

# Hindi Lessons

Workbook – 2016 Edition

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# Hindi Lessons Introduction

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Welcome to your Hindi Lessons! This textbook is an introduction to many of the most common sentence structures that you will be exposed to and using in the Hindi language. It is not comprehensive, but it will definitely give you a solid basis on which to build on.



These icons in the textbook will signal special information or helpful memory points, so you will want to pay extra attention to what follows.



This icon will signal additional exercises that will help work out your Hindi speaking muscles.

One of the most important aspects of accurate Hindi speech is noun gender. Without remembering or knowing the gender of every single noun it is virtually impossible to correctly use adjectives and conjugate many verb structures. Natives do this naturally. Good dictionaries understand the importance of this and always have either “m” or “f” after nouns, indicating masculine or feminine. This definitely helps, but for many long time students it is still hard to remember gender. As result, a unique feature has been added to this textbook to help us. Nouns will often appear in **green** for male nouns and **pink** for female nouns (this is explained further in the textbook). Hopefully this new feature will help you in mimicing how a native “sees” nouns.

Some of the sentences in the textbook have been taken from the JW Language app, our publications and even jw.org videos. This will help you to observe a basic sentence “in action” and see and feel how it fits into more complex thoughts. Hopefully this will help you to see where and how you can use them in your speech and how to adapt them and make them your own.



These icons will indicate where you can read and/or listen to the sentence in our resources. The icon references can all be found in **Appendix 1**. No doubt this will add more excitement to your learning!

“Hear & Find” is an exciting new exercise section that will help to train your ear.

To help reinforce the basic verb structures, there are also audio drills called **Skill Drills** that are available at this website: <https://sites.google.com/site/joshkesath/>

These **Skill Drills** are designed to help you get the most of your practice sessions. Through using them often if not daily, you will find that these basic Hindi structures will start to come quicker and easier to your mind especially when you need them most.

The writing style of this textbook is meant to keep you stimulated and involved. Almost as if you have your very own tutor right beside you! Let’s get started!

# Lesson 1

Greetings, Introductions

Pronouns

Questions

Numbers

Service Presentation

## Greetings, Introductions

“hello”	(pronunciation)	“how are you?”	(pronunciation)
नमस्ते (Hindu) 🎧 1	Namaste	आप कैसे हैं?	Aap kaise hain?
हल्लो जी	Hello-ji	क्या हाल है ?	Kya haal hai?
सलाम (Muslim)	Salaam		

1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_, what is your name? मेरा नाम \_\_\_\_\_ है, और आपका नाम क्या है? 🎧 2
2. I am pleased to meet you. आप से मिलके बहुत खुशी हुई. 🎧 3\*
3. Where are you from? आप कहाँ से हैं?
4. Thank you. शुक्रिया.
5. See you again. फिर मिलेंगे. 🎧 4

## Pronouns

Singular			Plural		
I	मैं	Main	We	हम	Ham
You (impolite)	तू	Tu	You (formal)	आप	Aap
You (informal)	तुम	Tum			
He, She, It	वह	Vo (veh)	They	वे	Vai
He, She, It (nearby)*	यह	Yeh	They (nearby)*	ये	Yai

\*यह is mostly used for a person or thing that is physically close to you, such as within arm's reach. However वह is used for a person or thing that is not in your immediate proximity or outside of arm's reach.

### Exercise 1 Fill in the appropriate pronouns:

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ मैं |
2. You are \_\_\_\_\_ तू |
3. We are \_\_\_\_\_ हम |
4. They are Jehovah's Witnesses. \_\_\_\_\_ यहोवा के साक्षी हैं |
5. She is a girl. \_\_\_\_\_ एक लड़की है |
6. He is a brother. \_\_\_\_\_ एक भाई है | (not nearby)
7. This is my friend. \_\_\_\_\_ मेरा दोस्त है |  5

### Questions (सवाल)

Question words	हिन्दी	(pronunciation – fill if needed)
What	क्या*	
Why	क्यों	
When	कब	
Who	कौन	
How	कैसे**	
Where	कहाँ	
How many	कितने**	
Which	कौनसे**	

\*क्या is also used if you need to ask a question and the answer will be yes or no.

क्या वे यहोवा के साक्षी हैं?

Are they Jehovah's Witnesses?

\*\*कैसे, कितने and कौनसे must agree with the gender and number of the subject.

आप कैसे हैं? Asked to a man.

आप कैसी हैं? Asked to a female.

