needs clarification. In this book only the symbols - zer, - pesh, indicating the short i and u, and - jazm are provided. - jazm is, however, never written above the final character in a word because, as a rule, a short vowel cannot be pronounced in this position. Where - zer or - pesh are not provided in a word, it is to be assumed that the character is followed by a short a vowel. For example, the pronunciation of three words made up of the initial form of the character - be and the final form of the character - kaf is clarified in the following manner:

bak	bik	buk
nonsense (f)	stem of the verb ‘to be sold’	book (f)

## Reading and writing practice

1. Read the following words in Urdu and write them in Roman script. Remember that the short vowels i and u are marked by - zer and - pesh, that the absence of a vowel symbol indicates the presence of a short a vowel and that a short vowel is not pronounced at the end of a word.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
strength (m)		(a)
lip (m)		(b)
mill (m)		(c)
less		(d)

when

کب (e)

book (f)

بُك (f)

2. Practise forming these words according to the guidelines given.

## Meaning

strength (m)

بل ۳ مل ۲ ل ۱ (a)

lip (m)

لب ۳ لب ۲ ل ۱ (b)

mill (m)

ملن ۳ مل ۲ ل ۱ (c)

less

کم ۳ لم ۲ ل ۱ (d)

when

کب ۴ ک ۳ ب ۲ ل ۱ (e)

book (f)

بک ۴ بک ۳ بک ۲ ل ۱ (f)

3. Connect the appropriate forms of the following characters to form the words. Remember to write in the short vowel symbols  $\swarrow$  zer and  $\nwarrow$  pesh and the symbol  $\rightarrow$  jasm, used to denote the omission of a vowel, where necessary.

Roman	Meaning
= ک + ل + م	mulk
= ل + م + ک	kamal
= ل + ب + م + ک	kambal
= ل + ب + ل + ب	bulbul
	country (m) (a)
	lotus (m) (b)
	blanket (m) (c)
	nightingale (m) (d)

**Summary**

- The forms of most characters vary depending on whether they occur at the beginning, in the middle, at the end of a word or at the end after a non-connecter.
- Each character has a name as well as a basic pronunciation.
- There are no characters to represent the three short vowels (a, i, u) in Urdu.
- There are four symbols occasionally employed to indicate the presence of a short vowel or the omission of a vowel ( $\swarrow$  zabar,  $\nwarrow$  zer,  $\nwarrow$  pesh and  $\rightarrow$  jasm).
- Only the symbols  $\swarrow$  zer and  $\nwarrow$  pesh are used in this book to represent short vowels.

**Answers to practices**

1. a) bal b) lab c) mil d) kam e) kab f) buk

3. a) ملک b) کمل c) کمبل d) بکل

# 2 | UNIT 2

In this chapter the first non-connecting character is introduced. It is also the first character in the Urdu alphabet and represents four vowel sounds.



alif

## Positional forms

Non-connecting characters such as **| alif** have only two forms, both of which are easy to recognise and draw.

Name	Final (joined) and medial form	Initial and final form (unjoined)	Transliteration
alif			ā, a, i, u

## Pronunciation

The pronunciation of **| alif** depends on its position in a word.

### Initial | alif

In the absence of characters to represent the three short vowels in Urdu, **| alif** is employed at the beginning of a word to indicate that it begins with one of these vowels. Occasionally the vowel symbols introduced in Unit 1 (**- zabar**, **- zer** and **- pesh**) are used to clarify which of these vowels is present. In this book only the symbols for the short vowel **i**

## UNIT 2

(**- zer**) and **u** (**- pesh**) are written in. An initial short **a** vowel is thus indicated by **| alif** without a vowel symbol.

For example:

### Initial | alif with the symbol ~ madd

**| alif** also represents a long **ā** vowel at the beginning of a word. When it does, the symbol **~ madd** is written (from right to left) above it.

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
	alif and madd	ā*	a in father

\*The line above this letter in the Roman is used to distinguish this vowel sound from the short **a** (in ago) vowel introduced in Unit 1.

### Medial | alif

In the middle of a word **| alif** represents a long **ā** vowel.

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
	alif	ā	a in father

For example:

## Modified form of ک kāf

The initial and medial forms of ک kāf are written in a modified form when they are followed by either ا alif or ل lām.

For example:

ک = ا + ک	کل = ل + ک
kā	kal
alif	lām
's	yesterday/tomorrow

## ‘ tashdīd

The symbol ‘ tashdīd, which looks very much like the letter w, represents the doubling of a character without an intervening vowel sound. It is written above the character that is repeated.

For example:

ڪ

ikkā  
a one-horse vehicle (m)

## Reading and writing practice

1. Practise forming the following words according to the guidelines given.

Roman	Meaning
kal	کل
kām	کام
mukkā	مکا

2. Join the appropriate forms of the following characters.

Roman	Urdu
bā	= ا + ب (a)
kā	= ا + ک (b)
lā	= ا + ل (c)
mā	= ا + م (d)

3. Read the following words and write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
lotus (m)		کمل (a)
hair (m)		بال (b)
red		لال (c)
tall, long		نبا (d)
Muslim spiritual guide (m)		امام (e)
black		کارا (f)
collection of poetry (m)		کلام (g)
bomb (m)		بم (h)
mango (m)		آم (i)
goods (m)		مال (j)

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
maternal uncle (m)		اے (k)
a woman's name (f)		کمنا (l)
complete		مکمل (m)

4. Join the appropriate forms of the following characters to form the words given. Also write in the words any necessary short vowels symbols and **jazm** (omission of vowel).

Roman	Meaning
= ب + ا ab	water (m) (a)
= ب + ا ab	now (b)
= م + ا + ل lām	name of a character (c)
= م + ا + ک kām	work (m) (d)
= ا + ل + ب balā	calamity (f) (e)
= ا + ل + ک kalā	art (f) (f)
= ا + ل + ا + ب bālā	high, above (g)
= ا + ل + ا + م mālā	necklace (f) (h)

Roman	Meaning
= ا + ل + ا + ل lālā	honorific title (i)
= ل + ا + م + ک kamāl	miracle (m) (j)
= ک + ا + ل + ک klāk	clock (m) (k)
= ا + ب + ا abbā	father (m) (l)

5. Read the following phrases in Urdu and then write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
black blanket (m)		کالا کنبل (a)
red lotus (m)		لال کمل (b)
complete work (m)		مکمل کام (c)
less work (m)		کم کام (d)
a long hair (m)		لہبہ بال (e)
yesterday/ tomorrow's work (m)		کل کام کام (f)
uncle's miracle (m)		اے کمال (g)

the Imam's work (m)

مَامَ كَامَ (h)

father's mango (m)

مَامَ كَامَ (i)

## Summary

- । alif is a non-connector (i.e. does not join to the following character).
- । alif is used to indicate a short vowel (a, i, u) at the beginning of a word.
- । alif with ~ madd at the beginning of a word represent the long vowel ā.
- । alif in the middle of a word also represents the long vowel ā.
- The form of the character ↕ kāf is modified when followed by । alif or ↘ lām.
- The doubling of a character without an intervening vowel is represented by the symbol \* tashdīd, written above the character.

## Answers to practices

2. a) ل b) ب c) ع d) ط

3. a) kamal b) bāl c) lāl d) lambā e) imām f) kālā g) kalām h) bam  
i) ām j) māl k) māmā l) kamlā m) mukammal4. a) آ b) ا c) ع d) م e) ٻ f) ڪ  
g) ڻ h) ڻ i) ڻ j) ڪل k) ڪل ڪ l) ڻ5. a) kālā kambal b) lāl kamal c) mukammal kām d) kam kām  
e) lambā bāl f) kal kā kām g) māmā kā kamāl h) imām kā kām  
i) abbā kā ām

## 3 | UNIT 3

The four characters introduced in this unit are all connecting characters representing consonant sounds. In addition to these, the symbol that represents aspiration (i.e. a breath of air expelled with a character) is described. The four characters are:

pe	jīm	gāf	choṭī he

## Pronunciation

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
	pe	p	p in spin
	jīm	j	j in jump
	gāf	g	g in gun (never as in gin)
	choṭī he	h	h in hut

In some words a short a vowel followed by ڻ choṭī he at the end of a word are pronounced together as a long ā vowel. They are also occasionally pronounced as a short i or e vowel. Where such words are introduced in this book, first the Roman transliteration is given and then the pronunciation in parentheses.

For example:



kalmah \*

(kalmā)

the expression of faith of a Muslim (m) ('there is no God but Allah...')

\*See below for the final form of **ڑ** choṭī he.

## Positional forms

Being connectors, all of these characters have four forms. **ڣ** pe and **ڦ** gāf have the same basic shape as the characters **ڻ** be and **ڻ** kāf, introduced in Unit 1. Because of this similarity both sets of characters are traditionally considered part of the same series in the Urdu alphabet.

Name	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
pe	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	p
jim	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	j
gāf	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	g
choṭī he	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	h

## Writing practice

Practise drawing the various forms of the four characters introduced in this unit according to the guidelines given.

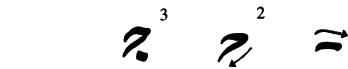


ڣ pe

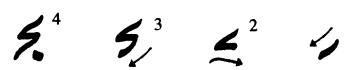
For a description of how to draw the character **ڣ** pe, see the formation of **ڻ** be on p.2.



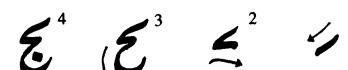
ڙ jim



ڙ initial form



ڙ medial form



ڙ final form (joined)



ڙ final form (unjoined)



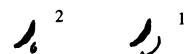
ڦ gāf

For a description of how to draw the character **ڦ** gāf, see the formation of **ڻ** kāf on p.3. The second stroke at the top of the character is drawn the same way as the first, i.e. downwards.



ڻ choṭī he

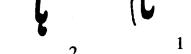
There are two initial forms of the character choṭī he: **ڻ** choṭī he when joined to **ا** alif and when joined to any other character.



ڻ initial form



ڻ initial form  
(followed by ا alif)



ڻ medial form



ڻ final form (joined)



ڻ final form (unjoined)

## Modified form of گ gāf

As with ک kāf, the initial and medial forms of the character گ gāf also appear in a modified form when followed by either ا alif or ل lām.

For example:

گ = ا + گ

gā  
stem of the verb to sing

گل = ل + گ

gul  
flower (m)

## Reading and writing practice

1. Read the following words and then write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
you (polite)		آپ (a)
today		آج (b)
fire (f)		اگ (c)
a sigh (f)		اے (d)

2. Practise forming the following words according to the guidelines and then write them in Roman script. Note that any dots are added to a portion of a word after writing a non-connecting character. For example, in the first word the three dots that complete the character پ pe are added after drawing ا alif but before beginning the character ک kāf. If more than one character with dots occurs in a word, the dots are completed from right to left.

### Roman

### Meaning

پاک	پاک	پاک	پاک	pure (a)
چام	چام	چام	چام	drinking vessel (m) (b)
گال	گال	گال	گال	cheek (m) (c)
ہال	ہال	ہال	ہال	hall (m) (d)

3. Join the appropriate forms of the following characters to form the words given.

Roman	Meaning
= ک + پ + ل	lapak
= ا + ب + ب	bajā
= ا + گ + ل	lagā
= ا + د + ک	kahā

4. Write out the full (unjoined final) forms of the characters that make up the following words and then provide their Roman equivalents.

Roman		Meaning
+ + =	گ	gossip (f) (a)
+ + =	ج	judge (m) (b)
+ + =	ج	world (m) (c)
+ + + =	ج	place (f) (d)

5. Select the appropriate forms of the characters provided and then join them to make the following words.

Roman	Meaning
= । + ج + ر + گ	gamlā flower pot (m) (a)
= ج + گ + । + ڻ	pāgal crazy (b)
= ر + । + گ + ج	lagām reins (f) (c)
= گ + ج + ڻ + ڻ	pablik public (d)
= ڦ + । + ڦ + ڻ	bajāj brand name of a scooter (e)
= ڻ + । + ڻ	pāp sin (m) (f)

Roman	Meaning
= । + ڪ + ج + ڻ	halkā light (g)
= ڪ + । + ج + ڻ	halāk killed (h)
= । + ج + ڪ	gala throat (m) (i)
= । + ج + ڪ	kala art (f) (j)

## Aspiration

A particular form of the character ڻ chotī he is also employed to indicate that a consonant character is pronounced with a breath of air (i.e. aspiration). An example of an aspirated consonant in English is the initial p in the word pit. Place your open palm approximately ten centimetres from your mouth and pronounce both pit and spit. Can you feel the breath of air which is expelled with the first p? The form of ڻ chotī he that indicates aspiration is called do cashmī he.

