Hindi Grammar

14 Lessons

Posted by CrazyLassi

To watch the video links to hear the audio, click on the links to youtube.com in the body of this book, or go to the website link above.

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Hindi Grammar 1 (Simple Sentence-To be)

Video Link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WeBxurwmiM4

1. Let's learn Hindi verb होना - *honaa* – to be.

	SINGULAR			**PLURAL**	
मैं हूँ	*main hoon*	I am	हम हैं	*ham hain*	We are
तू है	*too hai*	You are [1]	-	-	-
तुम हो	*tum ho*	You are [2]	तुम हो	*tum ho*	You are [6]
आप हैं	*aap hain*	You are [3]	आप हैं	*aap hain*	You are [7]
यह है	*yah hai*	He, she, this is [4]	ये हैं	*ye hain*	They, these are [8]
वह है	*vah hai*	He, she, that is [5]	वे हैं	*ve hain*	They, those are [9]

[1] तू   Is used in an extremely intimate context. We can use "तू है" with a very close friend, children, lover or God (while in prayer). It should never be used with elders or in formal situations as it can be perceived as very rude.

[2] तुम   "तुम" is a casual and friendly way to address someone. It is used with friends, younger people, children, younger siblings, servants and people whose position at work is lower (than yours). "तुम" is used in both: singular and plural.

[3] आप   "आप" is the politest form of "you". It is used while addressing elders, superiors, people one doesn't know, formal situations and all the other formal, polite and respectful situations. "आप" is also used with both: singular and plural.

[4] यह   "यह" is used while talking about people and things that are located ***close to the speaker***. It can be pronounced either as "yah" or "ye". Genders are not distinguished in the third person.

[5] वह   "वह" is used while talking about people and things that are located ***far from the speaker***. It can be pronounced either as "vah" or "ve". It can be used with either gender.

[6] तुम   "तुम" in plural is used in casual and friendly situations

[7] आप	Plural "आप" is used the same like singular. It should be used in polite and formal situations.	
[8] ये हैं	ये is used to talk about people and things that are close to the speaker. Also, it is used to talk about someone elder or about someone with respect. Pronounced as "ye".	
[9] वे हैं	वे is used to talk about people and things that are far from the speaker. Also to talk about someone with respect (like parents).	

2. After learning Hindi verb "to be" in Present Tense we can pass over some basic information about ourselves:

मैं दीपक हूँ।	*main deepak hoon*	I am Deepak.
मैं आदमी हूँ।	*main aadmee hoon*	I am a man.
मैं डॉक्टर हूँ।	*main DaakTar hoon*	I am a doctor.
मैं भारतवासी हूं।	*main bhaatvaasee hoon*	I am Indian.
मैं खुश हूँ।	*main khush hoon*	I am happy.
मैं जेन हूँ।	*main jen hoon*	I am Jane.
मैं औरत हूँ।	*main aurat hoon*	I am a woman.
मैं गायक हूँ।	*main gaayak hoon*	I am a singer.
मैं अमरीकन हूँ।	*main amreekan hoon*	I am American.
मैं खुश हूँ।	*main khush hoon*	I am happy.

3. Now please have a look at this dialogue between two women that pass by in the neighborhood. One is a curious maid and the other one is a foreigner.

Possible answers to yes/no Hindi questions are:

हाँ जी	*haan jee*	yes (polite)
जी हाँ	*jee haan*	yes (polite)
जी	*jee*	yes (polite)
जी नहीं	*jee naheen*	no (polite)
हाँ	*haan*	yes (casual)
नहीं	*naheen*	no (casual)
शायद	*shaayad*	mabe
पता नहीं	*pataa naheen*	I don't know
मालूम नहीं	*maaloom naheen*	I don't know

सुनीताः   नमस्ते!

जेनः   नमस्ते!

सुनीताः   आप कौन हैं?

जेनः   मैं जेन हूँ.

सुनीताः   क्या आप अंग्रेज हैं?

जेनः   जी नहीं, अंग्रेज नही हूँ, अमरीकन हूँ।

सुनीताः   क्या आप एक्ट्रेस हैं?

जेनः   जी नही, मैं गायक हूँ।

सुनीताः   अच्छा, आप बहुत सुन्दर हैं!

जेनः   धन्यवाद, आप भी बहुत सुन्दर हैं।

सुनीताः   क्या आप विवाहित हैं?

जेनः   जी, विवाहित हूँ।

सुनीताः   ठीक है फिर, नमस्ते।

जेनः   नमस्ते।

Sunita:	Namaste!	Sunita:	Hello!
Jen:	Namaste!	Jane:	Hello!
Sunita:	Aap kaun hain?	Sunita:	Who are you?
Jen:	Main Jen hoon.	Jane:	I am Jane.
Sunita:	Kyaa aap angrez hain?	Sunita:	Are you British?
Jen:	Jee naheen, angrez naheen hoon, amreekan hoon.	Jane:	No, I am not British, I am American.
Sunita:	Kyaa aap Ektres hain?	Sunita:	Are you an actress?
Jen:	Jee naheen, main gaayak hoon.	Jane:	No, I am a singer.
Sunita:	Acchha, aap bahut sundar hain!	Sunita:	I see, you are very beautiful!
Jen:	Dhanyavaad, aap bhee bahut sundar hain.	Jane:	Thank you, you also are very beautiful.
Sunita:	Kyaa aap vivaahit hain?	Sunita:	Are you married?
Jen:	Jee, vivaahit hoon.	Jane:	Yes, I am married.
Sunita:	Theek hai phir, namaste.	Sunita:	O.K. then, good-bye.
Jen:	Namaste!	Jane:	Good-bye!

Dialogue vocabulary:

नमस्ते!	*namaste*	Hello!/Good-bye!
कौन	*kaun*	Who
क्या	*kyaa*	what , (question marker)
अंग्रेज	*angrez*	British
अमरीकन	*Amreekan*	American
एक्ट्रेस	*ekTres*	Actress
गायक	*gaayak*	Singer
अच्छा	*acchhaa*	I see/ Good
बहुत	*bahut*	Very
सुन्दर	*sundar*	Beautiful
धन्यवाद	*dhanyavaad*	thank you
भी	*bhee*	also/ too/ as well
विवाहित	*vivaahit*	Married
ठीक है	*Theek hai*	O.K./alright
फिर	*phir*	Then

Here is some vocabulary you can use for practicing building "I am…" and "You are…" sentences.

विष्णु	*viShNu*	Vishnu
अर्जुन	*arjun*	Arjun
वरुण	*varun*	Varun
राधा	*raadhaa*	Radha
माया	*maayaa*	Maayaa
नेहा	*nehaa*	Neha
लड़का	*laDkaa*	boy
लड़की	*laDkee*	girl
आदमी	*aadmee*	man
औरत	*aurat*	woman
बच्चा	*bacchaa*	child (m)
बच्ची	*bacchee*	child (f)
विद्यार्थी	*vidhyaarthee*	student
अध्यापिका	*adhyaapikaa*	teacher (f)
अभियान्ता	*abhiyaantaa*	engineer
दुकानदार	*dukaandaar*	shopkeeper
पर्यटक	*paryaTak*	tourist
लेखक	*Lekhak*	writer
भारतवासी	*bhaaratvaasee*	Indian
अंग्रेज	*Angrez*	British
अमरीकन	*amreekan*	American
स्पेनिश	*Spenish*	Spanish
फ्रांसीसी	*fraanseesee*	French
जर्मन	*Jarman*	German
खुश	*Khush*	happy
नाराज	*Naaraaj*	angry
ठीक	*Theek*	fine
सुन्दर	*Sundar*	beautiful
तेज़	*Tez*	fast
देर	*Der*	Slow

Hindi Grammar 2 (To have)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xz6a3D1Wsjo

TO HAVE - *How to express possession of physical objects*

In this lesson, let's learn how to say "I have/ I don't have/ Do you have?" There is no verb in Hindi that expresses possession. Instead, an adverb **पास** (*paas* -close/nearby) is used. मेरे पास है can be used only with physical objects such as *house, car, siblings, wife, pets, friends, money* etc. However, it cannot be used in a sentence *"I have a cold".*

मेरे पास है	*mere paas hai*	I have
तेरे पास है	*tere paas hai*	You have (informal)
तुम्हारे पास है	*tumhaare paas hai*	You have (informal)
आपके पास है	*aapke paas hai*	You have (formal)
इसके पास है	*iske paas hai*	He, she has (near to the sp.)
उसके पास है	*uske paas hai*	He, she has (far from the sp.)
हमारे पास है	*hamaare paas hai*	We have
तुम्हारे पास है	*tumhaare paas hai*	You have (informal)
आपके पास है	*aapke paas hai*	You have (formal)
इनके पास है	*inke paas hai*	They have (near to the speaker)
उनके पास है	*unke paas hai*	They have (far from the speaker.)

To say "I don't have", just add **नहीं** (*naheen* – not) before the verb **है** (*hai* – is).

मेरे पास नहीं है	*mere paas naheen hai*	I don't have
तेरे पास नहीं है	*tere paas naheen hai*	You don't have
तुम्हारे पास नहीं है	*tumhaare paas naheen hai*	You don't have
आपके पास नहीं है	*aapke paas naheen hai*	You don't have (form.)
इसके पास नहीं है	*iske paasnaheen hai*	He/she doesn't have
उसके पास नहीं है	*uske paas naheen hai*	He/she doesn't have
हमारे पास नहीं है	*hamaare paas naheen hai*	We don't have
तुम्हारे पास नहीं है	*tumhaare paas naheen hai*	You don't have
आपके पास नहीं है	*aapke paas naheen hai*	You don't have (for.)
इनके पास नहीं है	*inke paas naheen hai*	They don't have
उनके पास नहीं है	*unke paas naheen hai*	They don't have

To ask "Do you have?" or "Does he have?" just add **क्या** (*kyaa* – what) in the beginning of a question.

क्या आपके पास है ? (*Kyaa aapke paas hai?* – Do you have?)

It is also possible to add क्या at the end of a sentence.

आपके पास है क्या? (*Aapke paas hai kyaa?* – Do you have?)

Also, it is common to ask questions without using क्या at all. To indicate a question, the intonation should be raised.

आपके पास भाई बहिन है? (*Aapke paas bhaae- bahin hai?* – Do you have brothers or sisters?)

One more way to say "I have" is just by dropping पास (*paas* – nearby) completely.

मेरे दो भाई और दो बहिनें हैं। (*Mere do bhaaee aur do bahinen hain.* – I have two brothers and two sisters.)
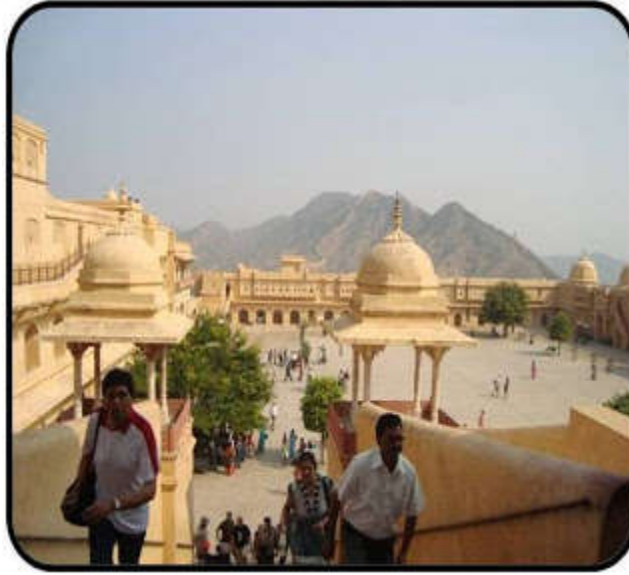
Please read the dialogue between two children Raja and Ram. It illustrates the usage of "have".

राजा: मेरे पास दो भाई हैं।

क्या तेरे पास भाई-बहिन है?

राम: हाँ, हैं. एक भाई और दो बहिन हैं।

राजा: वे कितने साल के है?

राम: मेरा एक भाई तेरह साल का है, बड़ी वाली बहिन सोलह साल की है और

चोटी वाली - चार साल की है।

राजा: स्कूल जाते हैं वे?

