

पाठ १

वर्तमान काल (Simple present tense)

Copula verb : संयोजक क्रिया

Conversation	Conversation
<p>A: तिमी खुसी छौ? (Are you happy?) B: हो, म खुसी छु। (Yes, I am happy.) A: के ऊ उत्साहित छ? (Is he excited?) B: हो, ऊ उत्साहित छ। (Yes, he is excited.) A: हामी तयार छौं? (Are we ready?) B: हो, हामी तयार छौं। (Yes, we are ready.) A: तिमीहरू थाकेका छौ। (You all aren't tired.) B: होइन, हामी थाकेका छैनौ। (No, we aren't tired.) A: तिनीहरू दुखी छौ? (Are they sad?) B: होइन, तिनीहरू दुखी छैनन्। (No, they aren't sad.) A: के सूर्य चम्किरहेको छ? (Is the sun shining?) B: हो, सूर्य चम्किरहेको छ। (Yes, the sun is shining.) A: फुलहरू रङ्गिन छन्? (Are the flowers colorful?) B: हो, फुलहरू रङ्गिन छन्। (Yes, the flowers are colorful.) A: गाडी अचम्मको छ? (Is the car amazing?) B: हो, गाडी अचम्मको छ। (Yes, the car is amazing.) A: तपाईं खुसी हुनुहुन्छ। (You are happy.) B: हो, म खुसी हुँ। (Yes, I am happy.) A.- यो मोबाइल हो, मोबाइल मेरो हातमा छ। (This is a mobile, mobile is at my hand) B. यो पर्स हो, पर्स मेरो हातमा छ। (This is a purse, Purse is at my hand) C. त्यो कार हो, कार बाटामा छ। (That is a car, car is on the road) D. यी मेरी साथी हुन्, यिनी राम्री छिन्। (This is y friend and she is good) E. यी मेरा साथी हुन्, यिनी राम्रा छन्। (This is my freind he is good)</p>	<p>A: उनी खुशी छन्? (Is he happy?) B: हो, उनी खुशी छन्। (Yes, he is happy.) A: तिनी उत्साहित छिन्? (Is she excited?) B: हो, तिनी उत्साहित छिन्। (Yes, she is excited.) A: उनीहरू तयार छन्? (Are they ready?) B: हो, उनीहरू तयार छन्। (Yes, they are ready.) A: उनीहरू थाकेका छैनन्। (They aren't tired.) B: होइन, उनीहरू थाकेका छैनन्। (No, they aren't tired.) A: उनीहरू दुखी छन्? (Are they sad?) B: होइन, उनीहरू दुखी छैनन्। (No, they aren't sad.) A: तारा चम्किरहेका छन्? (Are the stars shining?) B: हो, तारा(हरू) चम्किरहेका छन्। (Yes, the stars are shining.) A: फुलहरूमा बास्ना हुन्छ? (Are the flowers fragrant?) B: हो, फुलहरूको बास्ना हुन्छ। (Yes, the flowers are fragrant.) A: बिहान सुन्दर हुन्छ? (Is the morning beautiful?) B: हो, बिहान सुन्दर हुन्छ। (Yes, the morning is beautiful.) A: उनी चिन्तित छन्। (He is worried.) B: हो, उनी चिन्तित छन्। (Yes, he is worried.) A: तिनी सफल भइन्। (She is successful.) B: हो, तिनी सफल भइन्। (Yes, she is successful.) A.-खबर कस्तो छ?(How are you) B. खबर राम्रो छ (It is fine,Okay) A. ऊ कहाँ छ? (Where is he?)</p>
<p>A: उहाँ खुशी हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she happy?) B: हो, उहाँ खुशी हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is happy.) A: के उहाँ उत्साहित हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she excited?) B: हो, उहाँ उत्साहित हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is excited.) A: के उहाँ तयार हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she ready?)</p>	<p>A: के तिम्रो दाइ नै उदाहरण हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your brother itself an example?) B: हो, मेरो दाइ नै उदाहरण हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, my brother itself is an example.) A: के तिम्रो बाबा(बुबा) डाक्टर हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father a doctor?)</p>