## Pronunciation

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
ڻ	do cashmī he	h	a breath of air expelled with a consonant

## Writing practice

Practise forming the character do cashmī he according to the guidelines given.

do cashmī he

## Reading and writing practice

6. Write the following forms in Roman script.

گ (e) ک (d) ج (c) پ (b) ب (a)

Roman

کھا (j) کھا (i) جھا (h) پھا (g) پھا (f)

Roman

7. Practise forming the following words according to the guidelines given.

Roman Meaning

bhāgā fled (a)

jhalak glimpse (f) (b)

جھلک

Roman	Meaning
phal	fruit (m) (c)
khāl	skin (f) (d)

## Summary

- The characters پ pe and گ gāf have the same basic form as the characters ب be and ک kāf, introduced in Unit 1.
- Dots are added last or after a non-connecting character. If there is more than one character with dots in a word, they are added from right to left.
- There are two forms of the character ڈ choṭī he in an initial position: ڈ choṭī he with । alif and ڈ choṭī he with any other character.
- The character گ gāf has a modified form before । alif or ڄ lām.
- A particular form of ڈ choṭī he called do cashmī he ڈ is used to indicate that a consonant character is aspirated (i.e. produced with a breath of air).
- Occasionally a short a vowel followed by ڈ choṭī he in a word final position is pronounced as a long ā vowel.

## Answers to practices

1. a) āp b) āj c) āg d) āh

2. a) pāk b) jām c) gāl d) hāl

3. a) پک b) بجا c) گل d) کا

4. a) گپ gap b) جج jaj

c) جگ jag d) جگہ jagah

5. a) کل a) پاگل b) گل c) پنیلک  
 e) بچاں f) پاپ g) بکاں h) بلاک  
 i) گلاں j) کلاں

6. a) bā b) pā c) jā d) kā e) gā f) bhā g) phā h) jhā i) khā j) ghā

# UNIT 4

Only one character is introduced in this unit. It is a connector and represents three long vowels and the semi-vowel y.

ی

ye

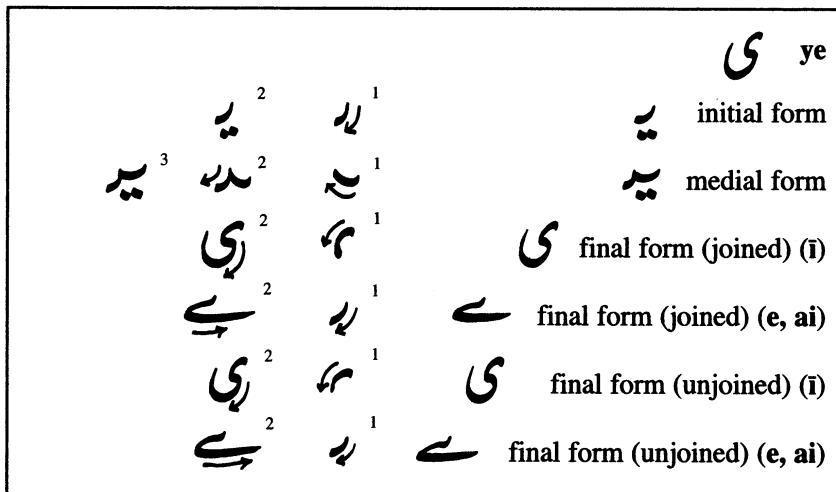
### Positional forms

The basic shape of the initial and medial forms of the character ی ye is the same as that of ب be and پ pe, introduced in early units. This character also has two final forms, both of which represent separate vowel sounds.

Name	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
ye	یے	یے	یے	یے	ī, e, ai, y

## Writing practice

Practise drawing the various forms of this character according to the guidelines given.



## Pronunciation

The character ی ye represents three long vowels and the semi-vowel y.

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
ی	ye	y	y in yes
		ī	ī in beet
		e	e in play
		ai	ai in had

## Word-initial ی ye

At the beginning of a word, ی ye represents the semi-vowel y.

For example:

یا	yah
(ye)*	this, he, she, it, they

\*The pronunciation of this word is exceptional. See the explanation of the pronunciation of ٹ choṭī he at the end of a word in Unit 3 (p.15).

## Initial ī, e, ai vowels

When a long ī, e, or ai vowel occurs at the beginning of a word, it is represented by ی ye, preceded by the character ل alif. Occasionally the vowel symbol ز zabar is employed to indicate that it represents ai and زer to indicate that it represents ī. The absence of these two vowel-markers thus indicates the presence of the vowel e.

اکھ	ek	aisā*
sugarcane (f)	one	such/thus(f)

\* ی is the medial form of the character س sin, which represents the consonant s. This is introduced in Unit 5.

## Medial ي ye

In the middle of a word ي ye may represent any one of the three long vowels and the semi-vowel y. Once again the vowel symbols ا zabar and ئ zer are occasionally used to indicate which of these sounds is present. When ي ye is followed by آ alif, it frequently represents the semi-vowel y or iy or even iiy.

پیلا	کیلا	بیل	بیاہ	کیا	کیا	ایام
pilā	kelā	bail	byāh	kyā	kiyā	ayyām
yellow	banana (m)	ox (m)	marriage (m)	what	did	days (m)

## Word-final ی ye

There are two forms of ي ye when it occurs at the end of a word: ي (i) and يـ (e, ai).

For example:

بے	ہے	جی
be	hai	ji
without	is/are	heart/mind
(prefix)		(also a polite suffix)

## Reading and writing practice

1. Follow the steps to form the following words and then write them out in Roman script.

Roman	Meaning
حَلَبِيٌّ حَلَبِيٌّ جَلَبِيٌّ	jalebi (m) (a (an Indian sweet)
يَكَانْ يَكَانْ يَكَانْ يَكَانْ	suddenly (b)
لَبَجْ لَبَجْ لَبَجْ لَبَجْ	accents (m) (c)

2. Read the following words and write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
even, also		بھی (a)
drunk, drink		پی (b)
take		لے (c)
is/are		ہے (d)
ghee (m) (clarified butter)		گھی (e)
's		کے (f)

3. Write the following words employing the appropriate forms of the characters supplied.

Roman	Meaning
= ا + ل + ی + پ pilā	yellow (a)
= ی + و + ب + ک kabhī	sometimes (b)
= ا + ی + ا + و + ک khāyā	eaten (c)
= ک + ی + ا ek	one (d)

4. Read the following words quickly, focusing on the differences that separate them, and then write them in Roman script.

بھلا	بل	بالا	بال	بل	(a)
good	calamity (f)	above	hair (m)	strength (m)	
پھل	پل	پالا	پال	پل	(b)
fruit (m)	reared	nurtured	a sail (m)	bridge (m)	
جھلا جھل	جل	جالا	جال	جل	(c)
shining	burnt	cobweb (m)	net (m)	water (m)	
کھال	کل	کلا	کال	کل	(d)
skin (f)	art (f)	black	period (m)	yesterday	

گل	گار	گال	گل	(e)
throat (m)	cotton ball (m)	cheek (m)	flower (m)	

گیلا	پیلا	جل	کھیل	لیپ	کیلا	(f)
wet	yellow	jail (m/f)	game (m)	lamp (m)	banana (m)	

## Punctuation

The most important punctuation marks used in Urdu sentences are as follows:

؟	=	?
-	=	.
,	=	,
:	=	;

Other punctuation marks are the same as the English.

## Reading and writing practice

5. It is now possible to read one or two sentences using some of the words you have learnt already. Try and read the following sentences and write them out in Roman script. It will help to know that the verb generally comes at the end of the sentence in Urdu. (The words in parentheses show the Urdu word order.)

کیا ہے؟

(a)

Roman

(is what this)

What is this?

یہ ایک پھل ہے۔

(b)

Roman

(is fruit one this)

This is a fruit.

کیا یہ آپ کی جلیبی ہے؟

(c)

Roman

(is jalebi your this)

Is this your jalebi?

یہ پیالہ پیلا ہے۔

(d)

Roman

(is yellow cup this)

This cup is yellow.

کیا یہ آپ کی گلی ہے؟

(e)

Roman

(is alley your this)

Is this your alley?

آپ کا پیالہ پیلا ہے۔

(f)

Roman

(is yellow cup your)

Your cup is yellow.

## Summary

- The character ی ye represents three long vowels (ī, e, ai) and the semi-vowel y.
- ی ye has two final forms ی (ī) and ے (e, ai).
- At the beginning of a word the long vowels ī, e and ai are represented by । alif and ی ye.
- The vowel symbol ۔ zer is employed to mark that the character ی ye represents the vowel ī while the vowel symbol ۔ zabar is employed to mark that it represents ai.
- The pronunciation of the pronoun یہ yah (ye) (he, she, it, this, they) is irregular.
- ؟ = ?
- ۔ = .
- ، = ,
- ؛ = ;

## Answers to practices

1. a) jalebī b) yakāyak c) lahje (lehje)

2. a) bhī b) pī c) le d) hai e) ghī f) ke

3. a) پلے b) بھی c) کھایا d) ایک

4. a) bal, bāl, bālā, balā, bhalā b) pul, pāl, pālā, palā, phal c) jal, jāl, jālā, jalā, jhalā jhal d) kal, kāl, kālā, kalā, khāl e) gul, gāl, gālā, galā f) kelā, laimp, khel, jel, pilā, gilā

5. a) yah (ye) kyā hai? b) yah (ye) ek phal hai c) kyā yah (ye) āp kī jalebī hai? d) yah (ye) pyālā pīlā hai e) kyā yah (ye) āp kī galī hai? f) āp kā pyālā pīlā hai

# 5 | UNIT 5

In this unit four connecting characters are introduced, one of which is also used to represent the nasalisation of a vowel. These characters are:

ت	چ	س	ن
te	cīm	sīn	nūn

## Pronunciation

All four of these characters represent consonant sounds.

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
ت	te	t	t in ton (the tip of the tongue touches the back of the top teeth)
چ	cīm	c	ch in church (never the c in cat)*
س	sīn	s	s in sun
ن	nūn	n	n in nut

\*Note that the sound ch is represented in the Roman by the letter c in this book. This is because there is an aspirated form of چ cīm, which is represented in Roman script by ch.

## **Positional forms**

The basic form of the character ٿ te is the same as that of ٻ be and ڦ pe. The shape of ڻ cim is also identical to that of ڙ jim, introduced in Unit 3. In both cases it is only the number of dots that differs.

Name	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
te	ت	ت	ت	ت	t
cim	ج	ج	چ	چ	c
sīn	س	س	س	س	s
nūn	ن	ن	ن	ن	n

## Writing practice

Practise forming these new characters according to the guidelines given.

ت te

For a description of how to draw the character te, see the formation of be on p. 2.

٦٣

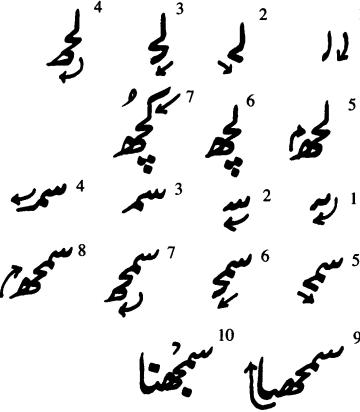
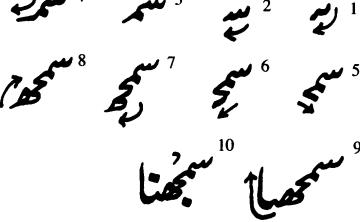
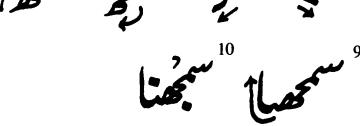
For a description of how to draw the character 彳 cīm, see the formation of 彳 jīm on p.17.