## Exercise 2 Fill in the appropriate question words:

What is your name?	आपका नाम _____ है?
What is this?	यह _____ है?
Where do you live?	आप _____ रहते हैं?
How are you?	आप _____ हैं?
When will you come?	आप _____ आएंगे?
Who is your brother?	आपका भाई _____ है?
How many children do you have?	आपके _____ बच्चे हैं?
Which magazine will you read?	आप _____ पत्रिका पढ़ेंगे?
Why do you believe in the Bible?	आप बाइबल को _____ मानते हैं?

## Numbers

Like most languages, Hindi numbers follow a pattern. In this case, each family of 10's has basically the same ending. Try to memorize each family of 10's last name (the ending) which combines to the front part of the number (which is a slight variation of 1 to 9). Seeing the pattern helps in remembering them. Look below can, can you see it?

1	एक	11	ग्यारह	21	इक्कीस	40	चालीस
2	दो	12	बारह	22	बाईस	50	पचास
3	तीन	13	तेरह	23	तेईस	60	साठ
4	चार	14	चौदह	24	चौबीस	70	सत्तर
5	पाँच	15	पंद्रह	25	पच्चीस	80	अस्सी
6	छः	16	सोलह	26	छब्बीस	90	नब्बे
7	सात	17	सत्रह	27	सत्ताईस	100	सौ
8	आठ	18	अठारह	28	अट्ठाईस	1,000	हज़ार
9	नौ	19	उन्नीस	29	उनतीस	100,000	लाख
10	दस	20	बीस	30	तीस		

## Service Presentation (पेशकश)

Here is a simple presentation that you can use in the ministry right away!



हल्लो जी | आप कैसे हैं? यह **खुशखबरी** आप के लिए है | फिर मिलेंगे |

Hello. How are you? This **good news** is for you. See you later.

*(If it is too basic, feel free to add “my name is \_\_\_\_\_”, “it’s nice to meet you”, etc).*

# Lesson 2

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Verbs

Habitual (Imperfective) Present

The Verb चाहना (To Want)

## Verbs

Here are some common Hindi verbs. You will use them in the exercise below. If you have not heard them before, you can look them up in a dictionary. I did the first one for you!

आना = to come	करना =	पूछना =
लेना =	देना =	रहना =
जाना =	पढ़ना =	समझना =

Notice how Hindi verbs end in “ना” (NA). Written in the infinitive form, it is always a **stem** + ना.

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<b>Examples:</b>	आना	= आ	+ ना
	लेना	= ले	+ ना
	करना	= कर	+ ना

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**\*\*Quick exercise: Circle the STEM of each verb above.\*\***



## Habitual (Imperfective) Present

We use this tense to describe regular events or habits.

**Examples:** I speak Hindi.

She lives in Delhi.

We don't smoke.

**But NOT:** I am eating.

You are moving.

*(These are actions IN PROGRESS, different from left)*

**!** To conjugate (change a verb's form) habitual present tense, you keep the STEM of the verb in **bold**, and change the end to match the gender and number of the subject:

Pronoun	आना
मैं	आ ता हूँ
मैं (girl speaking)	आ ती हूँ
तू	आ ता है
तू (feminine)	आ ती है
वह / यह	आ ता है

Pronoun	आना
वह / यह (feminine)	आ ती है
तुम	आ ते हो
हम	आ ते हैं
आप	आ ते हैं
वे / ये	आ ते हैं

**Exercise 1** Refer to the chart above, this time with the verb करना.

Pronoun	करना
मैं	करता हूँ
मैं (girl speaking)	_____
तू	_____
तू (feminine)	_____
वह / यह	_____
वह / यह (feminine)	_____
तुम	_____
हम	_____
आप	_____
वे / ये	_____

**Exercise 2** Translate the following into Hindi:

- I give \_\_\_\_\_
- I do \_\_\_\_\_
- I go \_\_\_\_\_
- I want \_\_\_\_\_
- Where do you live? \_\_\_\_\_
- You understand \_\_\_\_\_
- You take \_\_\_\_\_
- You come \_\_\_\_\_

9. You go \_\_\_\_\_
10. He reads \_\_\_\_\_
11. He goes \_\_\_\_\_
12. She understands \_\_\_\_\_
13. She asks \_\_\_\_\_
14. We give \_\_\_\_\_
15. We come \_\_\_\_\_
16. We do \_\_\_\_\_
17. We want \_\_\_\_\_
18. They come \_\_\_\_\_
19. They ask \_\_\_\_\_
20. They understand \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3** Translate these more complex sentences into Hindi.  
Notice that Hindi sentences put the verb at the end.