<p>B: हो, उहाँ तयार हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is ready.)</p> <p>A: के उहाँ थक्नुभएको छ? (Is he/she tired?)</p> <p>B: होइन, उहाँ थक्नुभएको छैन। (No, he/she isn't tired.)</p> <p>A: के उहाँ दुखी हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she sad?)</p> <p>B: होइन, उहाँ दुखी हुनुहुन्ना। (No, he/she isn't sad.)</p> <p>A: के ताराजी चम्किरहेका हुनुहुन्छ? (Are the stars shining?)</p> <p>B: हो, ताराजी चम्किरहेका हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, the stars are shining.)</p> <p>A: के उहाँ चिन्तित हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she worried?)</p> <p>B: हो, उहाँ चिन्तित हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is worried.)</p> <p>A: के उहाँ सफल हुनुहुन्छ? (Is he/she successful?)</p> <p>B: हो, उहाँ सफल हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, he/she is successful.)</p> <p>A. यो किताब हो। (This is a book.)</p> <p>-- यो किताब होइन। (This is not a book.)</p> <p>B. त्यो कम्प्युटर हो। (That is a computer.)</p> <p>-- त्यो कम्प्युटर होइन। (That is not a computer.)</p> <p>C. यो फोन हो। (This is a phone.)</p> <p>-- यो फोन होइन। (This is not a phone.)</p> <p>D. त्यो घर हो। (That is a house.)</p> <p>-- त्यो घर होइन। (That is not a house.)</p> <p>E. यो कलम हो। (This is a pen.)</p> <p>-- यो कलम होइन। (This is not a pen.)</p>	<p>B: होइन, मेरो बाबा(बुबा) डाक्टर हुनुहुन्ना। (No, my father is not a doctor.)</p> <p>A: तिम्रो साथी खुसी हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your friend happy?)</p> <p>B: हो, मेरो साथी खुसी हुनुहुन्छ। (Yes, my friend is happy.)</p> <p>A: के तिम्रो बहिनी गीता हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your sister Geeta?)</p> <p>B: होइन, मेरो बहिनी गीता हुनुहुन्ना। (No, my sister is not Geeta.)</p> <p>A: तिमी राति घरमा हुन्छ? (Are you at home at night?)</p> <p>B: हो, म राति घरमा हुन्छु। (Yes, I am at home at night.)</p> <p>A: के तिमी नेपाली हुनुहुन्छ? (Are you Nepali?)</p> <p>B: हो, म नेपाली हुँ। (Yes, I am Nepali.)</p> <p>A: तिमी बिजुली उपयोग गर्छौ? (Do you use electricity?)</p> <p>B: अहँ, म बिजुली उपयोग गर्दैन। (No, I don't use electricity.)</p> <p>A: के तपाईंका छोरा राम हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your son Ram?)</p> <p>B: होइन, मेरो छोरा राम होइन। (No, my son is not Ram.)</p> <p>A: तिम्री आमा खानुहुन्छ? (Does your mother eat?)</p> <p>B: हो, मेरी आमा खानुहुन्छ। (Yes, my mother eats.)</p> <p>A: के तिम्रो बुबा गाउँमा हुनुहुन्छ? (Is your father in the village?)</p> <p>B: होइन, मेरो बुबा गाउँमा हुनुहुन्ना। (No, my father is not in the village.)</p>
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Note

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 to the root verb.

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.

Conversation Examples:

1. 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 छु।" (Yes, I am happy.)

2. Negative Sentences: - In negative sentences, the copula verb establishes a negative connection between the subject and its complement. Example: "तिमीहरू थक्केका छौ।" (You all aren't tired.) "होइन, हामी थक्केका छैनौ।" (No, we aren't tired.)

Additional Notes: Copula verbs in Nepali include "हो" (ho) for identical affirmative statements and "होइन" (hoina) for negative statements.

- **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.

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 (tayār) - ready

13. किताब (kitāb) - book

14. कम्प्युटर (kampyūtar) - computer

15. फोन (phon) - phone

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| 4. थाकेका (thākeka) - tired | 16. घर (ghar) - house |
| 5. दुखी (dukhi) - sad | 17. कलम (kalam) - pen |
| 6. चम्किरहेको (chamkirheko) - shining | 18. उदाहरण (udāharan) - example |
| 7. रङ्गिन (rangin) - colorful | 19. डाक्टर (ḍāktar) - doctor |
| 8. अचम्मको (achamṁko) - amazing | 20. बहिनी (bahinī) - younger sister |
| 9. साथी (sathi) - friend | 21. राति (rāti) - night |
| 10. बाबा (bābā) - father | 22. बिजुली (bijulī) - electricity |
| 11. आमा (āmā) - mother | 23. छोरा (chorā) - son |
| 12. गाउँमा (gāumā) - in the village | 24. छोरी (chori) - daughter |