<b>س</b>	<b>sīn</b>
<b>سے</b> 3	<b>initial form</b>
<b>سے</b> 2	
<b>سے</b> 1	
<b>سے</b> 4	<b>medial form</b>
<b>سے</b> 3	
<b>سے</b> 2	
<b>سے</b> 1	
<b>سے</b> 4	<b>final form (joined)</b>
<b>سے</b> 3	
<b>سے</b> 2	
<b>سے</b> 1	
<b>سے</b> 3	<b>final form (unjoined)</b>
<b>ن</b>	<b>nūn</b>
<b>ن</b>	<b>initial form</b>
<b>ن</b>	
<b>ن</b>	
<b>ن</b>	<b>medial form</b>
<b>ن</b>	
<b>ن</b>	
<b>ن</b>	
<b>ن</b>	<b>final form (joined)</b>
<b>ن</b>	
<b>ن</b>	
<b>ن</b>	
<b>ن</b>	<b>final form (unjoined)</b>

## Reading and writing practice

1. Practise forming the following words according to the guidelines given.

Roman	Meaning
اچھا	good, okay (a)
اچھاں	
پاکستان	Pakistan (m) (b)
پاکستان	

Roman	Meaning
	kuch some, something (c)
	samajhnā to understand (d)
	

2. Read the following words and write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
hand (m)		ہاتھ (a)
conversation (f)		بات چیت (b)
smile (f)		منکان (c)
from		سے (d)
settlement (f)		بستی (e)

3. Join the appropriate forms of the following characters to form the words given.

Roman	Meaning
= ل + ی + ت tel	oil (m) (a)
= ن + ا + م nām	name (m) (b)
= ک + م + ا camak	shine (f) (c)
= ل + ا + س sāl	year (m) (d)

4. Complete the following words by placing the correct number of dots above or below the appropriate character.

	d)		c)		b)		a)
bhī		nāk		thā		yā	
also/even		nose (f)		was		or	
	h)		g)		f)		e)
cipkali		jhalak		cälāk		pās	
lizard (f)		glimpse (f)		shrewd		near	

5. Read the following words and write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
statement (m)		بیان (a)
to tell		ہے (b)
to save		بچانا (c)
to ring, strike		بجانا (d)
heard		سنا (e)
assembly (f)		سمبا (f)
Tuesday (m)		منگل (g)
jungle (m)		جنگل (h)
such		ایسا (i)
how		کیسا (j)

## Nasalisation

The character ن nūn is also used to represent nasalisation (the pronunciation of a vowel sound partly through the nose) in Urdu. In the middle of a word the medial form of ن nūn is employed ( ن ) while at the end of a word the final form of ن nūn is written without the dot

when it represents a nasalised vowel, i.e. ں. This particular final form of ن nūn is called nūn ghunnā (lit: 'talking through the nose'). In this book, the nasalisation of vowel is represented in Roman script by a tilde (~) written above a vowel, e.g. ā. When trying to determine whether the character nūn in a medial position represents the nasalisation of a vowel or the consonant n, it may help to remember that long vowels are often nasalised.

For example:

انسان	آنکھ
insān	ākh
human being (m)	eye (f)
مان	ماں
mān	mā
honour/respect (m)	mother (f)

Occasionally the final form of ن nūn without the dot, representing nasalisation, is found in the middle of a word.

For example:

لکھنے	or	لکھنے گے
likhē		likhēga
he/they (m) will write		

Nasalisation is a very common feature in Urdu. Two commonly used words that are nasalised are the words for yes and no:

جی ہاں	جی نہیں
jī hā	jī nahī*
yes	no

\*The word 心 ji literally means heart or mind but is used here to soften the words and to add a degree of respect. It is also commonly used after people's names as a sign of respect.

## Reading and writing practice

6. Choose the appropriate forms of the following characters and form the words given.

Roman	Meaning
= ع + ی + م mē	in (a)
= ع + ا + ه + ی yahā	here (b)
	samjhēge will understand (c)
= ی + گ + ع + ی + ه + ح + م + س	

7. Read the following words and write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
where (?)		کہاں (a)
(to) us		ہمیں (b)
I		میں (c)
(to) him/her/them		انہیں (d)
books (f)		کتابیں (e)

8. Read the following words quickly and then write them in Roman script.

كُتْنَا	كُسَار	تَحْكُنَا
how much (?)	similar	to become tired
بَيْضٌ	كِيلِي	كِيلَا
thirty-two	kettle (f)	banana (n)
بَنَا	كَمْبَل	كَنْغَال
to make	blanket (m)	destitute
تَبْصِيرٌ	تَبْلَانِي	نَبِيٌّ
conclusion (m)	to tell	prophet (m)

محلس	جاپانی	چاہی	(c)
party (f)	Japanese	key (f)	
جج	سجنا	محمل	
really	to decorate	fish (f)	

## Summary

- The character ڦ cīm is represented by the letter c in Roman script. This is pronounced as ch in the word church.
- The basic form of ٿ te is the same as that of ٻ be and ڦ pe.
- The tip of the tongue touches the back of the top teeth when pronouncing ٿ te.
- The form of ڦ cīm is the same as that of ڄ jīm.
- The initial and medial forms of ڻ nūn have the same basic shapes as those of the characters in the ٻ be series.
- The character ڻ nūn is also used to represent nasalisation in Urdu. In the middle of a word the medial form of ڻ nūn is employed (ڻ) while at the end of a word the final form of ڻ nūn is written without the dot when it represents a nasalised vowel (ڻ).

## Answers to practices

2. a) hāth b) bāt cīt c) muskān d) se e) bastī

3. a) ٖ تیل b) ٘ م c) ڇمک d) ٗ سال

4. a) ڦیا b) ٿھا c) ٽک d) بھی

e) پاس f) چالاک g) جھلک h) چھپلی

5. a) bayān b) batānā c) bacānā d) bajānā e) sunā f) sabhā  
g) mangal h) jangal i) aisā j) kaisā

6. a) میں b) ہمارے c) سمجھنے

7. a) kahā b) hamē c) maī d) unhē e) kitābē

8. a) thaknā, yaksā, kitnā, kelā, ketlī, battīs b) kangāl, kambal,  
banānā, nabī, batlānā, natījah (natījā) c) cābī, jāpānī, majlis, machlī,  
sajānā, sacmuc

# 6 | UNIT 6

In this unit the character ، vāo, a non-connector that represents three long vowels and a semi-vowel, is introduced.

،  
vāo

## Positional forms

Because it does not connect to the following character in a word, ، vāo, like ل alif, has only two forms, both of which are almost identical in appearance and easily recognisable.

Name	Medial and final form (joined)	Initial and final form (unjoined)	Transliteration
vāo	،	،	ū, o, au, v

## Writing practice

Practise writing the two forms of the character ، vāo following the guidelines.

،  
،  
،

،  
،  
،

initial and final form (unjoined)  
medial and final form (joined)

## UNIT 6

## Pronunciation

The character ، vāo may represent three vowel sounds and the semi-vowel v.

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
،	vāo	v	somewhere between the English v and w. The upper teeth make slight contact with the back of the lower lip
		ū	ū in food
		o	o in go (without the w sound at the end)
		au	au in lord

## Word-initial ، vāo

At the beginning of a word, ، vāo represents the semi-vowel v.

For example:

وَجْهٌ  
vajah  
reason

وَاهْدٌ  
vahā  
there

## Initial ū, o, au vowels

The presence of one of the long vowels ū, o, au at the beginning of a word is marked by ل alif followed by ، vāo. This combination of characters may, however, also represent a short vowel and the semi-vowel v. The vowels ū and au are occasionally distinguished using the short vowel-markers ز zabar (au) and پ pesh (ū). This practice has been followed in this book.

For example:

اون	اوے	اور	اول
ūn	ole	aur*	aval
wool (n)	hailstones (n)	and	first, chief, best

\*The final character in this word is the independent form of the character ر, which represents the consonant r.

### Medial ڻ vāo

In the middle of a word ڻ, vāo generally represents one of the three long vowels just described. Again, the short vowel signs may be employed to clarify which vowel is present. When ڻ, vāo is followed by either ا alif or ی ye, it often represents the semi-vowel v.

For example:

ٿ	ٿ	س	سوال	نویں
tū	to	sau	savāl	navīs
you	then	one hundred	question (n)	writer/scribe

### Reading and writing practice

1. Following the guidelines given, write out these words. After you have done this, write their Roman equivalents.

Roman	Meaning
ڄ ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ	jubilee (f) (a)
ڄ ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ	jubilee (f) (b)

Roman	Meaning
ڄ ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ	spy (m) (b)
ڄ ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ	wife (f) (c)
ڄ ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ	heavy (d)

2. Read the following words and write them out in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
square (m)		چوک (a)
high		اونچا (b)
death (f)		موت (c)
step-, half-*		سو تیلا (d)

\*as in step-sister

3. Join the appropriate forms of the following characters to make the words given.

Roman	Meaning
= ع + ا + و + ج javān	youth (m) (a)
= ل + و + ا + ح cāval	rice (m) (b)
= ا + س + و + م + س samosā	samosa (m) (c)
= م + س + و + م mausam	weather (m) (d)
= ا + ن + و + ک + س sūkhnā	to dry (e)
= ک + ی + و ل kyō	why (?) (f)

4. Write the full (unjoined final) forms of the characters that make up the following words.

Roman	Meaning
+ + + + + = مسلمان musalmān	Muslim (m) (a)
+ + + + = مولوی maulvī	learned man (m) (b)
+ + + + = پنسیل pensil	pencil (m) (c)
+ + + + + + = نوجوان nau javān	young man (m) (d)
+ + + + + + = ہسپتال haspatāl	hospital (m) (e)

5. Read the following phrases and write them in Roman script. Note that words that appear with vowel-markers ( ' zabar, - zer and & pesh) or ، jasm reappear without these symbols. This is designed to assist in recognising words as they would appear in unedited texts.

لال کتاب	آپ کی کتاب	(a)
red book	your book	Roman
نوجوان کا سامان	نوجوان کی کتاب	(b)
the youth's goods	the youth's book	Roman
پاکستانی کھانا	پاکستانی لوگ	(c)
Pakistani food	Pakistani people	Roman
کچھ پنجابی لوگ	کچھ کتابیں	(d)
some Punjabi people	some books	Roman
بنک کا کام	پنجاب کا بنک	(e)
bank('s) work	Punjab's bank	Roman
پنجابی نوجوان	پنجابی یونیورسٹی	
Punjabi youth	Punjabi University	

کتاب کا نام the name of the book	ہسپتال کا نام the name of the hospital	ہسپتال کا کام hospital('s) work	(f)
کتنا پیسہ how much money?	کتنا کام how much work?	بینک کا نام the name of the bank	(g)
بہت پاکستانی لوگ many Pakistani people	بہت لوگ many people	بہت پیسہ much money	Roman (h)
مولوی کا کام the maulvi's work	کچھ مسلمان some Muslims	مسلمان لوگ Muslim people	Roman (i)
بچپن کی بات a childhood('s) matter	آپ کا بچپن your childhood	مولوی کا سامان the maulvi's goods	Roman (j)

6. Read the following graffiti and translate it into English.

وہ بھی پاکستانی ہے۔

(a)

آپ بھی پاکستانی ہیں۔	(b)
ہم سب پاکستانی ہیں۔	(c)
ہم سب کا ملک ہے پاکستان۔	(d)

### Glossary

he/she/it/that (pronounced irregularly as vo)	وہ
also	بھی
is	ہے
you (polite)	آپ
are	ہیں
we	ہم
all	سب
country (m)	ملک

## Summary

- ‘، vāo represents three long vowel sounds and the semi-vowel v.
- At the beginning of a word, ‘، vāo represents v.
- The three long vowels ū, o, and au are represented at the beginning of a word by ل alif and ، vāo.
- When ، vāo is followed by either ل alif or ی ye in the middle of a word, it often represents the semi-vowel v.
- The pronunciation of the pronoun ہ، vah (vo) (he, she, it, that) is irregular.

