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A MANUAL  
OF THE  
HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE,  
AS SPOKEN  
IN SOUTHERN INDIA,  
FOR THE USE OF  
OFFICERS STUDYING FOR THE LOWER STANDARD;  
WITH A VOCABULARY OF USEFUL WORDS,  
SOME EASY STORIES

AND

*251 Sentences that have been given as Questions at L. S. Examinations.*

BY

LIEUT.-COL. A. CURFOIS,

*Madras Cavalry,*

EXAMINER IN HINDUSTANI,

PERSIAN AND HINDUSTANI TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.

MADRAS:

HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.

*By Appointment in India to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

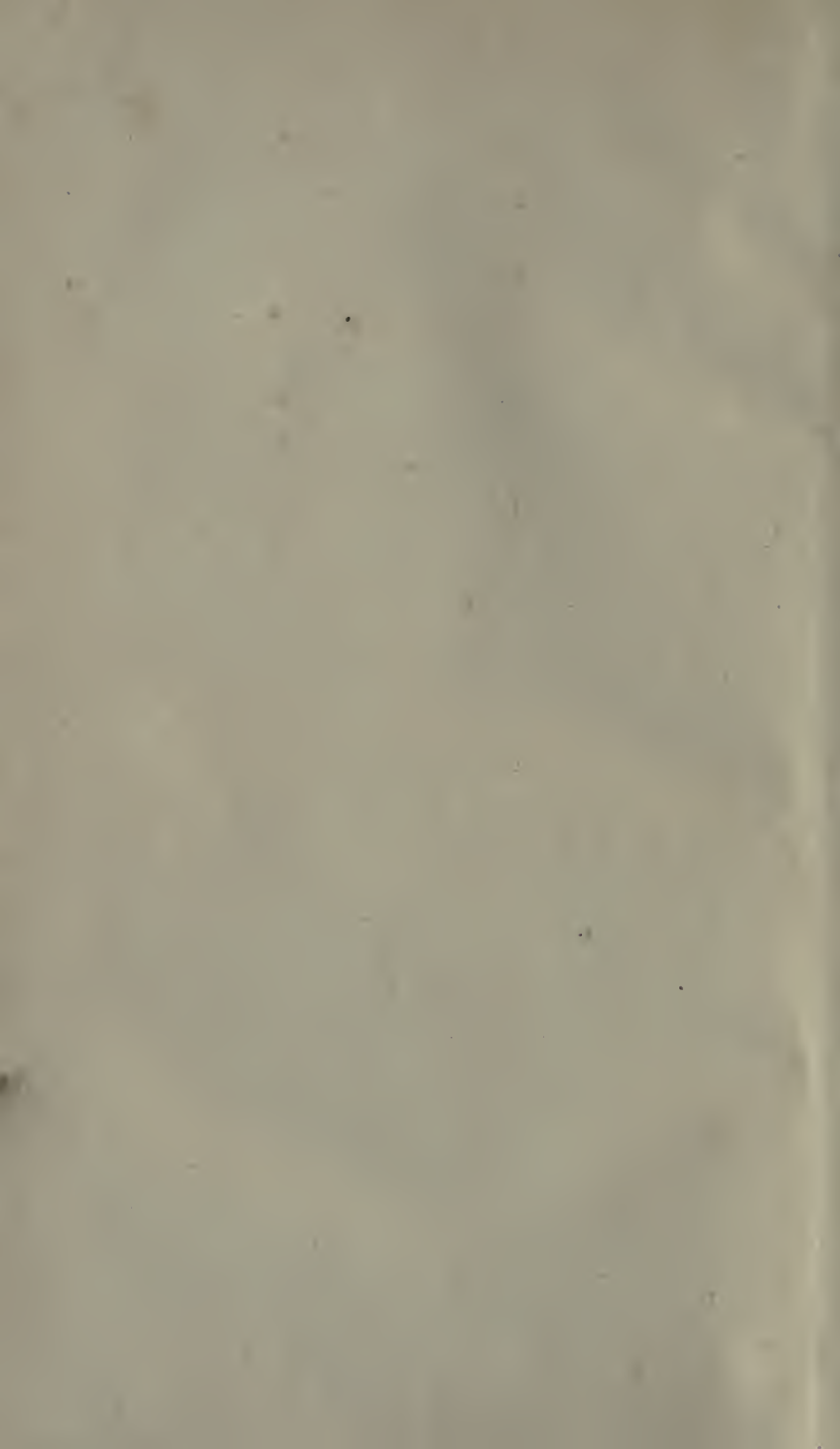
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## P R E F A C E.

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THE compiler of this work has noticed in the course of his duty, that candidates frequently come to examination quite uninstructed in the simplest rules of grammar and syntax; they use inappropriate words, make their sentences far too long and involved, and their pronunciation is very bad. Several causes may be assigned for these shortcomings; munshis are difficult to get; for the number of candidates at a station being small in these days, there is not much encouragement for educated men to devote themselves to teaching candidates; and even when an educated man is obtainable, he often does not know *how to teach*.

The grammars are mostly old, and difficult to obtain, and are, also, too deep and intricate for a beginner, who, consequently, will not face the toil, requisite to master their contents.

The grammar in this book is written for the assistance of such beginners; it is not intended to be a comprehensive grammar, or to compete with the works of learned grammarians, it only sets forth the simple rules (to which there are many exceptions) and gives, in a small space,

the alphabet, rules for declension of nouns, conjugation of verbs, and for the formation of simple sentences. A vocabulary of useful words, and some sentences, such as have usually been given at examinations by the Lower Standard, are appended.

The idioms, etc., are such as are in use, amongst sepoys, in the Madras Presidency; and the book is primarily intended for the use of Officers of the Madras Army studying for the Lower Standard.

Most of the rules of grammar, here given, are to be found in "Forbes' Grammar" and are taken therefrom.

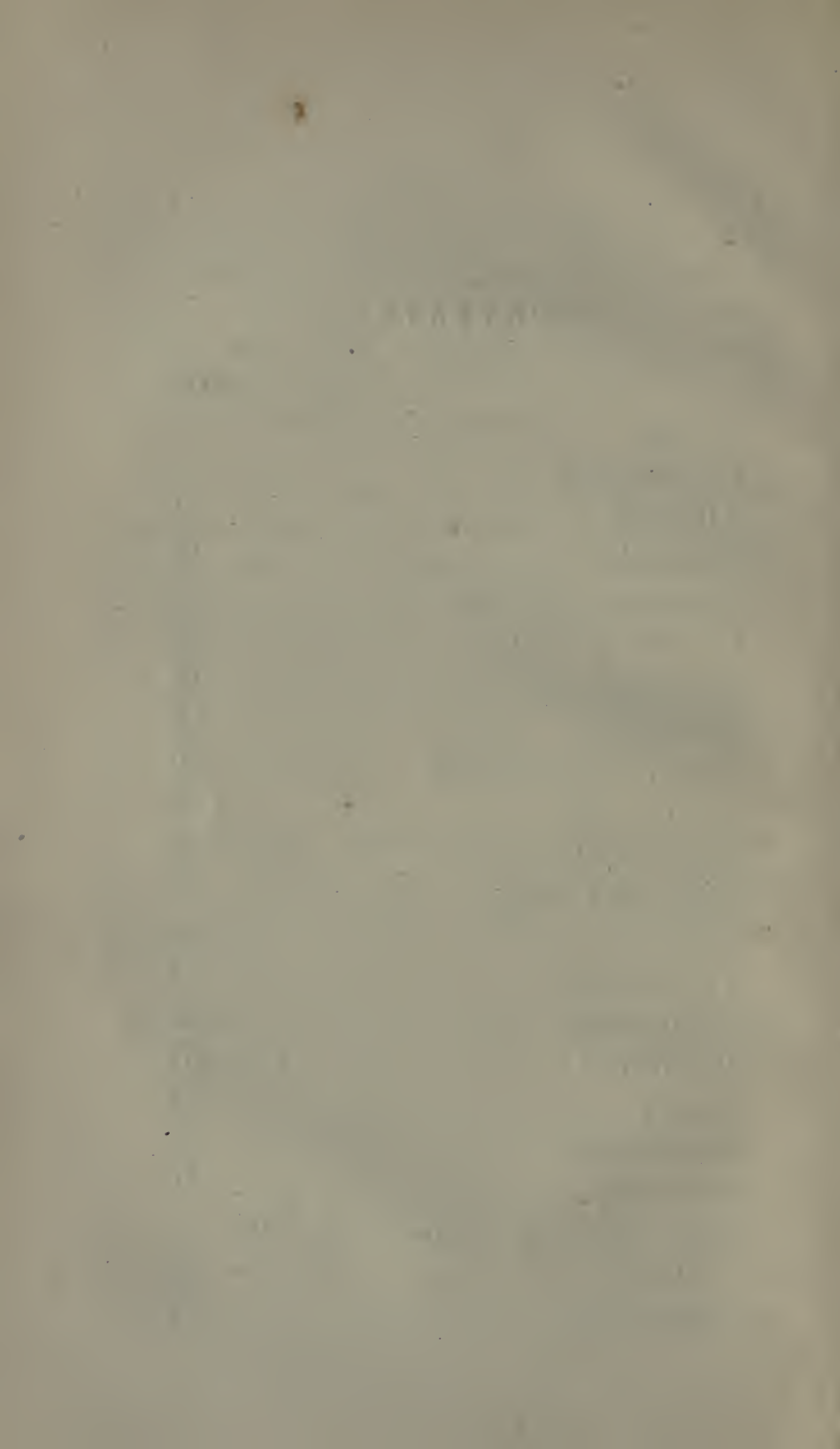
The compiler wishes to record the assistance he has received from his old friend Munshi Syed Ghulám Dastgír Sáhib, the "College Munshi."

MADRAS, }  
*June, 1887.* }



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## INTRODUCTION.

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STUDENTS are advised to study, from the very beginning, with a munshi; in order to learn the proper pronounciation of letters and words. A bad style of pronounciation is easily contracted, and is most difficult to correct.

They should learn to *write*, a point in which Europeans, as a rule, are very deficient.

They should learn first, the Alphabet, next the names of common objects in every-day life, and the common verbs and adjectives in daily use, also the numerals and pronouns.

They should then, *at once*, begin to learn a little grammar, how to decline nouns, and conjugate verbs; and then they may begin to read the "Chár Darwesh" which is mostly written in a most simple style (learning the unknown words). They will find they will, very soon, be able to put words together, so as to form intelligible sentences, and they should, then, devote much time to conversing with a *Musalmán* (a Hindoo in Madras seldom pronounces well enough to afford useful practice, and in-

deed often does more harm than good). Progress will now be rapid and the student is advised to translate, daily, some of the sentences at the end of this book, and to commit to memory all the words that may occur in them.

He will find it good practice to translate into Hindustani, *vivâ voce*, simple things from a newspaper, etc., and he should instruct his *munshi* never to pass over errors of pronunciation or grammar.

When the student wishes to commence reading for the Higher Standard, he is advised to obtain and study a more comprehensive grammar, and to commence writing translations, learning by heart all the useful words and phrases, that may occur. A good *munshi* should correct these translations and shew the style required, which should be simple, and in short sentences ; for long sentences are apt to become involved. The student must recollect that a too literal translation will often fail to convey the idea of the original, in another language, and he should aim at being, at once, intelligible and faithful, without being too literal.

The use of the Dakhani “س” is, to the compiler’s mind inelegant, in writing, and can easily be avoided by using the relative “جو,” or by

substituting a sentence commencing with the Persian “*ک*.”: Some munshis however, are very much addicted to the use of the Dakhani style, but the student must remember that it is never used out of the Deccan. He must also learn the use of the “case of the agent” or “instrumental case” so as to be able to understand and use it, when necessary.

Candidates for H. S. should continually practice the translation, *vivâ voce*, of proceedings of Courts Martial; there can be no better way of learning to converse fluently, and many candidates fail in this part of the Examination. They should also devote a good deal of time to reading native letters, such as have actually been written by sepoy and their friends and which can always be got from the “lines.”

They should also learn the idioms, used in conversation, of which most munshis have a good store.

Lastly, they must bear in mind that no language can be learnt without study, and though Hindustani is an easy language, it forms no exception to this rule.

---

# THE ALPHABET.

| NAME. |          | Detach-<br>ed form. | COMBINED FORM. |              |               | English<br>Sound. | English letter<br>used in translite-<br>ration.     | REMARKS. |
|-------|----------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|---|----------|
|       |          |                     | Final.         | Medi-<br>al. | Initi-<br>al. |                   |   |          |
| Hin.  | English. |                     |                |              |               |                   |   |          |
| الف   | alif     | ا                   | ا              | ا            | as in cart.   | a, á, u, i        | according to the vowel<br>mark.                     |          |
| بے    | bé       | ب                   | ب              | ب            | b             | b                 |   |          |
| پے    | pé       | پ                   | پ              | پ            | p             | p                 |   |          |
| تے    | té       | ت                   | ت              | ت            | th            | t                 |   |          |
| تے    | té       | ت                   | ت              | ت            | t             | t                 | somewhat softer than the<br>English t more like th. |          |
| سے    | sé       | س                   | س              | س            | s             | s                 | a hard t.   |          |
| جیم   | jím      | ج                   | ج              | ج            | j             | j                 | a hard s.   |          |
| چیم   | chím     | چ                   | چ              | چ            | ch            | ch                |   |          |
| ہے    | hai      | ح                   | ح              | ح            | h             | h                 | a hard h.   |          |

|       |      |    |    |  |
|-------|------|----|----|--|
| خي    | khai | خ  | kh | as ch in "loch," hk gives a better idea. |
| دال   | dál  | د  | d  | a soft d.                                |
| دَال  | dál  | دَ | ḋ | a hard d.                                |
| ذال   | záal | ذ  | z  |  |
| رَبِي | ró   | ر  | r  | to be sounded distinctly.                |
| رَبِي | ré   | رَ | ṙ | harder—sometimes like ḋ.                |
| زَبِي | zé   | ز  | z  |  |
| زَبِي | zhé  | زَ | zh | like z in "azure."                       |
| سِين  | sín  | س  | s  |  |
| شِين  | shín | ش  | sh |  |
| صَاد  | sád  | ص  | ṡ | like s.                                  |
| ضَاد  | záad | ض  | ż | between z and ḋ.                        |

|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| خ  | kh | or | hk |
| د  | d  |    |    |
| دَ | ḋ |    |    |
| ذ  | z  |    |    |
| ر  | r  |    |    |
| رَ | ṙ |    |    |
| ز  | z  |    |    |
| زَ | zh |    |    |
| س  | s  |    |    |
| ش  | sh |    |    |
| ص  | ṡ |    |    |
| ض  | ż |    |    |

# THE ALPHABET—(continued).

| NAME. |       | Detach-<br>ed form. | COMBINED FORM. |              |               | English<br>Sound. | English letter<br>used in translite-<br>ration.              | REMARKS. |
|-------|-------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--|----------|
|       |       |                     | Final.         | Medi-<br>al. | Initi-<br>al. |                   |  |          |
| طرى   | toé   | ط                   | ط              | ط            | t ..          | t                 | like t.  |          |
| ظرى   | zoe   | ظ                   | ظ              | ظ            | z ..          | z                 | like z.  |          |
| عين   | 'ain  | ع                   | ع              | ع            | a etc.        | a etc.            | according to vowel mark,<br>must be learnt by prac-<br>tice. |          |
| غين   | ghain | غ                   | غ              | غ            | gh            | gh                | Only to be learnt by prac-<br>tice, <u>gh</u> .              |          |
| في    | fó    | ف                   | ف              | ف            | f             | f                 |  |          |
| قاف   | káf   | ق                   | ق              | ق            | k             | k                 | a very hard c, or k, from<br>lower throat.                   |          |
| كاف   | káf   | ك                   | ك              | ك            | k             | k                 |  |          |
| گاف   | gáf   | گ                   | گ              | گ            | g             | g                 | g hard.  |          |
| لام   | lám   | ل                   | ل              | ل            | l             | l                 |  |          |



|     |     |   |   |   |   |              |  |
|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|--------------|--|
| ميم | mím | م | ا | و | م | م            | Preceded by a long vowel at the end of a word—has a nasal sound—marked ñ.  |
| نون | nún | ن | ا | و | ن | ن            | At commencement of a word is a consonant 'w,' in other places depends on vowel mark.   |
| واو | wau | و | و | و | و | و, ú, áu, w  | At the end of a word has usually no sound, must be pronounced in the middle of the word—is often an aspirate as h in what or which, as pronounced by the Irish and Scotch. |
| هي  | hé  | ه | ه | ه | ه | ه            | Consonant at beginning of a word; sound depends on vowel marks.  |
| ي   | yé  | ي | ي | ي | ي | ي, ai, í, é. |  |

It will be seen that the letters ز ر د ا د ا ز ر † and و are never joined to a following letter.



### VOWEL MARKS

Are three in number, called zabar, َ زبر, above

zér, ِ زبر, beneath

pésh, ُ پیش, in front

and when written with an *initial* 'alif' or 'ain' or with any consonant in a word give the resulting syllable, the sound of u in run, i in tin, and u in put as

آن (written in English an) بدن badan

ان ( " " in) من min

ان ( " " un) تون tun

In practice if no vowel mark is given, zabar is understood. The letter ي, yé, receives the following sounds from the vowel marks :

ي is sounded as i in file written ai,

ي ,, ee in feel ,, í,

ي without mark as ai in fail ,, é,

و (wau) is affected as follows—

و alone is sounded as o in roll, written o,

و́ is sounded as o in fowl ,, aú,

و̣ ,, oo in fool ,, ú,

In Madras the munshis use ^ instead of ∟ over the letters و and وى, and ∩ is placed over them to signify the unmarked letter—the latter symbol is also placed over a و to show it has the nasal sound.

The sign ∩, mad, placed over an ‘alif’ gives it its proper sound of a in mark (ā).



#### OTHER MARKS.

◌, jazm, or amputation, over a consonant signifies that no vowel follows as ابرى, abrak, *talc.*

◌, tashdíd, or doubling, doubles the consonant it is placed over as مَدَّتْ muddat—a *length of time.*

ء, hamzá, corresponds somewhat to our hyphen, and is placed between two syllables of a word, when the one ends and the next begins with a vowel.

The above system of transliteration is that generally used, and is given in a shorter form below :

|         |               |      |                  |
|---------|---------------|------|------------------|
| ( - ) a | is pronounced | as u | in gun.          |
| آ       | á             | „    | as a in hard.    |
| ا       | e             | „    | as e in men.     |
| ى       | é             | „    | as a in name.    |
| ( - ) i |               | „    | as i in lick.    |
| ي       | í             | „    | as ee in meek.   |
| و       | o             | „    | as o in home.    |
| أ       | u             | „    | as u in butcher. |
| و       | ú             | „    | as oo in moon.   |
| ى       | ai            | „    | as i in file.    |
| ؤ       | au            | „    | as ow in fowl.   |

NOTE.—The final ا (h) is usually pronounced by Indians as “ah” and is so transliterated throughout this book—the word ك, ke is an exception, and the ا has here its proper Persian sound of e in men.

The student should learn the alphabet and the various signs and sounds by heart.

It will be seen that some of the letters are dotted, giving them a hard sound, very difficult for an Englishman’s ear to distinguish, though most of the undotted letters are pronounced somewhat more softly than we sound them.

There are three t<sup>s</sup>... ت, t    ت, t    ط, t̄

„        „    s̄... س, s    ث, s̄    ص, s̄

„        four z<sup>s</sup>... ز, z    ذ, z̄    ض, z̄    ظ, z̄

The letters خ kh, ع 'ain, غ ghain, and ق káf, present peculiar difficulties to English people and must be practiced with the munshi, as well as the nasal ن noon at the end of a word.

The more advanced student will often know from what language a word is taken by its spelling.

---

## NUMERALS.

| Value. | Hind. | Name. | English. | Value. | Hind. | Name.            | English. | Value. | Hind. | Name.   | English. |
|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------|------------------|----------|--------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1      | ۱     | ایک   | yek      | 11     | ۱۱    | اِگیارہ or گیارہ | igárah   | 21     | ۲۱    | ایکیس   | ekkís    |
| 2      | ۲     | دو    | do       | 12     | ۱۲    | بارہ             | bárah    | 22     | ۲۲    | باگیس   | bá-is    |
| 3      | ۳     | تین   | tin      | 13     | ۱۳    | تیرہ             | térah    | 23     | ۲۳    | تیریس   | téwís    |
| 4      | ۴     | چار   | chár     | 14     | ۱۴    | چودہ             | cháudah  | 24     | ۲۴    | چوہیس   | cháubís  |
| 5      | ۵     | پانچ  | pánch    | 15     | ۱۵    | پندرہ            | pandrah  | 25     | ۲۵    | پچیس    | pachís   |
| 6      | ۶     | چھ    | chhe     | 16     | ۱۶    | سولہ             | solah    | 26     | ۲۶    | چھبیس   | chhebís  |
| 7      | ۷     | سات   | sát      | 17     | ۱۷    | سترہ             | satrah   | 27     | ۲۷    | ستائیس  | satá-ís  |
| 8      | ۸     | آٹھ   | átih     | 18     | ۱۸    | اتھارہ           | athárah  | 28     | ۲۸    | اتھائیس | athá-ís  |
| 9      | ۹     | نو    | náu      | 19     | ۱۹    | انیس             | únís     | 29     | ۲۹    | انٹیس   | úntís    |
| 10     | ۱۰    | دس    | das      | 20     | ۲۰    | بیس              | bís      | 30     | ۳۰    | تیس     | tís      |

|    |       |        |       |      |        |
|----|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| 40 | چالیس | chális | 80    | آسی  | assi   |
| 50 | پچاس  | pachás | 90    | نود  | nauwad |
| 60 | ساتھ  | sáth   | 100   | سو   | sau    |
| 70 | ستر   | sattar | 1,000 | ہزار | hazár  |

It will be sufficient for the beginner to learn the above numbers by heart, for although there is a separate word for each number up to 100, he can make himself understood above 20 by using *پر* par, above — as 31 = *تیس پر ایک* *tís par yek*, 45 = *چالیس پر پانچ* *chális par páñch*, etc., etc.

