पाठ १ **दुईजना साथीको वार्तालाप**

Conversation - वार्तालाप	Conversation - वार्तालाप
१.आनन्दः विकास, तिमी खुसी छौ? (Bikas, are you	२४.आनन्दः उनी खुशी छन्? (Is he happy?)
happy?)	२५.विकासः हो, उनी खुशी छन्। (Yes, he is
२.विकासः हो आनन्द, म खुसी छु। (Yes Ananda, I am	happy.)
happy.)	२६.आनन्दः तिनी उत्साहित छिन्? (Is she excited?)
३.आनन्दः के ऊ उत्साहित छ? (Is he excited?)	२७.विकासः हो, तिनी उत्साहित छिन्। (Yes, she is
४.विकासः हो, ऊ उत्साहित छ। (Yes, he is excited.)	excited.)
५.आनन्दः हामी तयार छौँ? (Are we ready?)	२८.आनन्दः उनीहरू तयार छन्? (Are they ready?)
६.विकासः हो, हामी तयार छौँ। (Yes, we are ready.)	२९.विकासः हो, उनीहरू तयार छन्। (Yes, they are
७.आनन्दः तिमीहरू थाकेका छौ। (You all aren't tired.)	ready.)
८.विकासः अहँ, हामी थाकेका छैनौ। (No, we aren't	३०.आनन्दः उनीहरू थाकेका छैनन्। (They aren't
tired.)	tired.)
९.आनन्दः तिनीहरू दुखी छौ? (Are they sad?)	३१.विकासः होइन, उनीहरू थाकेका छैनन्। (No,
१०.विकासः अहँ, तिनीहरू दुखी छैनन्। (No, they aren't	they aren't tired.)
sad.)	३२.आनन्दः उनीहरू दुखी छन्? (Are they sad?)
११.आनन्दः के सूर्य चिम्करहेको छ? (Is the sun	३३. विकासः होइन, उनीहरू दुखी छैनन्। (No, they
shining?)	aren't sad.)
१२.विकासः हो, सूर्य चिम्नकरहेको छ। (Yes, the sun is	३४.आनन्दः तारा चिम्करहेका छन्? (Are the stars
shining.)	shining?)
१३.आनन्दः फुलहरू रङ्गिन छन्? (Are the flowers	३५.विकासः हो, तारा(हरू) चिम्करहेका छन्। (Yes,
colorful?)	the stars are shining.)
१४.विकासः हो, फुलहरू रङ्गिन छन्। (Yes, the flowers	३६.आनन्दः फुलहरूमा बास्ना हुन्छ? (Are the
are colorful.)	flowers fragrant?)
१५.आनन्दः गाडी अचम्मको छ? (Is the car amazing?)	३७.विकासः हो, फुलहरूको बास्ना हुन्छ। (Yes, the
१६.विकासः हो, गाडी अचम्मको छ। (Yes, the car is	flowers are fragrant.)
amazing.)	३८.आनन्दः बिहान सुन्दर हुन्छ? (Is the morning
१७.आनन्दः तपाई खुसी हुनुहुन्छ। (You are happy.)	beautiful?)
१८.विकासः हो, म खुसी हुँ। (Yes, I am happy.)	३९.विकासः हो, बिहान सुन्दर हुन्छ। (Yes, the
१९.आनन्दः - यो मोबाइल हो, मोबाइल मेरो हातमा छ।	morning is beautiful.)
(This is a mobile, mobile is at my hand)	४०.आनन्दः उनी चिन्तित छन्। (He is worried.)
२०.विकासः यो पर्स हो, पर्स मेरो हातमा छ।	४१.विकासः हो, उनी चिन्तित छन्। (Yes, he is
(This is a purse, Purse is at my hand)	worried.)
२१.आनन्दः त्यो कार हो, कार बाटामा छ।	४२.आनन्दः तिनी सफल भइन्। (She is successful.)
(That is a car, car is on the road)	४३.विकासः हो, तिनी सफल भइन्। (Yes, she is
२२.विकासः यी मेरी साथी हुन्. यिनी राम्री छिन्। (This is	successful.) ४४.आनन्दः -खबर कस्तो छ?(How are you)
my friend, she is good)	६६.विकासः खबर राम्रो छ (It is fine,Okay)
२३.आनन्दः यी मेरा साथी हुन्, यिनी राम्रा छन्। (This is	प्रतायकालः खबर राम्रा छ (It is fille,Okay)