## Answers to practices

1. a) jūblī b) jāsūs c) bīvī d) bojhal

2. a) cauk b) ūcā c) maut d) sautelā

3. a) جوان      b) چاول      c) سوسماں

d) موسم      e) سوکھنا      f) کیوں

4. a) مسلمان muslamān

b) مولوی maulvī

c) پینسل pensil

d) نوجوان nau javān

e) ہسپتال haspitāl

5. a) اپ کی کتاب, لال کتاب b) naujavān کی کتاب, naujavān کا سامان  
c) پاکستانی لوگ, پاکستانی خانہ d) کوچ لوگ, کوچ کتابہ, کوچ  
پنجابی لوگ e) پنجابی naujavān, پنجاب کا بائیک, بائیک کا کام  
f) ہسپتال کا کام, ہسپتال کا نام, کتاب کا نام g) بائیک کا نام,  
کائن کام, کائن پaisah (paisā) h) بہو paisah (paisā), بہو لوگ,  
بہو پاکستانی لوگ i) مسلمان لوگ, کوچ مسلمان, Maulvī کا کام  
j) Maulvī کا سامان, اپ کا بیکان, بیکان کی بات

6. a) وہ (و) بھی پاکستانی ہے he/she also is Pakistani b) اپ بھی  
پاکستانی ہے You also are Pakistani c) ہم سب پاکستانی ہے we are  
all Pakistani d) ہم سب کا ملک ہے پاکستان Pakistan belongs to us all  
(we all's country is Pakistan)

# 7 | UNIT 7

Five characters are introduced in this unit. This brings the total number of characters thus far to twenty. All five of these characters represent consonant sounds in Urdu. Three of these are connectors and two are non-connectors.

,	däl	non-connector
/	re	non-connector
ح	barī he	connector
ش	shīn	connector
س	svād	connector

## Pronunciation

For most Urdu speakers the pronunciation of the characters ح barī he and س svād is almost exactly the same as that of ڏ choṭī he and ڙ sīn, introduced in earlier units. This is because the sounds that these characters represent in Arabic were gradually diluted in Urdu but the original spellings of words in which they occur have been maintained. For this reason, they are represented in Roman script in this book by the same letters (h and s). It is important to remember that the letter h is also used to represent the aspiration of a consonant.

## UNIT 7

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
,	däl	d	d in done (the tip of the tongue touches the back of the top teeth)
/	re	r	r in run
ح	barī he	h	h in hut
ش	shīn	sh	sh in shun
س	svād	s	s in sun

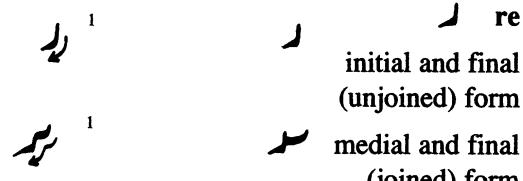
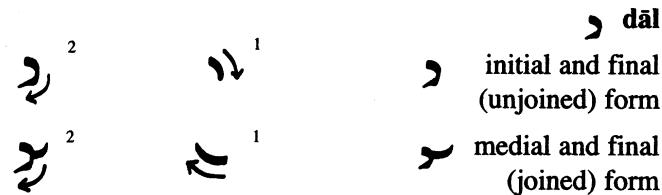
## Positional forms

It is often difficult for the beginner to distinguish between the non-connecting characters ، däl and / re because of their similar shape. It will help to remember that ، däl joins to the preceding character at the middle whereas / re joins at the top. These characters are also often confused with the character ڻ vāo.

Name	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
däl	،	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	d
re	/	٪	٪	٪	r
barī he	ح	ح	ح	ح	h
shīn	ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
svād	س	س	س	س	s

## Writing practice

Practise forming these characters according to the guidelines given.



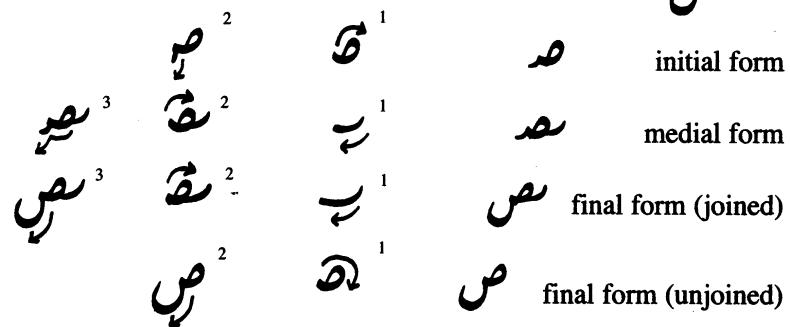
بَرِيْهُ barī he

For a description of how to draw the forms of the character بَرِيْهُ barī he, see the formation of جِيمُ jim on p.17.

شِ shin

For a description of how to draw the forms of the character شِ shin, see the formation of سِ sin on p.37.

سِ svād



## Reading and writing practice

1. Write the following words according to the guidelines given and then provide their Roman equivalents.

Meaning

حَشِيشٌ	hashish (f) (a)
صَدِيقٌ	chairman (m) (b)
شَكْرِيَّةٌ	thank you (m) (c)
نِكَاحٌ	Muslim wedding ceremony (m) (d)
تَصْوِيرٌ	picture (f) (e)
صَحْبٌ	health (f) (f)

2. Read the following words and write them in Roman script.

Meaning

dhal (f)

Roman

Urdu

دَال (a)

night (f)

رَات (b)

soap (m)

صَابَن (c)

ruler, governor (m)

حَاكِم (d)

splendour, lustre (f)

شَان (e)

washerman (m)

دَهْوَنِي (f)

rail (f)

رِيل (g)

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
province (m)		صوبہ (h)
life, existence (f)		حیات (i)
grandeur, dignity (f)		شُوكت (j)

3. Join the appropriate forms of the characters supplied to form the following words.

Roman	Meaning
= ا + ا + ب + ت	ābād populated (a)
= ا + ا + ر + ام	ārām rest/respite (m) (b)
= ای + ا + د + ام	ādmī man (m) (c)
= ر + گ + ا	agar if (d)
= د + ح + ر + س	sarhad border (f) (e)
= و + د + ر + ا	urdū Urdu (f) (f)
= ش + ش + و + ک	koshish effort/endeavour (f) (g)

4. Read the following words quickly, focusing on the characters that are similar in shape, and then write them in Roman script.

رونا	دو	دارو	دزد	(a)
to cry	two	medicine (f)	pain (m)	
دور	دونوں	دونسا	اُردو	(b)
tour (m)	both	second/other	Urdu (f)	

بدتر	ارادہ	دھومنی	دودھ	(c)
worse	intention (m)	washerman (m)	milk (m)	
سانپ	شاہ	سب	شب	(d)
snake (m)	ruler (m)	all	night (f)	
رشته	رانستہ	دشمن	دست	(e)
relation (m)	enemy (m)	way/path (m)	hand (m)	
حرج	حرام	رجحان	حد	(f)
damage/loss (m)	inclination (m)	forbidden	extreme/limit (f)	pilgrimage (m)

5. Read the following advertisement and translate it into English. A glossary of unfamiliar words can be found on page 62.

پنجاب پینک	(a)
لاہور	(b)
آپ کا پینک	(c)
آپ کے ساتھ	(d)
اج بھی کل بھی	(e)
ہمیشہ	(f)
ھروسے کا نشان	(g)

**Glossary**

Punjab	پنجاب
national	نیشنل
bank (m)	بنک
Lahore	لاہور
you	آپ
with	کے ساتھ
today	آج
tomorrow	کل
forever	ہمیشہ
reliance/trust (m)	بھروسہ
sign (m)	نشان
even/also	بھی

**Summary**

- The tip of the tongue touches the top of the back teeth in the pronunciation of **ڈ** dāl.
- The characters **ڈ** choṭī he and **ڦ** barī he represent the same sound for most speakers and are both represented in Roman script by the letter h in this book.
- س** sīn and **س** svād also represent the same sound and are both represented by s in Roman script in this book.
- ڏ** dāl and **ڙ** re are most easily distinguished by focusing on the point at which the preceding character joins them.

- ش** shīn has the same basic shape as **س** sīn.
- The shape of **ڦ** barī he is the same as that of **ڙ** jīm. Therefore, they are grouped together in the alphabet.

**Answers to practices**

1. a) hashīsh b) sadar c) shukriyah (shukriyā) d) nikāh e) tasvīr f) sahat (sehat)

2. a) dāl b) rāt c) sābun d) hākim e) shān f) dhobī g) rel h) sūbah (sūbā) i) hayāt j) shaukat

3. a) آباد b) آرام c) آدمی d) اگر e) سرحد f) اردو g) کوشش

4 a) dard, dārū, do, ronā b) urdū, dūsra, donō, daur  
c) dūdh, dhobī, irādah (irādā), badtar d) shab, sab, shāh, sāp  
e) dast, rāstah (rāsta), dushman, rishtah (rishtā)  
f) haj, had, harām, rujhān, harj

5. a) panjāb neshanal baink Punjab National Bank b) lahaur Lahore  
c) āp kā baink your bank d) āp ke sāth with you e) āj bhī kal bhī  
today also tomorrow also f) hameshah (hameshā) forever  
g) bharose kā nishān the sign of reliance

# UNIT 8

The five characters introduced in this unit occur mainly in words that have come into Urdu from Persian, Arabic and English. Three are connectors and two are non-connectors. They are:

خ	<u>khe</u>	connector
ڙ	<u>zāl</u>	non-connector
ڙ	<u>ze</u>	non-connector
ڦ	<u>zād</u>	connector
ڻ	<u>fe</u>	connector

## Pronunciation

Three of these five characters represent the same sound for most speakers of Urdu. As with the characters ٻ barī he and ٻ svād in Unit 7, the reason for this is that the Arabic phonetic values of the characters have been lost in Urdu but the original spellings of the words in which they occur have been retained.

## UNIT 8

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
خ	<u>khe</u>	<u>kh</u>	similar to ch in the Scottish word loch
ڙ	<u>zāl</u>		
ڙ	<u>ze</u>	<u>z</u>	z in zebra
ڦ	<u>zād</u>		
ڻ	<u>fe</u>	<u>f</u>	f in fun

## Positional forms

The basic shape of the character خ khe is the same as that of ڄ jīm and with the introduction of ڙ khe this series of characters is now complete (ڄ jīm, ڦ cīm, ڦ barī he, and ڙ khe). The basic shapes of the characters ڙ zāl and ڙ ze are the same as those of ڏ dāl and ڏ re. For this reason they too belong to the same series. ڦ zvād is identical in shape to ڦ svād. Finally the linear portion of the character ڻ fe is also similar to the basic shape of the ٻ series of characters although it is not included with them in that series. The line under the Roman representation of the character خ khe is used to distinguish it from the aspirated form of the character ڪ kāf (ڪ kh).

Name	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
<u>khe</u>	خ	خ	ڙ	ڙ	<u>kh</u>
<u>zāl</u>	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	<u>z</u>
<u>ze</u>	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	<u>z</u>
<u>zād</u>	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	<u>z</u>
<u>fe</u>	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	<u>f</u>

## Writing practice

Practise writing the various forms of these characters.

خ khe

For a description of how to draw the forms of the character خ khe, see the formation of ج jīm on p.17.

ڙ zāl

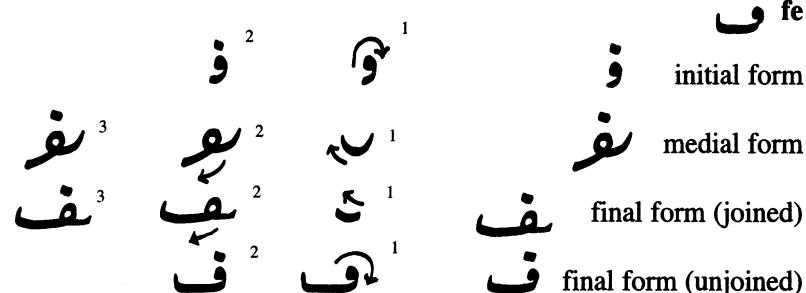
For a description of how to draw the forms of the character ڙ zāl, see the formation of ڏ dāl on p.58.

ڄ ze

For a description of how to draw the forms of the character ڄ ze, see the formation of ڻ re on p.58.

ڦ zād

For a description of how to draw the forms of the character ڦ zād, see the formation of ڻ svād on p.58.