1. You understand Hindi. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you understand Hindi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. I read the Bible. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you read the newspaper? \_\_\_\_\_
5. I give comfort. \_\_\_\_\_
6. People ask questions. \_\_\_\_\_

## The Verb चाहना (To Want) – THE MOST IMPORTANT VERB TO LEARN!!

This is one of the most **common**, **easy** and **important** verbs to learn (in most languages)! Consider this...there are LOTS of things that we and others want or *definitely* don't want. As you learn new verbs experiment with them using चाहना and you may be surprised how fast you are able to creatively speak!

चाहना means 'to want, to wish'. It is used with the **infinitive** (verbs ending in ना) as follows:

मैं खाना चाहता / चाहती हूँ |

I want **to eat**.

मैं पीना चाहता / चाहती हूँ |

I want **to drink**.

वह जाना नहीं चाहती है |

She doesn't want **to go**.

### Exercise 4 Translate to Hindi

1. I want to learn \_\_\_\_\_
2. I want to give  6 \_\_\_\_\_
3. I want to ask \_\_\_\_\_
4. You want to ask \_\_\_\_\_
5. You want to come \_\_\_\_\_
6. He wants to read \_\_\_\_\_
7. We want to learn \_\_\_\_\_
8. She doesn't want to drink \_\_\_\_\_
9. They don't want to learn \_\_\_\_\_

 7 Here you can hear more चाहना sentences used in a video.

### Exercise 5 Translate to Hindi (Vocabulary in box below)

1. I am sick. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are you ok? \_\_\_\_\_
3. She is happy. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This is old. \_\_\_\_\_

5. This is interesting.
6. This is different.
7. The Bible is true.
8. God is holy.
9. Who is God?
10. This is comfort.
11. He is the Creator.
12. These are important questions.
13. They are good people.

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Sick / ill	बीमार
Ok	ठीक
Happy	खुश
Good	अच्छा
Bad	बुरा
Different	अलग
Old	पुराना
Holy	पवित्र
Creator	सिरजनहार

People	लोग
Questions	सवाल
Important	अहम
True	सच्चा
Interesting	दिलचस्प
Bible	बाइबल
Comfort	दिलासा
Magazine	पत्रिका
Newspaper	अखबार

# Lesson 3

Future Tense

Future – Irregular Verbs

Masculine vs Feminine (Gender)

Adjectives

Past Tense with Verb “to be”

How to Translate Your Ideas From English

## Future Tense

This is one of the easiest verb tenses – only one word (unlike English, which uses two words)! Again, take the stem of the verb and add the appropriate ending.

Pronoun	Stem	Masculine ending	Feminine ending	(English)
मैं	आ	-ऊँगा	-ऊँगी	I will come
तू	आ	-एगा	-एगी	You will come
वह , यह	आ	-एगा	-एगी	He, it, she will come
हम	आ	-एंगे	-एंगी	We will come
तुम	आ	-ओगे	-ओगी	You will come
आप	आ	-एंगे	-एंगी	You will come
वे , ये	आ	-एंगे	-एंगी	They will come

**Exercise 1** With आना (above), the stem (आ) ends in a vowel. When the stem ends in a consonant, it will look slightly different (pronunciation is the same). Finish the chart below.

Pronoun	बोलना
मैं	बोलूँगा
मैं (girl speaking)	बोलूँगी
वह / यह	बोलेगा
वह / यह (feminine)	बोलेगी
हम	बोलेंगे
आप	बोलेंगे
वे / ये	बोलेंगे

Pronoun	पढ़ना
मैं	पढ़ूँगा
मैं (girl speaking)	पढ़ूँगी
वह / यह	पढ़ेगा
वह / यह (feminine)	पढ़ेगी
हम	पढ़ेंगे
आप	

वे / ये	
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## Exercise 2 Translate the following into Hindi

1. I will do \_\_\_\_\_
2. I will go \_\_\_\_\_
3. I will want \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where will you live? \_\_\_\_\_
5. You will understand \_\_\_\_\_
6. You will come \_\_\_\_\_
7. You will go \_\_\_\_\_
8. He will want \_\_\_\_\_
9. He will go \_\_\_\_\_
10. She will understand \_\_\_\_\_
11. She will ask \_\_\_\_\_
12. We will come \_\_\_\_\_
13. We will do \_\_\_\_\_
14. We will want \_\_\_\_\_
15. They will come \_\_\_\_\_
16. They will ask \_\_\_\_\_
17. They will live  8 \_\_\_\_\_

 9 Hear this tense in a Caleb & Sophia video!

## Future – Irregular Verbs

There are 3 verbs that are irregular. They are होना, लेना and देना.