It will be observed the numerals are written from left to right, as in English.

The following fractional numbers must also be learnt:—

|                |       |        |                    |           |            |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$  | پاو   | páo.   | $1\frac{1}{2}$     | دیرھہ     | derh.      |
| $\frac{1}{3}$  | تہائی | tihái. | $2\frac{1}{2}$     | اتراہی    | arháe.     |
| $\frac{1}{9}$  | آدھ   | ádhá.  | $\frac{1}{2}$ more | ساترھی    | sárhe.†    |
| $\frac{3}{4}$  | پونا  | páuná. | $10\frac{1}{2}$    | دس ساترھی | sárhe das. |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ | سوا   | sawá.  |                    |           |            |

\* Páuná means a quarter less, as  $1\frac{3}{4}$  پونے دو

pauné do = quarter less two:— سوا sawá =  $\frac{1}{4}$  more.

† Not to be confused with سارا sára, a whole.

The ordinals are as follows :—

|     |       |          |     |         |           |
|-----|-------|----------|-----|---------|-----------|
| 1st | پہلا  | pahila.  | 5th | پانچواں | pānchwān. |
| 2nd | دوسرا | dúsarā.  | 6th | چھٹواں  | chatwān.  |
| 3rd | تیسرا | tísarā.  | 9th | نواں    | nauwān.   |
| 4th | چوتھا | chauthá. |     |         |           |

All the remainder are formed by adding وان wān, to the cardinal numbers ; وان is inflected to وین in the oblique cases and وین in the feminine.

#### DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns are declined by affixing the following post-positions to the inflected form of the noun.

Gen. mas کا ká, fem. کی kī,—or if following word is plural کی, of

Dat. — کو ku to

Acc. — کو —

Ablative سے sé from or with

Locative میں men in پر par on

Agent — نی né by

Nouns ending in ل, ے, inflect the termination to ی in the oblique cases, singular.

Nouns ending in یا yá of Persian and Arabic origin are not inflected in the oblique cases.

Nouns ending in consonants and in ی form the plural by adding آن ān to masculine and ین in to feminine nouns.

Nouns ending in ل and ے form the plural by changing the termination to ی



In the oblique cases plural, these terminations become ون

The vocative is formed by prefixing آی ái to the inflected form of singular or plural; in the plural however, the final ن is omitted: یا and ا may also be used to form vocative.

EXAMPLES.

گھوڑا ghorā, a horse.

Singular.

Plural.

N. a horse گھوڑا ghorā horses گھوڑی ghoré

G. of a horse گھوڑے کا۔ کی۔ کے ghoré ká of horses گھوڑوں کا۔ کی۔ کے ghoron ká

D. to ,, گھوڑے کو ghoré ku to ,, گھوڑوں کو etc.

Acc. horse گھوڑے کو or گھوڑا ghorā horses گھوڑوں کو or گھوڑے گھوڑا ghorā

Voc. oh horse آی گھوڑے oh horses ای گھوڑو  
ái ghoré

Ab. from a horse گھوڑے سے ghoré sé from horses گھوڑوں سے

مرد mard, a man.

N. مرد mard مردان (or مرد) mardán

G. کے۔ کی۔ کا۔ مرد mard ká کے۔ کی۔ کا۔ مردوں mardon ká

D. مرد کو mard ku مردوں کو

Acc. مرد کو or مرد mard ku مردوں کو or مردان (or مرد)

|                     |                |          |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| Voc.                | مرد آى áí mard | آى مردو  |
| Ab.                 | مرد سے mard sé | مردوں سے |
| Agent<br>(by a man) | مرد نے mard né | مردوں نے |

NOTE.—In Hindustan the nominative plural of nouns ending in a consonant is the same as the nominative singular.

### GENDERS OF NOUNS.

There are only two genders.

As a rule, all nouns referring to males are masculine, and those referring to females are feminine.

Nouns ending in ي, ت, and ش are usually feminine, and in any other letter, masculine.

Nouns ending in ي often form the feminine in ن as دھوبى dhobi, a washerman = دھوبن dhobin. Nouns ending in a consonant form the feminine by adding ني ní or آنى ání—as شير shír, lion شيرني mihtar, sweeper — مهتراني mihtaráni.

Names of animate beings ending in ل form the feminine in ي (sometimes اي) as گھوڑا ghorá, a horse, گھوڑى ghorí, a mare. Diminutives are similarly formed as, گولا golá, a cannon ball, گولى golí, a bullet.

## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives terminating in a consonant and most of those ending in *س* are indeclinable, except when used as substantives.

Those ending in *ل* are inflected to *ي* before the oblique cases singular and plural of the masculine noun qualified, and to *ي* before *all* cases in the feminine.

There are no regular degrees of comparison, the Persian forms *تر* *tar*, more, and *ترین* *tarín* most, are sometimes used as *خوب* *khúb*, good—*تر* *khúbtar*, better; *ترین* *khúbtarín*, best; but the usual form, is to make use of the post-position *سے* *sé*, from or than, *یہ گھراس گھر سے بلند ہے* *yih ghar us ghar sé buland hai* = *this house is high (er) than that* — *یہ گھر سب گھروں سے بلند ہے* *yih ghar sab gharon sé buland hai*, *this house is high (est) from (of) all houses*.

Most adjectives can be converted into abstract nouns, by affixing *ي* as, *خوب* *khúb*, good = *خوبی* *khúbí*, goodness and vice versâ when the substantive refers to place, tribe, etc., etc., as *مدراس* *Madrás* = *مدراسی* *Madràsi*, of or belonging to Madras.

The following are the

| SINGULAR. |      |                                |         |                   |                   |      |         |
|-----------|------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------|---------|
| Nom.      |      |                                | G.      | D.                | Acc.              | Voc. | Ab.     |
| میں       | main | I                              | میرا    | { مجھکو<br>مجھے } | { مجھکو<br>مجھے } | ...  | مجھ سے  |
| تو        | tú   | thou                           | تیرا    | { تجھکو<br>تجھے } | { تجھکو<br>تجھے } | تو   | تجھ سے  |
| وہ        | woh  | he, that                       | اُسکا   | { اُسکو<br>اسے }  | { اُسکو<br>اسے }  | ...  | اُس سے  |
| یہہ       | yih  | this                           | اِسکا   | { اِسکو<br>اسے }  | { اِسکو<br>اسے }  | ...  | اِس سے  |
| کون       | kon  | who                            | کِسکا   | کسکو              | کسکو              | ...  | کس سے   |
| کوی       | koé  | some one                       | کاسی کا | کسی کو            | کسی کو            | ...  | کسی سے  |
| کچھ       | kuch | something                      | کسو کا  | کسو کو            | کسو کو            | ...  | کسو سے  |
| کیا       | kya  | what                           | کاہی کا | کاہی کو           | کاہی کو           | ...  | کاہی سے |
| جو        | jo   | { he, who,<br>that,<br>which } | جسکا    | جسکو              | جسکو              | ...  | جس سے   |
| آپ        | áp   | self                           | اپنا    | آپکو              | آپکو              | ...  | آپ سے   |



The genitives of all pronouns are used adjectively as possessives and the termination follows the rule for adjectives ending in ۱: **áp** آپ is also commonly used as a substitute for the second person, in a respectful sense, “*Sir*,” “*your Honor*,” the genitive is then **áp ká** آپ کا.

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VERBS.

Verbs are usually said to form their tenses from the infinitive, it will be more convenient to shew how to form them from the root, which is found by dropping the **۱ ná** of the infinitive.

The following example will shew the method of conjugating all verbs :

|                     |                  |                          |       |                |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Infinitive          | to beat          | márná                    | مارنا |                |
| Imperative and root |                  | már                      | مار   |                |
| Present Part.       | beating          | mártá                    | مارتا |                |
|                     |                  | add ۱ to root.           |       |                |
| Past                | ... beat         | mará                     | مارا  |                |
|                     |                  | add ۱ to root.           |       |                |
| Aorist              | ... I may beat   | márún                    | مارون | } see example. |
|                     |                  | add ۱ etc., to root.     |       |                |
| Future              | ... I shall beat | márúngá                  |       |                |
|                     |                  | مارونگا add ۱ to aorist. |       |                |

AOEIST. I may beat.

*Singular.*

|            |            |           |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| I may beat | main márún | میں ماروں |
| You „      | tu máré    | تو مارے   |
| He „       | woh máré   | وہ مارے   |

*Plural.*

|             |           |          |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| We may beat | ham marén | ہم ماریں |
| Ye „        | tum máro  | تم مارو  |
| They „      | wé márén  | وہ ماریں |

FUTURE. I shall beat.

*Singular.*

|              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| I shall beat | main márúngá | میں ماروں گا |
| You „        | tu márégá    | تو ماریگا    |
| He „         | wo márégá    | وہ ماریگا    |

*Plural.*

|               |              |             |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| We shall beat | ham máréngé  | ہم ماریں گے |
| Ye „          | tum márovégé | تم مارو گے  |
| They „        | wé máréngé   | وہ ماریں گے |

IMPERATIVE. Beat.

*Singular.*

*Plural.*

|           |         |         |           |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Beat thou | már مار | Beat ye | máro مارو |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|

INDEFINITE OR CONDITIONAL OR HABITUAL.

I beat—if I beat—or had beaten—I used to beat, etc.

*Singular.*

|             |            |           |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| If I beat   | main mārta | میں مارتا |
| If you ,,   | tu ,,      | ,, تو     |
| If he beats | woh ,,     | ,, وہ     |

*Plural.*

|            |           |          |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| If we beat | ham márté | ہم مارتے |
| If ye ,,   | tum ,,    | ,, تم    |
| If they ,, | wé ,,     | ,, وہ    |

## PAST TENSE. I beat.

*Singular.*

|        |           |          |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| I beat | main mára | میں مارا |
| You ,, | tu ,,     | ,, تو    |
| He ,,  | woh ,,    | ,, وہ    |

*Plural.*

|         |          |         |
|---------|----------|---------|
| We beat | ham maré | ہم مارے |
| Ye ,,   | tum ,,   | ,, تم   |
| They ,, | wé ,,    | ,, وہ   |

NOTE.—When the nominative is feminine, the singular masculine termination *ا* becomes *ی* and the plural *ی* becomes *ین*.—In Madras however the *ن* is seldom added to the plural—the termination *ے* being used for all persons plural, without distinction.

The remaining tenses are formed from the present and past-participles by adding the



following fragmentary tenses of an auxiliary verb, *to be*—as

PRESENT. I am.

*Singular.*

|          |          |         |
|----------|----------|---------|
| I am     | main hún | میں ہوں |
| Thou art | tu hai   | تو ہے   |
| He is    | woh hai  | وہ ہے   |

*Plural.*

|         |          |        |
|---------|----------|--------|
| We are  | ham hain | ہم ہیں |
| Ye ,,   | tum ho   | تم ہو  |
| They ,, | wé hain  | وہ ہیں |

PAST. I was.

*Singular.*

|           |      |             |                 |
|-----------|------|-------------|-----------------|
| I was     | main | } thá تھا { | میں<br>تو<br>وہ |
| Thou wast | tu   |             |                 |
| He was    | woh  |             |                 |

*Plural.*

|         |     |             |                |
|---------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| We were | ham | } thê تھے { | ہم<br>تم<br>وہ |
| Ye ,,   | tum |             |                |
| They ,, | wé  |             |                |

The following are the tenses from the present-participle :

## PRESENT TENSE. I am beating.

*Singular.*

|              |                |               |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| I am beating | main mártá hún | میں مارتا ہوں |
| Thou art ,,  | tu mártá hai   | تو مارتا ہے   |
| He is ,,     | woh mártá hai  | وہ ”          |

*Plural.*

|                |                |                 |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| We are beating | ham márté hain | ہمیں { ۴        |
| Ye are ,,      | tum márté ho   | تو مارنے ہو { ۴ |
| They are ,,    | wê márté hain  | وہ ہیں { ۴      |

## IMPERFECT. I was beating.

*Singular.*

|                   |                |                       |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| I was beating     | main mártá thá | میں }<br>تو }<br>وہ } |
| Thou wast beating | tu mártá thá   |                       |
| He has ,,         | woh mártá thá  |                       |

*Plural.*

|                 |               |                      |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| We were beating | ham márté thé | ہم }<br>تو }<br>وہ } |
| Ye were ,,      | tum márté thé |                      |
| They were ,,    | wé márté thé  |                      |

The following are from the past-participle,  
(for case of the agent, see below.)

## PERFECT. I have beaten.

*Singular.*

|               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| I have beaten | main mára hún | میں مارا ہوں |
| Thou hast ,,  | tu mára hai   | تو مارا ہے   |
| He has ,,     | woh mára hai  | وہ ”         |

*Plural.*

|                |     |      |       |             |             |
|----------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| We have beaten | ham | máré | haini | ہم مارے ہیں |             |
| Ye have        | „   | tum  | máré  | ho          | تم مارے ہو  |
| They have      | „   | wé   | máré  | haini       | وہ مارے ہیں |

PLUPERFECT. I had beaten.

*Singular.*

|              |      |      |     |              |                 |
|--------------|------|------|-----|--------------|-----------------|
| I had beaten | main | márá | thá | } مارا تھا { | میں<br>تو<br>وہ |
| You          | „    | tu   | „   |              |                 |
| He           | „    | woh  | „   |              |                 |

*Plural.*

|               |     |      |     |              |                |
|---------------|-----|------|-----|--------------|----------------|
| We had beaten | ham | máré | thé | } مارے تھے { | ہم<br>تم<br>وہ |
| Ye            | „   | tum  | „   |              |                |
| They          | „   | wé   | „   |              |                |

PAST-DUBIOUS. I shall have beaten.

میں مارا ہونگا, etc., etc.

*Case of the Agent.*

Every where out of the Madras Presidency the case of the agent is used with the past tenses of *active transitive* verbs, but not with neuter or intransitive—this case of the agent, formed by the postposition نے, is used with four tenses only, *viz.*, the past—perfect—pluperfect and past-dubious.

The nominative assumes this case, and the verb agrees with the object in gender and num-

ber, unless the object is in an inflected form, when the verb is used impersonally in the 3rd person masculine singular.

PAST TENSE. I beat (it was beaten by me.)

*Singular.*

|        |      |    |      |             |
|--------|------|----|------|-------------|
| I beat | main | né | márá | میں نے مارا |
| You „  | tu   | „  | „    | تو          |
| He „   | us   | „  | „    | اُس         |

*Plural.*

|         |     |    |      |            |
|---------|-----|----|------|------------|
| We beat | ham | né | márá | ہم         |
| Ye „    | tum | „  | „    | تم نے مارا |
| They „  | un  | „  | „    | اُن        |

PERFECT. I have beaten (it has been beaten by me.)

*Singular.*

|               |                |     |     |
|---------------|----------------|-----|-----|
| I have beaten | } نے مارا ہے { | میں |     |
| You have „    |                |     | تو  |
| He has „      |                |     | اُس |

*Plural.*

|                |                |    |     |
|----------------|----------------|----|-----|
| We have beaten | } نے مارا ہے { | ہم |     |
| Ye have „      |                |    | تم  |
| They have „    |                |    | اُن |

PLUPERFECT. I had beaten (it had been beaten by me.)

*Singular.*

|              |                 |     |
|--------------|-----------------|-----|
| I had beaten | } نے مارا تھا { | میں |
| You had ,,   |                 | تو  |
| He had ,,    |                 | اُس |

*Plural.*

|               |                 |    |
|---------------|-----------------|----|
| We had beaten | } نے مارا تھا { | ہم |
| Ye had ,,     |                 | تم |
| They had ,,   |                 | ان |

PAST-DUBIOUS.—I shall have beaten (it will have been beaten by me.)

|                  |     |                  |    |
|------------------|-----|------------------|----|
| } نے مارا ہوگا { | میں | } نے مارا ہوگا { | ہم |
|                  | تو  |                  | تم |
|                  | اُس |                  | ان |

The following parts of the verb are also much used :—

Past-part., having beaten = márkar (or már) مارکر

Verbal noun, the beating = márná مارنا  
(or infin.)

Noun of agency, a beater = márné wálá مارنے والا

,, hárá مارنے والا

Adverbial partici-

ple, on beating = márté hí مارتے ہی

There is also a respectful form of imperative, which need not be noticed here; the student will learn it from practice. It may be observed that in addressing any one, it is proper to use the 2nd person plural, *i.e.*, تم tum, not تو tu.

---

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive voice is formed by adding the verb جانا *jáná* (p.p. گیا) to the past-participle of a verb, as مارا جانا, *mára jáná*, *to be beaten*, this compound verb is then conjugated regularly as a neuter verb, the final ا of the past-participle being changed to ے in the plurals, as ہم مارے گئے تھے *we were beaten*. The passive voice is not much used in Hindustani.

A good many verbs form their past-participles irregularly—as کرنا = گیا = جانا, etc., etc.

---

#### CAUSAL VERBS.

Verbs are converted into causal verbs by adding آنا *áná* to the root—as جلا *jálná*, *to burn* root جل causal جالانا *jaláná*, *to kindle*; this may be further extended by adding ا, before the *áná* آنا—as جلوانا *jalwáná*, *to cause to kindle*.

(b). When the root is a monosyllable with a long vowel, the vowel is usually shortened in forming the causal, as, جاگنا *jágná* = جگانا *jagáná*.

(c). When there is a short vowel in the root, the causal is often formed by substituting a long vowel, as, پلنا *palná* = پالنا *pálná*, کھلنا *khulná* = کھولنا *kholná*.

(d). Some verbs add لانا *láná* to the root, changed as in (b), as, کھانا *kháná* = کھالانا *khaláná*.

(e). There are many irregular causals which can only be learnt by practice as, بیکنا *bikná*, to sell N = بیچنا *béchná*, to sell A, توتنا *tútná*, to break N = توڑنا *ṭoṛná*, etc., etc.,—though some munshis deny that these are causals.

#### COMPOUND VERBS.

The verbs دینا *déná*, ڈالنا *ḍálná*, جانا *jáná*, پڑنا *parná*, are frequently added to the roots of verbs as intensives—as رکھ دینا *rakh déná*; مار ڈالنا *már-ḍálná*; کھا جانا *khájáná*; گر پڑنا *girpurná*, etc.—the root remains unaltered and the auxiliary is conjugated regularly, through all its tenses.

The verbs سکنا *sakná*, چکنا *chukná*, added to roots express ability and termination as کرسکنا *karsakná*, to be able to do. کرچکنا *karchukná*, to finish doing.

The verbs جانا *jána* or رھنا *rahná*, added to the present-participle of another verb signify

continuance—as کرتا جانا kartájána, *to keep doing*  
 ہنا بولتا bolta rahná, *to keep on speaking*.

The verb ہنا جاتا játá rahná, however has  
 another idiomatic meaning, *i.e.*, *to die—or to be*  
*lost*, as property, etc., as وہ مرد جاتا رہا woh mard  
 játá rahá = *that man died*. میرا مال سب جاتا رہا  
 mérá mál sab játá rahá, *all my property went*.

کرنا karná affixed to the past-participle signi-  
 fies habit, as آیا جایا کرنا áiá jáiá karná, *to make*  
*a habit of coming and going*.

چاہنا cháhná, *to wish*, may be used with the  
 past-participle or infinitive—as بولا چاہنا bolá  
 cháhná or بولنا چاہنا bolná cháhná, *to wish to*  
*speak*.

کرنا karná, *to make or do*, may be used with  
 almost any adjective, in its proper sense, as—  
 خراب کرنا kharáb karná, *to make bad*, or *to do*  
*evil*. کالا کرنا kálá karná, *to make black*.

---

#### ADVERBS.

Most adjectives may be used adverbially, in  
 the masculine singular nominative.

Some adverbs are rendered more emphatic  
 by adding ہی hi, as, اب ab, *now* = ابھی abhí,  
*just now*.