## Reading and writing practice

1. Following the guidelines given, write these words in Urdu and then provide their Roman equivalents.

Meaning
ostentation (m) (a)
fat (b)
duty (m) (c)
beautiful (also a name) (d)

2. Read the following words and write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
special		خاص (a)
fever (m)		بخار (b)
direction (m)		رُخ (c)
a little		ڈرا (d)
religion (m)		ذہب (e)
tasty		لذیذ (f)
a cold (m)		زکام (g)
elderly		مُزدگ (h)
thing (f)		چیز (i)

Meaning	Roman	Urdu	
certainly		ضرور	(j)
Sir!		حضرور	(k)
a (water) tank (n)		خوض	(l)
worry (f)		فکر	(m)
journey (m)		سفر	(n)
clean		صف	(o)

3. Join the appropriate forms of the characters supplied to write the following words.

Roman	Meaning
= ڻ + ب + خ	<b>khabar</b> news (f) (a)
= ت + خ + ت	<b>takht</b> board, seat (m) (b)
= خ + س + ن	<b>naskh</b> Arabic script (m) (c)
= ن + ه + ذ	<b>zahan</b> (zehn) mind (m) (d)
= ه + ب + ج + ح	<b>jazbah</b> (jazbā) emotion (m) (e)
= ن + ا + ب + ج	<b>zabān</b> tongue/language (f) (f)
= ی + گ + د + ن + ج	<b>zindagī</b> life (f) (g)
= ڻ + ا + ج + ا + ڦ	<b>bāzār</b> market (m) (h)
= ی + ز + ب + س	<b>sabzī</b> vegetable (f) (i)
= ف + ض + ل	<b>fazl</b> grace, mercy, (m) (j)
= ه + ت + ف + ه	<b>haftah</b> (haftā) week (m) (k)
= د + ی + ف + س	<b>safed</b> white (l)

4. Read the following groups of words, focusing on those characters that look similar in form, then write them in Roman script.

دُرْزِي	درزاہ	روز	زُرد	(a)
tailor (m)	door (m)	daily	pale	
ذمہ دار	راز	دُکان دار	مزہدار	(b)
responsible	secret (m)	shopkeeper (m)	enjoyable	
خبر	حل	چمٹ	جلن	(c)
news (f)	solution (m)	agile	envy (f)	
سجانا	صاحب	خشش	لاپچی	(d)
to decorate	sahib (m)	giving/granting	greedy	

5. Read the titles of the following films showing at the Jubilee Cinema.  
Write them in Roman script and then translate them into English.



(a) جو می سینما کراچی

(b) روزانہ چار شو  
بارہ تین چھ نوئے

(c) آڑی سفر

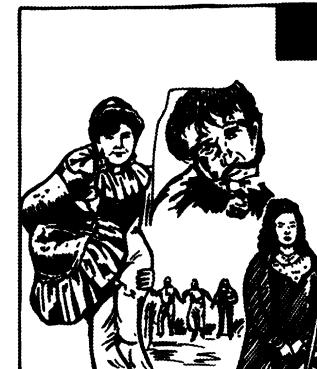
(d) زندگی اور موت



(e) خبردار!



(f) بے انصافی



(g) منزل ابھی دور ہے



(h) جرم اور سزا



## Glossary

The following words appear in the film titles.

jubilee	خُوبی
cinema (m)	سینما
four	چار
daily	روزانہ
shows (m)	شو
twelve	بارہ
three	تین
six	چھ
nine	نويں
o'clock	بجے
final	آخری
journey	سفر
and	اور
beware!	خبردار
destination (f)	منزہ

still	اچھی
far	دُور
is	ہے
injustice (f)	بے انصافی
crime (m)	جرم
punishment (f)	سزا
life (f)	زندگی
death (f)	موت

## Summary

- The characters ڙ zāl, ڇ ze, and ڦ zād all represent the same sound (z) for most Urdu speakers.
- The character ڦ khe completes the series of four characters that have an identical shape to that of ڦ jīm (ڦ jīm, ڦ cīm, ڦ barī he, ڦ khe).
- ڙ zāl and ڇ ze have the same basic shape as ڻ dāl and ڻ re.
- The basic shape of ڦ fe is the same as that of ڻ be.

## Answers to practices

1. a) fakhriyah (fakhriyā) b) zakhīm c) farz d) farrukh
2. a) khās b) bukhār c) rukh d) zarā e) mazhab f) lazīz g) zukām h) buzurg i) cīz j) zarūr k) huzūr l) hauz m) fikr n) safar o) sāf

3. a) زندگی g) زبان f) جذب e) ذہن d) نخ c) تخت b) خبر  
 h) بازار i) سبزی j) فصل k) سفید l) هفتہ

4. a) zard, roz, darvāzah (darvāzā), darzī b) mazahdār (mazedār), dukāndār, rāz, zimmahdār (zimmedār) c) jalan, cust, hal, khabar  
 d) lālcī, bakhsh, sāhab, sajānā

5. a) jūblī sinemā karācī Jubilee Cinema Karachi b) rozānah (rozānā)  
 cār sho, bārah, tīn, cha (chai), nau baje four shows daily, twelve, three,  
 six, nine o'clock c) ākhirī safar, 'The Final Journey' d) zindagī aur  
 maut, 'Life and Death' e) khabardār!, 'Beware!' f) beinsāfi, 'Injustice'  
 g) manzil abhī dūr hai, 'The Destination is Still Far' h) jurm aur sazah  
 (sazā), 'Crime and Punishment'

# UNIT 9

In this unit three connectors and two non-connectors are introduced. The first three characters were added to the alphabet to represent sounds that occur in Urdu but not in Arabic or Persian.

ٿ	te	connector
ڏ	dāl	non-connector
ڙ	re	non-connector
غ	ghain	connector
ڦ	qāf	connector

## Pronunciation

The first three characters represent the retroflex sounds in Urdu. A dot is placed under the letter in the Roman script to distinguish these characters from the dental sounds ٿ te and ڏ dāl, and the voiced alveolar ڙ re, introduced in Units 5 and 7. The retroflex sounds are produced by placing the tip of the tongue on the roof of the mouth while the dental sounds are produced by placing the tip of the tongue up against the back of the top teeth. The final two characters in this unit, غ ghain and ڦ qāf, occur in words that have come into Urdu from Arabic and Persian.

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
ٿ	ٿe	t̪	the underside of the tip of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth
ڏ	ڏal	d̪	as above but this sound is voiced
ڙ	ڙe	r̪	the underside of the tip of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth and, without resting there, is flapped downwards
غ	ghain	gh	voiced velar or post-velar fricative, similar to the sound made when gargling; this is the voiced counterpart of ڱ khe
ڦ	qaf	q	a k sound made as far back in the throat as possible

## Positional forms

The basic shape of ٿ ٿe is the same as that of ٻ ٻe, ڻ ڻe and ڦ ڦe. There is only one more character (introduced in Unit 10) to complete this, the second series. ڏ ڏal and ڙ ڙe are part of the same series as ڏ ڏal, ڙ ڙal, ڙ ڙe and ڙ ڙe. On account of its shape, the character ڦ ڦaf is conventionally grouped together with the character ڻ ڻe although the loop is the same shape as that of ڻ ڻun, whereas the bottom of ڦ ڦaf is the same as the linear portion of the characters in the ٻ ٻe series.

Name	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
ٿe	ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	ٿ	t̪
ڏal	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	d̪
ڙe	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	r̪*
ghain	غ	غ	غ	غ	gh
qaf	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	q

\*The character ڙ ڙe never occurs at the beginning of a word but this initial form does appear after a non-connector.

## Writing practice

Practise drawing the various forms of the characters according to the guidelines given.

ٿ ٿe

For a description of how to draw the four basic shapes of ٿ ٿe, see the formation of ٻ ٻe on p.2.

ڏ ڏal

For a description of how to draw the four basic shapes of ڏ ڏal, see the formation of ڏ ڏal on p.58.

ڙ ڙe

For a description of how to draw the four basic shapes of ڙ ڙe, see the formation of ڙ ڙe on p.58.

## Reading and writing practice

1. Practise forming the following words according to the directions and then write the Roman equivalents.

								Meaning				
کھنڈ	۶	ھدہ	۵	ھدہ	۴	ھدہ	۳	رہٹ	۲	رہٹ	۱	cold (f) (a)
حقوق	۶	حقوں	۵	حقوں	۴	حقوں	۳	حہ	۲	حہ	۱	rights (m) (b)
چراغ	۶	چڑا عز	۵	چڑا عز	۴	چڑا عز	۳	چر	۲	چر	۱	light (m) (c)
چُغُلی	۵	حعلی	۴	حعلی	۳	حعلی	۲	سے	۱	slander (f) (d)		

قَدِيمٌ (قدیم) 6      قَدِيمٌ (قدیم) 5      قَدِيمٌ (قدیم) 4      قَدِيمٌ (قدیم) 3      قَدِيمٌ (قدیم) 2      قَدِيمٌ (قدیم) 1      ancient (e)  
 عَوْرَةٌ (عوره) 4      عَوْرَةٌ (عوره) 3      عَوْرَةٌ (عوره) 2      عَوْرَةٌ (عوره) 1      deep thought (m) (f)

2. Read the following words in Urdu and transliterate them into Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
post (f)		ڈاک (a)
stamp/ticket (m)		ٹکٹ (b)
doctor (m)		ڈاکٹر (c)
to read/study		پڑھنا (d)
mountain (m)		پہاڑ (e)
slave (m)		غلام (f)
Mughal		مغل (g)
chicken (m)		مرغ (h)
able/capable		قابل (i)
time (m)		وقت (j)
difference (m)		فرق (k)

3. Using the appropriate forms of the characters given write the following words.

	Roman	Meaning
= ھ + ٹ + ی + ڈ + ٹ	qerh	1 1/2 (a)
ح + ق + ی + ڈ + ت	haqiqat	reality (f) (b)
= ا + ک + ٹ + ل	laṛkā	boy (m) (c)
+ و + ر + ا + د	dāroghah (dāroghā)	police
= ہ + غ		inspector (m) (d)
ی + ن + و + ن	yūnivarsiṭī	university (f) (e)
= س + ش + ر		

4. Read the following phrases, paying close attention to the pronunciation of words that are repeated but for which vowel-markers are provided only the first time the word appears. Note that the order of the words in Urdu is, in most cases, exactly the same as in English, except that they run from right to left.

ایک چھوٹی لڑکی	(a)
A (one) small girl	
دو ذہین لڑکیاں	(b)
two intelligent girls	
تین لڑکوں کے نام	(c)
the names of three boys	
چار قومی زبانیں	(d)
four national languages	
پانچ قومی اخباروں میں	(e)
in five national newspapers	
اڑڑو زبان	(f)
Urdu language	

اردو کا اخبار	(g)
Urdu(s) newspaper	
چھ مقامی زبانیں	(h)
six local languages	
سات مقامی لوگوں کے نام	(i)
seven local people's names	
دھونی کا مکان	(j)
the washerman's house	
پھولوں کا رنگ	(k)
the colour of the flowers	
آٹھ پھولوں کی قیمت	(l)
the price of eight flowers	
نو ہفتوں کا وقت	(m)
nine weeks' time	
ٹھنڈ کا موسم	(n)
the cold('s) weather	

5. Read the following advertisement and determine what is being sold. Write out the advertisement in Roman script.

اشتہار	(a)
سیل سیل سیل	(b)
مہانی گاڑیاں	(c)

اچھی کو الٹی بہت کم قیمت میں	(d)
مزدا سُزوکی نِسان ٹو یوٹا	(e)
دیر مت کرو	(f)