राम: सिर्फ में और मेरा भाई जाते हैं।

राजा: बहिन क्यूँ नहीं जातें हैं?

राम: क्योंकी हमारे पास इतने पैसे नहीं हैं।

Raja: Mere paas do bhaaee hain. Kyaa tere paas bhaaee bahin hain?
Ram: Haan, hain. Ek bhaaee or do bahin hain.
Raja: Ve kitne saal ke hain?
Ram: Meraa ek bhaaee terah saal kaa hai, badee valee bahin solah saal ki hai or choTee valee chaar saal kee hai.

Raja: Skool jaaten hain ve?
Ram: Sirf main or mera bhaaee jaate hain.
Raja: Bahin kyuun naheen jaatee hain?
Ram: Kyonki hamaare paas itne paise naheen hain.

Raja: I have two brothers. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
Ram: Yes, I have. I have one brother and two sisters.
Raja: How old are they?
Ram: My brother is thirteen, my big sister is sixteen and my little sister is four.
Raja: Do they go to school?
Ram: Only my brother and I go (to school).
Raja: Why don't your sisters go?
Ram: Because we don't have (such) money.

You can also make simple sentences using these words:

मेरे पास.....है।	*mere paas….hai*	I have…(sg)
मेरे पास......हैं।	*mere paas….hain*	I have…. (pl)
क्या आपके पास.....है?	*kyaa aapke paas….hai?*	Do you have….(sg)
क्या आपके पास ......हैं?	*kyaa aapke paas….hain?*	Do you have….(pl)
उसके पास.....नहीं है।	*uske paas…..naheen hai*	He doesn't have….(sg)
हमारे पास......नहीं हैं।	*hamaare paas…naheen hain*	We don't have….(pl)

भाई-बहिन	*bhaaee-bahin*	siblings
नया अखबार	*nayaa akhbaar*	new newspaper
पुरानी किताब	*puraanee kitaab*	old book
महंगे कपड़े	*mahangee kapde*	expensive clothes
अच्छे सब्जियां	*acchhe sabziyaan*	fresh vegetables
बहुत पैसे	*bahut paise*	lots of money
छोटे बच्चे	*chhoTe bacche*	small children

Hindi Grammar 3 (Noun Genders)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8yLoxrTinLg

Let's learn about Hindi nouns. Hindi nouns can be masculine or feminine. If you want to have a rough idea, masculine nouns end with **–aa** and feminine nouns end with **– i** in their singular. In real, however, the gender of each noun must be memorized.

MASCULINE NOUNS can be of two types:

Type	Singular	Plural
1	-aa	-e
2	all others	Plural is same as singular

FEMININE NOUNS also can be of two types:

Type	Singular	Plural
1	-i, -ee, -iya	- iyan
2	all others	-en

(Note: when I write "n" at the end of a word (and sometimes in the middle) but you can't see the letter न, that means there's a nasal sounds, in Devanagari noted by a dot, like in आँख, लडकियां (eye, girls))

Exceptions:

Some nouns ending –aa can be feminine. For example some words derived from Sanskrit , like **(भाषा – bhaShaa – language)** and female names (**रेखा- rekhaa – Rekha**, **नेहा-nehaa – Nehaa**) etc. are of feminine gender.

Examples:

(Blue shade – masculine; pink shade – feminine
Lighter blue and pink – type 1 nouns; darker blue and pink – type 2 nouns)

|					
लड़का	*ladka*	boy	लड़के	*ladke*	boys
घोड़ा	*ghodaa*	horse	घोड़े	*ghode*	horses
कुत्ता	*kutta*	dog	कुत्ते	*kutte*	dogs
बेटा	*betaa*	son	बेटे	*bete*	sons
सपना	*sapnaa*	dream	सपने	*sapne*	dreams
मंदिर	*mandir*	temple	मंदिर	*mandir*	temples
मकान	*makaan*	house	मकान	*makaan*	houses
शब्द	*shabd*	word	शब्द	*shabd*	words
पलंग	*palang*	bed	पलंग	*palang*	beds
हाथ	*haath*	hand	हाथ	*haath*	hands
लड़की	*ladkee*	girl	लड़कियाँ	*ladkiyaan*	girls
घड़ी	*ghadee*	watch	घड़ियाँ	*ghadiyaan*	watches
कुर्सी	*kursee*	chair	कुर्सियाँ	*kursiyaan*	chairs
बिल्ली	*billee*	cat	बिल्लियाँ	*billiyaan*	cats
चिड़िया	*chidiya*	bird	चिड़ियाँ	*chidiyaan*	birds
किताब	*kitaab*	book	किताबें	*kitaaben*	books
दूकान	*dukaan*	shop	दुकानें	*dukaane*	shops
मेज़	*mez*	table	मेजें	*mezen*	tables
आँख	*aankh*	eye	आँखें	*aankhen*	eyes
तस्वीर	*tasveer*	picture	तस्वीरें	*tasveeren*	pictures

Exercise: You can try and make simple sentences using Hindi numerals and these simple phrases:

(है *hai* means "is", हैं *hain* means "are").

यह है/हैं...।	*Yah hai/hain...*	This is/are...
....कहाँ है/हैं?	*...Kahaan hai?*	Where is/are...?
....वहां है/हैं।	*...Vahaan hai.*	...(It) is there.
मेरे पास....है/हैं।	*Mere paas...hai.*	I have.... .
तेरे पास...है/हैं।	*Tere paas...hai.*	You have...
एक	*ek*	one
दो	*do*	two
तीन	*teen*	three
चार	*chaar*	four
पांच	*paanch*	five
छे	*chhe*	six
सात	*sat*	seven
आठ	*aaTh*	eighth
नौ	*nau*	nine
दस	*das*	ten

Example:

यह एक लड़की है।	*Yah ek ladkee hai.*	This is a girl.
कुत्ता कहाँ है	*Kuttaa kahaan hai?*	Where is the dog?
कुत्ता वहां है।	*Kutta vahaan hai.*	The dog is there.
मेरे पास दो आँखे हैं।	*Mere paas do aankhen hain.*	I have two eyes.
तेरे पास तीन बेटे हैं।	*Tere paas teen bete hain.*	You have three sons.
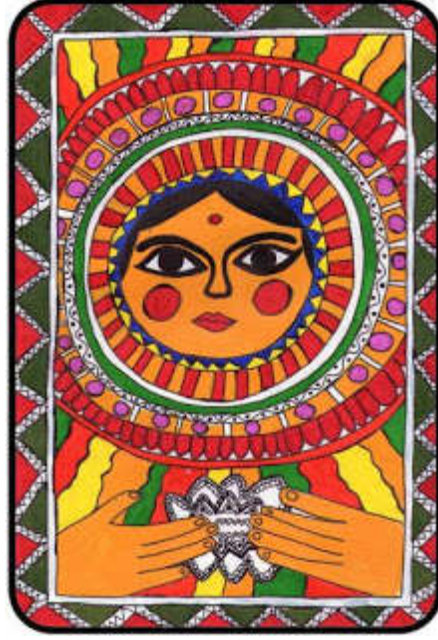
Devanagari number chart. You can also practice writing Devanagari numbers as they are still quite commonly used in Hindi spoken part of India (North).

० (शून्य)	0
१	1
२	2
३	3
४	4
५	5
६	6
७	7
८	8
९	9
१०	10

Hindi Grammar 4 (Adjectives)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Links –

HINDI GRAMMAR 3 (Adjectives Part 1/3 - Type 1 adjectives)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLAWkhkjyZo

HINDI GRAMMAR 3 (Adjectives Part 2/3 - Type 2 adjectives)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lZmKpE5Wr1I

HINDI GRAMMAR 3 (Adjectives part 3/3 - Hotel description)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcIidhiXC_4

Hindi adjectives change according to the nouns they modify. As well as nouns, adjectives can be of two types: those that change their ending (type 1) and those that don't (type 2).

Madhubani style elephant painting

Type 1 adjectives:

The type 1 adjectives would change their endings into –aa when they precede the singular masculine noun and change into "-e" when they precede a plural masculine noun. Type 1 adjectives would have "-ee" as their ending if they modify a singular feminine noun and they would keep the same ending in the plural, For example:

काला कुत्ता (*kaalaa kutta* – black dog, dog is masculine singular that ends in "-aa" so the adjectiveकाला will end in "-aa" too)

काले कुत्ते (*kaale kutte* – black dogs, masculine plural that ends in "-e" so the adjective काले will end in "-e" too)

काली बिल्ली (kaalee billee – black cat, feminine singular that ends in "-ee" and the adjective कालीwill have its ending as "-ee" too)

काली बिल्लियाँ (kaalee billiyaan – black cats, feminine plural that ends in "-iyaan*", however adjective would be the same as feminine singular). So the feminine plural adjective is the same as the feminine singular.

In dictionary, you can easily recognize type adjective because they end in "-aa", for example: बड़ा (*badaa* – big), मोटा (*moTaa* – fat), लंबा (*lambaa* – tall), सस्ता (*sastaa* – cheap), नीला(*neelaa* – blue), पुराना (*puraanaa* – old), नया (*nayaa* – new), पतला (*patlaa* – thin).

Type 1 adjective endings:

When agrees with:	singular nouns	plural nouns
Masculine noun	**-aa**	**-e**
Feminine noun	**-ee**	**-ee**

Examples of Type 1 adjectives:

M. noun sg	M. noun pl.	F. noun sg.	F. noun pl
बड़ा लड़का *barhaa larhkaa* big boy	बड़े लड़के *barhe larhke* big boys	बड़ी लड़की *barhee ladkee* big girl	बड़ी लड़कियाँ *barhee ladkiyaan* big girls
छोटा बेटा *chhoTaa beta* younger son	छोटे बेटे *chhoTe beTe* younger sons	छोटी बिल्ली *chhoTee billee* little cat	छोटी बिल्लियाँ *chhoTee billiyaan* little cats
अच्छा सपना *acchhaa sapnaa* good dream	अच्छे सपने *acchhe sapne* good dreams	अच्छी किताब *acchhee kitaab* good book	अच्छी किताबें *acchhee kitaaben* good books
प्यारा बच्चा *pyaaraa bacchaa* cute child	प्यारे बच्चे *pyaare bacche* cute children	प्यारी चिड़िया *pyaaree chirhiyaa* cute bird	प्यारी चिड़ियाँ *pyaaree chirhiyaan* cute birds
नया मकान *nayaa makaan* new house	नए मकान *naye makaan* new houses	नयी साड़ी *nayee sarhee* new sari	नयी साड़ियाँ *nayee saarhiyaan* new saris
पुराना मंदिर *puraanaa mandir* old temple	पुराने मंदिर *puraane mandir* old temples	पुरानी कुर्सी *puraanee kursee* old chair	पुरानी कुर्सियां *puraanee kursiyaan* old chairs
गंदा हाथ *gandaa haath* dirty hand	गंदे हाथ *gande haath* dirty hands	गंदी गली *gandee galee* dirty street	गंदी गलियाँ *gandee galiyaan* dirty streets
काला घोड़ा *kaalaa ghorhaa* black horse	काले घोड़े *kaale ghorhe* black horses	काली आँख *kaalee aankh* black eye	काली आँखें *kaalee aankhen* black eyes
महंगा कपड़ा *mahangaa kapdaa* expensive cloth	महंगे कपड़े *mahange kapde* expensive clothes	महंगी घड़ी *mahangee gharhee* expensive watch	महंगी घड़ियाँ *mahangee gharhiyaan* expensive watches
सस्ता दुपट्टा *sastaa dupaTTa* cheap scarf	सस्ते दुपट्टे *saste dupaTTe* cheap scarves	सस्ती मेज़ *sastee mez* cheap table	सस्ती मेजें *sastee mezen* cheap tables

Type 2 adjectives:

Type 2 adjectives keep their endings and therefore are invariable. In dictionary type 2 adjectives can be recognized as having any endings except "-aa". The only type 2 adjective that has an ending "-aa" and is invariable is बढ़िया (*barhiyaa* – great). Usually type two adjectives would end in consonants or any vowel but "-aa", such as: सुन्दर (*sundar* – beautiful), खुबसूरत(*khubsoorat* – beautiful), खुश (*khush* – happy), साफ़ (*saaf* – clean), सफ़ेद (*safed* – white), खाली(*khaalee* – empty), सुस्त (*sust* – lazy), पागल (*paagal* –crazy).