	होना	लेना	देना
मैं	हूँगा, हूँगी	लूँगा, लूँगी	दूँगा, दूँगी
वह, यह	होगा, होगी	लेगा, लेगी	देगा, देगी
हम	होंगे, होंगी	लेंगे, लेंगी	देंगे, देंगी
आप	होंगे, होंगी	लेंगे, लेंगी	देंगे, देंगी
वे, ये	होंगे, होंगी	लेंगे, लेंगी	देंगे, देंगी

Notice that PLURAL PRONOUNS (हम, आप, ये & वे) are all conjugated in the same way.

For negative statements, नहीं is used directly before the verb.

### Exercise 3 Translate these irregular verbs with future tense.

- I will give \_\_\_\_\_
- I will take tea \_\_\_\_\_
- It will be \_\_\_\_\_
- She will take \_\_\_\_\_
- He will give \_\_\_\_\_
- We will give advice \_\_\_\_\_
- We will take food \_\_\_\_\_
- We will not be there \_\_\_\_\_
- They will not take tea \_\_\_\_\_
- They will not give money \_\_\_\_\_

Vocabulary  
look-up

money    पैसा

food    खाना

there    वहाँ

tea    चाय

advice    सलाह

## Masculine vs Feminine (Gender)

No doubt you have noticed that many of the nouns in the textbook are colored either green or pink. This is because Hindi nouns are either masculine or feminine and hopefully the colors will help you to start to “see” nouns in this way. Native speaker’s brains “see” gender automatically, however for someone who is learning Hindi, the gender must be learnt every single time you learn a new noun. The noun’s gender will affect many of the sentence structures and adjectives that you will learn. **So it is very important to get into the vital habit right away of memorizing each new noun’s gender as you grow your vocabulary.** Here is a fun and easy tip to help you memorize them:



Using word pictures (mnemonics) is a very fast, highly effective and fun way to memorize words in any language. If this is the method you use, then you can simply insert the gender in your word picture. Here’s how!

Let’s say you wanted to memorize the word **मेज़** which means **table**. You might imagine a table that has a big maze carved all over its top surface. Now picture only women sitting around that table, or a shrunken tiny woman trying to get out of maze (poor thing)! Or if you like colours, you could imagine the entire table is painted pink or red. The pink would remind you that it’s a female noun and blue or green could be used for male nouns.

### Masculine nouns are of two types:

1. Those ending in “**आ**” (**usually are masculine**), will end in “**ए**” if there are two or more (ie plural).
2. All others, which stay the same both in singular and plural.

#### Masculine type 1

लड़का	boy
कमरा	room
बच्चा	child

लड़के	boys
कमरे	rooms
बच्चे	children

#### Masculine type 2

घर	house
आदमी	man
दोस्त	friend

घर	houses
आदमी	men
दोस्त	friends

## Feminine nouns are of two types:

1. Those ending in “इ”, “ई” and “इया” will end in “इयाँ” if there are two or more (ie plural).
2. All others, will end in “एँ” in the plural.

! An easy way to remember feminine nouns is that most end in “ई”, like below.

### Feminine type 1

लड़की	girl
कुरसी	chair
रोटी	bread

लड़कियाँ	girls
कुरसियाँ	chairs
रोटियाँ	“breads”

### Feminine type 2

मेज़	table
चीज़	thing
किताब	book

मेज़ें	tables
चीज़ें	things
किताबें	books

! Now we can start to see how important it is to remember the gender of each noun. Its gender will even affect how it changes in the plural. Example: घर = houses VS मेज़ें = tables **THIS POINT IS HUGE!**

## Adjectives

Adjectives (words like big, small, red, beautiful, dirty, clean, etc.) must be changed to match the noun’s gender and number.

**For example:** In Hindi, “One big kid” would become “two bigs kids” (yes, you read bigs!)

“एक बड़ा बच्चा”	changes to	“दो बड़े बच्चे”
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Feminine adjectives always end in “ई”, regardless of number.