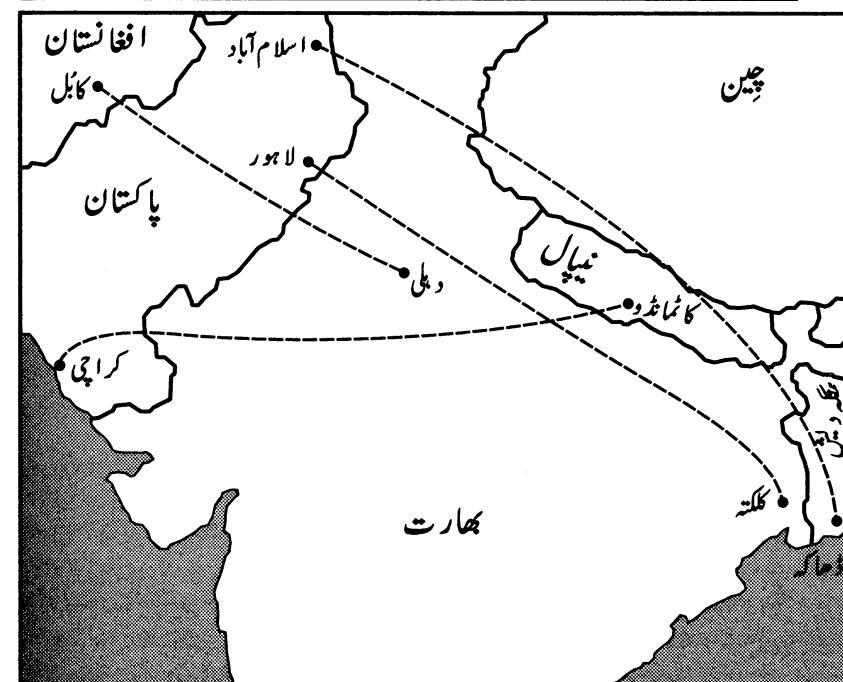
**Glossary**

advertisement (m)	اُشہار
sale (m)	سیل
old	مُرانی
cars (f)	گاڑیاں
good	اچھی
quality (f)	کوالٹی
very	بُہت
less	کم
price (f)	قیمت
in	میں
delay	دیر
not	مت
do	کرو

6. Look up the following timetable and find out where the following airline flies in the subcontinent.

ہمارا ائٹر نیشنل (a)

روانگی	منزِل	روز	وقت
دہلی	کابل	منگل	صبح آٹھ بجے
لاہور	کلکتہ	روز	شام سات بجے
کٹھمنڈو	کراچی	پندرہ	شام پانچ بجے
اسلام آباد	ڈھاکہ	بُده	صبح دس بجے



**Glossary**

help/support (m)	ہمارا
international	انٹر نیشنل
departure (f)	روانگی
destination (f)	نیزل
day (m)	روز
time (m)	وقت
Tuesday (m)	منگل
Monday (m)	پنج
Wednesday (m)	بُھ
daily	روز
morning (f)	صبح
evening (f)	شام
eight	آٹھ
seven	سات
five	پانچ
ten	دس
o'clock	بجے

**Summary**

- ٿ ٿe, ڏ ڏal and ڙ ڙe are retroflex sounds in Urdu. Retroflex sounds are produced by placing the tip of the tongue on the roof of the mouth and, in the case of ڙ ڙe, flapping it down as the air escapes.
- ڱ ڱain and ڳ ڳaf occur in words that have come into Urdu from Arabic and Persian.
- The sound ڱ ڱain represents is close to that made when gargling.
- ڳ ڳaf is similar to the sound k but produced as far back in the mouth as possible.

**Answers to practices**

1. a) ٺhand ٻ) huqūq c) cirāgh d) cughlī e) qadīm f) ghaur
2. a) ڏak b) ٺikaڻ c) ڏaktar d) paڻhnā e) pahār f) ڻhulām g) mughal h) murgh i) qabil j) vaqt k) farq
3. a) ڦhand ٻ) ڏib ڻ) حقيقة ڻ) لڑکا ڏ) داروغہ
- e) یونیورسٹی
4. a) ek choṭi laṛkī b) do zahīn laṛkyā c) tīn laṛkō ke nām d) cār qaumī zabānē e) pāc qaumī akhbārō mē f) urdū zabān g) urdū kā akhbār h) cha (che) muqāmī zabānē i) sāt muqāmī logō ke nām j) dhobī kā makān k) phūlō kā rang l) āṭh phūlō kī qīmat m) nau haftō kā vaqt n) ٺhand kā mausam
5. a) ishtahār advertisement b) sail sale c) purānī gāriyā old cars d) acchī kvāliṇī good quality, bahut kam qīmat mē for (in) a low price e) mazdā, sūzukī, nisān, ٺoyoṭā f) der mat karo don't delay
6. a) sahārā intārneshanal Sahara International b) ravāngī manzil roz vaqt departure destination day time c) dahli kābul mangal subah āṭh baje Delhi Kabul Tuesday morning eight o'clock d) lāhaur kalkattah (kalkattā) roz shām sāt baje Lahore Calcutta daily evening seven o'clock e) kāṭhmāndū karācī pīr shām pāc baje Kathmandu Karachi Monday evening five o'clock f) islāmābād ڏhākah (ڏhākā) budh subah das baje Islamabad Dhaka Wednesday morning ten o'clock

# 10 | UNIT 10

In this unit the final five characters are introduced. They occur in words that have come into Urdu from Arabic and Persian. Four of them are connectors. The first two characters occur rarely in Urdu.

ش	se	connector
ڙ	zhe	non-connector
ٻ	to'e	connector
ڦ	zo'e	connector
ڻ	'ain	connector

## Pronunciation

The first four characters represent more or less sounds that are also represented by characters introduced in earlier units. The final character, ڻ 'ain, however, may represent several sounds and is even silent in certain words.

Character	Name	Transliteration	Pronunciation
ش	se	s	s in sin
ڙ	zhe	z	z in pleasure
ٻ	to'e	t	t in ton
ڦ	zo'e	z	z in zip
ڻ	'ain	'	see later in unit

The characters that represent one and the same sound for Urdu speakers are:

ڙ	j	ڙ	ڙ	all represent the sound z
zal	ze	zad	zo'e	
ڦ	س	س	س	all represent the sound s
se	sin	svad		
ڦ	and	ٻ	ٻ	represent the dental sound t
te		to'e		
ڻ	and	ڻ	ڻ	both represent the sound h for most speakers in most contexts
cho'ti he		bar'i he		

## Positional forms

Most of the characters introduced here have identical shapes to those of characters that were introduced in earlier units. With the introduction of the character ش se, the ٻ be series of characters is also now complete (ٻ be, ڻ pe, ڦ te, ڙ ٻe, ڙ se). ڙ zhe has the same shape as ڙ re, ڙ ze and ڙ ٻe. Finally, the basic shape of ٻ to'e and ڙ zo'e is the same. As a result, all of these characters are classed together in the alphabet.

Name	Final form (unjoined)	Final form (joined)	Medial form	Initial form	Transliteration
se	ش	ش	ڙ	ڙ	s
zhe	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	ڙ	z
to'e	ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	ٻ	t
zo'e	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	z
'ain	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	'

## ✓ Writing practice

Practise forming these characters according to the guidelines given.

ش se

For a description of how to draw the four shapes of ش se, see the formation of ب be on p.2.

ڙ zhe

For a description of how to draw the four shapes of ڙ zhe, see the formation of ر re on p.58.

ٻ to'e



ٻ zo'e

For a description of how to draw the four shapes of ٻ zo'e, see the formation of ٻ to'e just given.

ع 'ain

For a description of how to draw the four shapes of ع 'ain, see the formation of غ ghain on p.78.

## Pronunciation of ع 'ain

ع 'ain is a glottal fricative in Arabic but has all but lost this value in Urdu. (A glottal fricative is the sound made when the throat muscles are highly constricted and the vocal chords vibrate. It is similar to the sound made when retching.) In Urdu ع 'ain either has little or no pronunciation or produces an effect on a preceding or following vowel. The following examples are provided to indicate possible effects ع 'ain can have on the pronunciation of vowels in particular words.

### ع 'ain representing a vowel

In many words, ع 'ain has no real pronunciation of its own but simply indicates the presence of a vowel.

عِدَالَةٌ	عِمَارَةٌ	عُمْرٌ	عِيسَى
'adālat	'imārat	'umr	'isā
law court (f)	building (f)	age (f)	Jesus
عِيشٌ	عَوْرَتٌ	عَامٌ	دُعَا
'aish	'aurat	'ām	du'ā
luxury (m)	woman (f)	ordinary	prayer (f)

### ع 'ain influencing the pronunciation of a vowel

In the middle of a word, ع 'ain may influence a preceding short vowel. This may have the effect of lengthening it. In the following words the Roman transliteration is given first representing the spelling of the word. This is followed in parentheses by the pronunciation.

استھال	شعر	معلوم
isti'māl	shē'r*	ma'lūm
(istemāl)	(sher)	(mālūm)
use (m)	a couplet (poetry) (m)	known
جھلی	شعہل	اعتبار
ja'lī	shō'lah*	i'tibār
(jālī)	(sholā)	(etibār)
forged	flame (m)	faith (m)

\*The symbols above these vowels indicate that they are shorter than the vowels e and o.

جھ	مواقع	توقع
jama'	mavāqē'	tavvaqō'
(jamā)	(mavāqe)	(tavvaqo)
collected	opportunities (m)	hope/expectation (f)

### Silent ع 'ain

In some words ع 'ain is not pronounced. This is often the case when it occurs at the end of a word and follows a long vowel.

مطبوع
matbū'
(matbū)
agreeable/laudable

### ع 'ain as a glottal stop

Occasionally ع 'ain may be pronounced as a glottal stop between two vowels. A glottal stop is the sound that is produced with the release of the glottis (the opening between the vocal cords). This is often lost in Urdu as indicated by the pronunciation in parentheses.

معاف	سعادت
mu'āf	sa'ādat
(māf)	(sādat)
forgiven	fortunate

### Reading and writing practice

1. Practise forming the following words according to the guidelines given.

Roman	Meaning
طبیعت طبیعہ طبیعت tabiya't (tabiyat)	health, disposition (f) (a)
خطر خطر خطر خطر khatrah (khatrā)	danger (m) (b)
مطلب مطلب مطلب مطلب matlab	meaning (m) (c)
معلوم معلوم معلوم معلوم ma'lūm (mālūm)	known (d)

2. Read the following words and transliterate them into Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu	
capacity (f)		حیثیت	(a)
debate, argument (f)		بجٹ	(b)
letters (m)		خطوط	(c)
surface (f)		سطح	(d)
apparent		ظاہر	(e)
victorious		مظفر	(f)

3. Join the appropriate forms of the following characters and write the words listed.

Roman	Meaning
= ڦ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ	qata'ia absolutely (a)
= ڦ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ	a'zam (āzam) greatest (b)
= ڦ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ	vazifah (vazīfā) stipend (m) (c)

4. Complete the following words by writing in the appropriate number of dots or the symbol that resembles a flat sign above and below characters.

Roman	Meaning
حصہ	tahqīq (tehqīq) inquiry (f) (a)
سجدہ	sanjīdah (sanjīdā) serious (b)
ناحس	nākhush* unhappy (c)

Roman	Meaning
refrigeration (m) (d)	ریفریجرس
dental technician (m) (e)	ڈینٹل سکنیشن
protection (f) (f)	حفاظ
fifty-five (g)	پاچ پان

\*The pronunciation of this word is exceptional. The character 'ا' vāo is written but not really pronounced.

5. Look at the restaurant bill and try to determine what the customers on table four had for dinner. Transliterate these dishes into Roman script.

مغلی ریستوران لاہور	(a)
دو روغن جوش	(b)
ایک چین قورمه	(c)
تین پالک پنیر	(d)
پانچ نان	(e)
چار روٹی	(f)
چاول	(g)
دال	(h)
چھ گلاب جامن	(i)

**Glossary**

two	دو
three	تین
four	چار
five	پانچ
six	سی
rice	چاول
bread	نان
roti	روٹی
daal	دال

6. What do the following newspaper headlines say? Read them through and then transliterate them into Roman script.

روزنامہ جنگ	(a)
بیم کی بینگ کی فکر نہیں و سیم اکرم	(b)
لاہور کے عوامی ہسپتال میں آج ہڑتال	(c)
غربی ہٹانے کی مہم کا اعلان	(d)

**Glossary**

daily	روزنامہ
war	جنگ
team's	ٹیم کی
batting's	بینگ کی
worry	فکر
no	نہیں
general	عوامی
in hospital (m)	ہسپتال میں
today	آج
strike	ہڑتال
poverty	غربی
removing's	ہٹانے کی
campaign's (f)	مہم
call (m)	اعلان

The small symbol that appears in caption (b) is used to denote a name.  
NB

کا , کے , کی      kā , ke , ki = 's

## Summary

- The character ش se completes the ب be series ( ب be, پ pe, ت te, ش te, ش se).
- ڙ zhe is grouped with the ر re series of characters ( ر re, ڙ ze, ڻ re, ڙ zhe).
- The character ئ ‘ain either represents a short vowel, is not pronounced or may influence the pronunciation of vowels in a word.