The pluperfect (or conjunctive) participle is frequently used as an adverb—as ہنسکر, *hanskar*, *having laughed = laughingly*.

Many adverbs are Arabic, formed by adding اَ اِن, to an Arabic noun as, خصوصاً *khusúsan*, *particularly*.

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### PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions, so called, (sometimes styled compound postpositions) are many of them merely nouns, and are used after, and occasionally before, the noun they govern, which must be in the genitive, with the sign کے, *ké*, unless the “preposition” is a feminine noun, when the sign will be کی, as آگے کے مرد *mard ké ágé*, (or آگے مرد کے) *in front of the man*, شہر کی طرف *shahar kí taraf*, *towards the city*.

The Arabic and Persian prepositions از *az*, *from*; با *bá*, *with*; بی *bé*, *without*, etc., etc., are sometimes used with words from those languages.

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### CONJUNCTIONS.

These do not require much notice and are further referred to in syntax. The student frequently uses اگر *agar*, *if*, in the sense of

*whether*, this should be guarded against; ك, ke, is correct.

—◆—

COMPOUND OR DERIVATIVE WORDS.

These are very numerous, and can only be briefly noticed here.

Various nouns of agency are formed by adding والá, wálá, or ل, hárá to *nouns* (not to adjectives) and the inflected infinitive of verbs—or by adding the terminations بان bán—باز báz—بر bar—بردار bardár—بند band—دار dár—ی í—etc., etc., to their appropriate nouns—these terminations are, many of them, merely the roots of Persian words.

Nouns denoting an *instrument* are often formed from nouns and verbal roots by affixing a letter or syllable, as,

گھڑی gharí, *an hour* = گھڑیال ghariál, *a clock*  
(lit. hour bell.)

دست dast, *a hand* = دستہ dastah, *a handle*,  
etc., etc.

Nouns denoting place, are formed by the junction of two nouns, or by adding certain terminations, as,

آباد ábád, *a city*. حیدر Haidar—حیدرآباد Haidar-ábád.

ستان sitán, *a place*. قبر kabár, *a grave*. قبرستان kabaristán, *a graveyard*.

خانہ khánah, *a place*. توپ top, *a gun* خانہ توپ top-khánah, *an arsenal*  
—battery, etc., etc.

Abstract nouns are formed from adjectives, by adding some termination, as گي - تي - ي etc., as,

گرم garm, *warm*, = گرمي garmi, *heat*.

کم kam, *little* = کمتي kamtí, *deficiency*.

تازہ táza, *fresh* = تازگي tázagí, *freshness*,  
etc., etc.,

پن pan—پنا paná—ن, n—ي, í—پت hat—and with Arabic nouns ت, are common terminations forming the above.

Verbal nouns are of two classes, the one expressing the action, the other the abstract idea.

The action is generally expressed by the infinitive.

The abstract is often merely the root of a verb as بول bol = speech—چاہ cháh = desire.

Some few are formed by adding certain terminations to the root, as,

پي pí, root of píná, *to drink* = پیاس píás, *thirst*  
 جل jal...jalná, *to burn* = جلن jalan, *burning*.  
 etc., etc.

There are many compound nouns and adjectives in common use in Hindustani, which are pure Persian or Arabic, which the student will become familiar with in time: it is obviously impossible to enter on an explanation of them here.



## SYNTAX.

A sentence must consist of three (or more) parts expressed or understood, *viz.*, the nominative (agent or subject), the object or attribute, and a verb; which, in Hindustani, are placed in the order given.

When a verb expresses action and the sentence requires that the object should be expressed, the verb is said to be active or transitive, as, *the man made a table*.

When the verb includes the attribute, it is said to be neuter or intransitive—as, *the man sleeps*, etc.

(In composition, the object is *sometimes* put before the nominative, and *sometimes* after the

verb, for the sake of contrast or emphasis, as *جاہل طلب کرتا ہی مال کو اور عاقلِ کمال کو*, *the fool seeks for wealth, the wise man for excellence.*)

The arrangement of a sentence is the same, whether it be affirmative or interrogative—but the word *کیا*, *kiá*, is sometimes used either before or after the sentence, to denote interrogation.

#### *Concord of Adjectives with Substantives.*

This has been partly explained at p. 17. If an adjective qualify two or more nouns, of which one is masculine, it will be masculine; (this rule applies to verbs also), if, however, the nouns refer to inanimate things, the adjective generally agrees with that to which it stands nearest.

---

#### GENITIVE CASE.

It has been shewn (p. 20) that the genitive case, marked by the postpositions *کی* *کی* *کا*, is used as an adjective and is usually placed before the governing word; this position is sometimes reversed, particularly when Persian words are used.

Sometimes the sign of the genitive is omitted, as *دریا کے کنارے پر* - *daryá kináré* - for

daryáké kinaré par, *on the bank of the river (or sea)*—سیر گوشت ایک ek sír gosht, *a seer of meat, etc., etc.*

---

DATIVE CASE.

The postposition کو ku, means *to, for, on, at, etc.*, when used as the sign of the dative—it is occasionally omitted, as ; میں گھر جاتا ہوں main ghar játá hún—*I am going home.* دن کو dinku means “*by day,*” but should it be preceded by an adjective or pronoun capable of inflection, the کو is omitted, as اُس دن us din, *on that day,* کیس وقت kis wakt, *at what time ? etc.*

---

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

It is difficult to lay down a rule to shew when the sign کو should be used with the accusative, and when it should be omitted—it appears to be used when it is desired to make the object very definite.

When the verb governs a dative as well as an accusative, the latter does not take کو—as مرد کو گھوڑا دیو mard ku ghorá déo—*give the horse to the man.* When the dative is a pronoun, the difficulty is avoided by using the dative terminating in ے, as,

ان روپیوں کو مجھے دے دو un rupaiyon ku mujhé déo, *give those rupees to me.*

With the verb کہنا kahná, to tell or say, سے sé is sometimes used as the sign of the dative as کہو اس سے — us sé kaho, *tell him.*

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ABLATIVE AND LOCATIVE CASE.

سے Sé = *from* or *with*, and is applied to the instrument, with which a thing is done, as مارا میں نے اسکو تلوار سے maini né usku talwár sé mára, *I struck him with a sword.*

It is not usually applied to the *agent*.

میں میں = *in* or *into*

پر par = *on*

The sign سے sé may be used after either of these as لایا میں نے اسکو گھر میں سے usku ghar mén sé layá, *he brought it out of (lit. "from in") the house.*

گھڑے پر سے گرتا ghoré par sé gir pará, *he fell off (from on) the horse.*

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CASE OF THE AGENT.

As has been stated, this case is only used with transitive verbs, and with those tenses which are formed from the past-participle; the verb agrees with the object in gender and

number, unless the object has *کو* affixed, when the verb remains in the 3rd person, masculine singular, *اس نے تین گھوڑے دیکھے* *us né tiñ ghoré dékhé*, *he saw three horses.* *ہم نے گھوڑوں کو دیکھا* *ham né ghoróni ku dékhá*, *we saw the horses.*

*نے* is never used before *بولنا* *bolná*, *to say* or *لانا* *láná*, *to bring*, though they seem to be transitive—but should be used before *کہنا* *kahná*, *to say*.

This case, in a general way, is not used in Madras.

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#### PRONOUNS.

When the 1st and 2nd personal pronouns are accompanied by a qualifying word, the genitive must be *مجھ* *mujh*, *تجھ* *tujh* instead of *merá* and *terá*, as *مجھ فقیر کا* *mujh fakír ká*, *of me wretched*; for “*meré fakir ká*” would mean “*of my wretched one.*” The same rule applies when *سا* *sá*, *like*, is used—as, *سا تجھ دانا* *tujh sá dáná*, *a wise man like you.*

In addressing any one, the 2nd person plural should be used—or *آپ*, *áp*, to an equal or superior.

In speaking of one'self, the first person singular, not *ہم*, *ham*.



In saying “*you and I will go,*” it will be proper to say ہم تم جاوینگے ham tum jáwéngé, putting oneself first, and in the plural, and the verb will agree with the first person mentioned.

The plural is used for the sake of respect when speaking of superiors.

In relating what another person has said, his exact words should be used—as, “*he said he would come to-morrow*” (وہ بولا) اس نے کہا کہ کل آونگا us né kahá ke kal áúngá, lit.—*he said that to-morrow I will come.*

It may here be well to caution the student against the use of the vulgarism کر کر karkar, so common amongst sepoys, who would say (وہ بولا) کل آونگا کر کر bolá—(lit. “*to-morrow I will come, having said, he said*”)—karkar here being supposed to be a corruption of کہہ کر kahkar *having said, or saying*, a form of speech adapted from the Dravidian dialects, and to be carefully avoided, at all events, in writing—Some munshis say that کر کر is merely ک put after, instead of before, the sentence it governs, but, in any case, it is a vulgarism.

*Possessives* آپ and اپنا

آپنا ápná, properly means *own*—as,

اپنے گھر کو گیا } میں main } ápné ghar } *I went to my house.*  
وہ woh } ku gáyá. } *He went to his house.*

(آپ is used for the 2nd person in addressing a superior or an equal).

When used after a personal pronoun, it means self as—آپ گیا main ap gaiá, *I went myself.*

وہ آپ کیا woh ap kía, *he did it himself.*

Woh us ké ghar ku gaiá, means “he went to his (i.e., some one else’s) house.”

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RELATIVE AND CORRELATIVE.

These are commonly expressed in Hindustani by the use of—

| Rel.                                    | Cor.                      |
|---|---------------------------|
| جو jo, <i>he who, that which, which</i> | سو so, <i>that.</i>       |
| جہاں jahán, <i>what place</i>           | تہاں tabán, <i>there.</i> |
| جب jab, <i>when</i>                     | تب tab, <i>then.</i>      |
| etc.,                                   | etc.                      |

The first clause generally begins with the relative and the second with the correlative, as,

جو تم نے کہا ہے سو سب سچ ہی jo tum né kahá

hai so sab sách hai, *that which you have said that is all true.*

In Dakhani, *i.e.* in Madras, the relative is often omitted as, *تم بولے سو سب سچ ہی* tum bolé so sab sách hai, (what) *you said, that is all true*, but the use of *سو* in this way, is carried to an extent that destroys all elegance of expression, and its use is better avoided.

The conjunction *کہ* ke is often used with the relative, when the correlative is not required, as, *جو کام کہ تم نے کیا ہی خوب کیا ہی* jo kám ké tum né kíá hai, *khúb kíá hai, that work which you have done, you have done well.*

Even here the *جو* may be omitted and the meaning will be the same.

This conjunction *کہ* is often elegantly used in the Persian style, so as to avoid using the relative, etc., altogether—as

*گھر دیکھا کہ اُس میں دو دروازے تھے* ghar dékhá ke us mén do darwázé thé, *I saw a house in which* (lit. that in it) *were two doors*, instead of *جس میں* jis mén.

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## CONCORD OF VERB WITH NOMINATIVE.

As a general rule the verb agrees with the nominative in gender, number and person—exceptions,

- (a) to mark respect, a singular nominative may take a plural verb.
- (b) If the nominative consist of different irrational objects, they *may* have a singular verb.
- (c) If the nominative be of various genders, the verb is masculine *or* agrees with that nearest it.
- (d) If the verb be transitive, in the past tenses, it follows the rule for the case of the agent, p. 37.

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 GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

See page 36—(Dat. and Acc.)

The form چاہئے *cháhiyé*, *it is fit*, from چاہنا *to wish*, governs the dative ہم کو جانا چاہئے *ham ku jáná chahíyé*, *we must go*—the verb *may* also be in the past-participle, as ہم جایا چاہئے *ham jáyá cháhíyé* or with *کہ* and the aorist, as ہم جاویں چاہئے *cháhiyé ke ham jáwén*, *it is fit (or necessary) that we go*.

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## TENSES OF THE ROOT.

The aorist should, as a rule, be used after the conjunctions کہ - تاکہ - اگر - اگرچہ - جب تک etc., as, میں چاہا کہ جاؤں main cháhá ke jáúñ, *I wished to go.*

وہ آیا تاکہ یہہ کام کرے woh áyá táke yih kám karé, *he came to do this.*

اگر وہ آوے agar woh áwé, *if he come.*

جب تک وہ آوے jab tak woh áwé, *until he come.*

The future is occasionally used instead of the aorist after some of the above.

When the imperative is used negatively, it requires مت mat (or sometimes نہ nah) as, مت کرو mat karo, *do not do.*

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 TENSES OF THE PRESENT-PARTICIPLE.

The indefinite tense is used in various ways, its chief use however is as a past conditional, preceded by اگر agar, *if* and followed by تو to, *then*; as,

اگر وہ آتا تو یہہ نقصان نہ ہوتا agar woh átá to yih nuksán nah hotá, *if he had come then this loss would not have arisen.* It is also said to imply habit, as, جب وہ جیتتا تب غافل ہو جاتا jab woh

jíttá tab gháfil hojátá, *when he used to win, he would become careless*—also, from Bágh o Bahár, ساری رات دروازی گھروں کی بند نہ ہوتے sáré rát dar-wázé gharon ké band nah hoté, *all night the doors of the houses used not to be shut*; it may be however, that it is here used as the imperfect with the تھے omitted.

It is also used for the present, as, وہ کیا کرتا،—woh kiá kartá, *what is he doing*, but this too may possibly be the real present tense with the auxiliary omitted.

The present tense is used exactly as in English, and sometimes for the future, as کرتا ہوں kartá hún, *I will do it*.

In describing events that have taken place, the present is used where, in English, the imperfect would be employed—as,

دیکھا کہ ندی کا پانی جنگل کی طرف چلا جاتا ہے  
 dékhá ke nadi ká pání jangal kí taraf chalá játá  
 hai, *he saw that the water of the river was flowing towards the jungle*.

The student should observe this particularly.

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#### TENSES FROM THE PAST-PARTICIPLE.

The use of the case of the agent with these tenses need not be further alluded to.

The past tense is used much as in English. It is also used instead of the pluperfect in descriptions, as, وہ آیا ہے دیکھا کہ, *dékhá ke woh áyá hai*, *I found he had come* (i.e., and was still present—if the pluperfect were used it would imply, that, he had come but had gone away.)

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INFINITIVE.

The infinitive is used (1) as infinitive proper (2) as imperative, or as indicating that a thing must be done and (3) as a verbal noun, as,

جانا *jáná*, *to go*.

تم وہاں جانا ہے *tum waháñ jáná hai*, *you must go there*.

جانا *jáná*, *the going*.

When used as an imperative negative it takes مت *mat* or نہ *nah* - جانا *jáná*, *do not go*.

There are various rules showing when the infinitive should be inflected to نی *nai* or نی *nai* which the more advanced student will have to master.

There is another grammatical use of the infinitive much employed by sepoys in conversation, with the addition of کا *ká*, as, میں نہیں کرنے کا *main nahín karné ká*, *I will not do it*. یہ کام میرے ہاتھ سے نہیں ہونے کا *yih kám meré háth*

sé nahín honé ká, *I cannot do it—lit. this thing is one which is not to be from my hand.*

The verbs لگنا - دینا - پانا used after the inflected infinitive mean respectively *to begin, to allow and to be allowed as,*

لگنا کرنے karné lagá, *he began to do.*

دینا کرنے karné díá, *he allowed (him etc.) to do.*

پانا کرنے karné páyá, *he got permission (or opportunity) to do.*

The verbs ہونا or پڑنا after the infinitive imply obligation—تمکو جانے ہوگا tumku jáné hogá, *you must go—or will have to go.* In Madras the infinitive is not inflected, as تم کو جانا پڑیگا tum ku jáná parega—probably for ضرور پڑیگا zarur parégá, *it will become necessary for you to go.*

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#### PARTICIPLES.

The present and past-participles, with the addition of ہوا are used adjectively—as جاتا ہوا شخص játá húá shakḥṣ, *the departing person—* ایک شخص موہوا پڑا تھا ék shakḥṣ múa húá paráthá, *a man was lying dead.*

The inflected present-participle is used adverbially to express the time of a thing being



done as *صبح ہوتی* *subh hoté*, *when it was morning*—if *ہی* is added it means ‘immediately.’

When doubled, the present-participle signifies the continuance of an action, as *جاتی جاتی* *játe játé*, *whilst he was going*.

The conjunctive or pluperfect participle ending in *کر* ( or *کے* ), or sometimes merely the root, is frequently used to obviate the necessity of using conjunctions, it should be governed by the same nominative which completes the sentence (though there are instances to the contrary) as—*میں جا کر بولا* *maiñ jákar bolá*, *I went and said* (lit. *having gone*)—*میں جا کر وہ بولا* *maiñ jákár woh bolá*, “I went and *he* said” would be incorrect. Students frequently misuse this form of speech.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The verb *ہونا* *honá*, *to be*, in some of its tenses means *become*, the infinitive may mean either *to be*, or *to become*—the fragmentary parts *ہوں* *hún*, *I am*, *تھا* *thá*, *I was*, do not belong to the verb *ہونا* though *ہوں* may easily be mistaken for, and may have come from the

aorist ہوں hoún, contracted to ہوں honi, of ہونا  
It will be seen that تھا thá means *was*, whilst,  
ہوا means *became*.

ہونا is conjugated regularly like any other verb.

2. The 3rd person plural of a verb is often used without a nominative—as کہتے ہیں kahté hain, *they say*.

3. Numerals govern the nominative singular of nouns ending in a consonant, as ہزار مرد hazár mard, *a thousand men*; but in the oblique cases the noun is generally inflected in the ordinary way—as ہزار مردوں کا hazár mardon ká, *of a thousand men*.

4. The I of the present and past-participle and future of all verbs becomes ہی in the feminine and ہیں in the plural feminine of all tenses and is often the only means of shewing whether a man or woman is referred to—as

وہ کرتا ہے woh kartá hai, *he is doing*.

وہ کرتی ہے woh kartí hai, *she is doing*.

وہ کرتے ہیں wé karté hain, *they are doing*, mas.

\* وہ کرتیں ہیں wé kartin hain ... ... fem.

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\* The fem-plural form however is not used in Madras.

5. Verbs having  $\bar{a}$  or  $o$ , before the  $\bar{n}$  of the infinitive insert  $\bar{c}$  before the final  $\bar{l}$  of the past-participle, as,  $\bar{a}\bar{n}\bar{a} = \bar{a}\bar{c}\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{r}\bar{o}\bar{n}\bar{a} = \bar{r}\bar{o}\bar{c}\bar{a}$ , etc., except  $\bar{h}\bar{o}\bar{n}\bar{a}$ , which becomes  $\bar{h}\bar{o}\bar{c}\bar{a}$ .

A very brief outline has now been given of the common rules; the question of idioms, and the peculiarities of speech of the Musalmáns of Southern India have hardly been noticed, as it was thought better not to confuse the student's mind; for by following the rules given, he will be able to make himself intelligible in any part of India. Idioms, frequently *provincialisms*, will be rapidly acquired in the course of conversation and in the reading of "chits," but let the student beware of introducing them in writing, or in conversation out of his own Presidency. There are very few *Hindí* words used in Madras, nearly all the words employed being those derived from Persian, a language, in which, many Mussalmáns in Madras are proficient, though their style is high-flown, and their pronunciation is very different from that of the natives of Persia. There is no doubt, but that to understand "Urdu" thoroughly, the student should know some Persian, but, in the same way, to know Persian thoroughly, he must know Arabic! It is hoped, however, that this little book will remove many of the obstacles found in the way of beginners in Hindustani.

## SENTENCES.

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*(The translation of these sentences is given in the style current amongst Madras officers and their sepoy.)*

1. What is your name? Tumbhárá nám kyá hai.
2. Are you married? Tum shádi wálé hain kyá.
3. Have you any children? Tumku bachché hain.
4. Where do you live? Tum kahán rahté ho.
5. Where were you born? Tum kahán páidá hué.
6. Is your father alive? Tumbhárá báp jítá hai.
7. What did he die of? Kis bímárí sé mar-gaiá.
8. Does this climate suit you? Yahán kí áb o hawá tumku muáfikat kar-tí hai.
9. Is rice cheap here? Chánwal yahán sasté hain.

10. What vegetables can you get here? Yahán kyá kya tarkári miltí hai.
11. What Regiment do you belong to? Tum konsí paltan walé haiñ.
12. How long has it been here? Yahán ákar, kitné roz húé.
13. Where did it come from? Paltan kabán sé áyí.
14. Did you come by road or rail? Tum chalkar áyé yá rél par.
15. Have you ever been abroad? Tum kabhí ghair (par) mulk ku gaié.
16. How old were you when enlisted? Dákhil hoté wakt, tum-hárá 'úmr kya thí.
17. When can you get pension? { Tumku *pension* kab mil saktá hai.  
Tum kab *pension* ké hakdár howéngé.
18. Have you ever been on service? Tum kabhí jang ku gaié kya.
19. Were you in battle? Laráí dékhé kya.
20. Were you wounded? Tum zakhm kháyé.