“एक बड़ी कुरसी”	changes to	“दो बड़ी कुरसेयाँ”
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Here are more examples of how adjectives will change (notice some DON'T change):

English	Masculine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine (sing & pl)
good	अच्छा	अच्छे	अच्छी
bad	बुरा	बुरे	बुरी
small	छोटा	छोटे	छोटी
big	बड़ा	बड़े	बड़ी
new	नया	नये	नयी
old (objects)	पुराना	पुराने	पुरानी
old (people)	बूढ़ा	बूढ़े	बूढ़ी
other	दूसरा	दूसरे	दूसरी
clean	साफ़	साफ़	साफ़
dirty	गंदा	गंदे	गंदी
few	थोड़ा	थोड़े	थोड़ी
less	कम	कम	कम
warm	गर्म	गर्म	गर्म
cool	ठंडा	ठंडे	ठंडी
happy	खुश	खुश	खुश

#### Exercise 4 Translate into Hindi

- good friends \_\_\_\_\_
- big problem (समस्या) \_\_\_\_\_
- bad people \_\_\_\_\_
- small book \_\_\_\_\_
- old things \_\_\_\_\_
- dirty hands (हाथ) \_\_\_\_\_
- good boy \_\_\_\_\_
- cold water \_\_\_\_\_
- other people (लोग) \_\_\_\_\_
- hot bread \_\_\_\_\_

new chair \_\_\_\_\_

good friend \_\_\_\_\_

five children \_\_\_\_\_

another book \_\_\_\_\_

six girls \_\_\_\_\_

two tables \_\_\_\_\_

three men \_\_\_\_\_

cool room \_\_\_\_\_

two new things \_\_\_\_\_

nice people \_\_\_\_\_

small chairs \_\_\_\_\_

### Past Tense with Verb “to be”

We will use the verb “to be” as an example.

Masculine = “आ”, feminine = “ई”, plural = “ए”.

मैं	था / थी	तूम्	थे
तू	था / थी	हम	थे
वह / यह	था / थी	आप	थे
		वे / ये	थे

#### Exercise 5 Translate the following into past tense.

- I was happy \_\_\_\_\_
- She was  
happy \_\_\_\_\_
- He was cold \_\_\_\_\_
- We were  
good \_\_\_\_\_
- You were ok \_\_\_\_\_

## How to Translate Your Ideas From English

The biggest difference between Hindi and English is that one uses more literal language in Hindi, whereas in English we speak in a more figurative way. For example, in English we might say “Now I get it!,”... this doesn’t mean that you literally received / got something, but that you understood a matter. So in Hindi that same expression would be said: “अभी मुझे समझ आ गया” with the idea that the thought has “come” to me.

Other expressions in English like: “What’s up?”, “The plane took off”, “I give up!”, “Don’t show off” don’t have anything to do with “up, off, on, etc...” When you put “what’s” + “up” together, you are saying “what’s new”. If you translate literally “what’s up” in Hindi of course it will sound funny. So you would say “क्या चल रहे है” i.e., “what’s happening”.

When you want to translate your ideas to Hindi, try to think in Hindi, not in English.

When you try to think of the word पृथ्वी don’t think of “earth” but imagine:



**Try to use what you know. You won’t learn unless you make mistakes.**

What often confuses people is the word order of Hindi sentences. It is different than English, as you’ve probably already noticed. The general word order in Hindi is:

1. Time (today, tomorrow)
2. Subject (the one doing the action)
3. Object (receiver, or object talked about in the sentence)
4. Postposition
5. The verb or verbs

Again, try to make a picture in your mind:



को



(परिवार रिक्शावाला को पैसे देता है)



As you start to study Hindi, you may find it challenging to understand a Hindi sentence. Here is something that may help:

First, look at the **subject** (usually found at the very beginning) and then second, go directly to the very end of the sentence to find out **what** he did. Then work backwards from there to find out third, **who** he did it to, etc. Let's try this with a sentence taken from the "Listen to God and Live Forever" brochure, Lesson 3, page 8, very first sentence:

यहोवा ने आदम के लिए एक पत्नी बनायी।

Don't worry about the ने and why it's बनायी instead of बनाना we'll learn all that later. This is just to help you learn the basics on how to decompose a Hindi sentence. Let's start!

1 <sup>st</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
यहोवा ने	आदम के लिए	एक पत्नी	बनायी

So first off we think... "Hmm, what is the subject? Oh yeah that's right! It's Jehovah." 2<sup>nd</sup> we look at the end to find out what he did. He **made** something! 3<sup>rd</sup> we move back from there and notice that he made **a woman**. 4<sup>th</sup> we keep moving back and we see that it was **for Adam**.