## Answers to practices

2. a) haisiyat b) bahas (behas) c) khutut d) satah (sateh) e) zahir  
f) muzaffar

3. a) قطعی b) اعظم c) وظیفہ  
4. a) تحقیق b) سنجیدہ c) ناخوش d) ریفریگریشن  
e) ڈینٹل سینکریشن f) حفاظت g) مکن

5. a) mahfil (mehfil) restorān lāhaur, Mehfil Restaurant, Lahore b) do roghan josh, two rogan josh c) ek cikan qormah (qormā), one chicken korma d) tīn pālak panīr, three spinach and cheese dishes e) pāc nān, five naan f) cār roṭī, four rotis g) cāval, rice h) dāl, daal i) ch (che) gulāb jāmun, six gulab jamun

6. a) roznāmah (roznāmā) jang, the daily war b) ڄم کی baiṭing kī fikr nahī - wasīm akram, the teams batting (is) not a worry - Wasim Akram c) lāhaur ke ‘avāmī haspatāl mē āj haṭtāl, a strike in the Lahore('s) general hospital today d) gharībī haṭāne kī muhim kā a'lān (elān), poverty removing's campaign's announcement (announcement of a campaign to remove poverty)

# UNIT 11

In this unit the symbol ﺱ hamzā is introduced as well as exceptional forms of particular characters, the izāfat construction, the shortened ۱ alif and the doubling of short vowel-markers. Also included are some notes on exceptional pronunciations.

### س hamzā

س hamzā performs several functions in Urdu, the most important of which is to indicate that one syllable in a word ends in a vowel and the next syllable begins with one. The shape of س hamzā is identical to the top portion of the character ئ ‘ain although it also appears in a form which is similar to the Roman letter s.

س  
hamzā

If the second syllable begins with a vowel represented by ا vāo, the س hamzā rests above the ا vāo.

For example:

جاو	اوں	چھوڑو
jāo	āū	chūo
go (imperative)	shall I come?	touch (imperative)

If the second syllable begins with a vowel represented by ی ye, ۴ hamzā is said to need a support on which to rest. This support may take several forms depending on the characters that surround ۴ hamzā.

For example:

بھائی	گئے	گئی
bhāī	gae	gai
brother (m)	went (m pl.)	went (f sing.)

There are alternative spellings of some words in which ۴ hamzā occurs. In particular, verbs that end in a consonant to which the ending ی ie is attached may be encountered with three different spellings.

For example:

چاہئے	چاہیے	چاہیئے
cāhie	cāhie	cāhie
want/need		

۴ hamzā is also used to mark the occurrence of two vowels one after the other in a word where the second vowel is not represented by ی ye or ۵ vāo.

لائق
lāiq
worthy, capable

## izāfat

izāfat is the name given to a short e vowel (pronounced as in the English word bet) that is used to mark a relationship between two words. It may be translated into the English of as in the phrase, 'the lion of Punjab'. izāfat is represented in the Roman script in this book by the letter e. In Urdu it is represented in more than one way.

### izāfat represented by ے zer

In most cases izāfat is represented by the vowel symbol ے zer. It is written under the final character of the first word in the phrase.

شیر پنجاب

sher-e-panjāb  
the lion of Punjab

In many common compounds, ے zer indicating izāfat is not written but is pronounced.

For example:

طالب علم  
or  
tālib-e-‘ilm

seeker of knowledge (a student) (m)

### izāfat represented by ۴ hamzā

The symbol ۴ hamzā is used to represent izāfat when the first word ends in either ۶ choṭī he or ی ye.

قطرہ آب

qatrah-e-āb  
(qatrā-e-āb)

(a) drop of water (m)

ولی کامل

valī-e-kāmil

perfect saint (m)

When **izāfat** follows a long ā vowel, it is written as ↙ e, with or without ⸿ hamzā on top.

رُوئے زمین	صدائے بلند
rū-e-zamīn	sadā-e-buland
the surface of the ground (f)	a high voice (f)

## Modified forms of characters

Several characters in the Urdu alphabet may show slightly modified forms, some of which only do so when they precede or follow particular characters. Two of these, the modified forms of ک kāf and گ gāf followed by ا alif or ل lām were introduced in earlier units. Several more are examined now.

سīn and شīn

The modified form of these characters occurs frequently in Urdu texts. In this form, the initial indented part of the character is replaced by a long sweeping stroke. This alternative form is found both in texts prepared by calligraphers and in ordinary handwritten Urdu. It is found particularly where two of these characters occur consecutively in a word.

پاکستان	ستا	کوشش
pakistān	sastā	koshish
Pakistan (m)	cheap	endeavour/try (f)

The indented portion of these characters is also abbreviated in some people's handwriting.

پسند
pasand

liked/chosen

The sweeping strokes of characters such as those in the ب be series and ک kāf and گ gāf are also occasionally extended in the final form according to the space on the page.

## Modified characters in the ب be series

Characters in this series (including ی ye and ن nūn) show a slightly modified form when they occur initially or medially and precede characters in the ج jīm series, م mīm and چ chōṭī he.

ن	ب	نہیں	ب	ت	بچا	ت	ب	تمہارا
nau	nahī	but	badtar	bacānā	tālī	tumhārā	but	تالی
nine	no		worse	to save	clapping	your		
hindū	pinjarā	ہندو	پنجرا	لینا	پچھے			
Hindu	cage (m)	but	pinjarā	but	lenā	pīche	behind	

The same characters are lengthened when they occur in the beginning of a word and are followed by either a character with a rounded form or سīn or شīn.

پسند	تقاضا	بعد	نکنا
pasand	taqāzā	ba'd (bād)	nikalnā
chosen	demand (m)	after	to emerge

و do cashmī he is occasionally found after ل lām, م mīm and ن nūn where و choṭī he would be expected.

تمہارا	ھ
tumhārā	hai
your	is/are

### Shortened ا alif

In a few Arabic words a short, detached form of ا alif occurs over the final form of ي ye. This is pronounced as a long ā vowel.

اعلیٰ	دعویٰ
a'lā	da'vā
(ālā)	(dāvā)
paramount, highest	law suit, claim (m)

### Doubled vowel-markers

At the end of particular adverbs that have come from Arabic, the short vowel-markers occur twice. This indicates the presence of a short vowel as well as the consonant n. The commonest of these in Urdu involves the vowel symbol ز zabar. This indicates a short a and is placed over ا alif. The vowel, however, is not lengthened.

عادتاً	يقيناً	فوراً	مثلاً
'adatan	yaqīnan	fauran	masalan
habitually	certainly	immediately	for example

### The Arabic definite article ال al

The Arabic definite article ال al is found in certain phrases and words that have come into Urdu from Arabic, including people's names and adverbial expressions. It is not always pronounced as it appears. Often the short a vowel in al is not pronounced and, in its place, the vowel of the preceding word is pronounced. This preceding vowel is shortened if long.

باکل	فی الحال
bi alkul	fī alhāl
(bilkul)	(filhāl)
absolutely	at present

When ال al precedes one of the following characters, ت te, س se, د dāl, ز zāl, ر re, ز ze, س sīn, ش shīn, س svād, ض zād, ط to'e, ز zo'e, ل lām or ن nūn, ل lām is not pronounced. In its place the character that follows is pronounced twice. Occasionally the symbol ت tashdid is written over this.

السلام عليكم	و عليكم السلام
assalām 'alaikum	va'alaikum assalām
	(vālaikum assalām)
a greeting	the response to this greeting
(lit: 'peace be with you')	(lit: 'and peace be with you')

Often the short vowel in ال al is pronounced as u.

دارالسلطنت	صراح الدین
dāruṣṣaltanat	sirājuddīn
capital (m)	a name (lit: 'lamp of the faith')

## **Further notes on pronunciation**

Some words that appear in this book have a pronunciation that does not quite match the Roman transliteration. In such cases the pronunciation has been provided in parentheses. For example, a short *a* vowel followed by **ਹ** *choṭī he* in a word-final position is often pronounced together as a long *ā* vowel. For this reason, there exist two spellings of some words in Urdu.

	or			or	
<b>patah</b> <b>(patā)</b>		<b>patā</b>		<b>kamrah</b> <b>(kamrā)</b>	<b>kamrā</b>
address (m)				room (m)	

The presence of **č** choṭī he or **č** baṛī he may also influence the pronunciation of a preceding short vowel in other ways. When followed by one of these characters, short a and i vowels are occasionally pronounced as e in the English word bet and a short u is occasionally pronounced as o in the English go. This occurs when very little or no vowel sound follows **č** choṭī he or **č** baṛī he. In the following examples, the first form given in Roman represents the transliteration while the second (in parentheses) represents the pronunciation.

پہلا	صحت	مہک	مہربانی	مخت	تھفہ
pahlā	sahat	mahak	mihrbānī	mihnat	tuhfah
(pehlā)	(sehat)	(mehak)	(mehrbañi)	(mehnat)	(tohfā)
first	health (f)	odour (f)	kindness (f)	labour (f)	gift (m)

However, the pronunciation of a short a vowel preceding either **ə** *chofi* he or **č** *baři* he is not affected in this manner in every word where these conditions apply.

For example:

جگہ	وجہ
jagah	vajah
place (f)	reason (f)

The pronunciation of a few other words in which **θ** **chotj** he occurs in a final position is also irregular.

## Doubling of **chotī** he

In some words both medial and final forms of **ঠ** choṭī he occur one after the other. This is done to distinguish words in which the sound **h** is pronounced at the end from those where it occurs but is pronounced as **ā** or even **ĕ**, such as in the words **ঠাপ** patah (patā), **ঠক** kamrah (kamrā) and **ঠক** kah (kĕ), etc.

	
<b>kahh</b> (keh)	<b>sahh</b> (seh)
say	endure

## Reading and writing practice

1. Read the following words and then write them in Roman script.

Meaning	Roman	Urdu
for		کے لئے (a)
mirror		آئینہ (b)
bicycle		سائیکل (c)
may go		جائے (d)
flight		فلائیٹ (e)
save		بچاؤ (f)

2. What sort of courses can be studied at the Islamabad Academy? Read the following advertisement and then write the Urdu in Roman script.

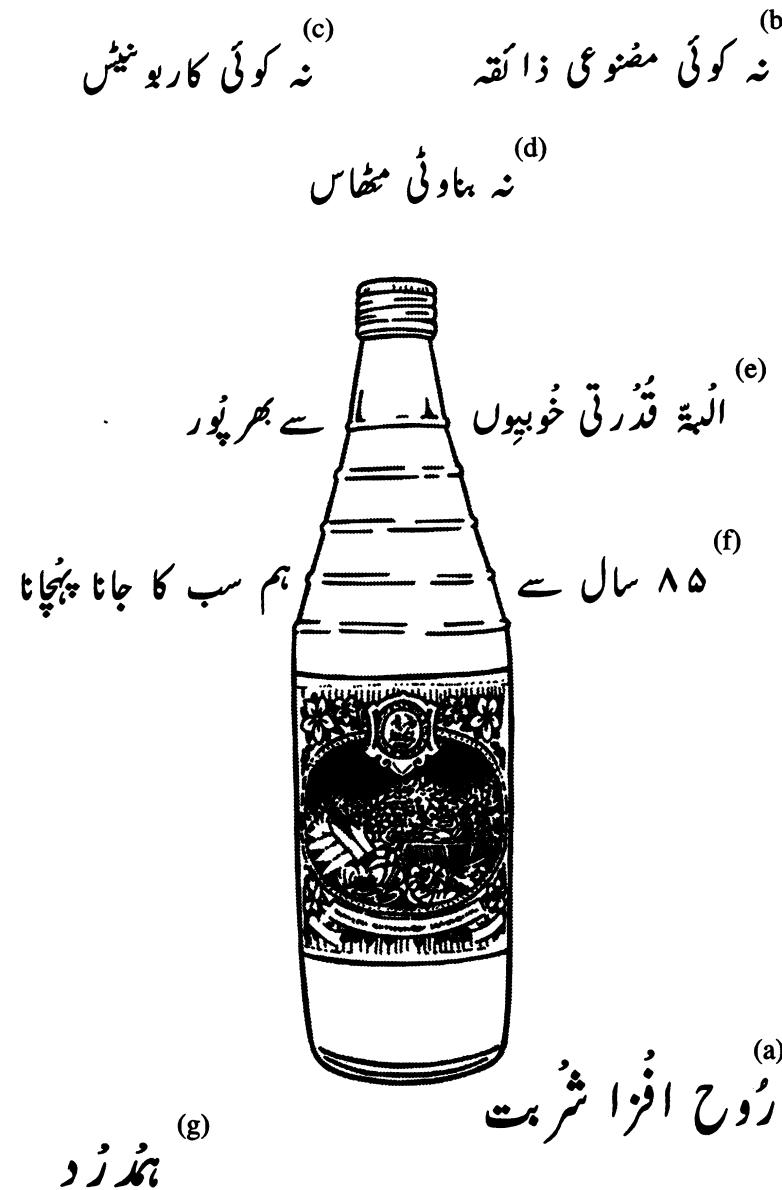
خواتین و حضرات	(a)
بذریعہ ڈاک پڑھے	(b)
انگلش لینگوچ کو زس	(c)
ایر ہو شیں فلائیٹ اسٹیوارڈ	(d)
بیوٹی پارلر کورس	(e)
ایر بلینگ	(f)

موڑ سائیکل مرمت	(g)
islam آباد اکیڈمی پوسٹ بجس	(h)
جی پی او اسلام آباد 1237	

## Glossary

ladies	خواتین
and	و
gentlemen	حضرات
by post	بذریعہ ڈاک
study (imperative)	پڑھئے
repairing (f)	مرمت

3. The following is an advertisement for a soft drink that is very popular in India. Transliterate the sentences into Roman script.



