

पाठ-२

Lesson 2

Copular(Auxiliary) verb of Nepali- नेपालीका संयोजक क्रिया

सीता: नमस्ते, गीता! तिमीलाई कस्तो छ? (Namaste, Gita! How are you?)	गीता: नमस्ते, सीता! म ठिक छु, तिमी नि? (Namaste, Sita! I'm fine, how about you?)
सीता: म पनि ठिक छु। (I'm fine too.)	गीता: ल ठिक छ ! (fine!)
सीता: गीता, तिमी कति वर्षकी भयो? (Gita, how old are you?)	गीता: म २५ वर्षकी भएँ। (I am 25 years old.)
सीता: राम्रो! म पनि २५ वर्षकी हुँ। (Nice! I am also 25 years old.)	गीता: हामी एउटै उमेरका रहेछौं। (We are the same age.)
सीता: गीता, तिमी पढ्दै छौं? (गीता, are you studying?)	गीता: हो, म पढ्दै छु। (Yes, I am studying.)
सीता: राम्रो! के तिमीलाई पढाइमा रुचि छ? (Great! Do you have an interest in studying?)	गीता: हो, मलाई पढाइमा रुचि छ। (Yes, I am interested in studying.)
सीता: तिमीले के पढ्दै छ्यौ ? (What do you study?)	गीता: म विज्ञान पढ्दै छु। (I am studying science.)
सीता: ठिक छ! विज्ञान अध्ययन गर्नु धेरै रोचक हुन्छ। (Great! Studying science is very interesting.)	गीता: हो विज्ञान पढ्दा ए-आई-मा काम गर्न सकिन्छ।
सीता: गीता, तिमी चिया खान्छ्यौ? (Gita, don't you drink tea?)	गीता: अहँ, म चिया खान्छु। (Yes, I don't drink tea.)
सीता: तिमीलाई थाहा छ कामाख्या मन्दिर कहाँ छ (Do you know where the Kamakhya Temple is?)	गीता: थाहा छ त, कामाख्या गुवाहाटीमा छ। (I know it, Kamakhya is in Guwahati)
सीता: ए हो त नि, मैले पनि कस्तै नजानेकी। (Oh yes, I'm unique too, why didn't I know this ?)	गीता: सुन्तलाको बगान कहाँ छ अनि सुन्तला कस्तो हुन्छ? (Where is the orange orchard and how are the oranges?)
सीता: सुन्तलाको बगान मेघालयमा छ अनि सुन्तला गोलो हुन्छ।(The orange orchard is in Meghalaya and oranges are round.)	गीता: धन्यवाद सीता। (Thank you Sita)

Note

1. Copula (auxiliary) verbs in Nepali, हो (ho) and छ (chha), are equivalent to है (hai) in Hindi and 'is' in English.
2. छ (chha) is used for existence, such as कामाख्या मन्दिर गुवाहाटीमा छ (Kamakhya Temple is in Guwahati), कलम टेबलमा छ (The pen is on the table), मेरो कार छ (My car exists).
3. हो is used for identity purposes, for example: यो कलम हो (This is a pen), कलम टेबलमा छ (The pen is on the table), त्यो घर हो (That is a house), घरमा बरान्डा छ (There is a balcony in the house), मेरो नाम प्रीति हो (My name is Preeti), मेरो घर दिल्लीमा छ (My house is in Delhi).
4. This type of verbs is also found in Assamese. For example, মোৰ নাম ভৰত হয় (My name is Bharat) and মোৰ ঘৰ অসমত আছে (My house is in Assam). So, Assamese speakers could understand this type of verbs.
5. Hindi and English speakers should try to understand the exact usage of Nepali copular verbs हो (ho) and छ (chha).
6. In the context of universal truth, हुन्छ (hunchha) in Nepali corresponds to होता है (hota hai) in Hindi, and it is also used as a copula verb. For example, यो सुन्तलाको रङ पहेँलो छ (The color of this orange is orange) and सुन्तला गोलो हुन्छ (Oranges are round).
7. The copular or auxiliary verb हो (ho) is used to identify any object where the honorific is not required. For example: यो पसल हो (This is a shop), त्यो सडक हो (That is a road), यो सेलरोटी हो (This is a celoroti), ऊ निखिल हो (He is Nikhil), यो नीता हो (This is Neeta). However, in the context of high honorific, हो becomes हुनुहुन्छ (hunuhunchha). It means हुनुहुन्छ is always used in high honorific. For example: उहाँ हाम्रो गुरु हुनुहुन्छ (He is our teacher), तपाईं धेरै सहयोगी हुनुहुन्छ (You are very helpful), नरेन्द्र मोदी भारतको प्रधानमन्त्री हुनुहुन्छ (Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India), मेरो बाबा हुनुहुन्छ (My father exists.).
8. हुनुहुन्न (hunuhunna) is the negative form of हुनुहुन्छ (hunuhunchha). For example: उहाँ अग्लो हुनुहुन्न (He is not tall), उहाँ दुब्लो हुनुहुन्न (He is not thin). उहाँ घरमा हुनुहुन्न (He is not at home), उहाँ नराम्रो हुनुहुन्न (He is not bad)