my friend, he is good) ४५.आनन्दः उहाँ खुशी हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she happy?) ४६.विकासः हो, उहाँ खुशी हुन्हुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is happy.) ४७.आनन्दः के उहाँ उत्साहित हुन्हुन्छ? (Is he/she excited?) ४८.विकासः हो, उहाँ उत्साहित हुन्हुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is excited.) ४९.आनन्दः के उहाँ तयार हुन्हुन्छ? (Is he/she ready?) ५०.विकासः हो, उहाँ तयार हुन्हुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is ready.) ५१.आनन्दः के उहाँ थाक्नुभएको छ? (Is he/she tired?) ५२.विकासः होइन, उहाँ थाक्नुभएको छैन। (No, he/she isn't tired.) ५३.आनन्दः के उहाँ दुखी हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she sad?) ५४.विकासः होइन, उहाँ दुखी हुन्हुन्न। (No, he/she isn't sad.) ५५.आनन्दः के तारा(हरू) चिम्करहेका छन्? (Are the stars shining?) ५६.विकासः हो, तारा(हरू) चिम्करहेका छन्। (Yes, the stars ५७.आनन्दः के उहाँ चिन्तित हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she worried?) ५८.विकासः हो, उहाँ चिन्तित हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is worried.) ५९.आनन्दः के उहाँ सफल हुन्हुन्छ? (Is he/she successful?) ६०.विकासः हो, उहाँ सफल हुन्हुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is successful.) ६१.आनन्दः यो किताब हो। (This is a book.) यो किताब होइन। (This is not a book.) ६२.विकासः त्यो कम्प्युटर हो। (That is a computer.) त्यो कम्प्युटर होइन। (That is not a computer.) ६३.आनन्दः यो फोन हो। (This is a phone.) यो फोन होइन। (This is not a phone.) ६४.विकासः त्यो घर हो। (That is a house.) त्यो घर होइन। (That is not a house.) ६५.आनन्दः यो कलम हो। (This is a pen.)

-- यो कलम होइन। (This is not a pen.)

ক্ত কहाँ छ? (Where is he?) ६७.आनन्दः के तिम्रो दाइ नै उदाहरण हन्हन्छ? (Is your brother itself an example?) ६८.विकासः हो, मेरो दाइ नै उदाहरण हुन्हुन्छ। (Yes, my brother itself is an example.) ६९.आनन्दः के तिम्रो बाबा(बुबा) डाक्टर हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father a doctor?) ७०.विकासः होइन, मेरो बाबा(बुबा) डाक्टर हुनुहुन्न। (No, my father is not a doctor.) ७१.आनन्दः तिम्रो साथी खुसी हुन्हुन्छ? (Is your friend happy?) ७२. विकासः हो, मेरो साथी खुसी हुन्हुन्छ। (Yes, my friend is happy.) ७३.आनन्दः के गीता तिम्रो बहिनी हुन्हुन्छ? (Is your sister Geeta?) ७४.विकासः होइन, मेरो बहिनी गीता हुन्हुन्न। (No, my sister is not Geet) ७५.आनन्दः तिमी राति घरमा हुन्छ? (Are you at home at ७६.विकासः हो, म राति घरमा हुन्छ। (Yes, I am at home at night.) ७७.आनन्दः के तिमी नेपाली हुन्हुन्छ? (Are you Nepali?) ७८.विकासः हो, म नेपाली हुँ। (Yes, I am Nepali.) ७९.आनन्दः तिमी बिज्ली उपयोग गर्छौ? (Do you use electricity?) ८०.विकासः अहँ, म बिजुली उपयोग गर्दिनँ। (No, I don't use electricity.) ८१.आनन्दः के तपाईका छोरा राम हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your son Ram?) ८२.विकासः होइन, मेरो छोरा राम होइन। (No, my son is not Ram.) ८३.आनन्दः तिम्री आमा के खानुहुन्छ? (Does your mother eat?) ८४.विकासः हो, मेरी आमा भात खानुहुन्छ। (Yes, my mother eats rice.) ८५.आनन्दः के तिम्रो बुबा गाउँमा हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father in the village?) ८६. विकासः होइन, मेरो बुबा गाउँमा हुनुहुन्न। (No, my father is not in the village.)

Notes.

1. This lesson is prepared to teach Simpl present tense in Nepali. In Nepali grammar too, the simple present tense is used to express actions that are happening right now or habits and general truths. It is formed by adding appropriate verb endings suffixes to the rootverb

2.

- 3. **Copula Verb** (संयोजक क्रिया):A copula verb, also known as a linking verb, is used to connect the subject of a sentence with its complement. In Nepali, copula verbs are used to establish identity, describe characteristics, or indicate states of being.
- 3. **Affirmative Sentences**: In affirmative sentences, the copula verb establishes a positive connection between the subject and its complement. Example: "तिमी खुसी छौ?" (Are you happy?) "हो, म खुसी छू।" (Yes, I am happy.)
- 4. **Negative Sentences:** In negative sentences, the copula verb establishes a negative connection between the subject and its complement. Example: "तिमीहरू थाकेका छौ।" (You all aren't tired.) "होइन, हामी थाकेका छैनौ।" (No, we aren't tired.)
- 5. Additional Notes: Copula verbs in Nepali include "हो" (ho) for identical affirmative statements and "होइन" (hoina) for negative statements. Likewise ত and its negative छैन। (it will have another lesson)
- **6. Inanimate** objects are also described using copula verbs, indicating their identity, location, or possession. The usage of copula verbs follows the subject-verb agreement rules in Nepali.
- 7. Halanta- (half pronunciation) In some selected verb 'halanta' is used and sometime to half pronunciation also halanata is used. Example- हुन्, छन्, होइनन्, गइन (सीता गइन-She didn't go), गइन्

(सीता गइन्-Sita went).