**Look at other sentences in this brochure and the "Teach Your Children" brochure using this method. You might be surprised how longer sentences become a lot easier to understand. This method also works for many complicated sentences that you might find in the Watchtower. Eventually your brain will simply read the sentence in correct Hindi order and you will remember the subject, then the object and what the subject is doing to the object.**



(for more on Sentence Order see page 38)

# Lesson 4

Possession

Conversational Features

Commands and Requests

Postposition Introduction!

## Possession

Possessive pronouns in Hindi change according to the noun. It doesn't matter if the owner is a man or a woman. You base the end of your pronoun according to the noun's gender, not the owner's gender.

**Example:** नाम is a masculine noun, so we say आपका नाम

- but if the noun (ex: गाड़ी) is feminine, we say आपकी गाड़ी (regardless if आप is a man or a woman)
- if the noun is plural (ex: बच्चे), our pronoun changes to आपके बच्चे
- if you would put 's in English, use का/की/के in Hindi (Ravi's name = रवि का नाम)

English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
My	मेरा	मेरी	मेरे
His, Her, its (if he is near – arm's reach)	इसका	इसकी	इसके
His, Her, Its (if he is not within arm's reach)	उसका	उसकी	उसके
Our	हमारा	हमारी	हमारे
Your (impolite) (informal) (formal)	तेरा	तेरी	तेरे
	तुम्हारा	तुम्हारी	तुम्हारे
	आपका	आपकी	आपके
Their (near)	इनका	इनकी	इनके
Their (far)	उनका	उनकी	उनके
Jehovah's	यहोवा का	यहोवा की	यहोवा के

**Exercise 1**

Translate to Hindi using possessive pronouns.  
Try writing the noun's in green or pink

1. My house \_\_\_\_\_
2. My friends \_\_\_\_\_
3. My book \_\_\_\_\_
4. My wife \_\_\_\_\_
5. My husband \_\_\_\_\_
6. His child \_\_\_\_\_
7. His children \_\_\_\_\_
8. His book \_\_\_\_\_
9. Her books \_\_\_\_\_
10. Our future  10 \_\_\_\_\_
11. Our God \_\_\_\_\_
12. Our house \_\_\_\_\_
13. Our things \_\_\_\_\_
14. Our hope \_\_\_\_\_
15. Your children \_\_\_\_\_
16. Your house \_\_\_\_\_
17. Your father \_\_\_\_\_
18. Your mother \_\_\_\_\_
19. His mother \_\_\_\_\_
20. Your books \_\_\_\_\_
21. God's purpose  11 \_\_\_\_\_
22. God's name \_\_\_\_\_
23. God's new world \_\_\_\_\_
24. The world's condition \_\_\_\_\_
25. Their house \_\_\_\_\_

## Possession expressed as a complete sentence

In Hindi, **possessive pronoun + noun + है** is a complete sentence. No need to use the verb “to have” as is used in English.

**Example:** “I have a car” sounds more like “car is mine” in Hindi = “मेरी गाड़ी है”

“I have a nice car” becomes “मेरी एक अच्छी गाड़ी है”

“He has children” becomes “उसके बच्चे हैं”

(You can also change the word order to “बच्चे उसके हैं” = “the children are his”)

### Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi using possessive pronouns. Try writing the noun's in green or pink

1. I have a book \_\_\_\_\_
2. Her good children \_\_\_\_\_
3. He has 3 children \_\_\_\_\_
4. He has a red chair \_\_\_\_\_
5. She has a red chair \_\_\_\_\_
6. We have a hope \_\_\_\_\_
7. You have a nice house \_\_\_\_\_
8. Satan's bad world \_\_\_\_\_
9. I have a question \_\_\_\_\_
10. How many children do you have? \_\_\_\_\_

The **possessive pronoun + के पास** is used for “portable” and smaller items like money, literature, even cars. Interestingly, it is also used for time. (*Example*: “Do you have time today?” is “आज क्या आपके पास समय है?”) So you could say “you have a book” 2 ways, “आपकी एक किताब है” or “आपके पास एक किताब है”. Both are correct! But you couldn’t use **के पास** to say “I have parents” or “I have 2 eyes”, because relatives and eyes are not “portable”...hopefully. It is easy to use this term because you don’t have to worry about masculine, feminine or plural, it never changes!