No matter which noun are they used with, their ending stays the same:

खाली जगह (*khaalee jagah* – empty place, "jagah" is the 2nd type feminine singular noun)

खाली जगहें (*khaalee jagahen* – empty places, "jagahen" is the 2nd type feminine, plural noun)

खाली कमरा (*khaalee kamraa* – empty room, "kamraa" is the 1st type masculine, singular noun)

खाली कमरे (*khaalee kamre* – empty rooms, "kamre" is the 1st type masculine, plural noun)

ख़ूबसूरत आदमी (*Khubsoorat aadmee* – handsome man, "aadmee" is the 2nd type masculine singular noun)

ख़ूबसूरत आदमी (*Khubsoorat aadmee* –handosme men, "aadmee" is the 2nd type masculine plural noun)

ख़ूबसूरत औरत (*Khubsoorat aurat* – beautiful woman, "aurat" is the 2nd type feminine singular noun)

ख़ूबसूरत औरतें (*Khubsoorat auraten* – beautiful women, "auraten" is the 2nd type feminine plural noun)

Type 2 adjective endings:

When agrees with:	Singular	Plural
Masculine noun	Other than "-aa" endings	Don't change
Feminine noun	Other than "-aa" endings	Don't change

Examples of type 2 adjectives:

M. noun sg.	M. noun pl.	F. noun sg.	F. noun pl.
सुन्दर लड़का *sundar larhkaa* beautiful boy	सुन्दर लड़के *sundar larhke* beautiful boys	सुन्दर लड़की *sundar larhkee* beautiful girl	सुन्दर लड़कियाँ *sundar larhkiyan* beautiful girls
खाली पर्स *khaalee pars* empty purse	खाली पर्स *khaalee pars* empty purses	खाली जगह *khaalee jagaah* empty place	खाली जगहें *khaalee jagahen* ampty places
हवादार घर *havaadaar ghar* airy house	हवादार घर *havaadaar ghar* airy houses	हवादार रसोई *havaadaar rasoee* airy kitchen	हवादार रसोइयाँ *havadaar rasoiyaan* airy kitchens
होशियार आदमी *hoshiyaar aadmee* clever man	होशियार आदमी *hoshiyaar aadmee* clever men	होशियार औरत *hoshiyaar aurat* clever woman	होशियार औरतें *hoshiyaar auraten* clever women
अमीर परदेशी *ameer pardeshee* rich foreigner	अमीर परदेशी *ameer pardeshee* rich foreigners	अमीर महिला *ameer mahilaa* rich woman	अमीर महिलाएं *ameermahilaaen* rich women
गरीब मजदूर *gareeb majdoor* poor worker	गरीब मजदूर *gareeb majdoor* poor workers	गरीब नौकरानी *gareeb naukraanee* poor maid	गरीब नौकरानियाँ *gareeb naukraaniyan* poor maids
अद्भुत नाटक *adbhut naaTak* amazing play	अद्भुत नाटक *adbhut naaTak* amazing plays	अद्भुत कहानी *adbhut kahaanee* amazing story	अद्भुत कहानीyan adbhut kahaniyaan amazing stories
साफ़ कमरा *saaf kamraa* clean room	साफ़ कमरें *saaf kamren* clean rooms	साफ़ अलमारी *saaf almaaree* clean wardrobe	साफ़ अलमारियाँ *saaf almaariyaan* clean wardrobes
लाल जूता *laal jootaa* red shoe	लाल जूते *laal joote* red shoes	लाल साड़ी *laal sarhee* red sari	लाल साड़ियाँ *laal saarhiyaan* red saris

EXCEPTION: बढ़िया (*barhiya* - excellent) **is an adjective that ends with "-aa" but never changes its ending:**

बढ़िया खाना   *barhiya khaanaa*   excellent food

बढ़िया फिल्म   *barhiya film*   excellent film

Please read this short hotel description. It illustrates the usage of adjectives.

ताज होटल

ताज होटल बहुत अच्छा और प्रसिद्ध है। कमरे काफ़ी हवादार और साफ़ हैं।

सारी दीवारें बिलकुल सफ़ेद हैं।

कमरे में एक बढ़ा पलंग है, एक लकड़ी की कुर्सी, एक नया दूरदर्शन, एक काला

फ़ोन, एक छोटा मेज़ और एक अच्छा- सा बाथरूम है।

पंखा और ए.सी. भी हैं।

ताज होटल में बहुत विभिन्न रेस्टोरेंट हैं: हिन्दुस्तानी, चीनी और यूरोपीय।

खाना बहुत स्वादिष्ट और काफी सस्ता है।

Taj HoTal
Taj hoTal bahut achchhaa aur prasiddh hai. Kamre kaafee havaadaar aur saaf hain.
Saare deevaaren bilkul safed hain.
Kamre mein ek barhaa palang hai, ek lakrhee kee kursee, ek nayaa doordarshan, ek kaalaa fon, ek chhoTaa mez aur ek achchhaa-sa bathroom hai.
Pankhaa aur esee bhee hain.
Taj hoTal mein bahut vibhinn restorenT hain: hindustaanee, cheenee aur yuuropeey.
Khaanaa bahut svaadiSht aur kaafee sastaa hai.

Taj Hotel

Taj hotel is very good and famous. The rooms are quite airy and clean.
All the walls are completely white.
In a room there is a big bed, a wooden chair, a new TV, a black phone, a small table
and a good bathroom.
A fan and an A.C. are also there.
In Taj hotel, there are many various restaurants: Indian, Chinese and European.
The food is very tasty and quite cheap.

Text's vocabulary:

ताज	*taaj*	crown
होटल	*hoTal*	hotel
बहुत	*bahut*	very
अच्छा	*achchhaa*	good
और	*aur*	and
प्रसिद्ध	*prasiddh*	famous
है	*hai*	is
काफी	*kaafee*	quite; enough
हवादार	*havaadaar*	airy
साफ़	*saaf*	clean
हैं	*hain*	are
सारे	*saare*	all
दीवारें	*deevaaren*	walls
बिलकुल	*bilkul*	completely
सफ़ेद	*safed*	white
में	*men*	in
एक	*ek*	a; an; one
बढ़ा	*barhaa*	big
पलंग	*palang*	bed
लकड़ी की	*lakrhee kaa*	wooden; of wood
कुर्सी	*kursee*	chair
नया	*nayaa*	new
दूरदर्शन	*doordarshan*	TV
काला	*kaalaa*	black
फ़ोन	*fon*	phone
छोटा	*choTaa*	small
मेज़	*mez*	table
अच्छा- सा	*achchhaa-saa*	goodish
बाथरूम	*baathroom*	toilet; bathroom
पंखा	*pankhaa*	fan

ए.सी.	*esee*	A.C.
भी	*bhee*	also; too
विभिन्न	*vibhinn*	various
रेस्टोरेंट	*restorenT*	restaurant
हिन्दुस्तानी	*hindustaanee*	Indian
यूरोपीय	*yooropeey*	European
खाना	*khaanaa*	food
स्वादिष्ट	*svaadiShT*	tasty
सस्ता	*sastaa*	cheap

More Adjectives to learn

Video Link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E_W2heFM2eM&t=41s

Hindi Grammar 5 (To need)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZcyCiR1yMg&t=44s

1. How to express the need

It is pretty easy to express the need in Hindi as that can be said in one word चाहिए (chaahie – is needed). Whether you want to say that you need something or someone else needs something, you use only one word all the time and it never changes.

मुझे चाहिए	*mujhe chaahie*	I need
तुझे चाहिए	*tujhe chaahie*	You need (casual)
तुम्हे चाहिए	*tumhe chaahie*	You need (casual)
आपको चाहिए	*aapko chaahie*	You need (polite)
इसको/उसको चाहिए	*isko/usko chaahie*	He/she needs
हमें चाहिए	*hamen chaahie*	We need
तुम्हे चाहिए	*tumhe chaahie*	You need (casual)
आपको चाहिए	*aapko chaahie*	You need (polite)
इनको/उनको चाहिए	*inko/unko chahie*	They need

If translated literally, each phrase would mean "For me it is needed", "for you it is needed" etc. You can read the following dialogues to see the examples चाहिए (chaahie – is needed) usages.

2. Dialogues

(a) A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A SHOPPER AND A CUSTOMER:

दुकानदार: नमस्ते! आपको क्या चाहिए?

कस्टमर: नमस्ते! मुझे एक पैकेट दूध, एक ब्रैड और एक पैकेट चाय-
          पत्ती चाहिए।

दुकानदार: हाँ जी. और कुछ चाहिए?

कस्टमर: जी नहीं, बस।

Dukandaar: Namaste! Aapko kyaa chahie?
            Namaste! Mujhe ek paikeT doodh, ek braid aur ek paikeT chaay-
KasTamar: pattee chahie.
Dukandaar: Haan jee. Aur kuchh chahie?
KasTamar: Jee naheen, bas.

Shopper: Hello! What do you need?
Customer: Hello! I need one packet of milk, one bread and a packet of tea leaves.
Shopper: Yes. Do you need anything else?
Customer: No, that's it.

(b) A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A PHARMACIST AND A WOMAN:

कस्टमर: नमस्ते मुझे ज़ुकाम की दवाएं चाहिए।

फार्मासिस्ट कौनसी दवाएं मैम?

कस्टमर: एक पट्टा कॉम्बीफ्लेम दीजिये और एक "जोशांदा" की बोतल।

फार्मासिस्ट ये लीजिये मैम।

कस्टमर: शुक्रिया।

फार्मासिस्ट और कुछ?

कस्टमर: जी नहीं।

फार्मासिस्ट पचास रूपयें मैम।

कस्टमर: लीजिये।

KasTamar: *Namaste! Mujhe zukaam kee davaayen chahie.*
Pharmasist: *Kaunsee davaayen maim?*
KasTamar: *Ek paTTa "Kombiflem" dijiye aur ek "Joshanda" kee botal.*
Pharmasist: *Ye lijie maim.*
KasTamar: *Shukriya.*
Pharmasist: *Aur kuchh?*
KasTamar: *Jee naheen.*
Pharmasist: *Pachaas roopaye maim.*
KasTamar: *Leejiye.*

Customer: Hello! I need medicine for cold.
Pharmacist: Which medicine Ma'am?
Customer: One strip of "Combiflam" and one bottle of "Joshanda", please.
Pharmacist: Here you are, Ma'am.
Customer: Thank you
Pharmacist: Anything else?
Customer: No.
Pharmacist: Fifty rupees Ma'am.
Customer: Here you are (take it).

(c) A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A MOTHER AND A SON:

बेटा:   मम्मी, मुझे शादी के लिए एक लड़की चाहिए।

माँजी:   अच्छा बेटा, कौनसी लड़की चाहिए?

बेटा:   वह जो गोरी, लम्बी और पतली है वह चाहिए।

माँजी:   अच्छा वह तो तुमसे शादी नहीं करेगी।

            तुम मोटा हो, तो मोटी लड़की से शादी करो।

BeTaa: *Mammee, mujhe shaadee ke liye ek ladkee chahie.*
Maanjee: *Achhaa beTaa, kaunsee ladkee chahie?*
BeTaa: *Vah jo goree, lambee aur patlee hai vah chahie.*
Maanjee: *Achhaa vah to tumse shaadee naheen karegee.*
           Tum moTaa ho,to moTee ladkee se shaadee karo.

Son: Mummy, I need a girl for a marriage.
Mother: I see son, what kind of girl do you need?
Son: I need the one who is fair, tall and slim.
Mother: I see, this type of girl will not marry you.
            You are fat, so marry a fat girl.