Different – without halanat and with halanta-

1	उनी इन्जिनियर हु <mark>न</mark> चाहन्छन्-	उनी इन्जिनियर हु <mark>न्</mark> । (He is an Engineer)
	(He wants to become an Engineer)	
2	उनी इन्जिनियर हु <mark>न</mark> चाहन्छिन्-	उनी इन्जिनियर हु <mark>न्</mark> । (she is an Engineer)
	(she wants to become an Engineer)	
3	आज राखी क्लासमा आइ <mark>न</mark> ।	आज राखी क्लासमा आइ <mark>न</mark> ्।
	(toady Rakhi din't come to class)	Today Rakhi came to come
4	मेरा धेरै साथी छन्	मेरा धेरै साथी छैनन् (I don't have many friends)
	(I have many friends)	

8. Check the every verbs, they are differet based on the subject/Noun/Pronoun.

Note that understanding the usage of copula verbs and the simple present tense is crucial for forming accurate and meaningful sentences in Nepali. These grammatical structures allow speakers to express actions, states, and descriptions effectively in conversation.

शब्दार्थ Vocabulary

- 1. खुसी (khusi) happiness
- 2. उत्साहित (utsahit) excited
- 3. तयार (tay**ā**r) ready
- 4. थाकेका (thākeka) tired
- 5. दुखी (dukhi) sad
- 6. चिम्करहेको (chamkirheko) shining
- 7. रङ्गिन (rangin) colorful
- 8. अचम्मको (achammako) amazing
- 9. साथी (sathi) friend
- 10. बाबा (b**ā**b**ā**) father
- 11. आमा (**ā**m**ā**) mother
- 12. गाउँमा (g**ā**uṃmā) in the village

- 13. किताब (kit**ā**b) book
- 14. कम्प्युटर (kampy **Ūṭ**ar) computer
- 15. फोन (phon) phone
- 16. घर (ghar) house
- 17. कलम (kalam) pen
- 18. उदाहरण (udāharan) example
- 19. डाक्टर (**ḍā**k**ṭ**ar) doctor
- 20. बहिनी (bahin I) younger sister
- 21. राति (r**ā**ti) night
- 22. बिजुली (bijulĪ) electricity
- 23. छोरा (chor**ā**) son
- 24. छोरी (chori) daughter

अभ्यास

प्रश्न- (क) पाठको आधारमा उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्।

- 1. के तिम्रो बाबा डाक्टर हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father a doctor?)
- 2. के तिम्रो साथी खुसी हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your friend happy?)
- 3. के गीता तिम्री बहिनी हुन्हुन्छ? (Is your sister Geeta?)
- 4. के तिम्री आमा भात खानुहुन्छ? (Does your mother eat rice?)
- 5. के तिम्रो छोरा राम हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your son Ram?)
- 6. के तिम्रो बुबा गाउँमा हुन्हुन्छ? (Is your father in the village?)
- 7. के तिम्रो दाइ उदाहरण हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your brother itself an example?)
- 8. के तिम्रो बाबा गाउँमा हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father in the village?)
- 9. के तिम्रो बहिनी गीता हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your sister Geeta?)
- 10. के तिम्री आमा खानुहुन्छ? (Does your mother eat?)

प्रश्न (ख) पाठको आधारमा खाली ठाउँ भर्नुहोस्।

- 2. के तिम्रो बाबा _____ हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father _____?)

3. के तिम्रो साथी	_ हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your friend?))
4. के तिम्रो बहिनी	हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your sister?))
5. के तिम्री आमा	_ हुन्हुन्छ? (Does your mother?))
6. के तिम्रो छोरा	_ हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your son?)
7. के तिम्रो बुबा	_ हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father?)	
8. के तिम्रो दाइ	हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your brother?)	
9. के तिम्रो बाबा	_ हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father?)	
10. के तिम्रो बहिनी	हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your sister?)	

प्रश्न (ग) उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्।

- (१)-'छ' को विपरीत(opposite) अथवा नेपेटिभ के हो? यसलाई वाक्यमा प्रायग गर्नुहोस्।
- (२) '**छ'** को बहुवचन(Plural) के हो ? यसलाई वाक्यमा प्रायग गर्नुहोस्।
- (३) 'हो'-को विपरीत अथवा नेपेटिभ के हो? यसलाई वाक्यमा प्रायग गर्नुहोस्।
- (४)-**'हो'**-को बहुवचन के हो? यसलाई वाक्यमा प्रायग गर्नुहोस्।
- (५)- 'हुन्'-को विपरीत अथवा नेपेटिभ के हो? यसलाई वाक्यमा प्रायग गर्नुहोस्।
- (६)- 'हलन्त' लाग्ने तीनवटा क्रिया के के हुन्? यसलाई वाक्यमा प्रायग गर्नुहोस्।
- (७)- 'छो' को विपरीत अथवा नेपेटिभ के हो? यसलाई वाक्यमा प्रायग गर्नुहोस्।
- (८) 'हुनुहन्छ'- को विपरीत अथवा नेपेटिभ के हो? यसलाई वाक्यमा प्रायग गर्नुहोस्।