9. The plural form of हो (ho) is used as हुन् (hun) irrespective of middle and non-honorific uses. For example: यो केटी हो (This is a girl), यी केटी हुन् (These are girls), यो केटो हो (This is a boy), यी केटा हुन् (These are boys), यो मेरो किताब हो (This is my book), यी मेरा किताब हुन् (These are my books), यो मेरी साथी हो (This is my friend - female), यी मेरा साथी हुन् (These are my friends – female or Male).
10. होइन is negative form of हो say- यो मेरो खाट हो, त्यो मेरो मेरो खाट होइन (This is my bed, that is not my bed), यो उसको व्याग हो, तर मेरो होइन (This is his bag, but not mine), यो रेल स्टेसन हो बस बिसौनी होइन (This is a railway station, not a bus stop)
11. होइनन्(verb) is negative form of हुन्(verb) (क) यी केटा हुन्, तर केटी होइन (These are girls but not boys). (ख) ती जनवर हुन्, तर चरा होइन (Those are animals but not birds). (ग) यो कार हो, बस होइन (This is a car not a bus). (घ) यी साथी हुन्, शत्रु होइन (These are friends not enemies).
12. छ (Chha) is the singular affirmative form meant for existence, and its negative is छैन (Chhaina). For example: हाम्रो घर छ, तर आँगन छैन। (Our house exists, but the courtyard does not.) मेरो इच्छा छ तर शक्ति छैन। (My wish exists but not the power.) उसको स्कुटी किन्ने रहर छ तर पैसा छैन। (He has the desire to buy a scooty, but not the money.) मेरो पर्स छ तर धेरै पैसा छैन। (I have my purse, but not much money.)
13. Likewise, छन् is the affirmative and छैनन् is the negative used in plural form in Nepali. For example: तिम्रा केके छन् अनि केके छैनन्? (What do you have and what don't you have?) मेरा मनमिल्दा केटा साथी छन् तर केटी साथी छैनन्। (I have closed boy-friends but not girl friends.)

अभ्यास

१. खाली ठाउँ भरा

- (क) तिम्रो / तपाईंको/ तेरो घर कहाँ -----?
- (ख) तिम्रो/तपाईंको/तेरो नाम के -----?
- (ग) उनको/ उहाँको/ उसको/हाम्रो/मेरो घर गाउँमा -----तर दिल्लीमा -----।
- (घ) फुटबल गोलो ---- अनि फुटबलको पसल बजारमा ----।
- (ङ) मेरा सबै साथी राम्रा ----- अनि मेरा कोही पनि शत्रु -----।
- (च) तपाईंको को -----?

(छ) उहाँ त नराम्रो -----।

(ज) हाम्रो घरमा आँगन-----।

(झ) तिम्रो / तपाईंको / उनको / उसको/ उहाँको खबर कस्तो---?

(ञ) मेरो खबर राम्रो-----।