21. How long did it take to get well? Durust honé ké liyé kitné roz lagé.
22. Was it a sword cut or a bullet wound? Talwár ká már thá yá golí ká.
23. Take this letter to the Adjutant and bring an answer. Yih khat Adjutant Sá- hib ké pás léjákar uská jawáb láo.
24. What time is parade to-morrow? Şabáni *parade* kab ho- wégí.
25. Eat your food and return soon. Kháná khá-lékar jald áo.
26. Why were you absent without leave? Tum kyúni ghair házir hué.
27. How far is your house from here? Tumbárá ghar yahán sé kitná dúr hogá.
28. Tell him to go away. Us ku jáo bolo.
29. Have you been on boardship? Tum kábhi jaház par sawár hué thé.
30. Wake me at 5 to-morrow morning. Kal şubh mujhé páñch ghanton ku hushíar karo.

31. Was the sentry asleep when you saw him? Jab ke tum pahré wálé ku dekhé woh sotá thá kyá.
32. What is that man's character? Us kí chál chalan kaisí hai.
33. Bring me a che-root and some fire. Meré wásté ek chuttá, aur ág láo.
34. What is the price of that gun? Us bandok kí kimat kya hai.
35. You will be punished, if you do not obey orders. Agar tum hukm nahin máno (manéni) to sazá milégí.
36. I am hungry, bring dinner soon. Main bhúkhá hún, jald kháná láo.
37. How much will you sell that book for? Woh kitáb, kitné ku déwéngé.
38. I am tired, may I sit down? Main thak gaiá hún, baithnéká hukm hai?
39. Have you ever been examined? Tum kabhí antihán díyé hain.

40. Who examined you? Kon amtiḥán líyá.
41. Do you think Hindustani easy or difficult? Tumbárí samajh mén, Hindustáni zabán salís hai yá mushkil.
42. How much do you pay your munshi? Tum ápné munshí ku kyá darmáhah dété ho.
43. When did you join your Regiment? Tum Regiment men kab dákhíl hué.
44. Did the horse fall, or did you fall off? Ghorá girgáíá yá tum uské úpar sé giré.
45. What did you give for that horse? Us ghoé ké líyé kya dám díyé.
46. Why did he let the horse loose? Woh ghoréku káhíku chhor díyá.
47. What reward do you get for passing? Amtiḥán déné ké líyé kya 'inám milégá.
48. How was this rifle damaged? Is rifle kú már kaisá lagá.
49. Did you hurt yourself? Tumkú már lagá kya.



50. Did you call me ? Mujhé buláyé kya—  
(yád kíyé.)
51. Is your country hot or cold ? Áp ká watan garm  
hai yá thanḍá.
52. You may go (take leave). Tumku rukṣat hai.
53. Is there any fruit in the bazar ? Bázár méní méwah  
miltá hai.
54. Where do you get fish ? Machhí kahán sé miltí.
55. He was not in his house. Woh ghar méní nah thá.
56. Are there any oranges or plants ? Náringí yá moz hai.
57. Do you eat fish curry ? Tum machhi ká sálná  
kháté hain.
58. Where do you get pipeclay ? Khaṛi kahán sé milté.
59. Is your rifle clean ? Tumhári rifle sáf hai ?
60. Rub it with an oiled rag ? Tél kí chindí sé malo.
61. When did you clean it last ? Sáf kar-kar kitné roz  
hué.

62. My Regiment went to Rangoon in a steamer. Meré *Regiment* Rangoon kú ág boat par sawár hokar gaií.
63. The road is not made or bridged. Rástá paká nahin hai aur nálon ké úpar pulán nahin hain.
64. When the river is full, how do you cross? Nadí charháó par ho to kaisá pár hoté.
65. Where do you keep your bayonet? Sanín kahán rakhté.
66. How many cartridges do you carry in your pouch? Dabé méń kitné tonté rakhté.
67. How do you clean your belts? Dawále ku kaisá sáf karté.
68. Are your houses flat-roofed or tiled? Tumbáre gharán dhábé ké hain, yá kaprel ké.
69. Which is cooler, tiled, or a thatched house? Konsá ghar thandá rahtá hai dhábé ká ghar yá gháns ká.

70. There is plenty of fruit here in the hot weather. Dhúpkalé méñ yahán méwah bahut hotá hai.
71. Are there any trees beside the road? Rastéké bázu jhár hai. (سال جہاز)
72. How many times a day do you have roll call? Dinku kitné bár gintí hotí.
73. Send the grass-cutter to bring grass. Gháñis wálé ku, gháñis láné ké wásté bhéjo.
74. There is little water in the wells. Báuríon méñ pání kam hai.
75. The tanks are all dry. Tálábon ká pání sab suk gaiá hai.
76. Is the river sandy or muddy? Nadi méñ bálu hai, yá chikar.
77. Did you get good supplies on the road? Rásté méñ rasad bará-bar milá.
78. Some of the carts were broken. Thoré bandeán tuṭ gaié.
79. The tents were wet with dew. Déré shabnam se gilé thé.

80. How long have you been here? Tum ákar, kitné roz hué.
81. We came here 5 years ago. Ákar pánch baras hué.
82. He speaks English very well. Ángrézī zabán méñ khúb bát kartá.
83. What do you call this in Hindustani? Hindustání zabán méñ iskú kya bolté.
84. Bring the book, which came from Madras. Madrás sé áyí so kitáb láo.
85. Shut the door, there is a great noise. Darwázá múcho (bandkaro) bara pukará hai.
86. They all remained silent. Sab khámosh rahgaié.
87. This pen is too soft. Yih kalam bahut naram hai.
88. This paper is very coarse. Yih kaghaz bahut motá hai.
89. How many men are in your company? Tumhári kampaní méñ kitné jawán hain.
90. Are there more Hindus or Musalmáns? Musalmán ziadah hain yá Hindú.

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91. They came back 6 weeks earlier than usual. Akṣar áte so us sé chhé hufté jald wápus áyé.
92. How much leave do Musalmáns get at the Mohurrám ? Maharam ké dinon méni, M u s a l m á n o n k u kitní razá miltí.
93. How is the duty carried on then ? Us waḳt naukarí kaisá lété.
94. If you wish to make a complaint, to whom do you make it ? Agar tum faryád karná cháhé to k i s k u karingé.
95. Do you know that man ? Tum us shakhs ku jánté haiñ kyá.
96. I just know him ? Fakt salám karté, ápas mén.
97. What is your native country ? Tumhárá watan konsá haí.
98. Do you think you can do this ? Yih kám tumháré háth sé ho saktá kyá.
99. What crime has he committed ? Woh kyá taḳṣír kíá hai.
100. He denies that he did so. Main nahín kíá karkar wo inkár kartá hai.

101. He is in jail.           Woh *jail* mén̄ kaid hai.
102. There are 10 Rs.   Is mublagh mén̄ dus  
short in this           rupiyé kam hain.  
sum.
103. Put the money in   Yé paisé thailí men̄  
a bag.                   bandkaro.
104. Do you think it   Barsát ayé sariká m'á-  
will rain ?              lúm hotá hai kya.
105. When it rains   Barsat ziadah áwé to  
much the tanks       tálábán bhar játé  
become full.           hain.
106. Where did your   Tumháre paltan kaháin  
Regiment come       sé áyí.  
from ?
107. Did you like that   Us jái ku, is jái sé  
place better           bihtar samajhté  
than this ?             kyá.
108. When a Regi-   Paltan Barmé ku jáwé  
ment goes to           to bach kach ku kya  
Burmah what         karté.  
becomes of the  
families ?
109. How do they   Kaisá guzrán karté  
live ?                   hain ?
110. Are you a good   Tum achhé shist marné  
shot ?                  wálé hain kya.

111. What Regiment is coming in your place? Tumháre 'awaz méu konsí paltan áwégí.
112. Is rice cheaper this year than last? Is sál, gaié sál sé, chánwal sasté haiñ kya.
113. How many measures a rupee? Rupíyé ku kitné paṛí milté.
114. When you are not on duty, where do you keep your rifle? Tum naukarí par nahíñ haiñ so waqt rifle kahán rakhté haiñ.
115. How often do you get pay? Darmáhah kab kab miltá hai.
116. What stoppages are made from your pay? Darmáhé sé kitná waz'á hotá hai.
117. How long does it take a private to become a N.-C. O.? Sipáhi 'ohdé walá honé ké líyé kitné roz lagté.
118. Who pays for the huts, Government or the men? Gharoni ká dām kon déta Sarkár yá sipáhyán.

119. How long is a sepoy learning his drill? Sipahi *drill* sé m'uáf honá kitné roz lagté.
120. Do the recruits feed alone or together? Sipahiyán akélé kháté hain yá bíssí kháté.
121. He fell off his horse and broke his arm. Wo ghoré par se girkar háth tút gaiá.
122. His horse ran away with him. Ghorá usku khainch lékar gaiá.
123. His horse is lame. Uská ghorá langratá hai.
124. What is the price of a Havildar's house? Hawáldár ké ghar kí kya málíyat hai.
125. Are there many sick in Hospital? Áspitrí mén bimáran bahut hain kya.
126. What are they sick from? Kis bimári sé káhilé hain.
127. Is the duty heavy here? Yahán ki naukari sakht hai kya.
128. How often does your turn for guard come. Tumbárá *guard* ki (misil) bári kab kab áti hai.



129. On the march, Kúch par, déron kú  
how are the kaisá léjaté.  
tents carried ?
130. In what war did Tumkù konsí laráí ké  
you get your wásté billá milá.  
medal.
131. Which are best Sámán lé jáné ké liyé  
for baggage, khachar bihtar hai  
mules or ca- yá únth.  
mels ?
132. Have you under- Tum méré sab báton  
stood all I have kú samajh líyé kyá.  
said ?
133. Is there much Yahán tap bahut hotí  
fever here ? hai kya.
134. It is very cold ? Barí thand bajtí hai.
135. Is there any small- Is nawáhi (chau hadi)  
pox about ? mén sitlá hai kya.
136. Show me your Tumbári jíbh bátiláo.  
tongue.
137. The doctor felt *Doctor sáhib* (tabib)  
his pulse. úskí (nári) nabz  
dekhé.
138. You must take Tum yih dawá waqt  
this medicine par khátéjáná.  
regularly.

139. Is this a healthy place for natives? Yahán ké báshandé tandarust rahté kya.
140. Send for the dooly quickly. Doli kú jald mangá bhéjo.
141. He has liver complaint. Uskú kalíjé kí bimárí hai.
142. Have you a bottle for the medicine? Dawá ké wásté shíshah hai.
143. His arm is broken, get splints ready. Uská háth t̄utgaiá hai (baḍé) paṭṭián taiyár karo.
144. What is the matter with you? Tumkú kya shikáyat hai.
145. How long have you been ill? Kitné roz sé bimár hai.
146. Is your appetite good? Kháná khúb khaté kya.
147. Does that hurt you? Is sé dard m'álúm hotá kya.
148. He lanced the boil. Woh dumbal kú nash-tar kíyá.
149. The water is brackish. Yih páni khára hai.

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159. How many horses are there in a Regiment? Yek *Regiment* (risále) mén kitné ghoré rahté.
160. Are they entires or geldings? Ghoré nar hain yá ákhté.
161. There are a few mares also. Thoré mádíán bhí hain.
162. This mare foaled 2 days ago. Yih mádwán do roz ágé bachchah dáli.
163. Where do the horses come from? Ghoré kahán sé áté.
164. Is there any mange amongst them? Kissí ghoré ku gar hai?
165. A horse has colic. Yek ghorá kurkurí kíyá hai.
166. Are the horses kept under cover? Ghoron ku tabélé ménbándhkar rakhté kya.
167. Have this stall repaired. Is thán ku marámat karáo.
168. Do they get coughs from being out at night? Rát ku báhir rahné sé ghoron ku khánsí hotí kya.

169. Who cleans the horses?      Ghoron ku kon málísh karté.
170. Do you shoe all four feet or only the fores?      Chároni páon ku n'ál bándhté yá fakt aglé páon ku.
171. What gram do you give daily?      Roz ku kyá rátib dété.
172. What weight of grass does a horse eat?      Ghorá kitná wazn ghás kháwégá.
173. When are the horses watered?      Ghoron ku kab k a b pání piláté.
174. This bedding is dirty, put fresh.      Yih séj mailá hai tázá bichháó.
175. This horse trips badly.      Yih ghorá bahut thokar khátá hai.
176. The bay horse is vicious, but the grey is quiet.      Kumét ghorá sharír hai lékin sabzá ghorá gharíb hai.
177. He fell and broke his knees.      Ghorá girkar, donon gurgon ku már lagá
178. Are you running any horses in the races?      Shart méní ghoron ku dauráéngé kya.

179. In the rains, we give the horses dry grass. Barsát ké mosim mén ghoron ku sukhá gháns dété.
180. Tie this horse in the shade. Is ghoré ku chháon mén band karo.
181. The horse ran back and broke his headrope. Ghorá sitáli khákar agáří ku tordálá.
182. Your horse is girth galled. Tumbháré ghoré ku tang lagá hái.
183. Do you give boiled gram or raw? Kulthí ku ubáلكar khaláté yá kachhí.
184. Have all the gram-bags washed. Sab tobaron ku dhula'o.
185. There is no eye shade on this headstall. Is púzi ku jhálar nahín hai.
186. The horse reared and threw his rider. Ghorá sdíhá hokar sawár ku girádiyá.
187. Let the colts out to graze. Bachheré charné ku chhordéo.
188. Many horses get worm in the eye here. Is jái mén bahut ghoron kú ánkha mén kírá hotá hai.

189. This horse has a very hard mouth. Yih ghorá muñh ká bará sakht hai.
190. Have you got a gun? Tumbháré pás bandok hai kya.
191. Is there any shooting here? Yahán kuchh shikár miltá kya.
192. How many brothers have you? Tumbháré kitné bhaiyán hain.
193. Have you shot any one in battle? Tum laráí méñ kis sí kú golí se máré kya.
194. When you are on guard, how do you get food? Tum *guard* par hain so waqt tumku khána káísá miltá.
195. How much money do you send your family? Tum ápné bachkach kú kitné paisé bhéjté.
196. My house caught fire last night. Kal rát méré ghar ku ág lagí.
197. We put the fire out at once. Ham ág kú ushí da m bujhá dálé.
198. All my clothes were burnt up. Meré sab kapré jal gaié.

199. After how many years service are you allowed to marry? Kitné baras kí naukari ké b'ád shádí karné ká hukm hai.
200. The Colonel ordered him 7 days cells. *Colonel* Sáhíib uskú sát roz *ganji house* ka hukm díyé.
201. Is there a school in your Regiment? Tumhári paltan mén máktab hai.
202. How far is it from the lines? *Line* sé kitní dúr hai.
203. He went home to get his dinner. Woh kháná khánéké wásté ghar kú gaiá.
204. How long does it take to march to Bangalore? Banglúr kú kitné roz ká rástá hai.
205. Do sepoy's eat meat every day? Sipáhián roz roz gosht kháté hain.
206. Can you ride? Tum ghoré ki sawári kar sakté kyá.
207. How far can you walk in a day? Tum yek roz ké dar-mián kitní dúr chal sakté hain.
208. Put out the light. Batti kú bujhá dálo.
209. What relation is he to you? Woh tumku kya honá.



210. How do you cross the river ? Nadi sé kaisá pár hoté.
211. Why did you go to this gentleman's house ? Tum Sáhib ke ghar ku káhi ku gaié.
212. Wait for an answer. Jawáb ké wásté taharo.
213. I will not give more than a rupee. Yek rupiyé ké úpar nahíu déúngá.
214. Are you sure ? Tum ku yaqín hai.
215. Do not let any one touch it. Kissí ká háth lagné mat déo.
216. Do not go yourself, send some one. Tum áp mut jáó aur kissi ku bhéjo.
217. A rag stuck in the barrel of his rifle. Chindí uskí bandok kí nallí meñ atak gayí.
218. Leave the book on the table. Kitáb méz par rakh chhoro.
219. What is the day of the month ? Konsí tárikh hai.
220. What is the color of that horse ? Us ghoré ká konsá rang hai.

221. Do they sell rice by weight or measure ? Chañwal mápkar béchté hain yá tolkar béchté.
222. Why did you enlist ? Tum káhí ku dákhil hué.
223. Who enlisted you ? Kon tum ku dákhil kíyá.
224. He has saved some money. Woh thore páisé jam'a kar rakhá hai.
225. He was lying asleep on the ground. Woh zamin' par pará huá sotá thá.
226. He has gone fishing. Woh machhí ká shikár khélné gaíá hai.
227. Are your relations allowed to live in the lines ? Tumháre saggé *line* mén rahné ká hukm hai.
228. What do you want ? Tumku kya honá.
229. Is your house your own, or do you pay rent ? Tumhárá ghar tumhárá khás mál hai yá kiráyé ká.
230. What did you pay for it ? Us ká kya dám diyé.
231. Wholends money to the men ? Sipáhion ku karaz kon déttá.

232. They pawn their property and borrow. Mál girwí rakhar karaz lété hain.
233. Have you to pass an examination to become a naigue? Náik honé ké ágé antihán déná zarur hai.
234. Is goats milk good to drink? Chhéli ká dúdh kháne ku achhá hai.
235. I saw a drunken man on the road. Rásté mén yek shakhs ku matwála húá dékhá.
236. He said a scorpion had stung him but it was not true. Woh bichu mará kar kar bolá lékin jhúth bolá.
237. Let him come in. Usku andar áné déo.
238. He comes every day. Woh roz roz átá hai— (áyá kartá.)
239. Tell him to come every other day. Usku yek roz ár áo karkar bolo.
240. Send for a carpenter. Yek baráí ku bulá bhéjo.
241. Can you swim? Tumkú tírná átá kya.
242. We bathe in the sea once a week. Ham hafté ku yek bár daryá mén naháté hain.

243. What kit must a sepoy keep ? Sipáhi kya kya sámán rakhná hai.
244. What do the people here eat ? Yahán ké log kya kya kháté hain.
245. Have you heard any news from your brother lately ? In dinon mén (hál mén) tumháre bhái ké pás sé kuchh khabar ayí.
246. Have you any friends in the 10th Regiment? Daswen paltan mén tumhárá koí dost hai.
247. Does it often rain as it did last night ? Páni kal rát paré sariká akṣar partá hai.
248. How deep is the river ? Nadi mén kitná páni hai.
249. It is knee deep. Gurgé khás páni hai.
250. If it rains any more, we shall have to cross in boats. Agar is par barsát áwé to ham kishteon mén baithkar pár honá parégá.
251. I have not seen him for a long time. Uskú dékhkar bahut roz hué (bahut roz hué ke main uskú nahín dékhá.)
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**Easy Stories translated into the Hindustani,  
used in Southern India.**

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I.

A man was riding along the road, when he saw a traveller lying wounded beside the road. He said to himself, if I go to his help and any people see me, they will think me a robber and I shall get into trouble. So he pretended not to see the wounded man and went on. In a little while, he met the robbers, who were going away from the place where the wounded man was, and they wounded him also and stole his horse. He wept bitterly and said if I had had mercy on the traveller, I should not be in this plight.

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I I.

The sepoy said, "I had been to my house to eat my food. When I was returning, I saw a house on fire, and I ran to help in putting out the fire. When I returned to the guard, the Havildar confined me for being absent. I did not commit any fault intentionally, and I hope the gentlemen of the Court will take my circumstances into consideration and will par-

don me. There are five persons living in my house, and if I am imprisoned, they will die of starvation.”

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### III.

When a sepoy enlists, his first work is to learn his drill. A sepoy must be respectful to his superiors, and obey their lawful commands, and keep his arms and clothing, etc., clean. When he is dismissed from drill and school, if his behaviour is good, and he appears to be intelligent, there is no doubt that in a short time he will get advancement, and perhaps after a few years may even become an officer.

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### IV.

In December 1886, there was a fair in the Park at Madras, and thousands of people collected to see the fun. Somehow or other, some of the shops caught fire, and people got alarmed and all tried to get out of two of the gates. They fell one on the top of another, and many were burnt to death, and many others were hurt. They say that thieves set the shops on fire, in order to be able to steal, but there is no proof of this; still there is no doubt that

there were thieves present, as many people's jewels were stolen.

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## V.

Some years ago, a great storm took place at Madras; from the force of the wind a great many ships came on shore and were destroyed, and some sailors were drowned. The sea near Madras is famous for these storms, and there is always one every 9 or 10 years. Now, when it appears there is going to be a storm, they make a signal and all the ships put out to sea that they may not be destroyed by being blown on shore by the wind.

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## VI.

It is more difficult to translate English into Hindustani, than Hindustani into English, for this reason, that the English style is often very difficult. But there is no language so easy, that it is not necessary for the student to work hard in order to acquire it. Many students can talk, but cannot write, because they do not know how to spell—and there are many who do not even know the rules, so it is wonderful how any one understands what they say.

There are very few who use proper idioms in speaking.

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## VII.

There was a schoolmaster, who had many pupils, who came to study every day. Amongst them, there was one who was very idle, and never knew his lesson, and the Master would shut him up in the schoolroom to learn it, whilst the other pupils were at play outside.