Hindi Grammar 6 Three ways to say "I like" in Hindi

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Links –

HINDI GRAMMAR 6 Part 1/3 (I like - mujhe pasand)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=APSkSumGjAk

HINDI GRAMMAR 6 2/3 (I like - achchhaa lagtaa)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ltquGZ5SHM4

HINDI GRAMMAR 6 Part 3/3 (I like - Mujhe shauq hai)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2IkQZOIgVSA

१. पसंद

1. How to say "I like" using noun पसंद (pasand – approval; choice; preference). The Hindi construction of "I like" is very similar to that of मेरे पास है (mere paas hai – I have) and चाहिए (chaahie – is wanted; is needful).

मुझे पसंद	*mujhe pasand*	I like
तुझे पसंद	*tujhe pasand*	You like (casual)
तुम्हे पसंद	*tumhe pasand*	You like (casual)
आपको पसंद	*aapko pasand*	You like (polite)
इसको/उसको पसंद	*isko/usko pasand*	He/she likes
हमें पसंद	*hamen pasand*	We like
तुम्हे पसंद	*tumhe pasand*	You like (casual)
आपको पसंद	*aapko pasand*	You like (polite)
इनको/ उनको पसंद	*inko/unko pasand*	They like

At the entrance of Qutub Minar

Examples illustrating the usage of पसंद (pasand – approval; choice; preference):

मुझे भारत बहुत पसंद है।
mujhe bhaarat bahut pasand hai
I like India very much.

आप मुझे बहुत पसंद हैं।
aap mujhe bahut pasand hain
I like you very much.

मुझे यह साड़ी नहीं पसंद।
mujheyah saadee naheen pasand
I don't like this sari.

आपको खाने में क्या - क्या पसंद है?
aapko khaane men kya kya pasand hai?
What do you like to eat?

मुझे सिर्फ दाल रोटी पसंद है।
mujhe sirf daal roTee pasand hai.
I only like daal and roti.

इसको शोपिंग करना नहीं पसंद।
isko shoping karnaa naheen pasand
He doesn't like shopping.

क्या आपको यह तौफा पसंद है?
kyaa aapko yah tofaa pasand hai?
Do you like this gift?

हाँ, पसंद है।
haan, pasand hai
Yes, I like.

पसंद meaning as in Oxford Hindi-English dictionary:

Pasand – **1.** adj. approved, liked. **2.f**. approval. **3.** Choice; preference. पसंद आना (*pasand aanaa*) - to be approved, liked (by को (*ko*)); to please. पसंद करना (*pasand karnaa*) – to approve, to like, to choose, to prefer; to accept (a submission) अमनपसंद (*amanpasand*) – adj. who approves peace; peace-loving दिलपसंद (*dilpasand*) – adj. pleasing to the heart, or mind.

Sari borders in the Indian market

२. अच्छा लगता

2. The second very common way to say "I like" is to use a phrase अच्छा लगता (achhaa lagtaa – seem good; think to be good; feel to be good). To say "I like" in Hindi we will say: मुझे अच्छा लगता ह(*mujhe achhaa lagtaa* hai – I like). To say "I don't like" we would add नहीं (*naheen* – no) before the verb and we would have मुझे अछा नहीं लगता (*mujhe achhaa naheen lagtaa* – I don't like). To make a question "Do you like?" we would add क्या (*kyaa* – what; a word used to make a question) and we will have: क्या तुझे अछा लगता? (*kyaa tujhe achhaa lagtaa* – Do you like?).

मुझे अच्छा लगता	*mujhe achchhaa lagtaa*	I like
तुझे अच्छा लगता	*tujhe achchhaa lagtaa*	You like (casual)
तुम्हे अच्छा लगता	*tumhe achchhaa lagtaa*	You like (casual)
आपको अच्छा लगता	*aapko achchhaa lagtaa*	You like (polite)
इसको/उसको अच्छा लगता	*isko/unko achchhaa lagtaa*	He/she likes

हमें अच्छा लगता	*hamen achchhaa lagtaa*	We like
तुम्हे अच्छा लगता	*tumko achchhaa lagtaa*	You like (casual)
आपको अच्छा लगता	*aapko achchaa lagtaa*	You like (polite)
इनको/उनको अच्छा लगता	*inko/unko achhhaa lagta*	They like

As you can see, अच्छा लगता never changes its endings no matter which person is using it. It is pretty easy to use it and I would recommend learning its past and future tenses too. **If you want to say "I liked" or "I enjoyed" in the past tense, you can say: अच्छा लगा (*achchhaa lagaa*) and if you want to say "I'll like" or "I'll enjoy" you can say: अच्छा लगेगा (*achchhaa lagegaa*).**

When does it change? It changes when we use अच्छा लगता (*achchhaa lagtaa*) when talking about a feminine noun. F**or example if we want to say "I like that girl" we say: मुझे वह लड़की अच्छी लगती**(*mujhe vah ladkee achchhee lagtee*) **but if we want to say "I like that boy", we say मुझे वह लड़का अच्छा लगता** (*mujhe vah ladkaa achchhaa lagtaa*).

Some more examples:

मुझे घर में रहना अच्छा लगता है।
mujhe ghar men rahnaa achchhaa lagtaa hai.
I like staying at home.

मुझे बारिश अच्छी लगती है।
mujhe baarish achchhee lagtee hai.
I like rain.

उसको वह लड़की अच्छी नहीं लगती है।
usko vah ladkee achchhee naheen lagtee hai
He doesn't like that girl.

इंडिया आपको कैसा लगा था?
indiyaa aapko kaisaa lagaa tha
How did you like India?

बहुत अच्छा लगा था।
bahut achchaa lagaa tha
I liked it.

३. शौक़

3. The third way that can express something you like is to say मुझे...का शौक़ है (*mujhe…kaa shauk hai* – I like…/My hobby is…/My interest is…). It is used when you want to say what your hobby or interest or passion is. For example "I like reading" would be मुझे पढ़ने का शौक़ है (*mujhe parhne kaa shauk hai*). If you want to ask someone what is their hobby, you can say: आपको किस चीज़ का शौक़है? (aapko kis cheez kaa shauk hai? – What is your hobby? Lit. *you what kind thing of hobby is).*

शौक़ *shauq* as in Oxford Hindi-English dictionary: 1. m. a desire, yearning; 2. Predilection; taste (for,का); fancy (for). 3. Eagerness, pleasure (in doing sthg). 4. A hobby शौक़ फ़रमाइए! (shauq farmaaie) – help yourself!, take all you want! शौक़ मिटाना (shauq miTaanaa) – to satisfy a desire शौक़ होना (को) (shauq honaa (ko)) – to be fond (of some activity) शौक़ से (shauq se) – with pleasure, gladly, according to one's wish.

Some example sentences:

मुझे डोसा खाने का बहुत शौक़ है
mujhe dosaa khaane kaa bahut shauq hai
I like eating dosa very much.

मुझे क्रिकेट खेलने का बहुत शौक़ है
mujhe krikeT khelne kaa bahut shauq hai
I like playing cricket very much.

उसको किताबें पढ़ने का बहुत शौक़ है
usko kitaben parhne kaa bahut shauq hai
He likes reading books very much.

वह लड्डू इतने शौक़ से खा रहा है
vah laddoo itne shauq se khaa rahaa hai
She is eating laddu with so much pleasure.

Hindi Grammar 7 (Possessive Pronouns)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Links –

HINDI GRAMMAR 8 (Possessive Pronouns 1)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c84sr2Jrwkw

HINDI GRAMMAR 9 (How To Use Possessive Pronouns - Examples)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VnCZSlGgTLw

How to use possessive pronouns in Hindi

Hindi possessive pronouns change their endings depending on the number and gender of the noun that they go with. For example, if I want to say "my son" I would say मेरा बेटा (*meraa beTaa - m, sg*), "my daughter" would be मेरी बेटी (*meree beTee - f,sg*), "my clothes" would beमेरे कपड़े (*mere kapDe - m,pl*), "my (girl) friends" would be मेरी सहेलियां (*meree saheliyaan - f,pl*), however if we want to say "my father", we would use plural masculine form to show respect and say मेरे पिताजी (*mere pitaajee – m,sg, polite*). In Hindi there is no difference who is saying मेरी **बेटी (mere beTee – my daughter)** – a woman or a man, the pronoun मेरी will depend on the noun that it precedes. It will change accordingly the number (singular or plural) and the gender (masculine or feminine).

A fragment on the temple's door

Hindi noun genders have to be memorized because there are too many irregular nouns that don't follow the rough rule that divides Hindi nouns into two groups: the ones that end in "-aa" (masculine) and the ones that end in "-ee" (feminine). The best way to learn the genders of Hindi nouns is to listen to Hindi language and read Hindi books and articles, also converse with Indian people until you know what Hindi sounds like. At that stage, you will naturally know the ending of possessive pronoun as you will be familiar with the sound of the right Hindi.

Lord Shiva

Here is the table of Hindi possessive pronouns:

Pronouns that are used before **singular masculine** nouns	Pronouns that are used before **singular feminine** nouns	Pronouns that are used before **plural masculine** nouns	Pronouns that are used before **plural feminine** nouns
मेरा *meraa* my, mine	मेरी *meree* my, mine	मेरे *mere* my, mine	मेरी meree my, mine
तेरा *teraa* your, yours	तेरी *teree* your, yours	तेरे *tere* your, yours	तेरी *teree* your, yours

तुम्हारा *tumhaaraa* your, yours	तुम्हारी *tumhaaree* your, yours	तुम्हारे *tumhaare* your, yours	तुम्हारी *tumhaaree* your, yours
आपका *aapkaa* your,yours	आपकी *aapkee* your, yours	आपके *aapke* your, yours	आपकी *aapkee* your, yours
इसका/उसका *iskaa/uskaa* his,hers	इसकी/ उसकी *iskee/uskee* his, hers	इसके/उसके *iske/uske* his,hers	इसकी/ उसकी *iskee/uskee* his, hers
हमारा *hamaaraa* our, ours	हमारी *hamaaree* our, ours	हमारे *hamaare* our, ours	हमारी *hamaaree* our, ours
तुम्हारा *tumhaaraa* your,yours	तुम्हारी *tumhaaree* your, yours	तुम्हारे *tumhaare* your, yours	तुम्हारी *tumhaaree* your, yours
आपका *aapkaa* your, yours	आपकी *aapkee* your, yours	आपके *aapke* your, yours	आपकी *aapkee* your, yours
इनका/उनका *inkaa/unkee* their, theirs	इनकी/उनकी *inkee/unkee* their, theirs	इनके/उनके *inke/unke* their, theirs	इनकी/उनकी *inkee/unkee* their, theirs

Examples with nouns:

मेरी माँ	*meree maan*	my mother - f,sg
मेरे पिता	*mere pitaa*	my father - m,sg, polite
मेरी बहिन	*meree bahin*	my sister - f, sg
मेरा भाई	*meraa bhaaee*	my brother - m,sg
मेरी बेटी	*meree beTee*	my daughter - f,sg
मेरा बेटा	*meraa beTaa*	my son - m, sg
तेरा कुत्ता	*teraa kuttaa*	your dog - m,sg

तेरी बिल्ली	*teree billee*	your cat - f,sg
हमारे राजा	*hamaare raajaa*	our king - m,sg, polite
हमारी रानी	*hamaaree raanee*	our queen - f,sg
इसके बच्चे	*iske bacche*	her children - m,pl
उनकी सहेलियां	*unkee saheliyaan*	their (girl) friends - f, pl

Marigolds and candles at the temple

How to use possessive pronouns with adjectives and nouns:

Hindi adjectives would change their endings according to the gender and number of the noun. If the noun is a masculine gender, the adjective will also have to be a masculine gender. For example:

गोरी लड़की	गोरी लड़कियां
goree ladkee	*goree ladkiyaan*
fair girl (lightskinned)	fair girls

गोरा लड़का	गोरे लड़के
goraa ladkaa	*gore ladke*
fair boy	fair boys

More examples:

एक अच्छा वक़ील	*ek achchhaa vaqeel*	a good lawyer (m, sg)
दो पतले मज़दूर म	*do patle mazdoor*	two thin workers (m, pl)

इसकी प्यारी हाँसी	*iskee pyaaree haansee*	her beautiful laugh (f, sg)
एक छोटा बच्चा	*ek chhoTaa bachchaa*	a small child (m, sg)
हमारी बड़ी रसोई	*hamaaree badee rasoee*	our big kitchen (f, sg)
एक अंधा भिखारी	*ek andhaa bhikhaaree*	a blind beggar (m,sg)
मेरी नयी किताब	*meree nayee kitaab*	my new book (f, sg)
दस काली बिल्लियाँ	*das kaalee billiyaan*	ten black cats (f, pl)

Hindi Grammar - Overview of Hindi Verbs and the Way to Use Them

The infinitive form of every Hindi verb ends in <u>ना (-na)</u>:

खाना (khaanaa) = to eat

पीना (pīnaa) = to drink

जाना (jaanaa) = to go

आना (aanaa) = to come

करना (karnaa) = to do (remember this one as it's used in many compound verb forms)

देना (denaa) = to give

लेना (lenaa) = to take

लिखना (likhnaa) = to write

पढना (paDhnaa) = to read

समझना (samajhnaa) = to understand

समझाना (samjhaanaa) = to explain (i.e. to make someone understand)

सीखना (sīkhnaa) = to learn

For the root of the verb, required for conjugation, remove its -na ending.