इसके पास एक गाड़ी है |

He has a car.

देव के पास रोटी है |

Dave has roti.

मेरे पास चार केले हैं |

I have 4 bananas.

हमारे पास समय नहीं है |

We have no time.



**\*\*Activity exercise: Practice using के पास with items in your house.\*\***



## Conversational Features (बातचीत)

Here are expressions unique to the Hindi language - essentials in everyday conversations.

हिन्दी	Defined as	Examples, usage
- जी	use after someone’s name, or title, to add respect. Rough equivalent of Mr./Mrs.	रवि-जी, रामेश-जी, Uncle-जी, Auntie-जी, भाई-जी
भाईसाहब	“sir”; useful in addressing strangers	waiter in restaurant, cashier in store, householder on initial call
अच्छा	can mean “good”, “ok”, “really?” or “I see...” depending on tone of your voice	(when listening to householder’s point of view, etc.)
न	“no”; when used <i>after</i> the verb, means “is it not so?” or the Canadian “eh?” (if you speak French think of “n’est-ce pas?”)	हम खाएंगे, न? (we will eat, won’t we?) आप समझते हैं, न? (you understand, don’t you?)
और	and, more, else, other	और कौन? = Who else? और क्या? = What else?



## Commands and Requests

Commands in Hindi range from very rude to very polite. As in English, they may be used with or without the pronoun: 'speak' or 'you speak'.

How to conjugate: take the stem of the verb (बोलना = बोल) and add the following endings:

Hindi	Romanized	Explanation
तु बोल	tu bol	NEVER USE THIS (you will hear it, that is why we teach it to you). Verb stem only. <b>Definite lack of formality, implying intimacy or bluntness:</b> सुन (soon) 'Listen!'; जा (ja) 'Go!'; दे (day) 'Give!'
तुम बोलो	tum bolo	Verb stem + ओ '-o': आओ 'Come'; लिखो 'Write'; बैठो 'Sit'; देखो 'Look';  12
आप बोलिए	aap bolie	This adds the idea of 'please' to your command. Verb stem + इए '-ie'. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;"><b>If in doubt use this one!</b></div> खाइए khaie 'Please eat'; सिखाइए sikhaie 'Please teach';  13 पढ़िए parhie 'Please read'.  13
आप बोलिएगा	aap boliega	Extra-polite variation of the above, it isn't often heard in everyday conversation. Verb stem + इए '-ie' + गा 'ga'. बैठिएगा baithiega 'Please be so kind as to sit'. कल आइएगा kal aiega 'Kindly come tomorrow'.
 बोलना	bolna	<b>This one is used A LOT!</b> It is written in the infinitive form. It conveys the idea of a deferred command, to be acted on at some time in the future. (Closer to 'tum' context than 'aap'.)

Four common verbs have irregular आप 'aap' commands:

करना	karna	कीजिए	kijie	please do
लेना	lena	लीजिए	lijie	please take

देना	dena	दीजिए	dijie	please give
पीना	pina	पीजिए	pijie	please drink
<p>सुनिए sunie 'Please listen': this is a polite way of attracting someone's attention, like 'excuse me' in English</p>				

## Postposition Introduction!

Here are 5 postpositions commonly used in Hindi. You will love these guys! They will really help to blend your nouns and verbs into fuller sentences. For now, just memorize them and we'll teach you how to use them in Lesson 6.

in	में
on	पर
until	तक
to	को
from	से

# Lesson 5

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Ability to do Things (सकना)

Continuous Present – Action in Progress

Continuous Past Tense (“ing”)

## Ability to do Things (सकना)

In Hindi we use the verb सकना to convey the idea of “able to”. It is not the exact equivalent of “I can do this”; rather it is closer to “I am able to do this”. So you will only use सकना when in English you would use “able to”, or in question form, “may I?” (more on “able” in Appendix 5). Since the verb stem never changes, all the changes to gender and number happen to सकना.

**Construction:** verb **stem** (remove the –ना) + **सकना**

---

**Examples:** पूछ सकना (to be able to ask)

खा सकना (to be able to eat)

वह खा सकती है | She can (is able to) eat.

क्या आप कल आ सकते हैं? Can you come tomorrow?