One day he made no mistakes, and the Master was very pleased and asked why it was he said his lesson well that day. The pupil said, "When I was shut up alone I learnt another thing, namely, that he who wishes to be outside at playtime, should finish his lessons before that time comes."

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## VIII.

A man had a horse, that was very vicious, and always used to bite, and rear, and kick, and would often run away with his rider. One day the man was putting the bridle on the horse, when it struck at him with its forefeet, and then ran back and broke its head rope, but as it was tied with heel ropes also could not escape. The man caught the horse and put on the saddle



and bridle and said, "As you have given me all this trouble, you will see what trouble I shall give you before you see your stable again." They say he rode the horse that day till it fell down dead.

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## IX.

When the rainy season commences, the farmers sow the rice in the fields, and if rain continues to fall, the rice soon becomes ripe. If there is no rain, it dries up, and then a famine occurs. The ground is so hard in the hot weather, that they cannot plough it till the rains commence. Black cotton soil is best for cotton and millet. There were many tanks in India in former days, but in these days, many of them have broken bunds and are filled with sand, so that even when the rain falls in abundance, it cannot stay in the tanks, but all runs away to sea.

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## X.

A regiment marched from Mangalore towards Cannanore. The road was bad, and when they reached the river, there was no bridge, so they had to cross in boats. Two carts went in each boat, and one boat upset in the middle of

the river and two men were drowned. The sepoys' families travelled in carts, one cart to ten men; two days before arriving at Cannanore, an order was received from Madras, that the regiment was to leave the families at Cannanore and embark for Burmah; but before the ship reached Rangoon, the war had come to an end, and this regiment with many others came back to Madras, where they went by train to their several stations.

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## XI.

*(The following are from Æsops' Fables.)*

One hot day an ant went to drink at a brook and fell in and was carried away by the stream.

A dove, sitting on a tree close by, saw it and dropped a leaf into the water and the ant caught hold of it and came safe to shore. A few days after, a hunter was taking aim to shoot the dove, the ant saw him and stung him on the heel and he gave a start and missed his aim, and the dove flew away safe.

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## XII.

A man once owned a goose that, every day, laid a gold egg: he thought that one egg a day

was but slow work, and hoping to seize all the eggs at once, killed the goose, but to his great grief, found it just like all other geese. He sighed, and said, "He, who has much, would have more, and so loses all."

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## XIII.

A boy stole a book from school and brought it to his father, who did not punish him for the theft but praised him. When the boy grew up, he became a thief, and, at last, was caught and sentenced to be hung. A crowd came to see him hung, and with them the thief's father. The thief saw him and asked leave to speak a word to him. When he came near, the thief turned his face to him, as if he would speak and bit off his ear, and said, "He is the cause of my guilt, for if he had punished me when I stole the book from school, I should not have come to this sad end."

Spare the rod, spoil the child.

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## XIV.

A man had a monkey, that was of great use, and used to frighten away the birds from the fruit. One day the man was sleeping and the

ape was driving the flies from his face. A fly came and sat on the tip of the man's nose, and the ape sent it off: then it flew to his chin, and at this the ape, in a great rage, threw a stone at it, which killed the fly, but from its weight, broke the man's jaw.

A rash friend is worse than a foe.

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XV.

Some boys were throwing stones into a tank, in which there were many frogs, and some of the frogs being killed by the stones, the rest were in great fear. At last, one, who was more brave than the rest, put his head out of the water and said, Oh dear young Sirs, stop, I pray you, for what is sport to you, is death to us.

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XVI.

A boy, who kept watch on a flock of sheep, was heard, from time to time, to call out "wolf, wolf" in mere sport. In this way, he, many times, drew the men from their work in the fields. But when they found it was a joke, they made up their minds that if the boy called "wolf," again, they would not go to his help. At last the wolf did come. The boy, in great

fear, called out "wolf, wolf," but none heeded his cries, and the wolf killed the boy, that he might eat the sheep.

Those who speak lies, will not be trusted, even when they tell the truth.

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XVII.

An old man saw a child stand for a long time on the bank of a stream and said, "Why do you look so long at the brook?" The child replied, "I am waiting till the water runs off, when I can cross with dry feet." The old man said, "If you stay out your life, you will not be able to do that, for this brook will run as long as time; if you go with the stream, you will get to the sea, but if not, you will have to wade."

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XVIII.

One hot day, a fox saw some grapes that hung from a wall and took a spring to seize them, but did not reach them: he then leapt with all his might, but each jump was too short. Then, as he found he could not get them, he said, "It is not worth my while to try, for the grapes are sour."

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XIX.

A wolf one day brought a fox before the Judge for theft. The ape, who was Judge,

knew well that both were knaves and said, “ I know you both well, my friends, and as I wish to be just, I will lay the same fine on each—on you, oh wolf, because you have no right to bring the charge ; and on you, oh fox, because no doubt the charge is true.

Set a thief to catch a thief.

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XX.

A wolf once put on a sheepskin, so that he might be shut up in the fold with the sheep and eat them. By chance the farmer who owned them came to kill a sheep, and by good luck chose the wolf : but when he saw it was a wolf, he put a rope on his neck and hung him from a tree. A man who came by said, “ what, do you hang sheep ? ” “ no,” said the man, “ but I hang a wolf, when I catch him, though he may be disguised as a sheep.”

You may find more than one face under a veil.

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کہا جاوے - اتفاقاً گنبي جو بکريوں کا مالک تھا ايک بکرے کو کاتنے کے واسطے آيا نيک نصيبي سے لاندگے پر اُس کا ہاتھ پٽا ديکھا تو لاندگا هي اُس کي گردن ميں رسي باندھکر جھار سے لٹکا ديا - ايک شخص جو وہاں سے گذر کرتا تھا پوچھا کہ کپا تو بکريوں کو لٹکاتا هي گنبي جواب ديا نہيں ليکن اگر لاندگا ہاتھ آوے تو اُس کو لٹکا ديٺا ہوں باوجوديکہ  
 وہ بکري کا بيٺيس ليا ہووے \*

ايک برقع کے اندر دو صورت رھنا امکان هي

لیکن اُن تک نہیں پہنچ سکی تب بترے زور سے جست کی  
 پر ہر ایک جست خالی گئی - جب وہ دیکھی کہ اُن کو  
 ہاتھ نہیں کر سکتی ہی تب کہنے لگی اُس باب میں  
 کوشش کرنا بے فائدہ ہی کہونکہ انگریز کچھے ہیں \*

## XIX.

۱۹ ایک دن ایک لاندگا لومتری کو چوڑی کی تقصیر پر ایک  
 باند کے پاس ( جو مُنصف تھا ) لیک گیا - باندِ خوب جان لیا  
 کہ دونوں مکار ہیں اور بولا ای دوستو! میں تم دونوں کو  
 خوب جانتا ہوں اور انصاف کیا چاہتا ہوں ایسا کہ ہر ایک  
 پر ایکساں جریمانہ لگاؤں کہونکہ تجھے پر ای لاندگے کہ دعویٰ  
 لانے کا تیرا حق نہیں تھا - اور تجھے پر ای لومتری! اس لئے  
 کہ شک نہیں دعویٰ سچا ہو گا \*

چوڑ کو پکڑنے کے واسطے چوڑ کو رکھا چاہئے

## XX.

۲۰ ایک روز ایک لاندگا بکرے کا چمڑا پہن لیا اس امید  
 پر کہ بکریوں کے ساتھ کتھہرے میں موچا جاوے تو اُن کو



ہی تو ارادہ کئے کہ اگر وہ چھوڑا دوسرے بار ویسا پکارے تو اُس کی مدد کے لئے نہیں جایا چاہئے۔ آخر لاندگا ہی آگیا تب چھوڑا برے دَر سے پکارنے لگا لیکن کوئی اُس کے بلبلانے پر خیال نہیں کیا۔ لاندگا بکری کو کہا جانے کی اُمید پر اُس لڑکے کو پہلے مار ڈالا \*

جو لوگ کہ چھوڑتے بولا کرتے ہیں کبھی سچ بولتے تو یہی اعتبار نہیں \*

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XVII.

۱۷ ایک بوڑھا کسی لڑکے کو ایک نہر کے کنارے بہت وقت سے کھڑا ہوا دیکھ کر پوچھا کہا واسطے تو اتنے وقت سے نالے کو دیکھ رہا ہی لڑکا جواب دیا پانی چلے جانے کے واسطے میں انتظار کرتا ہوں اُس وقت میں سوکھے پاؤں سے پار ہو سکتا ہوں۔ بوڑھا کہا اگر تو اپنی عمر تک کھڑا رہے تو بھی ویسا نہیں کر سکیگا کیونکہ یہہ نالا قیامت تک بہتا رہیگا اگر تو اُس میں بہہ جاوے تو دریا کو پہنچیکا یا نہیں تو اتر کر جانا ہی \*

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XVIII.

۱۸ کسی گرم روز میں ایک لڑکے دیکھی کہ تھوڑے انگور ایک دیوار پر سے لٹک رہے ہیں اُن کو پکڑنے کے واسطے اچھلی

پتھر پھینکا مکھی تو مرگئی لیکن اُس پتھر کے وزن سے اُس کا  
جبرا توت گیا \*

نادان دوست سے دشمن بہتر ہی

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X V.

۱۵ تھوڑے چھوکرے ایک تالاب میں جس میں بہت سے  
میںدکیاں تھے پتھرے پھینکتے تھے - تھوڑے اُن میں سے اُن  
پتھروں کے صدمے سے مر گئے باقی نہایت گھابڑے ہوئے - آخر  
اُن میں کی ایک جو بہت ندر تھی اپنا سر پانی کے باہر  
نکال کر کہی کہ ای عزیز جوانو تھہرو میں تم سے التجا کرتی  
ہوں - جس میں تمہارا کھیل ہی اُس میں ہماری  
موت ہی \*

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X V I.

۱۶ کوئی لڑکا جو بکریوں کے ایک مندے کا نگہبان تھا وقت  
بوقت بہ طور کھیل کے لاندگا - لاندگا - پکارا کرتا تھا اس  
طرح سے کھیت کے بہت آدمیوں کو اُن اُن کے کاموں سے  
چلا دیتا تھا - لیکن جب وہ معلوم کئے کہ وہ مزاح کرتا

کي تعريف ڪيا جب وُه بڙا هُئا تُو چُورُ هُئا آخر چُوري ڪَ سبب سے پڪڙا جاڪر دار پر چڙهن ڪا فتويٰ پايا۔ اُس ڪو لٽڪانے ڪا تماشا ديڪهنے ڪے لئے بهيتر جمع يوئي اُس ڪے ساتھ اُس ڪا باپ بهي آيا۔ چُور اپنے باپ ڪو ديڪهه ڪر اُس سے بات ڪرنے ڪي اجازت چاها جب باپ نزديڪ آيا تُو چُور اُس سے بات ڪرے سرڪا اپنے مُنهنه ڪو اُس ڪي طرف پھراڪر دانقون سے اُس ڪا کان ڪنر ڪر بُوَلا بهه شخص ميڙي تقصير ڪا سبب بهي ڪپونڪه جب مٿن مڪتب سے ڪتاب چُرايا تب سزا ديٿا تُو مٿن اِس غمگين نتيجے ڪو نهين پھنچتا \*  
چھڙي ڪو بچانا بچے ڪو خراب ڪرنا بهي

## XIV.

اا ڪسي شخص ڪے پاس ايڪ باندر تها جو بهت ڪام ڪا تها۔ پرنده جو ميٿون پر آڪر بيٿتھ تھے اُن ڪو ڌرا ڪر اُزا ديٿا تها۔ ايڪ رُوڙ وُه شخص سوٿا تها باندر اُس ڪے مُنهنه پر سے مڪھڙون ڪو هڪالٽا تها ايڪ مڪھي آڪر اُس ڪي ناک ڪي اني پر بيٿهي باندر اُس ڪو اُزا ديا تب وُه اُس شخص ڪي ٿهڙي پر بيٿهي اُس وقت باندر غصے ميٿن آڪر اُس پر

## XI.

۱۱ ایک گرم رُوز میں کوئی چپونٹی پانی پینے کے واسطے ایک نالے پر جاکر اُس میں گر پڑی - نالے کا پانی اُس کو مار لیکر چلے گیا اُس کے نزدیک ایک قُری جہاز پر بیٹھی ہوئی پہہ حال دیکھ کر پانی میں ایک پتا دال دی - چونٹی اُس کو پکڑ لیکر سلامتی سے کنارے پر پہنچی - تھوڑے دن کے بعد ایک شکاری قُری کو مارنے کے واسطے شست باندھتا تھا چپونٹی دیکھ کر اُس کی اُڑی پر کاتی تب وہ سرکنے سے شست چوک گئی اور قُری صحیح سالم اُز گئی \*

## XII.

۱۲ کوئی شخص ایک قاز پالتا تھا وہ ہر روز سونے کا ایک اندا دیتی تھی وہ خیال کیا کہ روز کا ایک اندا لینا شست کام ہی - تمام ایک وقت ہاتھ کر لینے کی اُمید پر قاز کو مار دالا تب ترے غم سے دوسرے قازوں کے سریکا ہی اُس کو بھی دیکھ کر افسوس کیا اور بولا جس کے پاس بہت ہی وہ زیادہ چاہتا ہی اور ویسا ہی تمام کھوٹا ہی \*

## XIII.

۱۳ ایک چھوکر مکتب سے کتاب چُرا کر اپنے باپ کے پاس لایا - باپ اُس کو چوری کی کُچھ سزا نہیں دیا بلکہ اُس

بہت سے تالاب تھے ان دنوں میں ان میں سے اکثر کے مینڈاں توت گئے ہیں یا تالاباں بالو سے بھر گئے ہیں ایسا کہ برسات مالا مال ہووے تو بھی تالابوں میں پانی نہیں ٹھہرتا لیکن تمام دریا کی طرف چلے جاتا \*

## X.

۱۰ ایک پلٹن منگلور سے کننور کی طرف کوچ کرتی تھی راستا خراب تھا اور جب کہ ندی کے پاس پہنچی پل نہ تھا اس لئے کشتیوں میں بیٹھ کر پار ہونا ضرور پڑا ہر ایک پتروے میں دو دو گاڑی سماتے تھے ندی کے بیچ میں ایک کشتی اُلٹ گئی اور دو جوان پانی میں ڈوب کر مر گئے دس دس سپاہی کو ایک گاڑی کے حساب سے سپاہیوں کے بیچ کچ گاڑیوں میں بیٹھ کر آتے تھے - کننور کو پہنچنے کے دو روز آگے مدراس سے حکم آیا کہ کننور میں بیچ کچ چھوڑ کر جہاز پر سوار ہو کر برہے کو جانا ہی - لیکن رنگون کو پہنچنے کے آگے جنگ آخر ہوا تھا اس لئے یہہ پلٹن اور بہت سے دوسرے پلٹن بھی مدراس کو واپس آکر ریل پر سوار ہوئے اور اپنے اپنے مقاموں کی طرف روانہ ہوئے \*

## VIII.

۸ ایک شخص کے پاس گھوڑا تھا کہ بہت شیریں تھا اور ہمیشہ کاتتا اور سیدھا ہوتا اور پشتک مارتا اور بہت بار سوار کو کھینچ لیکر بھاگ جاتا تھا۔ ایک روز جب وہ شخص گھوڑے کو لگام دیتا تھا گھوڑا اُس پر تاپ مارا اور ستالی کھاکر اگاری کو توڑ لیا لیکن پچھازی بھی رھنے کے سبب سے نہیں بھاگ سکا۔ وہ شخص گھوڑے کو پکر کر زین لگام باندھا اور بولا تو مجھے اتنی تصدیع دیا دیکھو تو تیرا طبیلہ دیکھنے کے آگے میں تجھے کو کتنی تصدیع دیوںگا۔ کہتے ہیں کہ وہ اُس روز گھوڑے پر یہاں تک سواری کیا کہ گھوڑا راستے میں گر کر مر گیا \*

## IX.

۹ جب کہ میہوں کالا شروع ہوتا ہی رعیتاں کھیتوں میں دہاں چھنکتے ہیں اگر برسات پرتا رہے تو چاول جلد پختہ ہوتے ہیں بارش نہوے تو سوکھ جاتے ہیں اور قحط ہوتا ہی۔ دھوپ کالے میں زمین ایسی سخت ہوتی ہی کہ بارش شروع ہوئی تک نہیں نانگر سکتے۔ لیگتر کی زمین روئی اور جوار کے واسطے بہتر ہی۔ اگلے دنوں میں ہندوستان میں

لیکن کوئی زباں ایسی آسان نہیں ہی کہ سیکھنے والا سوائے سخت محنت کرنے کے اُس کو حاصل کرے۔ بہت طالب علم بات کرسکتے ہیں لیکن لکھ نہیں سکتے کیونکہ وہ املا نہیں جانتے ہیں اور اکثر ایسے ہیں کہ قانون بھی نہیں جانتے۔ اس لئے تعجب ہی کہ کوئی شخص اُن کی بات چیت سمجھتا ہی۔ بہت تھوڑے لوگ ہیں جو گفتگو میں برابر محاورہ برتتے ہیں۔

## VII.

۷ ایک اُستاد تھا کہ بہت سے شاگرداں اُس کے پاس پڑھنے کے لئے رُوڑ رُوڑ آتے تھے اُن میں سے ایک شاگرد بہت سست تھا اور کبھی اپنا سبق یاد نہیں کرتا تھا جس وقت کہ باقی شاگرداں باہر کھیلتے رہتے اُستاد اُس کو مدرسے کی کوتھری میں موچا کرتا تھا۔ ایک رُوڑ درس میں ایک غلطی یہی نہیں کیا اُستاد خوش ہو کر پوچھا کہ کہوں ہی کہ تو آج کے رُوڑ سبق خوب بولا جواب دیا کہ جب میں اکیلا موچا گیا تھا ایک اور چیز کو سیکھا یعنی کہ اگر کوئی چاہے کہ کھیلتے کے وقت پر باہر ہووے تو ضروری کہ اُس وقت کے آگے اپنے سبق کو تمام کرے۔

جل کر مرگئے - اور دوسرے بہتوں کو ضرب پہنچا - کہتے ہیں کہ چوراں چرانے کے ارادے سے دوکان کو آگ لگائے لیکن اُس کی کچھہہ دلیل نہیں ہی - وہاں چوروں کے رهنے میں کچھہہ شک نہیں ہی کہونکہ بہت لوگ کے زیورات چوری گئے \*

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V.

۵ تہوڑے برسوں کے آگے مدراس میں ایک بڑا طوفان ہوا بارے کے زور سے بہت سے جہازاں کنارے لگے اور ضایع ہوئے تہوڑے خلاصیاں بھی پانی میں ڈوب گئے - مدراس کی دریا ایسے طوفانوں میں مشہور ہی اور ہمیشہ نوں یا دس سال میں ایک بار ہوتا ہی - ان دنوں میں جبکہ معلوم ہوتا ہی کہ طوفان ہونڈیوالا ہی تمام جہازوں کو دریا کی طرف چلے جانے کے واسطے اشارہ کرتے ہیں تاکہ وہ ہوا کے زور سے کنارے لگ کر ضایع نہوویں +

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VI.

۶ ہندوستانی کو انگریزی میں ترجمہ کرنے سے بھی انگریزی کو ہندوستانی میں ترجمہ کرنا زیادہ مشکل رہتی ہی اِس سبب سے کہ انگریزی عبارت اکثر بہت مشکل رہتی ہی



میرے حال پر خیال کر کر مُعاف کریں گے۔ میرے گھر میں پانچ  
جان ہیں اگر میں قید ہوؤں تو وہ بیوکھ سے مرجائیں گے۔

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### III.

۳ جبکہ سپاہی نوکری میں داخل ہوتا ہی اُس کا پہلا کام یہہ  
ہی کہ قواعد سیکھے۔ سپاہی کو ضرور ہی کہ اپنے بتے  
سرداروں کے روبرو ادب سے رہے۔ اور اُنکے واجبی حکموں کو  
مانے۔ اور اپنے ہتھیاراں اور لباس وغیرہ صاف رکھے۔ جب  
کہ مکتب اور قواعد سے مُعاف ہو جاتا ہی اگر اُسکی چال  
چلن اچھی ہووے اور وہ ہوشیار رہے تو شک نہیں ہی کہ  
تھوڑے دنوں میں اُس کو عہدہ ملیگا اور شاید چند برسوں  
میں سردار بھی ہوویگا +

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### IV.