<u>Making plurals:</u>

In plural the masculine -aa ending becomes -e while the feminine -ī ending either remains -ī or becomes -i~ (nasalized):

-aa (ा) - general mark of masculine words (singular) - MASC. SG.

-e (े) - general mark of masculine words (plural) - MASC. PL.

-ī (ी) - general mark of feminine words (singular and plural) - FEM. SG. and PL.

-īn and -i~ - occasional mark of feminine words (plural) - FEM. PL.

Now back to verbs:

Add <u>"ता" (ta)</u> to verb root for masculine singular and <u>"ते" (te)</u> for masculine plural. Add <u>"ती" (tī)</u> for feminine singular and plural.

Examples:

खाता (khaataa) = eat पीता (pītaa) = drink etc.

However, although these verbs are now conjugated, they are not quite ready to use. One cannot say "Mai~n khaataa"; one must use the copula "to be," the most important verb in Hindi:

The verb **"TO BE" (Hona - होना)**

मैं हूं (mai~ hu~) = I am

तु है (tu hai) = You (intimate) are

तुम हो (tum ho) = You are

वह है (voh hai) = He/She/It/That is

हम हैं (ham hai~) = We are

आप हैं (aap hai~) = You are

वे हैं (ve hai~) = They are

Let's give you a pattern:

Verb root + TAA / TE / TĪ + Conjugated corresponding form of "Hona" (to be) = Present Imperfect Tense

Some examples:

NB: Hindi does not use articles

मैं खाता हूं. (mai~ khaataa hu~) = I eat. (Said by a Male)

लडका खाता है. (laRkaa khaataa hai) = The (A) boy eats.

लडकी खाती है. (laRkī khaatī hai) = The (A) girl eats.

आप पीते हैं. (aap pīte hai~) = You (polite sg.) drink OR You (plural) drink.

मैं पानी पीता हूं. (mai~ paanī pītaa hu~) = I drink water. (Said by a male)

तुम पानी पीते हो. (tum paanī pīte ho) = You drink water. NB: "tum" is the most used word for "you" and is actually plural. So, whenever you use it, conjugate the verb as plural.

A final, somewhat "funny," example:

मैं सिगरेट पीता हूं. (mai~ sigaret pīta hu~). I smoke a cigarette (Said by a male) ... The literal meaning of the sentence is "I drink a cigarette." Every language has its oddities and peculiarities!

Present Continuous Tense:

Verb Stem + रहा / / रही (rahae/they) + Present Tense of "Hona" (to be)

For those who don't like grammatical terms and don't know for sure what's "continuous tense", I'll tell that it's the same as the English verbs, ending in "-ing". So if you want to say that you "read" a book in the moment of speaking, you have to say "I am reading a book", not simply "I read a book", because the last could mean that you read a book in general, i.e. you're not reading it in the moment of speaking. So let's clear all that out with some examples.

- मैं किताब पढ रहा हूं. (mai~ kitab padh raha hu~) = I'm reading a book.
- मैं पानी पी रहा हूं. (mai~ pani pi raha hu~) = I'm drinking water.
- मैं रोटी खा रही हूं. (mai~ roti kha rahi hu~) = I'm eating bread. (a girl speaking!)

The verbs stem and raha/rahe/rahi are pronounced almost as one (at once), although they're written separately. Sometimes in colloquial speech all is even shortened more. The "raha hu~" for example is pronounced "rahu~", "raha hai" as "rahai"...

Past Tense:
(This section needs to be revised as it does not account for the distinction between intransitive and transitive verbs. When forming the perfect tense (past) in Hindi, the verb will not always match the traditional subject of your sentence in gender/number (this depends on transitivity of the verb). Some of the examples below are incorrect for this reason and should be rewritten according to standard Hindi grammar and the "ne" construction.)

Building past is easy. Just take the root of a verb and add -a, -e, or -i, respectively for Masculine Singular, Masculine Plurar and Feminine both - Singular and Plurar:

Verb Stem + ा/े/ी (-A/-E/-I) = Past Tense

Note: For verbs, whose stem end in a vowel you have to add **या/ये/यी** (ya/ye/yi) E.g. खाना -> खा -> खाया(Khana -> Kha (stem) -> Khaya)

Some examples:

- मैं खाया. (mai~ khaya) = I ate.
- मैं पढा. (mai~ padha) = I read.
- लडका खाया. (larka khaya) = The boy ate.
- लडकी खायी. (larki khayi) = The girl ate.
- आप पीया. (aap piya) = You drank. (Sg. polite or Plural)
- मैं पानी पीया. (mai~ pani piya) = I drank water.
- तुम पानी पीये. (tum pani piye) = You drank water.

Some Verbs are irregular. I'll show you some of them (A little below you'll see the past of 'to be', which is needed to build the imperfect past tense, necessary to be able to say such phrases as "I've used to go ..."):

Past of **जाना** (Janaa = to go)

गया / गये / गयी / गयीं (gaya / gaye / gayi / gayi~) (1: Masc. Sg, 2: Masc. Pl. 3: Fem. Sg, 4: Fem. Pl.)

To build the past imperfect tense, we have first to learn the past tense of the "main" hindi verb: "to be" (Hona). Past of "hona" is even simpler than the present form:

Past of **होना** (Honaa = To be)

था (tha) = was (for Masculine SINGULAR) थे (the) = were (for Masculine PLURAL)

थी (thi) = was (for Feminine SINGULAR) थीं (thi~) = was (for Feminine PLURAL)

Examples:

- मैं वहां था. (mai~ vaha~ tha.) = I was there.
- आप यहां थे. (aap yaha~ the) = You (polite) were here OR You (plural) were here.
- (वहां /vaha~/ = there, यहां /yaha~/ = here, जहां /jaha~/ = where)

Now as you know here/there/where (btw, there exists also another word for where = kaha~) I'll give you a Hindi proverb:

जहां धुआं है, वहां आग भी है. (jahan dhua~ hai, vaha~ aag bhi hai) = Where there is a smoke, there is a fire too.

Past Imperfect Tense:

... <u>Verb Stem + ता / ते / ती (TA/TE/TI) + Past Tense of "Hona" (to be) = Past Imperfect Tense Stem + ता/ते/ती + था/थे/थी/थीं = Past Imperfect Tense</u> The past imperfect tense is used to tell about habitual actions in the past. In English it's best translated with the pattern "used to + verb":

- मैं खाता था. (mai~ khata tha) = I used to eat.
- लडका खाता था. (larka khata tha) = The boy used to eat.
- लडकी खाती थी. (larki khati thi) = The girl used to eat.
- आप पीते थे. (aap pite the) = You used to drink. (Sg. polite or Plural)
- मैं पानी पीता था. (mai~ pani pita tha) = I used to drink water.
- तुम पानी पीते थे. (tum pani pite the) = You used to drink water.

Next comes of course the past continous tense:

Past Continuous Tense:

Well, no need to help you much here. It's the same as the present continous except that it's used the past tense of Hona:

<u>Verb Stem + रहा / रहे / रही (raha/rahe/rahi) + Past Tense of "Hona" (to be) = Past Continuous Tense</u>

- मैं किताब पढ रहा था. (mai~ kitab padh raha tha) = I was reading a book.
- मैं पानी पी रहा था. (mai~ pani pi raha tha) = I was drinking water.
- मैं रोटी खा रही थी. (mai~ roti kha rahi thi) = I was eating bread. (a girl speaking!)

I think you got it, now for the FUTURE:

Future Tense:

The Future tense it a bit more complicated than the past for it has more verb-endings for person than those by the past tense.

Future Imperfect Tense:

Let us conjugate a verb in the future tense, then I'll give the endings:

Future Imperfect of "Pina" (**पीना** = to drink)

- मैं पीउंगा (mai~ piunga) = I will drink
- तु पीएगा (tu piega) = You will drink
- तुम पीओगे (tum pioge) = You will drink
- वह पीएगा (voh piega) = He/She/It will drink.
- हम पीएंगे (ham pienge) = We will drink
- आप पीएंगे (aap pienge) = You will drink.
- वे पीएंगे (ve pienge) = They will drink.

For "I" use -unga, for "Tu" use "ega", for "Tum" use "oge", for "voh" use "ega" and for "ham/aap/ve" the plural form "enge".

Future Continuous Tense:

To build that tense use these endings: रहूंगा रहेगा रहेंगे रहोगे (rahunga/rahega/rahenge/rahoge) similarly as the forms for Future Imperfect together with the "conjugated" verb.

Verb Stem + TA / TE / TI + rahunga/rahega/rahenge/rahoge = Future Continuous Tense

Let's make the future continuous of the verb "pina" to make things clear:

Future Continuous of "Pina" (पीना = to drink)

- मैं पीता रहूंगा. (mai~ pita rahunga) = I will be drinking.
- तु पीता रहेगा. (tu pita rahega) = You will be drinking.
- तुम पीते रहोगे. (tum pite rahoge) = You will be drinking.
- वह पीता रहेगा. (voh pita rahega) = He/She/It will be drinking.
- हम पीते रहेंगे. (hum pite rahenge) = We will be drinking.
- आप पीते रहेंगे. (aap pite rahenge) = You will be drinking.
- वे पीते रहेंगे. (ve pite rahenge) = They will be drinking.

Hindi Grammar 8 - Verbs 1 (Infinitive)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k_jntY31qhI

HINDI VERBS 1

Infinitive

Hindi verbs in *infinitive* always end in **- ना (-naa)**. The remaining part of the word (the part without **- ना**) is called a *stem.* The *infinitive* form is also a dictionary form and it can have a wide variety of usages. It is useful to practice while omitting the **– ना** part as the stem will serve while changing the verb tenses and creating new verb forms.
Examples of infinitive verbs:

होना	*honaa*	to be
करना	*karnaa*	to do
देना	*denaa*	to give
लेना	*lenaa*	to take
बोलना	*bolnaa*	to say
जाना	*jaanaa*	to go
बुलाना	*bulaanaa*	to call

Other usages of verbs in their infinitive:

मुझे जाना है।
mujhe jaanaa hai
I have to go.

फ्रिज में रखना।
frij mein rakhnaa
Keep it in the fridge.

में यह कहानी सुनना चाहती हूँ।
mein yah kahaanee sunnaa chaahtee hoon
I want to hear this story (f).

Mud slide caused troubles in the Himalayas (photo: Aditya)

More Infinitive Verbs

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PmefAQWS5lI&t=46s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S_AaRRipMiA

Top 100 Hindi Verbs - Infinitive
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4gnbkBE6k0

Hindi Grammar 9 - Verbs 2 (Imperfective Present Tense)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qz_TgddeVoI

The Imperfective Present Tense *(Simple Present)*

The imperfective present tense is used to express regular events and habits, such as: "*I like India*", "*I study Hindi*", "*We live on the second floor*", "*I don't eat meat*", "*I dislike traffic jams*".