### Glossary

sherbet (f)	شربہ
no	نہ کوئی
artificial	مصنوعی
flavour (m)	ذائقہ
carbonates	کاربو نیٹس
artificial	بناوٹی
sweetness (m)	مٹھاں
rather	البتہ
natural	قدرتی
with goodness (f)	خوبیوں
for eighty-five years	۸۵ سال سے
all of our	ہم سب کا
recognised	جانا پہچانا
full of	بھرپور
name (m)	روح افزا

## Summary

- The symbol **ؚ hamzā** is generally used to mark where one syllable in a word ends in a vowel and the next syllable begins with one.
- izāfat** is a short e vowel which marks a relationship between two words. It is represented either by the vowel marker **ؔ zer** or by the final form of **ؒ ye**, with or without **ؚ hamzā**. In common compounds it is occasionally omitted in the script but is pronounced. It can be translated by **of** in English.
- Several characters have modified forms, including **ؖ sin**, **ؐ shīn** and characters in the **؍ be** series.
- ؄** over the character **ؒ ye** in a final position in some Arabic words gives the pronunciation **ā** in place of **ī**.
- The pronunciation of the Arabic definite article **ؑ al** depends on the characters that surround it in a word.
- ؔ choṭī he** and **ؒ barī he** often influence the pronunciation of a preceding short a vowel.
- Often the pronunciation of a short a vowel and **ؔ choṭī he** at the end of a word is realised as **ā**.
- In some words in which **ؔ choṭī he** is pronounced **h** at the end of a word, its medial and final forms are both written to indicate this.

## Answers to practices

- a) ke liye b) **āinah** (**āinā**) c) **sāikal** d) **jāe** e) **flāit** f) **bacāo**
- a) **khavātīn** va **hazrāt**, ladies and gentlemen b) **bazariya'h** **dāk** (**bazariyā**) **pārhiye**, study by post c) **inglīsh laingvīj cors**, English language course d) **aiyar hōstes flāit iṣtyūārd**, air hostess flight steward e) **byūṭī pālar cors**, beauty parlour course f) **aiyar tikiṭing**, air ticketing g) **moṭar sāikal marammat**, motorcycle repairing h) **islāmābād akeḍamī posṭ baks**, 1237 jī pī o **islāmābād** Islamabad Academy post box 1237 GPO Islamabad
- a) **rūh afzā sharbat** (name of sherbet) b) **nah** (**nā**) **koī masnū'ī zāikah** (**zāikā**), no artificial flavour c) **nah** (**nā**) **koī cārboneṭs**, no carbonates d) **nah** (**nā**) **banāvaṭī miṭhās**, no artificial sweeteners (sweetness) e) **albattah** (**albattā**) **qudratī khūbiyō se bhar pūr**, rather, filled with natural goodness f) **85 sāl se ham sab kā jānā pahcānā**, for eighty-five years all of our recognised (recognised by us all) g) **hamdard**, brand name

# APPENDIX

## Numbers

1	ek	ایک	۱
2	do	دو	۲
3	tīn	تین	۳
4	cār	چار	۴
5	pāc	پانچ	۵
6	cha (chai)	چھ	۶
7	sāt	سات	۷
8	āṭh	آٹھ	۸
9	nau	نو	۹
10	das	دس	۱۰
11	gyārah	گیارہ	۱۱
12	bārah	بڑہ	۱۲

13	terah	تیرہ	۱۳
14	caudah	چودہ	۱۴
15	pandrah	پندرہ	۱۵
16	solah	سولہ	۱۶
17	satrah	ستره	۱۷
18	aṭṭhārah	اٹھارہ	۱۸
19	unnīs	انس	۱۹
20	bīs	بیس	۲۰
21	ikkīs	ایکس	۲۱
22	bāis	بائیس	۲۲
23	teīs	تیس	۲۳
24	caubīs	چوبیس	۲۴
25	paccīs	چیس	۲۵
26	chabbīs	چھیس	۲۶
27	sattāīs	ستائیس	۲۷
28	aṭṭhāīs	اٹھائیس	۲۸

29	untīs	اُنٹیس	۲۹
30	tīs	تیس	۳۰
31	ikattīs	اکٹیس	۳۱
32	battīs	بٹیس	۳۲
33	taintīs	تائٹیس	۳۳
34	cauntīs	چوئیس	۳۴
35	paintīs	پینٹیس	۳۵
36	chattīs	چھتیس	۳۶
37	saintīs	سینٹیس	۳۷
38	aṛtīs	اڑیس	۳۸
39	untālis	اُنٹالیس	۳۹
40	cālis	چالیس	۴۰
41	iktālis	اکتا لیس	۴۱
42	bayālis	بیالیس	۴۲
43	taintālis	تائٹالیس	۴۳
44	cavālis	چوا لیس	۴۴

45	paintālis	پینٹالیس	۴۵
46	chiyālis	چھیا لیس	۴۶
47	saintālis	سینٹالیس	۴۷
48	aṛtālis	اڑتا لیس	۴۸
49	uncās	انچاس	۴۹
50	pacās	پچاس	۵۰
51	ikyāvan	اکیاون	۵۱
52	bāvan	باون	۵۲
53	tirpan	ترپن	۵۳
54	cavan	چون	۵۴
55	pacpan	پچپن	۵۵
56	chappan	چھپن	۵۶
57	sattāvan	ستاؤن	۵۷
58	aṭṭhāvan	اٹھاؤن	۵۸
59	unsat̄h	انشٹ	۵۹
60	sāṭh	سائٹ	۶۰

61	iksāṭh	اکسٹھ	۶۱
62	bāṣāṭh	باستھ	۶۲
63	tresāṭh	تریسٹھ	۶۳
64	caunsaṭh	چونسٹھ	۶۴
65	painsaṭh	پینسٹھ	۶۵
66	chiyāsaṭh	چیاٹھ	۶۶
67	sarsaṭh	سرٹھ	۶۷
68	aṛsaṭh	اڑٹھ	۶۸
69	unhattar	انھٹر	۶۹
70	sattar	ستھر	۷۰
71	ikhattar	اکھٹر	۷۱
72	bahattar	بھٹر	۷۲
73	tihattar	تھٹر	۷۳
74	cauhattar	چھٹر	۷۴
75	pichattar	پھٹر	۷۵
76	chihattar	جھٹر	۷۶

77	satattar	ش	۷۷
78	aṭhattar	اٹھ	۷۸
79	unāssī	عیسیٰ	۷۹
80	assī	عی	۸۰
81	ikāsī	عکاسی	۸۱
82	bayāsī	بیاسی	۸۲
83	tirāsī	تریسی	۸۳
84	caurāsī	چوراہی	۸۴
85	picāsī	پچاسی	۸۵
86	chiyāsī	چیاہی	۸۶
87	sattāsī	ستھاہی	۸۷
88	aṭṭhāsī	اٹھاہی	۸۸
89	navāsī	نواہی	۸۹
90	navve	نوے	۹۰
91	ikānve	اکانوے	۹۱
92	bānve	بانوے	۹۲

93	tirānve	تِراؤنے	۹۳
94	caurānve	چُوراؤنے	۹۴
95	picānve	پچانوے	۹۵
96	chiyānve	چھیانوے	۹۶
97	satānve	ستانوے	۹۷
98	aṭṭhānve	اٹھانوے	۹۸
99	nināvē	ننانوے	۹۹
100	sau	سو	۱۰۰
101	ek sau ek	ایک سو ایک	۱۰۱
200	do sau	دو سو	۲۰۰
1,000	ek hazār	ایک ہزار	۱۰۰۰
10,000	das hazār	دس ہزار	۱۰،۰۰۰
100,000	ek lākh	ایک لاکھ	۱،۰۰،۰۰۰
1,000,000	das lākh	دس لاکھ	۱۰،۰۰،۰۰۰
10,000,000	ek karor	ایک کروڑ	۱،۰۰،۰۰۰،۰۰۰
1,000,000,000	ek arab	ایک ارب	۱،۰۰،۰۰۰،۰۰۰،۰۰۰

## Decimals and fractions

۶	اعشاریہ
a'shāriyah	(a'shāriyā) decimal point

For example:

دو ہزار پانچ سو چھوٹیں اعشاریہ دو تین

۲۵۲۳۔۶۲۳

do hazār pāc sau caubīs a'shāriyā do tīn  
two thousand five hundred and twenty-four point two three

0	sifar	صفر
1/4	ek cauthāī	ایک چوتھائی
1/3	ek tihāī	ایک تہائی
1/2	ādhā	آدھا
2/3	do tihāī	دو تہائی
3/4	paun	پون
	or tīn cauthāī	تین چوتھائی
1 1/4	savā	سو

1 1/2	qerh	ڈیہ
1 3/4	paune do	پونے دو
2 1/4	savā do	سوادو
2 1/2	qhāī	ڈھائی
3 1/2	sārhe tīn	سارھے تین

From 3 1/2 onwards the word سارھے sārhe precedes the numeral to add one-half.

For example:

سارھے چار

sārhe cār

4 1/2

## Dates

Dates are indicated by placing the word سانہ sanh (year) without the dot under the numerals together with an abbreviation of the word عیسوی 'isvī (Christian era).

For example:

سال ۱۹۴۷

1947

## Days of the week

پیر	منگل	بُدھ	جمرات
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	jum'a rāt (jumerāt) Thursday
جمع	سنجھ ہفتہ	اٹوار	
jum'a (jumā)	haftah (haftā)/ sanīcar	itvār	
Friday	Saturday	Sunday	

## Months

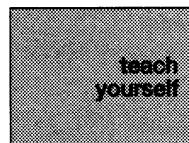
### Christian calendar

جنوری	فروری	مارچ	اپریل
janvarī	farvarī	mārc	apral
January	February	March	April
مئی	جون	جولائی	اگست
mai	jūn	jūlāī	agast
May	June	July	August
ستمبر	اکتوبر	نومبر	ديسمبر
sitambar	aktūbar	navambar	disambar
September	October	November	December

## Muslim calendar

The Muslim calendar dates from July 16, 622 AD. This is the day after the departure of the prophet Muhammad from Medina to Mecca. Dates according to this calendar are followed by the word هجری hijrī from the word هجرہ hijrah (hijrā) which means ‘flight’. This is abbreviated with the symbol ﷺ.

محرم	صفر	ربيع الاول	ربيع الثاني
muharram	safar	rabī‘ul avval	rabī‘us sānī
جادی الاول jumādī ul avval	جادی الثاني jumādī us sānī	ربج rajab	شعبان sha‘bān (shābān)
رمضان ramzān	Shawal	ذی قعده zī qa‘dah (zīqād)	ذی الحجه zī ul hijjah (zulhij)



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david matthews and  
mohamed kasim dalvi

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