۴ دسمبر کے مہینے میں ایک ہزار آتھ سو اسی پر چھتویں  
برس مدراس کے پارک میں ایک میلہ ہوا اور تماشا دیکھنے  
کے لئے ہزار ہا آدمی جمع ہوئے تھے ایک بیگ دوکانوں میں  
سے بعضوں کو آگ لگی لوگ گھبراے ہوئے دوڑوں دروازوں میں  
سے نکلنے کو کوشش کئے ایک دوسرے پر گر پڑے اور بہت سے

## Translation of the Stories.

### I.

۱ ایک شخص گھوڑے پر سوار ہو کر راستے میں جاتا تھا کہ ایک مسافر کو زخم کھا کر راستے کے بازو پڑا ہوا دیکھا۔ دل میں کہا کہ اگر میں اُس کی کُمک کو جاؤں اور کوئی مُجھے دیکھیں تو مُجھے چوڑ سمجھینگے اور میں آفت میں گرفتار ہو جاؤنگا اِس لئے اُس کو دیکھ کر انجان ہوا اور اپنی راہ لیا تھوڑی دور گئے بعد از اُنہیں چوروں سے ملا جو اُس جاے سے ( جہاں زخمی پڑا تھا ) چلے جاتے تھے وہ اُسکو بھی زخمی کر کر اُس کا گھوڑا چوری کئے۔ وہ زار زار رويا اور بولا کہ اگر میں اُس مسافر بیچارے پر رحم کرتا تو اب میرا بھی یہہ حال نہ ہوتا \*

### II.

۲ وہ سپاہی بولا کہ میں کھانا کھانیکے واسطے گھر کو گیا تھا جب میں واپس آتا تھا دیکھا کہ ایک گھر کو آگ لگی ہی اُس کو بچھانے میں کُمک دینے کے لئے میں دوڑ گیا جب میں گارڈ کو آیا تو حوالدار میں غیث حاضر ہونے کے سبب سے مُجھکو قید کیا۔ میں جان بوجھ کر کچھہ تصویر نہیں کیا میں اُمید رکھتا ہوں کہ کورٹ کے سرداراں

## VOCABULARY.

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THIS vocabulary contains words in daily use which should be known to the student.

Only one meaning has been given for each word, the *Dakhani* word, as a rule.

The student is recommended to learn the pronunciation of the words from his Munshi, though, to assist beginners, the words are transliterated in the Roman character. The system of transliteration given at pp. 8 & 10, must be carefully studied, or, without aid, many errors of pronunciation will be made.

|  | PAGE. |                                | PAGE. |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Adjectives . . .                               | 99    | House, etc. . . .              | 117   |
| Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, etc . . . | 102   | Human body. . .                | 120   |
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## ADJECTIVES.

|             |         |             |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Bad         | خراب    | kharáb.     |
| Bitter      | کتروا   | karwá.      |
| Black       | کالا    | kálá.       |
| Blind       | اندھا   | andhá.      |
| Blue        | نیلا    | nílá.       |
| Blunt       | گُند    | kund.       |
| Broad       | چوڑا    | chaurá.     |
| Brown       | اُودا   | údá.        |
| Clean       | صاف     | ṣáf.        |
| Clever      | قابل    | kábil.      |
| Coarse      | موتّا   | motá.       |
| Cold        | تھنڈا   | ṭhandá.     |
| Crooked     | بِنگا   | bingá.      |
| Damp        | نم      | nam.        |
| Deaf        | بہرا    | bahrá.      |
| Difficult   | مُشکل   | mushkil.    |
| Dirty       | مِیلا   | mailá.      |
| Dizzy to be | چکر آنا | chakar áná. |
| Dull        | مُند    | mund.       |
| Dumb        | گُنّا   | gungá.      |
| Easy        | سلیس    | salís.      |
| Fat         | موتّا   | motá.       |

|          |           |             |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Fierce   | تند       | tund.       |
| Fine     | باریک     | bárik.      |
| Firm     | مضبوط     | mazbút.     |
| Flat     | هموار     | hamwár.     |
| Foolish  | بیوقوف    | béwukúf.    |
| Full     | بہرا      | bhará.      |
| Good     | اچھا      | achchhá.    |
| Green    | ہریا      | haryá.      |
| Grey     | خاکی      | khákí.      |
| Guilty   | تقصیر مند | taqsírmand. |
| Handsome | خوبصورت   | khúbsurat.  |
| Hard     | سخت       | sakht.      |
| Hot      | گرم       | garm.       |
| Hollow   | پھوکل     | phokal.     |
| Ill      | بیمار     | bímár.      |
| Innocent | بی گناہ   | bégunáh.    |
| Kind     | مہربان    | mihrbán.    |
| Lame     | لنگڑا     | langrá.     |
| Large    | بڑا       | bará.       |
| Loose    | دھیلا     | dhílá.      |
| Loud     | بلند      | buland.     |
| Mouldy   | چتی لگی   | chití lagí. |

|          |         |              |
|----------|---------|--------------|
| Naked    | ننگا    | nangá.       |
| Narrow   | تنگ     | tang.        |
| Nice     | خوش مزه | khush mazah. |
| Old      | بوده    | búdhá.       |
| Oval     | بيضاوي  | baizáví.     |
| Proud    | مغرور   | maghrúr.     |
| Pregnant | پیت سے  | pét sé.      |
| Quick    | جلد     | jald.        |
| Red      | لال     | lál.         |
| Round    | گول     | gol.         |
| Rude     | بي ادب  | bé adab.     |
| Sharp    | تیز     | téz.         |
| Short    | کوتاه   | kotáh.       |
| Silly    | نادان   | nádán.       |
| Slow     | سست     | sust.        |
| Small    | چھوٹا   | chhotá.      |
| Soft     | نرم     | narm.        |
| Sour     | کھٹا    | khatta.      |
| Square   | چوکونا  | chaukoná.    |
| Straight | سیدھا   | sídhá.       |
| Strong   | مضبوط   | mazbut.      |
| Sweet    | میٹھا   | míthá.       |
| Swift    | جلد     | jald.        |

|                 |         |              |
|-----------------|---------|--------------|
| Tall            | اُونچا  | úrchá.       |
| Tasty           | خوش مزہ | khush mazah. |
| Tasteless       | بی مزہ  | bé mazah.    |
| Thick           | موتّا   | motá.        |
| Thin            | پتلا    | patlá.       |
| Tight           | تنگ     | tang.        |
| Ugly            | بد صورت | badśúrat.    |
| Useful          | کام کا  | kámká.       |
| Valuable        | قیمتی   | ķímatí.      |
| Vain (futile)   | باطل    | bátíl.       |
| Weak            | کم زور  | kam zor.     |
| Well            | تندرست  | tandurust.   |
| White           | سفید    | suféd.       |
| Wise            | دانا    | dáná.        |
| Young           | جوان    | jawán.       |
| „ with (animal) | گاب     | gáb.         |
| Yellow          | پیلا    | pílá.        |

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ADVERBS, ETC.

|              |          |             |
|--------------|----------|-------------|
| According to | کے موافق | ké mawáfik. |
| And          | اور      | aur.        |
| Also         | بھی      | bhí.        |
| Altho'       | اگرچہ    | agarche.    |
| As           | جیسا کہ  | jaisá ke.   |



|          |          |            |
|----------|----------|------------|
| As if    | گویا     | goyá.      |
| Because  | اس واسطے | is wásté.  |
| Before   | اگے      | ágé.       |
| Behind   | پیچھے    | píchhé.    |
| Beneath  | نیچے     | níché.     |
| Besides  | سوائے    | siwái.     |
| Both     | دونوں    | donon.     |
| Bravo    | شاباش    | shábásh.   |
| But      | لیکن     | lékin.     |
| By       | سے       | sé.        |
| Either   | یا       | yá.        |
| Equal to | برابر    | barábar.   |
| Except   | سوائے    | siwái.     |
| For      | کے لئے   | ké lýé.    |
| From     | سے       | sé.        |
| Front in | سامنے    | sámhné.    |
| Here     | یہاں     | yahán.     |
| How      | کس طرح   | kis tarah. |
| If       | اگر      | agar.      |
| If not   | وگرنہ    | wagarne.   |
| In       | میں      | mén.       |
| Instead  | عوض      | 'awaz.     |
| Less     | کم       | kam.       |

|             |          |             |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Like        | مانند    | mánind.     |
| Likewise    | بھی      | bhí.        |
| Midst       | درمیان   | dar mián.   |
| More        | زیادہ    | ziádah.     |
| Moreover    | اور بھی  | áur bhí.    |
| Near        | نزدیک    | nazdík.     |
| Now         | اب       | ab.         |
| Of          | کا       | ká.         |
| Oh          | واہ      | wáh.        |
| On          | پر       | par.        |
| Or          | یا       | yá.         |
| Out         | باہر     | báhir.      |
| Over        | اوپر     | úpar.       |
| Perhaps     | شاید     | sháyad.     |
| Round about | اطراف    | ataráf.     |
| Still       | تو بھی   | to bhí.     |
| That        | کہ       | ke.         |
| Then        | تو       | to.         |
| Therefore   | اس واسطے | is wasté.   |
| Under       | نیچے     | níché.      |
| Unless      | اگر نہیں | agar nahín. |
| Until       | تک       | tak.        |
| Upon        | پر       | par.        |

|           |         |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| Well done | شبابش   | shábásh. |
| What      | کیا     | kya.     |
| When      | کب      | kab.     |
| Where     | کہاں    | kahán.   |
| Who       | کون     | kon.     |
| Why       | کاہی کو | káhíku.  |
| With      | کے ساتھ | ké sáth. |
| Within    | اندر    | andar.   |
| Which     | کونسا   | konsá.   |
| Without   | بغیر    | baghair. |
| Yet       | اب تک   | ab tak.  |
| Yes       | ہو      | ho.      |
| No        | نہیں    | nahín.   |
| Very      | بہت     | bahut.   |

—◆—  
ANIMALS, ETC.

|         |        |          |
|---------|--------|----------|
| Ant     | چونتی  | chun̄ti. |
| Ass     | گدھا   | gadhá.   |
| Bat     | گدل    | gadal.   |
| Bear    | رینچھہ | rínchh.  |
| Bird    | پرند   | parand.  |
| Buffalo | بھینس  | bhains.  |
| Bug     | مکھون  | makhún.  |
| Bullock | بیل    | bail.    |

|          |        |           |
|----------|--------|-----------|
| Calf     | بچھرا  | bachará.  |
| Camel    | اونت   | únt.      |
| Cat      | بلی    | billí.    |
| Cock     | مرغ    | murgh.    |
| Colt     | بچھیرا | bachérá.  |
| Cow      | گائی   | gái.      |
| Crow     | کڑا    | kawwá.    |
| Deer     | ہرن    | haran.    |
| Dog      | کٹا    | kuttá.    |
| Duck     | بدق    | badak.    |
| Elephant | ہاتھی  | háthí.    |
| Flea     | پسو    | pissu.    |
| Fly      | مگھی   | makhí.    |
| Fowl     | مُرغی  | murghí.   |
| Fox      | لومتری | lomrí.    |
| Goat     | چھیلی  | chhéli.   |
| Hare     | خرگوش  | khargosh. |
| Hen      | مرغی   | murghí.   |
| Horse    | گھوڑا  | ghora.    |
| Insect   | کیترا  | kírá.     |
| Jackal   | کولا   | kolá.     |
| Leech    | جونک   | jonk.     |

|           |        |            |
|-----------|--------|------------|
| Lion      | شیر    | shír.      |
| Louse     | جون    | jún.       |
| Mare      | مادوان | mádwán.    |
| Monkey    | بندر   | bandar.    |
| Mosquito  | مچھر   | machhar.   |
| Mouse     | چوہی   | chuhí.     |
| Mule      | خچر    | khachchar. |
| Owl       | ألو    | ulú.       |
| Ox        | بیل    | bail.      |
| Partridge | تیترا  | títar.     |
| Pig       | سور    | súwar.     |
| Pony      | تتو    | taṭṭu.     |
| Quail     | بٹیرا  | batír.     |
| Rat       | چوہا   | chúhá.     |
| Scorpion  | بچھو   | bichhú.    |
| Sheep     | بکری   | bakrí.     |
| Snake     | سانپ   | sámp.      |
| Sparrow   | چڑیا   | churyá.    |
| Spider    | مکری   | makrí.     |
| Squirrel  | گلہری  | gilharí.   |
| Tick      | گوچڑی  | gocharí.   |
| Tiger     | باگھہ  | bágh.      |
| Wolf      | لانڈگا | lándgá.    |
| Worm      | کینچوا | kainchwá.  |

## DISEASES, Etc.

|               |            |               |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Ague          | تپ تهنده   | tap thand.    |
| Asthma        | دَمَه      | damah.        |
| Cold          | سردی       | sardí.        |
| Cholera       | قی جلاب    | ķai juláb.    |
| Colic         | سول        | súl.          |
| Cough         | كهانسى     | khánsí.       |
| Death         | موت        | maut.         |
| Debility      | ناتوانى    | nátawáni.     |
| Diarrhœa      | جُلاب      | juláb.        |
| Disease       | بیماری     | bímárí.       |
| Dizziness     | چکر        | chakar.       |
| Dropsy        | استسقا     | istiská.      |
| Dysentery     | پدچھش      | péchish.      |
| Elephantiasis | فیل پا     | fílpá.        |
| Epilepsy      | کوه کا مرض | kawé ká marz. |
| Eyes sore     | آنکھ آنا   | ánkh áná.     |
| Faint         | غش         | ghish.        |
| Fever         | تپ         | tap.          |
| Fit           | غلبه       | ghalbah.      |
| Giddiness     | چکر        | chakar.       |
| Guineaworm    | نارو       | náru.         |

|                  |               |                  |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Indigestion      | بدھضمي        | bad hazami.      |
| Inflammation     | جلن           | jalan.           |
| Itch             | گھجلی         | khujlí.          |
| Leprosy          | جذام کوزر     | juzám, kor.      |
| Liver complaint  | کلیجے کا درد  | kalíjé ká dard.  |
| Madness          | دیوانگی       | diwánagí.        |
| Matter           | پیپ           | píp.             |
| Measles          | گوبری         | gobarí.          |
| Nausea to have   | جي متلانا     | jí matláná.      |
| Pain             | درد           | dard.            |
| Palsy            | فالج          | fálij.           |
| Paralysis        | لقوه          | lakwah.          |
| Pins and needles | چمکتیان بیہنا | chumtéán bharná. |
| Rheumatism       | وای           | wáí.             |
| Ringworm         | داد           | dád.             |
| Sickness         | بیماری        | bimárí.          |
| Small-pox        | سیتلا         | sítalá.          |
| Sore             | پھوڑا         | phorá.           |
| Sore throat      | حلق پک جانا   | halak pakjáná.   |
| Sunstroke        | دھوپ مارنا    | dhúp márná.      |
| Swelling         | سوج           | súj.             |
| Tumour           | پھوڑا         | phorá.           |

|              |                      |                 |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Vomiting     | اُكْهَال             | ukhál.          |
| Wound        | زخم                  | zakhm.          |
| —◆—          |                      |                 |
| Bandage      | پَتِي                | pattí.          |
| Cure         | شفا                  | shafá.          |
| Dose         | خوراك                | khúrák.         |
| Fomentation  | سِينْكَا             | sénká.          |
| Medicine     | دوا                  | dawá.           |
| Ointment     | مرهم                 | marham.         |
| Pill         | گُولِي               | golí.           |
| Poison       | زهر                  | zahar.          |
| Powder       | بُكْنِي - پَهْڪِي    | bukní, phakí.   |
| Purge        | جُلَاب               | juláb.          |
| Remedy       | عِلَاج               | 'iláj.          |
| Vaccinate to | سِيْتَلَا نِكَالْنَا | sítalá nikálná. |

—◆—  
DRESS, ETC.

|          |             |             |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Belt     | كَمْرَبَنْد | kamar band. |
| Bodice   | چُولِي      | cholí.      |
| Boots    | موزے        | mozé.       |
| Bracelet | بازو بَنْد  | bázu band.  |
| Button   | گُنْدِي     | gundí.      |



|               |         |             |
|---------------|---------|-------------|
| Cloth, cotton | كپڑا    | kaprá.      |
| „ woollen     | بذات    | banát.      |
| Clothes       | كپڑے    | kapré.      |
| Coat          | كُرتَه  | kurtaĥ.     |
| Comb          | كنگوي   | kangwí.     |
| Drawers       | گُترگي  | gurgi.      |
| Earrings      | گوشوارا | goshwára.   |
| Girdle        | كمر بند | kamar band. |
| Gloves        | دستي    | dastí.      |
| Handkerchief  | رومال   | rumál.      |
| Hat           | توپي    | topí.       |
| Jacket        | مِرزاي  | mirzái.     |
| Linen         | سوت     | sút.        |
| Neckcloth     | گلو بند | gulúband.   |
| Necklace      | مالا    | málá.       |
| Needle        | سوئي    | sui.        |
| Patch         | پيوند   | paiwand     |
| Petticoat     | لھنگا   | lhangá.     |
| Pocket        | جيب     | jéb.        |
| Razor         | أسترا   | usturá.     |
| Sash          | پتکا    | patká.      |

|            |         |          |
|------------|---------|----------|
| Scissors   | قینچی   | ḵainchí. |
| Shirt      | قمیص    | ḵamis.   |
| Shoe       | جوتا    | jútá.    |
| Sleeve     | آستین   | ástin'.  |
| Spectacles | عینک    | 'ainak.  |
| Spurs      | مہریز   | mamríz.  |
| Stockings  | میلیجور | méjúr.   |
| Trousers   | شرای    | sharái.  |
| Turban     | پگڑی    | pagarí.  |
| Veil       | برقع    | burḵ'á.  |
| Watch      | گھڑیال  | gharyál. |

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FOOD, Etc.

|             |             |               |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Barley      | جو          | jau.          |
| Beef        | گای کا گوشت | gai ká gosht. |
| Bread       | روتی        | roti.         |
| Breakfast   | ناشتہ       | náshtah.      |
| Broth       | شوربا       | shorbá.       |
| Butter      | مسکہ        | maskah.       |
| Butter milk | چھاچ        | chách.        |
| Cheese      | پنیر        | panír.        |
| Chilli      | مرچی        | mirchí.       |

|             |              |                 |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Coffee      | قهوه         | kahwah.         |
| Cocoanut    | نارئيل       | náril.          |
| Cucumber    | كنكري        | kankrí.         |
| Curry       | سالنا        | sálná.          |
| Dates       | كهجور        | khajúr.         |
| Dinner      | كهانا        | kháná.          |
| Egg         | اندا         | andá.           |
| Fig         | انجوير       | anjír.          |
| Flour       | آقا          | atá.            |
| Fruit       | ميوه         | méwah.          |
| Grapes      | انگور        | angúr.          |
| Indian corn | مكي جاري     | makki járí.     |
| Lime        | نمبر         | nimbu.          |
| Meat        | گوشت         | gosht.          |
| Millet      | جاري         | járí.           |
| Milk        | دوده         | dúdh.           |
| Mutton      | بكري كا گوشت | bakré ká gosht. |
| Paddy       | دان          | dhán.           |
| Pepper      | مرچ          | mirch.          |
| Pickle      | آچار         | áchár.          |
| Rice        | چانول        | chánwal.        |
| „ boiled    | كهانا        | kháná.          |
| Salt        | نمك          | namak.          |

|            |        |          |
|------------|--------|----------|
| Spirits    | عرق    | 'arak.   |
| Sugar      | شکر    | shakar.  |
| Tea        | چا     | chá.     |
| Vegetables | ترکاري | tarkári. |
| Vinegar    | سرکه   | sirkah.  |
| Wheat      | گهون   | gihún.   |
| Wine       | شراب   | sharáb.  |

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HORSES, Etc.