The following is a conjugation chart for *imperfective present tense:*

मैं जाता हूँ *main jaataa hoon* I go.	मैं जाती हूँ *main jaatee hoon* I go.
आप जाते हैं *aap jaate hain* You go (polite)	आप जाती हैं *aap jaatee hain* You go (polite)
तुम जाते हो *tum jaate ho* You go (friendly)	तुम जाती हो *tum jaatee ho* You go (friendly)
तू जाता है *too jaataa hai* You go (very informal)	तू जाती है *too jaatee hai* You go (very informal)
यह/वह जाता है *yah/vah jaataa hai* He goes.	यह/वह जाती है *yah/vah jaatee hai* She goes
हम जाते हैं *ham jaate hain* We go.	हम जाती हैं *ham jaatee hain* We go.
आप जाते हैं *aap jaate hain* You go (polite)	आप जाती हैं *aap jaatee hain* You go (polite)
तुम जाते हो *tum jaate ho* You go (friendly)	तुम जाती हो *tum jaatee ho* You go (friendly)
ये/वे जाते हैं *ye/ve jaate hain* They go.	ये/वे जाती हैं *ye/ve jaatee hain* They go.

Negative:

मैं घर नहीं जाता।	
main ghar naheen jaataa	I don't go home (m).
मैं घर नहीं जाती।	
main ghar nahee jaatee	I don't go home (f).
वह कभी नहीं बोलता।	
vah kabhee naheen boltaa	He never speaks.
वह कभी नहीं बोलती।	
vah kabhee naheen boltee	She never speaks.
यह घर नहीं है।	
yah ghar naheen hai	It is not this house.
वे लोग नहीं हैं।	They are not those
ve log naheen hain	people.

A strange green stone on the way to the Himalayas (photo: Aditya)

Hindi Grammar 10 - Verbs 3 (Present Continuous Tense)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link – none listed

Present Continuous Tense *(-ing tense)*

Present continuous tense describes actions that are going on right now. They are the –ing tenses, such as *"going", "talking", "travelling", "painting", "studying"* etc. The present continuous tense is made out of a verb stem (a verb without **–na** ending), **rahaa/rahee/rahe** and an auxiliary verb **hoon/hai/hain.** For example:

जाना	जा	रहा	हूँ
jaanaa (infinitive with ending **"-naa")**	*jaa* (verb stem without**"-naa")**	*rahaa* (word that gives the continuous' sense)	*hoon* (auxiliary verb for 1st person)

Present continuous tense conjugation chart:

मैं जा रहा हूँ *main jaa rahaa hoon* I am going	मैं जा रही हूँ *main jaa rahee hoon* I am going.
आप जा रहे हैं *aap jaa rahe hain* You are going (polite)	आप जा रही हैं aap jaa rahee hain You are going (polite)
तुम जा रहे हो *tum jaa rahe ho* You are going (friendly)	तुम जा रही हो *tum jaa rahee ho* You are going (friendly)
तू जा रहा है *too jaa rahaa hai* You are going (very informal)	तू जा रही है *too jaa rahee hai* You are going (very informal)
यह/वह जा रहा है *yah/vah jaa rahaa hai* He is going.	यह/वह जा रही है *yah/vah jaa rahee hai* She is going.

हम जा रहेँ हैं *ham jaa rahe hain* We are going.	हम जा रहे हैं *ham jaa rahe hain* We are going.
आप जा रहे हैं *aap jaa rahe hain* You are going (polite)	आप जा रही हैं *aao jaa rahee hain* You are going (polite)
तुम जा रहे हो *tum jaa rahe ho* You are going (friendly)	तुम जा रही हो *tum jaa rahee ho* You are going (friendly)
ये/वे जा रहे हैं *ye/ve jaa rahe hain* They are going.	ये/वे जा रही हैं *ye/ve jaa rahee hain* They are going.

Some examples:

आप अभी क्या कर रहे हैं? *aap abhee kyaa kar rahe hain*		What are you doing now?
मैं कुछ नहीं कर रहा हूँ. *main kuchh naheen kar rahaa hoon*		I am doing nothing.
मैं बस टीवी देख रहा हूँ. *main bas Teevee dekh rahaa hoon*		I am only watching TV.
चलो ठीक है, मैं जा रही हूँ. *chalo Theek hai, main jaa rahee hoon*		OK, I am going (f).

Negative:

क्या आप मंदिर नहीं जा रहे हैं? *kyaa aap mandir naheen jaa rahe hain*	Are you not going to the temple?
यह गाड़ी नही चल रही है. *yah gaaDee nahee chal rahee hai*	This car is not working.
मैं ऐसे नहीं सोच रहा हूँ. *main aise naheen soch rahaa hoon*	I am not thinking like that.

मैं अभी घर नहीं जा रही हूँ.

main abhee ghar naheen jaa rahee hoon

I am not going home right now (f).

Hindi Grammar 11 - Verbs 4 (The Future Tense)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Links –
HINDI GRAMMAR 12 (The Future Tense Part 1 - Learn to Conjugate)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=riGFyQaKzps
HINDI GRAMMAR 12 (The Future Tense Part 2 - Examples)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItGIXS3sieU

HINDI VERBS 4 (The Future Tense)
The future tense of Hindi verbs is pretty easy to make. There is a simple rule that helps to conjugate Hindi future tense and there are only three exceptions: होना, देना, लेना (*honaa* – to be; *denaa* – to give; *lenaa* – to take). You can see their conjugation below.

HOW TO CONJUGATE THE REGULAR VERBS TO GET A FUTURE TENSE:
When you conjugate a Hindi verb into any other tense, first remember its dictionary (or infinitive) form such as: जाना (*jaanaa* – to go). Now drop the ending –न (*-naa*) and you will get जा- (*jaa-*). To say "I will go" you will have to add a future tense ending for "I" – ऊँगा (*-oongaa*) and you'll get जाऊँगा (*jaaoongaa* – I will go). The same applies for feminine gender, except that the ending should be –ई (*-ee*).

Pronoun	Masc.	Fem.
मैं main I	-ऊँगा - oongaa	-ऊँगी - oongee
All other singulars	-एगा -egaa	-एगी -egee
तुम tum you	-ओगे -oge	-ओगी -ogee
All plurals	-एँगे -enge	-एँगी -engee

COMPLETE HINDI VERB FUTURE TENSE CONJUGATION TABLE:

मैं जाऊँगा
main jaaungaa
I will go

तू जाएगा
too jaaegaa
You will go (casual)

तुम जाओगे
tum jaaoge
You will go (casual)

आप जाएँगे
aap jaaenge
You will go (polite)

यह/वह जाएगा
yah/vah jaaegaa
He will go

हम जाएँगे
ham jaaenge
We will go

तुम जाओगे
tum jaaoge
You will go (casual)

आप जाएँगे
aap jaaenge
You will go (polite)

ये/वे जाएँगे
ye/ve jaaenge
They will go

मैं जाऊँगी
main jaaungee
I will go

तू जाएगी
too jaaegee
You will go (casual)

तुम जाओगी
tum jaaogee
You will go (casual)

आप जाएँगी
aap jaaengee
You will go (polite)

यह/वह जाएगी
yah/vah jaaegee
She will go

हम जाएँगी
ham jaaengee
We will go

तुम जाओगी
tum jaaogee
You will go (casual)

आप जाएँगी
aap jaaengee
You will go (polite)

ये/वे जाएँगी
ye/ve jaengee
They will go

Same rule applies for all the other verbs:

जाना   जाऊँगा / जाऊँगी
jaana   *jaaungaa/jaaungee*
to go   I will go

बोलना   बोलूँगा / बोलूँगी
bolnaa   *bolungaa/bolungee*
to speak   I will speak

बताना   बताउँगा / बताउँगी
bataanaa   *bataaungaa/bataaungee*
to tell   I will tell

खेलना   खेलूँगा / खेलूँगी
khelnaa   *khelungaa/khelungee*
to play   I will play

रहना   रहूँगा / रहूँगी
rahnaa   *rahungaa/rahungee*
to stay/ live   I will stay/live

खरीदना   खरीदूँगा / खरीदूँगी
khareednaa   *khareedungaa/khareedungee*
to buy   I will buy

करना   करूँगा / करूँगी
karnaa   *karungaa/karungee*
to do   I will do

देखना   देखूँगा / देखूँगी
dekhnaa   *dekhungaa/dekhungee*
to look   I will look

Some examples with sentences:

क्या तुम मेरे साथ सिनेमा जाओगी?
kyaa tum mere saath sinemaa jaaogee?
Will you come to cinema with me?
हाँ, जाऊँगी।
haan, jaaungee.
Yes, I will come.

क्या आप मुझे यह रहस्य बताएँगे?
kyaa aap mujhe yah rahasya bataaenge?
Will you tell me this secret?
हाँ, बताउँगा।
haan, bataaungaa.
Yes, I will tell.

क्या तुम्हारी दादी हिंदी कहानी सुनाएँगी?
kyaa tumhaaree daadee hindee kahaanee sunaaegee?
Will you grandma will tell a Hindi story?
मालुम नहीं। शायद सुनाएँगी।
maalum naheen. Shaayad sunaaengee.
I don't know. Maybe she will tell.

क्या आपके पापा आज काम से जल्दी लौटेंगे?
Kyaa aapke paapaa aaj kaam se jaldee lautenge?
Will your dad return from work early today?
हाँ, जल्दी लौटेंगे।

haan, jaldee lautenge.
Yes, he will return early.

हम दोपहर को खाने में क्या बनाएँगे?
ham dopahar ko khaane men kyaa banaaenge?
What will we make for food tonight?
मुंगी की दाल बनाएँगे।
moongee kee daal banaaenge.
We will make *mungh dal*.

CONJUGATING IRREGULAR VERBS **होना, देना, लेना** (*honaa, denaa, lenaa* – to be, to give, to take)

होना - *honaa*	to be	देना - denaa	to give	लेना – lenaa	to take
मैं हूँगा	मैं हूँगी	मैं दूँगा	मैं दूँगी	मैं लूँगा	मैं लूँगी
तू होगा	तू होगी	तू देगा	तू देगी	तू लेगा	तू लेगी
तुम होगे	तुम होंगी	तुम दोगे	तुम दोगी	तुम लोगे	तुम लोगी
आप होंगे	आप होंगी	आप देंगे	आप देंगी	आप लेंगे	आप लेंगी
यह/वह होगा	यह/वह होगी	यह/वह देगा	यह/वह देगी	यह/वह लेगा	यह/वह लेगी
हम होंगे	हम होंगी	हम देंगे	हम देंगी	हम लेंगे	हम लेंगी
तुम होगे	तुम होंगी	तुम दोगे	तुम दोगी	तुम लोगे	तुम लोगी
आप होंगे	आप होंगी	आप देंगे	आप देंगी	आप लेंगे	आप लेंगी
ये/वे होंगे	ये/वे होंगी	ये/वे देंगे	ये/वे देंगी	ये/वे लेंगे	ये/वे लेंगी

(See the transliteration and translation of the table below):

Honaa (m)	to be (f)	Denaa (m)	to give (f)	Lenaa (m)	to take (f)
Main hoonga (I will be)	Main hoongee (I will be)	Main doongaa (I will give)	Main doongee (I will give)	Main loongaa (I will take)	Main loongee (I will take)
Too hogaa (You will be)	Too hogee (You will be)	Too degaa (You will give)	Too degee (You will give)	Too legaa (You will take)	Too legee (You will take)
Tum hoge (You will be) (V. informal)	Tum hongee (You will be) (V. informal)	Tum doge (You will give)	Tum doge (You will give)	Tum loge (You will take)	Tum logee (You will take)
Aap honge (You will be) (V. polite)	Aap hongee (You will be) (V. polite)	Aap denge (You will give)	Aap dengee (You will give)	Aap lenge (You will take)	Aap lengee (You will take)
Yah/vah hogaa (He will be)	Yah/vah hogee (She will be)	Yah/vah degaa (He will give)	Yah/vah degee (She will give)	Yah/vah legaa (He will take)	Yah/vah legee She will take

Ham honge (We will be)	Ham hongee (We will be)	Ham denge (We will give)	Ham dengee (We will give)	Ham lenge (We will take)	Ham lengee (We will take)
Tum hoge (You will be) (Casual, friendly)	Tum hongee (You will be) (Casual, friendly)	Tum doge (You will give)	Tum dogee (You will give)	Tum loge (You will take)	Tum logee (You will take)
Aap honge (Polite)	Aap hongee (Polite)	Aap denge (You will give)	Aap dengee (You will give)	Aap lenge (You will take)	Aap lengee (You will take)
Ye/ve honge (They will be, m)	Ye/ve hongee (They will be, f)	Ye/ve denge (They will give)	Ye/ve dengee (They will give)	Ye/ve lenge (They will take)	Ye/ve lengee (They will take)

Hindi Grammar 12 - Verbs 5 (Past Continuous Tense)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70nPjR9_ElM

Past Continuous Tense (-ing tense)

Past continuous tense describes actions that were going on in the past and may still continue in the present (may also be called *past imperfective tense*). Examples*: I was going, I was eating, I was studying* etc.

The past continuous tense is made out of a verb stem (a verb without **–na** ending), **rahaa/rahee/rahe** and an auxiliary verb **था/थी/थे** *thaa/thee/the* (which is the past form of an irregular auxiliary verb **होना** *honaa* (to be). For example:

जाना	जा	रहा	था
jaanaa	jaa	rahaa (a word that	thaa
(An infinitive verb with the ending **"-naa")**	(the stem of the verb without its ending)	gives a continuous sense)	(auxiliary verb honaa "to be" in its past tense)

The past continuous tense's structure is exactly the same as that of the present continuous and its one of the easiest structures to understand and use in Hindi grammar.

Snaker charmers (sapheras) at the Ajmer Fort in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Past continuous tense conjugation chart:

मैं जा रहा था *main jaa rahaa thaa* I was going.	मैं जा रही थी *main jaa rahee thee* I was going.
आप जा रहे थे *aap jaa rahe the* You were going (formal).	आप जा रही थीं *aap jaa rahii theen* You were going (formal).
तुम जा रहे थे *tum jaa rahe the* You were going (informal).	तुम जा रही थी *tum jaa rahee theen* You were going (informal)
तू जा रहा था *too jaa rahaa thaa* You were going (very informal).	तू जा रही थी *too jaa rahee thee* You were going (very informal).
यह/वह जा रहा था *yah/vah jaa rahaa thaa* He was going.	यह/वह जा रही थी *yah/vah jaa rahee thee* She was going.
हम जा रहे थे *ham jaa rahe the* We were going.	हम जा रही थीं *ham jaa rahee theen* We were going.
आप जा रहे थे *aap jaa rahe the* You were going (formal)	आप जा रही थीं *aap jaa rahee theen* You were going (formal)

तुम जा रहे थे *tum jaa rahe the* You were going (informal)	तुम जा रही थीं *tum jaa rahee theen* You were going (informal).
ये/वे जा रहे थे *ye/ve jaa rahe the* They were going.	ये/वे जा रही थीं *ye/ve jaa rahee theen* They were going.

Some examples:

आप यहाँ क्या कर रहे थे?
aap yahaan kyaa kar rahe the

What were you doing here? (for male, polite)

मैं चाबी ढूँढ रहा था।
main chaabee Dhoondh rahaa thaa

I was looking for the keys. (m)

बच्चे बारिश में नहा रहे थे।
bacche bearish men nahaa rahe the

Children were bathing in the rain. (m, pl)

वह सच बोल रहा था।
vah sach bol rahaa thaa

He was telling the truth. (m, sg)

मैं सुबह काम कर रही थी।
main subah kaam kar rahee thee

I was working in the morning. (f, sg)

Negative:

वह कुछ भी नहीं बोल रहा था।
vah kucchh bhee naheen bol rahaa thaa

He was not saying anything. (m, sg)

औरतें गाने नहीं गा रही थीं।
auraten gaane naheen gaa rahee then

Women were not singing songs. (f, pl)

मेरे पिता अखबार नहीं पढ़ रहे थे।
mere pitaa akhbaar naheen parh rahe the

My father was not reading the newspaper. (m, sg, polite)

नौकरानी चाय नहीं बना रही थी।
naukraanee chaay naheen banaa rahee thee

The maid was not making tea. (f, sg)

सोनू मोटी बिलकुल नहीं लग रही थीं।
sonu mote bilkul naheen lag rahee then.

Sonu was not looking fat at all. (f, sg)

Havaa Mahal (Wind Palace) in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Example sentences' vocabulary:

यहाँ	*yahaan*	here
क्या	*kyaa*	what
कर रहे थे (करना)	*kar rahe the (karnaa)*	was doing (to do)
चाबी	*chaabee*	key/keys
ढूँढ रहा था (ढूँढना)	*dhoondh rahaa thaa (dhoondhnaa)*	was looking for (to look for)
बच्चे	*bacche*	children
बारिश	*baarish*	rain
में	*men*	in
नहा रहे थे (नहाना)	*nahaa rahe the (nahaanaa)*	were bathing (to bath)
सुबह	*subah*	morning
काम	*kaam*	work
कर रही थी (करना)	*kar rahee thee (karnaa)*	was doing (to do)
कुछ भी नहीं	*kuchh bhee naheen*	nothing at all
बोल रहा था (बोलना)	*bol rahaa thaa (bolnaa)*	was speaking (to speak)
औरतें (औरत)	*auraten (aurat)*	women (woman)
गाना	*gaanaa*	song
गा रही थी (गाना)	*gaa rahee thee (gaanaa)*	were singing (to sing)

पिता	*pitaa*	father
अखबार	*akhbaar*	newspaper
पढ़ रहा था (पढ़ना)	*parh rahaa thaa (parhnaa)*	was reading (to read)
नौकरानी	*naukraanee*	maid
चाय	*chaay*	tea
बना रही थी (बनाना)	*banaa rahee thee (banaanaa)*	was making (to make)
सोनू	*sonu*	Sonu (name)
मोटी (मोटा)	*moTee (moTaa)*	fat ,f (fat, m)
बिलकुल नहीं	*bilkul naheen*	not at all
लग रही थी (लगना)	*lag rahee thee (lagnaa)*	was looking (to look)

Hindi Grammar 13 - Verbs 6 (Past Imperfective Tense ("Used to")

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link – none listed

The *past imperfective* tense is the *"used to"* tense. For example: *"I used to go to school"*, *"I used to work as an accountant"*, *"I used to play drums"*, *"I used to live in India"*, *"I used to have a dog".*

To make the *past imperfective tense* you will have to:

* Take a verb in its infinitive/dictionary form that usually ends in "-na";
* Remove the ending "-na" and add the ending "-ta";
* Add an auxiliary/helping verb "to be" in its past form (था - *tha* - was);

Look at this comparison of *present simple* and *past imperfective*:

Present simple tense: "मैं काम करता हूँ" (*Main kaam kartaa hoon* – I work)

Past imperfective tense: "मैं काम करता था" (*Main kaam kartaa thaa* – I used to work).

The difference is, we use "था" (*tha* – was, m) instead of "हूँ" (*hoon* – am, f/m).

Subject pronoun	Verb	Helping verb "to be"	Complete phrase
मैं *Main* I	कर + ता *kar + taa* did	था *thaa* (was, m, sg)	मैं करता था। *Main kartaa thaa.* I used to do.
मैं *Main* I	पढ़ + ता *parh + taa* read	था *thaa* (was, m, sg)	मैं पढ़ता था। *Main parhtaa thaa.* I used to read.

मैं *Main* I	जा + ता *jaa + taa* went	था *thaa* (was, m, sg)	मैं जाता था। *Main jaataa thaa.* I used to go.
मैं *Main* I	सुन + ता *sun + taa* listened	था *thaa* (was, m, sg)	मैं सुनता था। *Main suntaa thaa.* I used to listen.
मैं *Main* I	रह + ता *rah + taa* lived	था *thaa* (was, m, sg)	मैं रहता था। *Main rahtaa thaa.* I used to live.
मैं *Main* I	गा + ता *gaa + taa* sang	था *thaa* (was, m, sg)	मैं गाता था। *Main gaataa thaa.* I used to sing.
मैं *Main* I	बना + ता *banaa + taa* made	था *thaa* (was, m, sg)	मैं बनाता था। *Main banaataa thaa.* I used to make.
मैं *Main* I	सोच + ता *soch + taa* thought	था *thaa* (was, m, sg)	मैं सोचता था। *Main sochtaa thaa.* I used to think.

(This chart shows an example of what does the imperfective past tense ("used to") look like in Hindi. If you wonder what does "कर + ता" mean and what is the plus for, it is to show how the verb has changed from its dictionary form. Let's say you find a Hindi verb "करना" (*karnaa* – to do) in the dictionary in its infinitive form that ends with "-na" and you want to change it into the past imperfective tense, first thing you need to do is to drop the ending "-na" and add "-ta" which is the suffix for the present simple and past tense imperfective tense. Then, you add "tha" which is the verb "hona" (to be) in its past tense form and is used as a helping verb such as the English "have".)

1. In this chart you will be introduced to all the forms of the auxiliary verb "to be" in its past tense. As the auxiliary verb "to be" changes depending on the gender and number and is an irregular verb, it is important to first learn its past forms.

मैं था	*main thaa*	I was (m)
तू था	*too thaa*	You were (m, cas.)
तुम/आप थे	*tum/aap the*	You were (m, pol.)

यह/वह था	yah/vah thaa	He was
हम थे	ham the	We were (m)
तुम/आप थे	tum/aap the	You were (m, pol.)
ये/वे थे	ye/ve the	They were (m)

मैं थी	main thee	I was (f)
तू थी	too thee	You were (f, cas.)
तुम/आप थीं	tum/aap theen	You were (f, pol.)
यह/वह थी	yah/vah thee	She was
हम थीं	ham theen	We were (f)
तुम/आप थीं	tum/aap theen	You were (f, pl)
ये/वे थीं	ye/ve theen	They were (f)

(The blue shaded part of the table – masculine, the reddish – feminine gender.)

2. Now we can make short sentences that express the past imperative tense. For example:

सलमान मुंबई में रहता था।
Salmaan Mumbai men rahtaa thaa.
Salman used to live in Mumbai.

राज मोडल का काम करता था।
Raaj modal kaa kaam kartaa thaa.
Raj used to be a model.

अजय पहले गाड़ी चलाता था।
Ajay pahle gaaDee chalaataa thaa.
Before Ajay used to drive a car.

मेरे पिता काम से जल्दी आते थे।
Mere pitaa kaam se jaldee aate the.
My father used to come from work fast.

नीतू बचपन में बहुत रोती थी।
Neetu bachpan men bahut rotee thee.
As a child, Neetu used to cry a lot.

मेरी बहिन बहुत अच्छा खाना बनाती थी।

Meree bahin bahut achchhaa khaanaa banaatee thee.

My sister used to make a very good food.

मैं मंदिर रोज़ जाती थी।

Main mandir roz jaatee thee.

I used to go to the temple every day.

मेरा भाई स्कूल से हमेशा देर आता था।

Meraa bhaaii, skool se hameshaa der aataa thaa.

My brother used to come from school always late.

हम तब दिल्ली में रहते थे।

Ham tab Dillee men rahte the.

We used to live in Delhi then.

मेरे दादाजी और नानाजी दोनों पहले गाँव में रहते थे।

Mere daadaajee aur naanaajee donon pahle gaanv men rahte the.

My parental grandfather and maternal grandfather, both used to live in a village before.

हम औरतें सारा ज़िंदगी घर में ही बिताती थीं।

Ham auraten saaraa zindagee ghar men hee bitaatee theen.

We women used to spend all life at home.

पहले औरतें रोज़ साड़ी पहनती थीं।

Pahle auraten roz saaDee pahantee theen.

Before women used to wear saris every day.

3. **You can also use "था/थी/थे/थीं" (*thaa/thee/the/then* –was/were) alone in sentences like:**

कल मेरा जन्मदिन था।

Kal meraa janmdin thaa.