|              |             |               |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Bay          | کُمیت       | kumét.        |
| Black        | مُشکي       | mushkí.       |
| Chesnut      | سُرنگ       | surang.       |
| Dun-cream    | سمند        | samand.       |
| Grey         | سبزہ        | sabzah.       |
| „ Fleabitten | کوماچي نیلا | gomáchí nilá. |
| Piebald      | ابلق        | ablaḡ.        |
| Roan         | کلدا        | kaldá.        |
| Entire       | نر گھوڑا    | nar ghorá.    |
| Gelding      | آخته گھوڑا  | ákhtah ghorá. |
| Mare         | مادوان      | mádwán.       |
| Amble to     | روال جانا   | rawál jáná.   |

|               |                           |                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Dung to       | لید ڈالنا                 | líd ḍalná.                      |
| Jump to       | اُڑنا                     | urná.                           |
| Kick to       | لات مارنا                 | lát marná.                      |
| Neigh to      | ہنہانا                    | hinhináná.                      |
| Paw to        | تاپ مارنا                 | táp marná.                      |
| Rear to       | سید ہونا                  | sídhá honá.                     |
| Run away to   | { سوار کو کھینچ لیکر جانا | sawár ku khainch<br>lékar jáná. |
| Run back to   | ستالی کھانا               | sitálíkháná.                    |
| Shy to        | چمکنا                     | chamakná.                       |
| Stumble to    | تھوکر کھانا               | thokar kháná.                   |
| Speedy cut to | میور کھانا                | méwar kháná.                    |
| Glanders      | سیندھا                    | sémbhá.                         |
| Gripes        | گُرگُری                   | kurkurí.                        |
| Mange         | گر                        | gar.                            |
| Spavin        | ہڈا                       | haddá.                          |
| Splint        | بیرھدی                    | bír haḍdí.                      |
| Hoof          | سم                        | sum.                            |
| Frog          | پتلی                      | patalí.                         |
| Mane          | ایال                      | aiyál.                          |
| Pastern       | مُتھا                     | mutthá.                         |

|                    |              |                  |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Tail               | دُم          | dum.             |
| Bedding            | سليج         | séj.             |
| Bit                | لگام         | lagám.           |
| Breastplate        | پيش بند      | péshband.        |
| Brow band          | سردوال       | sardawál.        |
| Chinstrap          | تھڙي کا تسمہ | thuddiká tasmah. |
| Crupper            | دُمچي        | dumchí.          |
| Currycomb          | كھارا        | kharará.         |
| Food daily         | راتب         | rátib.           |
| Eyeshade           | جھالر        | jhálar.          |
| Girth              | تنگ          | tang.            |
| Glove for grooming | كفائي        | kafáí.           |
| Gram               | گلتھي        | kulthí.          |
| Halter             | باگ دور      | bág dúr.         |
| Head rope          | آگاری        | ágárí.           |
| „ stall            | پوزي         | púzi.            |
| Heel rope          | پچھاري       | pichárí.         |
| Holster            | دولچي        | dolchí.          |
| Hoof pick          | سُم کرونِي   | sum karoln í.    |
| Martingale         | زیر بند      | zír band.        |

|           |          |                |
|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Nosebag   | توبرا    | tobará.        |
| Reins     | باگ      | bág.           |
| Saddle    | زين      | ziú.           |
| Shoe      | نعل      | n'ál.          |
| „ nail    | ميخ      | mék <u>h</u> . |
| Stall     | تهان     | thán.          |
| Stable    | طبيله    | ṭabélah.       |
| Stirrup   | ركاب     | rikáb.         |
| Surcingle | بالا تنگ | bálá tang.     |
| Whip      | چابك     | chábuk.        |

—◆—

HOUSE, ETC.

|         |           |              |
|---------|-----------|--------------|
| Balcony | بالا خانه | bálá khánah. |
| Basin   | چلمچي     | chilamchí.   |
| Basket  | توكرا     | ṭokrá.       |
| Bath    | حمام      | ḥamám.       |
| Blanket | كامل      | kamal.       |
| Book    | كتاب      | kitáb.       |
| Box     | صندوق     | sandok.      |
| Bed     | پلنگ      | palang.      |
| Brick   | اينت      | ínṭ.         |
| Candle  | موم بتي   | mom buttí.   |

|            |             |                          |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Carpet     | شطرنجی      | shatranjí.               |
| Chair      | گرسی        | kursí.                   |
| Clock      | گھڑیال      | gharyál                  |
| Cook-room  | باورچی خانہ | báwarchí <u>kh</u> ánah. |
| Cup        | کٹورا       | katorá.                  |
| Desk       | قلم دان     | kalam dán.               |
| Door       | دروازہ      | darwázah.                |
| Drain      | مہوری       | mhorí.                   |
| Fire       | آگ          | ág.                      |
| Fireplace  | چولہا       | chúlhá.                  |
| Floor      | زمین        | zamin.                   |
| Flowerpot  | گل دان      | guldán.                  |
| Fork       | کانٹا       | kantá.                   |
| Foundation | پایا        | páyá.                    |
| Glass      | اٹینہ       | áinah.                   |
| Goglet     | کوزہ        | kúzah                    |
| Grass      | گھاس        | gháns.                   |
| House      | گھر         | ghar.                    |
| Hut        | جھونپڑی     | jhonparí.                |
| Ink        | سیاہی       | siáhi.                   |
| Key        | کیلی        | kílí.                    |
| Kitchen    | باورچی خانہ | báwarchí <u>kh</u> ánah. |



|                   |              |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Knife             | چاقو         | chákú.          |
| Lamp              | چراغ         | charágh.        |
| Leather           | چمڑا         | chamrá.         |
| Letter            | خط           | khat.           |
| Lock              | قفل          | kūful.          |
| Mat               | بوریا        | boryá.          |
| Match             | آگ کی کازی   | ág kí kárí.     |
| Measure           | ماپ          | máp.            |
| Mill              | جکھی         | chakkí.         |
| Money             | پیسا         | paisá.          |
| Mortar            | گچ           | gach.           |
| Mortar (to pound) | اُکھلی       | ukalí.          |
| Oil               | تیل          | tél.            |
| Paper             | کاغذ         | kághaz.         |
| Pen               | قلم          | kalam.          |
| Pencil            | سُرمے کا قلم | surmé ká kalam. |
| Pipe              | چنگانی       | chungání.       |
| Plate             | باسن         | básan.          |
| Pot (water)       | گہڑا         | ghará.          |
| Quilt             | رضائی        | razáí.          |
| Spade             | پھاؤڑا       | pháorá.         |

|           |        |           |
|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Spoon     | چمچہ   | chamchah. |
| Shelf     | طاق    | ṭak.      |
| Table     | میز    | méz.      |
| Teapot    | چادان  | chá dán.  |
| Terrace   | چبوترہ | chabútrá. |
| Tumbler   | پیالہ  | piálah.   |
| Tile      | کویلی  | kauwélí.  |
| Thatch    | گھانس  | ghánis.   |
| Venetians | جِلمِل | jilmil.   |
| Verandah  | وسارا  | wasará.   |
| Wall      | دیوار  | díwár.    |
| Well      | باؤڑی  | báorí.    |
| Window    | دریچہ  | daríchah. |
| Wood      | لکڑی   | lakrî.    |
| Yard      | انگن   | angan.    |

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HUMAN BODY.

|         |      |         |
|---------|------|---------|
| Ankle   | ٹخنا | takhná. |
| Arm     | بازو | bázu.   |
| „ lower | ہاتھ | háth.   |
| „ pit   | بغل  | baghal. |
| Back    | پیٹھ | píthh.  |

|             |         |          |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Beard       | دازهي   | dárhí.   |
| Blood       | لهو     | lahu.    |
| Body        | بدن     | badan.   |
| Bone        | هډ      | had.     |
| Brain       | بھيجا   | bhéjá.   |
| Breast      | چھاتي   | chháti.  |
| ,, womans   | چچان    | chichán. |
| Buttock     | چوٽر    | chútar.  |
| Calf of leg | پنڌري   | pindarí. |
| Cheek       | کلا     | kallá.   |
| Chest       | سینا    | síná.    |
| Chin        | ٿهڙي    | thad̄ḍi. |
| Ear         | کان     | kán.     |
| Elbow       | کوني    | koní.    |
| Entrails    | انٽريان | antrián. |
| Eye         | آنکھه   | ánkh.    |
| Face        | چهره    | chharah. |
| Finger      | اُنڱلي  | unglí.   |
| Fist        | گھونسا  | ghún̄sá. |
| Foot        | پانو    | páon̄.   |
| Forehead    | پيشاني  | pésháni. |

|           |                        |                      |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Groin     | چڌها                   | chadhá.              |
| Hair      | بال                    | bál.                 |
| Hand      | هاتھ                   | háth.                |
| Head      | سر                     | sar.                 |
| Heart     | دل                     | dil.                 |
| Heel      | ايتري                  | eri.                 |
| Hip       | کولا                   | kolá.                |
| Jaw       | جبزا                   | jabrá.               |
| Joint     | جور                    | jor.                 |
| Knee      | گُرگا                  | gurgá.               |
| Knuckle   | { انگليون کي<br>گانٽهه | unglion ki<br>gánth. |
| Lap       | گود                    | god.                 |
| Leg       | پانو                   | páun.                |
| Limb      | عضو                    | 'ázu.                |
| Lip       | هونٽهه                 | honth.               |
| Liver     | کليجا                  | kalijá.              |
| Lungs     | پهپيسا                 | phépsá.              |
| Mouth     | منهه                   | múnh.                |
| Moustache | موچھه                  | múchh.               |
| Nail      | نڪهه                   | nakh.                |
| Navel     | ناف                    | náf.                 |

|               |             |                 |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Neck          | گردن        | gardan.         |
| Nose          | ناک         | nák.            |
| Perspiration  | پسینا       | pasíná.         |
| Private parts | شرم گاه     | sharm gáh.      |
| Shoulder      | کهاندا      | khándá.         |
| Side          | پهلو        | pahlu.          |
| Skin          | چمڑا        | chamrá.         |
| Sole          | تلوا        | talwá.          |
| Stomach       | پیت         | pét.            |
| Temple        | کنپٹی       | kanpatti.       |
| Thigh         | ران         | rán.            |
| Throat        | گلا         | galá.           |
| Thumb         | انگوٹھا     | angothá.        |
| Toe           | پاوکی انگلی | páúni ki ungli. |
| Tongue        | جیبھہ       | jíbh.           |
| Tooth         | دانت        | dánt.           |
| Tear          | آنسو        | ánsu.           |
| Waist         | کمر         | kamar.          |
| Whiskers      | گل پتے      | gal paté.       |
| Wrist         | پونچا       | ponchá.         |
| Vein          | رگ          | rag.            |

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METALS, ETC.

|          |        |           |
|----------|--------|-----------|
| Alum     | پھتکری | phatkari. |
| Antimony | سرمہ   | surmah.   |

|             |              |                   |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Arsenic     | سُنبُلُ کھار | sumbul khár.      |
| Borax       | سُهاگا       | subágá.           |
| Brass       | پیتل         | pital.            |
| Copper      | تانبا        | tánbá.            |
| „ sulphate  | مورتوتہ      | mortutah.         |
| Crystal     | باور         | billúr.           |
| Gem         | جواہر        | jawáhir.          |
| Gold        | سونا         | soná.             |
| Iron        | لوا          | lohá.             |
| Lead        | شیش          | shísh.            |
| Loadstone   | چمک کا پتھر  | chamak ka pathar. |
| Marble      | مر مر        | mar mar.          |
| Metal       | معدنی        | m'ádaní.          |
| Pewter      | جس           | jas.              |
| Quicksilver | پارا         | pára.             |
| Salammoniac | نوساگر       | nauságar.         |
| Saltpetre   | شورہ         | shorah.           |
| Silver      | چاندی        | chándí.           |
| Steel       | فولاد        | folád.            |
| Sulphur     | گندھک        | gandhak.          |
| Talc        | ابرک         | abrak.            |
| Tin         | کتھیل        | kathíl.           |
| Touchstone  | کسوٹی        | kasúti.           |

|           |         |           |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Zinc      | دستا    | dastá.    |
| Amethyst  | مانك    | mának.    |
| Diamond   | هيرا    | hirá.     |
| Emerald   | زمرد    | zamarrud. |
| Onyx      | سليماني | sulímáni. |
| Opal      | دود هيه | dudhiah.  |
| Pearl     | موتي    | motí.     |
| Ruby      | ياقوت   | yáqút.    |
| Sapphire  | نيلم    | nílam.    |
| Topaz     | زبرجد   | zabarjad. |
| Turquoise | فيروزه  | firozah.  |

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MILITARY, Etc.

|                |          |                     |
|----------------|----------|---------------------|
| Arrest         | نظر بندي | nazarbandí.         |
| Aim            | شست      | shist.              |
| Ally           | شريك     | sharík.             |
| Artillery      | گولنداز  | golandáz.           |
| Advanced guard | قراول    | karáwal.            |
| Army           | فوج      | fauj.               |
| Arms           | هتھيار   | hathíár.            |
| Armour         | زره      | zirah.              |
| Arsenal        | توپ خانه | top <u>kh</u> ánah. |

|                |              |                  |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Accoutrements  | سازو سامان   | sáz o sámán.     |
| Ammunition     | باروت گولي   | bárút golí.      |
| Attack         | حمله         | hamlah.          |
| Barrel of gun  | نلي          | nallí.           |
| Battle         | لڑاي         | laráí.           |
| Bayonet        | سنين         | sanin.           |
| Belt           | دوالي        | dawálí.          |
| Besiege, to    | محاصره كرنا  | maḥasarah karná. |
| Bulls eye      | چاند         | chaánd.          |
| Bullet         | گولي         | golí.            |
| Cannon         | توپ          | top.             |
| Cartridge      | تونڌا        | tonḍá.           |
| Cavalry        | سواران       | sawárán.         |
| Centre of army | قلب فوج      | kalb i fauj.     |
| Citadel        | ارگ          | arg.             |
| Cock of gun    | گھوڑا        | ghorá.           |
| Camp           | لشكرگاه      | lashkargáh.      |
| Captive        | اسير         | asír.            |
| Capture, to    | هاتھ كر لینا | háth kar léná.   |
| Colors         | باوقا        | báúṭá.           |
| Column         | قطار         | ḳitár.           |
| Command, to    | حکومت كرنا   | hukúmat karná.   |



|                 |              |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Conquer, to     | تسخیر کرنا   | taskhír karná.  |
| Dagger          | خنجر         | khanjar.        |
| Danger          | خطر          | khatr.          |
| Defeat          | شکست         | shikast.        |
| Discipline      | لشکری ائین   | lashkarí áin.   |
| Ditch           | خندق         | khandaq.        |
| Defence         | بچاؤ         | bachau.         |
| Deserter        | فراری        | farárí.         |
| Destroy, to     | پائیمال کرنا | páimál karná.   |
| Discharge       | برطرفی       | bartarafí.      |
| Drill           | قواعد        | kauwa'id.       |
| Drum            | طنبور        | ṭambúr.         |
| Duty            | نوکری        | naukarí.        |
| Enemy           | دشمن         | dushman.        |
| Encamp, to      | دیرے دینا    | déré déná.      |
| Enlist, to      | داخل ہونا    | dákhil honá.    |
| Escort          | بدرقہ        | badrakah.       |
| Field of battle | جنگ کامیدان  | jangká maidán.  |
| Facings         | حاشیہ        | hášhíah.        |
| Flag            | باوٹا        | báútá.          |
| Flank           | بازو لشکر    | bázu-i-lashkar. |
| Forced march    | یلغار        | yalghár.        |

|                |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Fort           | قلعه           | ķil'ah.              |
| Fortifications | حصار           | ħiṣár.               |
| Garrison       | اهلِ قلعه      | áhal i kil'ah.       |
| Guide          | راهداري        | ráhdári.             |
| Gun            | توپ            | top.                 |
| Gunpowder      | باروت          | bárút.               |
| Halt           | مقام           | mukám.               |
| Holster        | دولچی          | dolchí.              |
| Infantry       | پیدل           | paidal.              |
| Insurrection   | فساد           | fasád.               |
| Intrench, to   | موجه بندی کرنا | morchah bandi karná. |
| Invasion       | یورش           | yúrish.              |
| Irregulars     | مغلائی فوج     | mughláí fauj.        |
| Killed         | مقتول          | maḳtúl.              |
| Lance          | نیزه           | nézah.               |
| Leader         | لشکرکش         | lashkar kash.        |
| Left wing      | میسره          | mai sarah.           |
| Magazine       | مخزن           | makhzan.             |
| Main body      | قلب لشکر       | ķalb-i-lashkar.      |
| March          | کوچ            | kúch.                |
| Medal          | بله            | billah.              |

|                     |            |                          |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Mine                | سُنگ       | surang.                  |
| Mortar              | اوت كي توپ | áúṭ ki top.              |
| Movement            | حرکت       | harkat.                  |
| Mutiny              | فساد       | fasád.                   |
| News                | خبر        | <u>k</u> habar.          |
| Night, attack to    | شبخون گرنا | shab <u>k</u> hún girná. |
| Nipple of gun       | رنجک       | ranjak.                  |
| Obstacle            | روک توک    | rok tok.                 |
| Opinion             | رایی       | rái.                     |
| Order (arrangement) | بند و بست  | bandobast.               |
| Pay                 | درماهه     | darmáhah.                |
| Parade              | قواعد      | kauwá'id.                |
| Peace               | صلح        | sulḥ.                    |
| Pipeclay            | کھتری      | kharí.                   |
| Pistol              | طمانچه     | ṭamanchah.               |
| Parapet             | فصیل       | faṣíl.                   |
| Pass (defile)       | گھاٹ       | ghát.                    |
| Position            | جگہ        | jagah.                   |
| Prisoner            | قیدی       | kaidí.                   |
| Proclamation        | اشتہار     | ishtahár.                |
| Protection          | پناہ       | panáh.                   |
| Provisions          | رشد        | rasad.                   |

|                 |              |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Pursue          | پیچھا کرنا   | píchhá karná.   |
| Pardon, to      | معاف کرنا    | m'úáf karná.    |
| Rations         | کچا بھٹا     | kachchá bhattá. |
| Regiment        | پلٹن         | paltan.         |
| Retreat         | گریز         | guréz.          |
| Rout            | شکست         | shikast.        |
| Rampart         | فصیل         | fasíl.          |
| Range of shot   | گولے کا تپ   | golé ká tap.    |
| Rank            | درجہ         | darjah.         |
| Rear guard      | چنداول       | chandáwal.      |
| Reconnoitre, to | بھید لینا    | bhéd léná.      |
| Recruit         | نوجوان       | naujowán.       |
| „ to            | بھرتی کرنا   | bhartí karná.   |
| Regimental      | سرکاری لباس  | sarkárí labás.  |
| „ necessities   | سرکاری چیزان | sarkári chízán. |
| Report          | چرچا         | charchá.        |
| River           | ندی          | nadí.           |
| Right wing      | میںہ         | maimanah.       |
| Road            | راستہ        | rástah.         |
| Sash            | پتکا         | putká.          |
| Sentry          | پہر یولا     | paharéwálá.     |
| Sepoys' family  | بیچ کچ       | bach kach.      |

|                 |             |                 |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Shell           | اوت کا گولا | a'út ká golá.   |
| Shot            | گولا        | golá.           |
| Siege           | محاصرة      | muḥásarah.      |
| Sight of gun    | مکھی        | makhí.          |
| Spear           | نیزه        | nézah.          |
| Soldier         | سپاہی       | sipáhí.         |
| Stoppages       | وضع         | waz'.           |
| Surrender to as | سپرد کرنا   | sipurd karná.   |
| Shoot, to       | مارنا       | márná.          |
| Target          | نشان        | nishán.         |
| Trigger         | کل          | kal.            |
| Tent            | دیرا        | ḍerá.           |
| „ to pitch      | دیرا دینا   | ḍerá déná.      |
| „ to strike     | دیرا گرانا  | ḍerá giráná.    |
| Treaty          | عهد نامہ    | 'ahad námah.    |
| Truce           | توقفِ جنگ   | tawakuf-i-jang. |
| Uniform         | لشکری لباس  | lashkarí labás. |
| Victory         | فتح         | fath.           |
| Volley          | شلک         | shalak.         |
| War             | جنگ         | jang.           |
| Wounded         | مجرؤح       | majrúḥ.         |

|         |      |         |
|---------|------|---------|
| Wound   | زخم  | zakhm.  |
| Witness | شاهد | shahid. |

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NATURE, SEASONS, Etc.

|             |           |               |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Air         | هوا       | hawá .        |
| Autumn      | خزان      | khazán.       |
| Cloud       | ابر       | abr.          |
| Cold        | سردی      | sardí.        |
| „ weather   | تهند کالا | thand kálá.   |
| Day         | دِن       | din.          |
| Darkness    | اندھارا   | andhára.      |
| Dawn        | صبح       | subh.         |
| Dew         | شب نام    | shab nam.     |
| Earth       | زمین      | zamín.        |
| East        | مشرق      | mashrik.      |
| Eclipse     | گرہن گران | girhan.       |
| „ moon      | چاند گرہن | chánd girhan. |
| Evening     | شب        | shab.         |
| Fire        | آگ        | ág.           |
| Heat        | گرمی      | garmí.        |
| Hot weather | دھوپ کالا | dhúp kálá.    |

|           |               |                  |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| Hour      | ساعت - گھنٹا  | sá'at, ghanṭa.   |
| Ice       | یخ            | yekh.            |
| Land      | زمین          | zamín.           |
| Light     | أجالا         | ujálá.           |
| Lightning | بجلي          | bijlí.           |
| Monsoon   | برسات کا موسم | barsát ká mosim. |
| Month     | مہینا         | mahíná.          |
| Moon      | چاند          | chánd.           |
| Morning   | فجر           | fajr.            |
| Night     | رات           | rát.             |
| Noon      | ظہر           | ṣahur.           |
| North     | شمال          | shimál.          |
| Rain      | برسات         | barsát.          |
| Season    | موسم          | mosim.           |
| Shade     | چھاؤن         | chháún.          |
| Snow      | برف           | barf.            |
| South     | جنوب          | junúb.           |
| Spring    | بہار          | bahár.           |
| Star      | ستارا         | sitará.          |
| Summer    | دھوپ کالا     | dhúpkálá.        |
| Sun       | آفتاب         | áftáb.           |

|                |            |                |
|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Sunshine       | دهوپ       | dhúp.          |
| Thunder        | گرچ        | garj.          |
| Water          | پانی       | pání.          |
| Week           | ہفتہ       | haftah.        |
| West           | مغرب       | maghríb.       |
| Winter         | تہندہ کالا | thandkálá.     |
| World          | جہان       | jahán.         |
| Year           | برس        | baras.         |
| Wind           | بارا       | bára.          |
| Sunday         | ایتوار     | aitawár.       |
| Monday         | پیر        | pír.           |
| Tuesday        | منگل       | mangal.        |
| Wednesday      | چارشنبه    | chárshambah.   |
| Thursday       | جمعرات     | jum'arát.      |
| Friday         | جمعہ       | jum'ah.        |
| Saturday       | اول ہفتہ   | áwal haftah.   |
| Calendar month | شمسی مہینا | shamsí mahiná. |
| Lunar month    | قمری مہینا | ḡamrÍ mahina.  |