It was my birthday yesterday.

कल राजदीप बीमार थी।

Kal Rajdeep beemaar thee.

Yesterday Rajdeep was ill.

कल मौसम अच्छा था।

Kal mausam achchhaa thaa.

Yesterday the weather was good.

कल वाला चलचित्र बहुत मजेदार था।

Kal vaalaa chalchitr bahut mazedaar thaa.
Yesterday's movie was very funny.

कल शाम आप कहाँ पर थे?

Kal sham aap kahaan par the?
Where were you yesterday night?

क्या वह यहाँ थी?

Kyaa vah yahan thee?
Was she here?

क्या तुम भी उस मेले पर थीं?

Kyaa tum bhee us mele par theen?
Where you also at that fair?

कल मंगलवार था।

Kal mangalvaar thaa.
Yesterday was Tuesday.

उस दिन बहुत काम था।

Us din bahut kaam thaa.
That day there was a lot of work.

उसकी बीवी बहुत सुन्दर थी।

Uskee beevee bahut sundar thee.
His wife was very beautiful.

उसके बच्चे बहुत शैतान थे।

Uske bacche bahut shaitaan the.
His children were very naughty.

मेरे जूते बिलकुल नए थे।

Mere joote bilkul naye the.
My shoes were brand new.

Madhubani/tribal art inspired painting "Fish"

4. EXERCISE:

a) Match the words and make your own sentences. Try to use the right form of auxiliary verb "था/थी/थे/थीं" for the masculine and feminine. Example: "आप गरीब थे" (*Aap gareeb the*. – You were poor.)

कल	जवान	था
kal	*javaan*	*thaa*
yesterday	young	was (m., sg.)
आप	गरीब	थी
aap	*gareeb*	*thee*
you (m,f, pl)	poor	was (f., sg)
वह	मोटा	थे
vah	*moTaa*	*the*
he, she	fat	were (m., pl.)
गाड़ी (f)	स्वादिष्ट	थीं
gaaDee	*svaadiSht*	*theen*
car	tasty	were (f.,pl)
खाना (m)	दिलचस्प	
khaanaa	*dilchasp*	
food	interesting	
बात (f)	मज़ेदार	
baat	*mazedaar*	
affair; matter	funny; fun	
चलचित्र (m)	नया	
chalchitr	*nayaa*	
movie	new	
मैं	शुक्रवार (m)	
main	*shukrvaar*	
I	Friday	

EXTRAS: How to say: "USED TO BE" (*Hotaa thaa*)

होता था	*Hotaa thaa*	Used to be (masc., sing.)
होती थी	*Hotee thee*	Used to be (fem., sing.)
होते थे	*Hote the*	Used to be (masc., plur.)

होती थीं	*Hotee theen*	Used to be (fem., plur.)
अर्जुन खुश होता था। मीना खुश होती थी।	*Arjun khush hotaa thaa.* *Meenaa khush hotee thee.*	Arjun used to be happy. Meenaa used to be happy.
अर्जुन और दानेश खुश होते थे।	*Arjun aur Danesh khush hote the.*	Arjun and Danesh used to be happy.
मीना और सीता खुश होती थीं।	*Meenaa aur Seetaa khush hotee theen.*	Meenaa and Seetaa used to be happy.

(This chart shows you how to use: "Used to be". Pay attention to the changes of the suffix "-ta", "-tee", "-te" and "-tee").

b) Match the mixed up words and make sentences. Try to use the right form of auxiliary verb"था/थी/थे/थीं" for the masculine and feminine. Example: "मैं मुंबई में रहता था" (*Main Mumbai men rahtaa thaa* – I used to live in Mumbai.), "वह बहुत हँसती थी"(*Vah bahut hanstee thee* – She used to laugh a lot.)

मैं *Main* I	रहना *rahnaa* to live	मुंबई में *Mumbai men* in Mumbai	था *thaa* was, m
तुम *Tum* You	जाना *jaanaa* to go	दफ्तर *daftar* office	थी *thee* was, f
आप *Aap* You (pl)	चलाना *chalaanaa* to drive	गाड़ी *gaaDee* car	थे *the* were, m
यह *Yah* He/she	देखना *dekhnaa* to watch; look	टीवी *teevee* TV	थीं *theen* were, f
हम *Ham* We	खेलना *khelnaa* to play	ताश *taash* playing cards	
वे *Ve* They	खाना *khaanaa* to eat	खाना *khaanaa* food	

पढ़ना	किताबें
parhnaa	*kitaaben*
to read	books
पीना	चाय
peenaa	*chaay*
to drink	tea
करना	शोपिंग
karnaa	*shoping*
to do	shopping
होना	बीमार
honaa	*beemaar*
to be	ill
कमाना	पैसे
kamaanaa	*paise*
to earn	money
हँसना	बहुत
hansnaa	*bahut*
to laugh	very
करना	काम
karnaa	*kaam*
to do	work

Hindi Grammar 14 - Verbs 7 (Simple Past Tense)

Posted by CrazyLassi

Video Link – none listed

We have learned how to use Simple Imperfective (I used to do) and Past Continuous (I am doing) tenses. In Hindi it would sound:

मैं जाता था	*Main jaataa thaa*	I used to go.
मैं जा रहा था	*Main jaa rahaa thaa*	I was going.

In both cases, we added different endings to the verb stem "जा" (जाना – *jaanaa* – to go without the ending "-na").

At the Taj Mahal complex in Agra

The past continuous and past imperfective tenses were quite easy to learn and the reason why I took so much time posting the simple past or perfective tense was because it's slightly trickier. Why is it trickier? To be able to use the past simple tense properly, we need to learn to differentiate between **intransitive** and **transitive** verbs as well as give more attention to the noun genders. We will also need to learn about **postposition "ने" (ne).**

WHAT ARE TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS?

Intransitive verbs are those that don't have an object:
"The boy laughed". (We cannot ask: "What did he laugh?")
Transitive verbs are those that have an object:
"The boy read the book". (We can ask: "What did he read?")

1. INTRANSITIVE VERBS

To simply express a completed action that has no object (*"I got up", "I slept", "He laughed", "We ran", "They arrived"*) we will use **this formula:**

Personal pronoun	Verb stem	Ending	Outcome
मैं *Main* I (m)	उठ *uThaa* get up/rise	-आ -aa	मैं उठा *Main uThaa* I got up/rose
मैं *Main* I (m)	सो *so* sleep	-या -yaa	मैं सोया *Main soya* I slept
वह *Vah* She	हँस *hans* laugh	-ई -ee	वह हँसी *Vah hansee* She laughed
हम *Ham* We (m)	भाग *bhaag* run	-ए -e	हम भागे *Ham bhaage* We ran
वे *Ve* They (f)	पहुँच *pahoonch* reach	-ईं -een	वे पहुँचीं *Ve pahooncheen* They reached.

After looking at this table you can work out how *intransitive verbs* are built. You may notice that the ending varies between -**आ, -ए, -ई, -ईं (-a, -e, -ee, -een).** *Intransitive*

verbs agree with the subject, so if the speaker is male, he will say: *"Main uthaa"* (I got up), a female would say: *"Main uthee",* talking about a group of men, we'll say *"Ve uthe"* and talking about a group of women, we'll say: *"Ve utheen",* using the nasal sound at the end (I use "n" to note a nasal sound).

लड़का उठा	*ladkaa uThaa*	A boy got up.
लड़के उठे	*ladke uThe*	Boys got up.
लड़की उठी	*ladkee uThee*	A girl got up.
लडकियां उठीं	*ladkiyaan uTheen*	Girls got up.

So by learning intransitive verbs you will be able to describe the state and motion that happened in the past such as:

मैं सुबह जल्दी उठा।	*Main subah jaldee uThaa.*	I woke up early in the morning.
मेरी बहिन सड़क पे दौड़ी।	*Meree bahin saDak pe daurhee.*	My sister ran in the street.
हमारे रिश्तेदार आये।	*Hamaare rishtedaar aaye.*	Our relatives came.
मेहमान वहा बेठे।	*Mehmaan vahaa beThe.*	Guest sat there.
रुचिका थोड़ा मुस्कुरायी।	*Ruchikaa thoDaa muskuraayee.*	Ruchika smiled a little.
किताब मेज़ पर पड़ी थी ।	*Kitaab mez par paDee thee.*	The book was on the table.
फिर वह यह बोला।	*Phir vah yah bola.*	Then he said this.
मेरे पति बहार गए थे ।	*Mere pati bahaar gaye the.*	My husband went outside.

You may have noticed that some verbs in the perfective tense end **with "-aa", "-e", "ee" or "een"** but there are some that end in **"-yaa", "-ye", "yee" and "-yeen".**

So all the verbs that have **a stem that ends with a consonant**,
like **"हंस+ना"** (*hans+naa – to laugh*) or **"भाग+ना"** (*bhaag+naa – to run)*, they will use the
endings **"-aa", "-e", "-ee" and "-een".**

These **verb stems that end with a vowel** will use endings with **"ya"** in the beginning.
For example: **"सो+ना"** (*so+naa – to sleep)* will become **सो+या** (*so+yaa – slept)*;
"आ+ना" *(aa+naa – to come)* will become **"आ+या"** *(aa+yaa – came).*

At the Jantar Mantar observatory in Jaipur, Rajasthan

2. IRREGULAR VERBS IN PERFECTIVE TENSE

Some of the most important and most used Hindi verbs (also called auxiliary verbs) will
have irregular form for its *perfective tense*.

Infinitive	Masculin, sg	Masculine, pl	Feminine, sg	Feminine, pl
आना *aanaa* to come	आया *aayaa* came	आए *aae* came	आई *aaee* came	आईं *aaeen* came
करना *karnaa* to do	किया *kiyaa* did	किए *kie* did	की *kee* did	कीं *keen* did
जाना *jaanaa*	गया *gayaa*	गए *gae*	गई *gaee*	गईं *gaeen*

to go	went	went	went	went
लेना	लिया	लिए	ली	लीं
lenaa	*liyaa*	*lie*	*lee*	*leen*
to take	took	took	took	took
	हुआ	हुए	हुई	हुईं
होना	*huaa*	*hue*	*huee*	*hueen*
honaa	was,	was,	was,	was,
to be, occur	occurred	occurred	occurred	occurred

Also *give* and *drink*:

Infinitive	M, sg	M, pl	F, sg	F, pl
देना	दिया	दिए	दी	दीं
denaa	*diyaa*	*die*	*dee*	*deen*
give	gave	gave	gave	gave
पीना	पीया	पिए	पी	पीं
peenaa	*piyaa*	*pie*	*pee*	*peen*
drink	drank	drank	drank	drank

EXAMPLES:

पापा कहाँ है?	*Papa kahaan hai?*	Where is daddy?
पापा बहार गए थे ।	*Papa bahaar gae the.*	Daddy went abroad/outside.
दादी कहाँ गई?	*Dadi kahaan gaee?*	Where did your grandma go?
दादी बाज़ार गई।	*Dadi baazaar gaee.*	Grandma went to the market.
क्या हुआ?	*Kya hua?*	What happened?
कुछ नहीं हुआ।	*Kuchh naheen hua.*	Nothing (happened).
आप लोग कहाँ तक पहुंचे?	*Aap log kahaan tak pahoonche?*	Where are you? (Where did you reach?)
हम आगरा तक पहुंचे।	*Ham Aagra tak pahoonche.*	We reached Agra (We are in Agra).
वह कब उठी?	*Vah kab uThee?*	When did she wake up?

वह लगभग दस बजे उठी।	*Vah lagbhag das baje uThee.*	She woke up around ten o'clock.
वह दोनों बहुत हँसीं।	*Vah donon bahut hanseen.*	They both laughed a lot.
वह रोया नहीं।	*Vah roya naheen.*	He didn't cry.
तुम कितना बोली?	*Tum kitnaa bolee?*	How much did you say?
मैं सिर्फ इतना बोली।	*Main sirf itnaa bolee.*	I only said this much.

* THIS POST IS INCOMPLETE (I will explain the transitive verbs soon)...