—◆—

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

|           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Agent     | گاشتہ     | gumáshtah. |
| Artificer | کاریگر    | kárigar.   |
| Baker     | روتی والا | rotíwálá.  |



|                 |          |              |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| Banker          | ساھوکار  | sáhúkár.     |
| Barber          | حجام     | hajám.       |
| Blacksmith      | لوہار    | lohár.       |
| Boot-maker      | موزہ گر  | mozahgar.    |
| Bricklayer      | کاماتی   | kámátí.      |
| Butcher         | قصائی    | kaşái.       |
| Camelman        | ساروان   | sárwán.      |
| Carpenter       | برائی    | barái.       |
| Chemist         | پنساری   | pansári.     |
| Cook            | باورچی   | báwarchí.    |
| Courtezan       | کسبن     | kasbin.      |
| Cultivator      | کُنْبی   | kunbí.       |
| Doctor          | حکیم     | hakím.       |
| Elephant driver | مہاوت    | 'maháút.     |
| Executioner     | جلاد     | jallád.      |
| Farmer          | رعیت     | r'ayat.      |
| Farrier         | نعلبند   | n'álband.    |
| Fisherman       | مچھلہارا | machhlahará. |
| Gardener        | مالي     | málí.        |
| Goldsmith       | سُنَّار  | sunnár.      |
| Grain seller    | بنیا     | banyá.       |
| Groom           | سٹیس     | sais.        |

|               |             |              |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Jeweller      | جواہری      | joáharí.     |
| Laborer       | مزدور       | mazdúr.      |
| Merchant      | سوداگر      | saudágar.    |
| Mason         | کاماتی      | kámátí.      |
| Midwife       | دائی        | dái.         |
| Miller        | پیسنےارا    | písnéwálá.   |
| Money changer | صراف        | saráf.       |
| Nurse         | دائی کھلائی | dái khilái.  |
| Oilman        | تیلی        | télí.        |
| Postman       | تپال والا   | tappálwálá.  |
| Potter        | گمہار       | kumhár.      |
| Printer       | چھاپنے والا | chhápnéwálá. |
| Sailor        | خلاصی       | khalási.     |
| Schoolmaster  | استاد       | ustád.       |
| Servant       | نوکر        | naukar.      |
| Shepherd      | دھنگر       | dhangar.     |
| Shopkeeper    | دوکاندار    | dúkándár.    |
| Slave         | غلام        | ghulam.      |
| Soldier       | سپاہی       | sipáhi.      |
| Surgeon       | جراح        | jarráh.      |
| Tailor        | درزی        | darzí.       |
| Thief         | چور         | chor.        |

|           |         |             |
|-----------|---------|-------------|
| Tinman    | قلعي گر | kal'ai gar. |
| Washerman | دهوبي   | dhobí.      |
| Waterman  | پکھالي  | pakháli.    |

—◆—

RELATIONSHIP, Etc.

|                                   |                       |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Aunt (father's side)              | پهوپهي                | phúphí.                       |
| „ (mother's side)                 | خاله                  | khálah.                       |
| Bachelor                          | مفصل                  | mufflis.                      |
| Boy                               | لرکا                  | larká.                        |
| Bride                             | عارس                  | 'áras.                        |
| Brother                           | بهاي                  | bháí.                         |
| „ in law                          | سالا بهوناي           | bhonái, sálá.                 |
| „ „ (wife's)                      | جيتھه<br>ديور         | jéthh<br>déwar.               |
| Child                             | بچه                   | bachah.                       |
| Cousin, father's<br>brother's son | بهاي { تايرو<br>چچيرا | táírá bhái,<br>chachérá bhái. |
| Cousin, father's<br>sister's son  | پهوپھيرا بهاي         | phuphérá bhái.                |
| Cousin, mother's<br>brother's son | موليرا بهاي           | molérá bhái.                  |
| Cousin, mother's<br>sister's son  | خليرا بهاي            | <u>khalé</u> rá bhái.         |

|                           |        |          |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|
| Daughter                  | بيٽي   | bétí.    |
| „ in-law                  | بهو    | bahu.    |
| Father                    | باپ    | báp.     |
| „ in-law                  | سسرا   | susará.  |
| „ „ (wife's)              | „      | „        |
| Family                    | خاندان | khándán. |
| Friend                    | دوست   | dost.    |
| Girl                      | لڑڪي   | laríkí.  |
| Grandfather,              | دا دا  | dádá.    |
| „ mother's side           | نا نا  | náná.    |
| Grandmother,              | دا دي  | dádí.    |
| „ mother's side           | نا ني  | náni.    |
| Husband                   | خاوند  | kháwind. |
| Infant                    | بچه    | bachah.  |
| Man                       | مرد    | mard.    |
| Mother                    | ما     | má.      |
| Mother-in-law             | ساس    | sás.     |
| „ „ (wife's)              | ساس    | sás.     |
| Neighbour                 | پٽوسي  | parosi.  |
| Nephew (brother's son)    | بيٽيجا | bhatíjá. |
| „ (sister's son)          | بهانجا | bahanjá. |
| Niece,                    |        |          |
| Niece, brother's daughter | بيٽيجي | bhatíjí. |
| „ sister's „              | بهانجي | bahanjí. |
| Orphan                    | يتيم   | yatím.   |

|                               |             |               |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Parents                       | ما باپ      | mábáp.        |
| Relation                      | سگا         | saggá.        |
| Sister                        | بهن         | bahan.        |
| „ in-law (husband's)          | سالي        | sálí.         |
| Sister-in-law, brother's wife | بهاوج       | bháwaj.       |
| Sister-in-law (wife's)        | نند         | nanand.       |
| Son                           | بيتا        | bétá.         |
| Son-in-law                    | داماد       | dámád.        |
| Spinster                      | انبياهي     | anbéáhí.      |
| Uncle, father's brother       | چچا تايا    | chachá, táyá. |
| „ mother's „                  | مامو        | mámu.         |
| Widow                         | بيوه        | béwah.        |
| Wife                          | جورو - عورت | juru, 'aurat. |
| Woman                         | عورت        | 'aurat.       |

(N.B.)—All cousins are called vulgarly brother and sister—

|                    |                |               |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A real brother, is | سگا بهاي       | saggá bhái.   |
| Step or half       | سو تيوالا بهاي | sautéla bhái. |

—◆—  
VERBS, ETC.

|             |         |            |
|-------------|---------|------------|
| Abandon, to | چهورنا  | chhorná.   |
| Arrive „    | پهانچنا | pahunchná. |
| Ask „       | پوچھنا  | púchhná.   |

|                 |            |                |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| Answer, to      | جواب دینا  | jawáb déná.    |
| Bark „          | بھونکنا    | bhonkná.       |
| Bear „          | لے جانا    | lé jáná.       |
| Beat „          | مارنا      | márná.         |
| Bite „          | کاٹنا      | kátná.         |
| Borrow „        | مانگ لینا  | mángléná.      |
| Break „ ac.     | ٹوڑنا      | ṭorná.         |
| „ „ Neuter      | ٹوٹنا      | túṭná.         |
| Bring „         | لانا       | láná.          |
| Bring forth, to | جنا        | janná.         |
| „ „ „ (animal)  | بچھہ ڈالنا | bachah ḍálná.  |
| Boil, to        | آبلنا      | ubalná.        |
| „ „ ac.         | آبالنا     | ubálná.        |
| Burst „         | پھٹنا      | phatná.        |
| Burn „          | جلنا       | jalná.         |
| Carry „         | لے جانا    | léjána.        |
| Change          | بدلنا      | badalná.       |
| „ to ac.        | بدلانا     | badláná.       |
| Collect „       | جمع کرنا   | jam'akarná.    |
| Come „          | آنا        | ána.           |
| Command, to     | حکم دینا   | hukm déná.     |
| Conquer to      | تسخیر کرنا | taskhir karná. |
| Cook „          | پکانا      | pakáná.        |
| Copy „          | نقل کرنا   | naql karná.    |

|               |               |                  |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Cry, to       | رونا          | roná.            |
| Cut „         | کاتنا         | kátná.           |
| Dance „       | ناچنا         | náchná.          |
| Decrease „ N. | کم ہونا       | kam honá.        |
| Defeat „      | شکست دینا     | shikast dená.    |
| Desire „      | چاہنا         | cháhná.          |
| Destroy „     | ضایع کرنا     | zái' karná.      |
| Determine, to | ارادہ کرنا    | irádah karná.    |
| Die „         | مرنا          | márná.           |
| Dismount      | اترنا         | utarná.          |
| Disembark, to | جہاز سے اترنا | jaház se utarná. |
| Divide „      | تقسیم کرنا    | takśim karná.    |
| Do „          | کرنا          | karná.           |
| Drink „       | پینا          | píná.            |
| Drive „       | ہکالنا        | hakálná.         |
| Eat „         | کھانا         | kháná.           |
| Embark „      | سوار ہونا     | sawár honá.      |
| Feel „        | چھینا         | chhíná.          |
| Fight „       | لڑنا          | larńá.           |
| Fire a gun „  | بندوق چھوڑنا  | bandok chhorná.  |
| Flee „        | بھاگنا        | bhágná.          |
| Fly „         | اُڑنا         | urná.            |
| Gamble „      | جوا کھیلنا    | júá khélná.      |
| Get „         | ملنا          | milná.           |

|                   |       |                     |               |
|-------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| Get up,           | to    | أُتِهِنَا           | uthná.        |
| Give              | „     | دِينَا              | déná.         |
| Go                | „     | جَانَا              | jáná.         |
| Grind             | „     | پِيسِنَا            | písná.        |
| Grumble           | „     | گُنگُنَانَا         | gungunáná.    |
| Halt              | „     | مَقَام كَرْنَا      | mukam karná.  |
| Hang              | „ ac. | لَتَكَانَا          | latkáná.      |
| Happen            | „     | گُذَرْنَا           | guzarná.      |
| Hear              | „     | سُنَّا              | sunná.        |
| Help              | „     | كُومَك دِينَا       | kumak déná.   |
| Hesitate          | „     | انْمَانَا           | anmanáná.     |
| Incite            | „     | تَرْغِيْب دِينَا    | targhib déná. |
| Increase          | „     | زِيَادَة كَرْنَا    | ziádah karná. |
| Insist            | „     | نَجْد هُونَا        | bajíd honá.   |
| Intend            | „     | اِرَادَة كَرْنَا    | irádah karná. |
| Join              | „     | جَوْرْنَا           | jorná.        |
| Join, to, neuter. |       | مِلْنَا             | milná.        |
| Jump, to          |       | اِرْنَا - كُودْنَا  | urná-kudná.   |
| Keep              | „     | رَكِهْنَا           | rakhná.       |
| Kill              | „     | مَارَدَ الْوَالِدَا | márdálná.     |
| Laugh, to         |       | هِنْسِنَا           | hañsná.       |
| Lay down, to      |       | رَكِهَة دِينَا      | rakhdéná.     |
| Leave             | „     | چَهْوَرْنَا         | chorná.       |



|                  |                   |                       |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Leak, to         | ٽپڪنا             | tapakna.              |
| Lend, to (money) | قرض دينا          | ḡaraz déná.           |
| Lie ,,           | جهوتيه بولنا      | jhúth bolná.          |
| ,, down, to      | ليٽنا             | létná.                |
| Live ,,          | جيٺا              | jéná.                 |
| Lose ,,          | ڪهڙو لٿا          | khodálná.             |
| Loose ,,         | جهڙو دينا         | chordéná.             |
| Make ,,          | بڻانا             | banáná.               |
| March ,,         | ڪوچ ڪرنا          | kuch karná.           |
| Marry ,,         | شادي ڪرنا         | shádí karná.          |
| Measure ,,       | ماپنا             | mápná.                |
| Mix ,, ac.       | ملاڻا             | miláná.               |
| Mourn ,,         | ماتم ڪرنا         | mátim karná.          |
| Murder ,,        | خون ڪرنا          | khún karná.           |
| Necessary, to be | ضرور هونا         | zarur honá.           |
| Neigh, to        | هنهنانا           | hinhináná.            |
| Nominate, to     | نامزد ڪرنا        | námzadkarná.          |
| Obliged, to be   | مجبور هونا        | majbúr honá.          |
| Obtain, to       | ملاڻا - پيدا ڪرنا | milná-paidá<br>karná. |
| Order ,,         | حڪم دينا يا ڪرنا  | ḡakm déná.            |
| Place ,,         | رڪهڻا             | rakhná.               |
| Play ,,          | ڪهڻا              | khélná.               |
| Plough ,,        | نانگريڻا          | nángarná.             |

|             |                |                  |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| Pour, to    | دھلنا اُنڊيلنا | undélná, dhalná. |
| Pray „      | دعا ڪرنا       | dawá karná.      |
| Pursue „    | پيڇڻا ڪرنا     | píchhá karná.    |
| Promise     | وعدہ ڪرنا      | w'adah karná.    |
| Put, to     | ڏالڻا          | ḍalná.           |
| „ out, to   | نڪالڻا         | nikálná.         |
| Rain „      | برسات پوڻا     | barsát parná.    |
| Raise „     | اٿهانا         | utháná.          |
| Read „      | پڙهنا          | parhná.          |
| Reap „      | ڪاٽڻا          | káṭná.           |
| Refuse „    | انڪار ڪرنا     | inkár karná.     |
| Repair „    | مرمت ڪرنا      | maramat karná.   |
| Ride „      | سواري ڪرنا     | sawárí karná.    |
| Run „       | ڊوڙنا          | daurná.          |
| „ away, to  | بهاڱڻا         | bhágná.          |
| Scatter, to | ڇهڻڪڻا         | chhinnakná.      |
| See „       | ڏيکڻا          | dékhná.          |
| Send „      | بھيڄڻا         | bhéjną.          |
| Sew „       | سڀڻا           | siná.            |
| Show „      | بتانا          | batáná.          |
| Shy „       | ڇمڪڻا          | chamakná.        |
| Sing „      | گانا           | gáná.            |
| Sit „       | بيٺهڻا         | baithná.         |

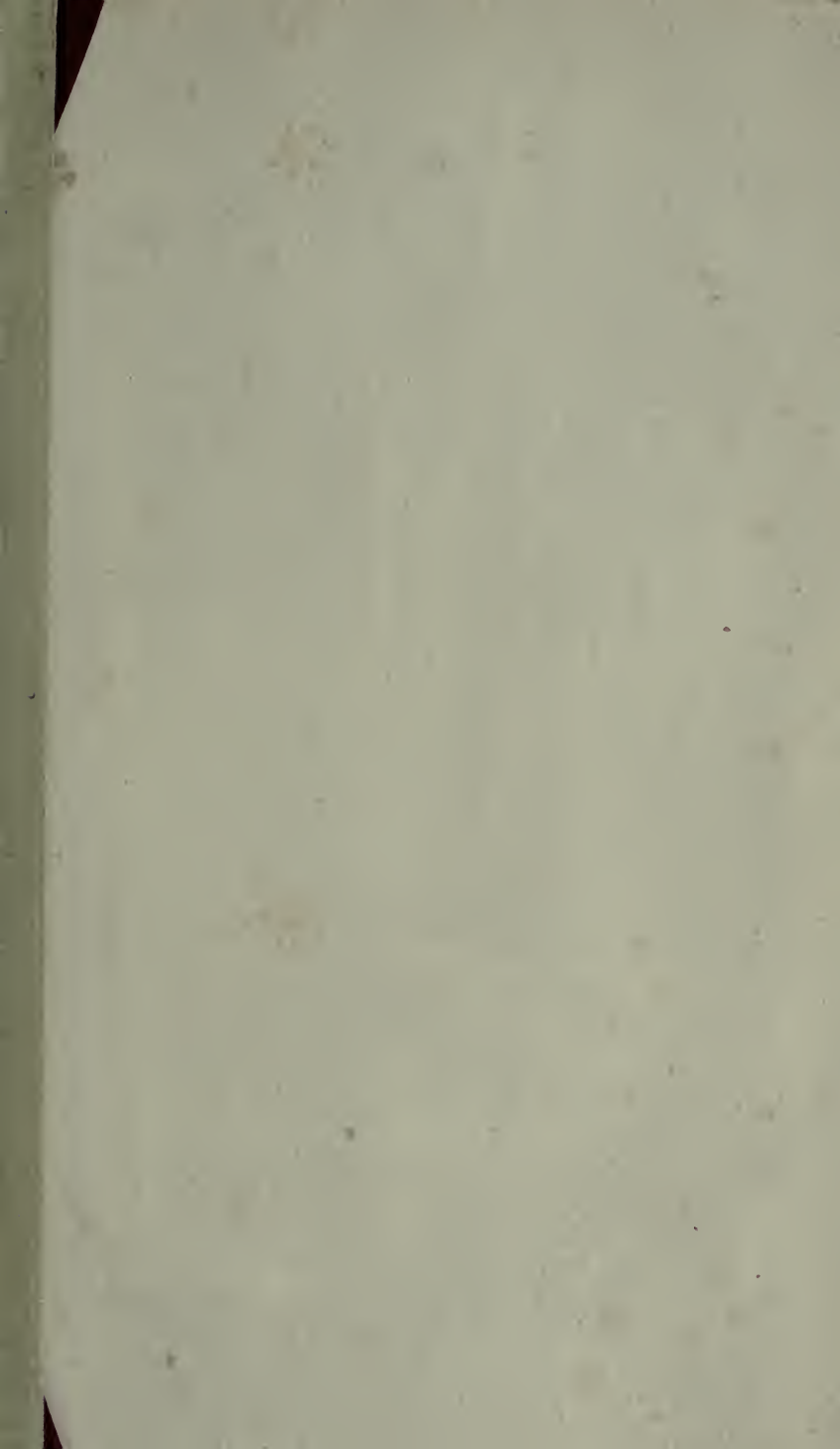
|              |                         |                             |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sign, to     | دستخط کرنا              | dastkhaṭ karná.             |
| Sleep „      | سونا                    | soná.                       |
| Slip „       | پھسلنا                  | phisalná.                   |
| Smell „      | سونگھنا                 | súngahná.                   |
| Sneeze „     | چھینکنا                 | chhínkná.                   |
| Snore „      | { خراٹا مارنا<br>گھیرنا | { khuráṭamarná<br>ghurnáná. |
| Sob „        | بسورنا                  | bisorná.                    |
| Sow „        | پیرنا                   | pérná.                      |
| Speak „      | بولنا                   | bolná.                      |
| Spend „      | خرچ کرنا                | kharach karná.              |
| Squint „     | ترچھا دیکھنا            | tirchhá dekhná.             |
| Stand „      | کھڑا رھنا               | khará rahná.                |
| Start „      | روانہ ہونا              | rawánah honá.               |
| Steal „      | چوری کرنا               | chorí karná.                |
| Stammer, to  | ھکلنا                   | hakalná.                    |
| Stop „       | تھرنا                   | taharná.                    |
| Stumble „    | تھوکر کھانا             | thokar kháná.               |
| Swallow „    | نگلنا                   | ningalná.                   |
| Swell „      | سوچنا                   | sújná.                      |
| Take „       | لینا                    | léná.                       |
| Thank „      | شکر کرنا                | shukar karná.               |
| Think        | سمجھنا                  | samajhná.                   |
| Threaten, to | دھمکانا                 | dhamkáná.                   |

|         |       |                  |                       |
|---------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Tie,    | to    | بندھنا           | bándhná.              |
| Touch   | „     | تٲولنا           | tatolná.              |
| Tremble | „     | تړپنا كاپنا      | tarapná - kámpná.     |
| Trouble | „     | تصديع دينا       | taṣḍi'déná.           |
| Trust   | „     | بھروسا ركھنا     | bharosá rakná.        |
| Turn    | „     | پھرنا            | phirná.               |
| „       | „ ac. | پھرانا           | phiráná.              |
| Try     | „     | كوشش كرنا        | koshish karná.        |
| Use     | „     | برتنا            | baratná.              |
| Wait    | „     | تھرنا - صبر كرنا | taharná - sabr karná. |
| Warn    | „     | تاكيد دينا       | tákíd déná.           |
| Watch   | „     | ديكھتا رھنا      | dékhtá rahná.         |
| Weigh   | „     | تولنا            | tolná.                |
| Wish    | „     | چاھنا            | cháhná.               |
| Wear    | „     | پھننا            | pahanná.              |
| Work    | „     | كام كرنا         | kám karná.            |
| Write   | „     | لكھنا            | likhná.               |









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