---

**Construction:** सकना in future tense, follows the pattern you have already learnt!

---

**Example:** वह नहीं जा सकेगी | She won't be able to go.

---

### Exercise 1 Translate to Hindi

1. I am able to go \_\_\_\_\_
2. I can see  14 \_\_\_\_\_
3. You can drink \_\_\_\_\_
4. He is able to come \_\_\_\_\_
5. Can you read Hindi? \_\_\_\_\_
6. I am able to read Hindi \_\_\_\_\_
7. She cannot drink milk (दूध) \_\_\_\_\_

8. What can we learn? 🎧 15 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Can you come? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Will he be able to come? \_\_\_\_\_
11. He will not be able to come? \_\_\_\_\_

## Continuous Present - Action in Progress

This describes actions that are happening at the time of speaking, i.e., “We are coming”, “I am reading”.

It is made of 3 parts: आ [verb stem] + रहे [continuous sense] + हैं [auxiliary verb]

English	Pronoun	Root	Continuous (masc / fem)	Aux verb
I am coming	मैं	आ	रहा / रही	हूँ
You are coming	आप	आ	रहे / रही	हैं
He / She / It is coming	वह / यह	आ	रहा / रही	है
We are coming	हम	आ	रहे / रही	हैं
They are coming	वे / ये	आ	रहे / रही	हैं

### Exercise 1 Translate to Hindi using Continuous Present

1. I am giving \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am going \_\_\_\_\_
3. You are coming \_\_\_\_\_
4. You are taking \_\_\_\_\_
5. He is going \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are you reading? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What are you reading? \_\_\_\_\_
8. It is happening \_\_\_\_\_
9. We are holding \_\_\_\_\_
10. We are visiting 🎧 16 \_\_\_\_\_

## Continuous Past Tense (“ing”)

**Past** continuous tense is very easy! You just add **था, थी, or थे** instead of **है, हैं**

Example: “I was giving” is “मैं दे रहा था।”

### Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi using Continuous Past

1. We were giving \_\_\_\_\_
2. I was coming \_\_\_\_\_
3. They were asking \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 6

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Simple Postpositions  
Pronouns & Postpositions  
Nouns & Postpositions  
Postposition “को” Combinations

## Simple Postpositions

Now let's get to know our postpositions better! They really help to make your sentences more interesting. They are words like “at, to, in, over” etc. Postpositions usually come after a noun and give information about things like time, place and direction. (Remember there is usually no ‘the’ in Hindi).

<b>In English we say:</b>	on the table	<b>In Hindi we say:</b>	table on
	in the box		box in
	from Delhi		Delhi from

You already met these guys below in Lesson 4. Now let's put these 5 common postpositions to work!

in	में
on	पर
until	तक
to	को it's famous!
from	से

### Exercise 1 Translate to Hindi using postpositions

1. On the table \_\_\_\_\_
2. In the house \_\_\_\_\_
3. From Delhi (दिल्ली) \_\_\_\_\_
4. At home (use पर) \_\_\_\_\_
5. From Ravi \_\_\_\_\_
6. To Jehovah \_\_\_\_\_
7. Until today \_\_\_\_\_

8. In **heaven** (स्वर्ग) \_\_\_\_\_
9. In the new **world** (दुनिया) \_\_\_\_\_
10. On the **earth** (धरती)  17 \_\_\_\_\_
11. In the **Bible** \_\_\_\_\_
12. From the **Bible** \_\_\_\_\_
13. Are you from **India**? \_\_\_\_\_

## Pronouns & Postpositions

When the English pronoun “I” changes to “me” (we don’t say “give it to I”, do we?), so in Hindi, pronouns change when followed by ANY postpositions. When the noun changes like this we call the noun “**oblique**”.



**This list really has to be memorized!**

Subject	when used with को , से, or पर	English equivalent
मैं	मुझको (मुझे), मुझसे, मुझ पर	to me, from me, on me
तु	तुझको (तुझे), तुझसे, तुझ पर	
तुम	तुमको (तुम्हें), तुमसे, तुम पर	to you, from you, on you
आप	आपको, आपसे, आप पर	
यह	इसको (इसे), इससे, इस पर	to him/her/it, from him, on him
वह	उसको (उसे), उससे, उस पर	to him/her/it, from him, on him
हम	हमको (हमें), हमसे, हम पर	to us, from us, on us
ये	इनको (इन्हें), इनसे, इन पर	to them, from them, on them
वे	उनको (उन्हें), उनसे, उन पर	to them, from them, on them

**! ALL postpositions are GENDER BLOCKERS!**  They block the gender of the noun. We will discuss this later in the textbook. This point is extremely important to remember.

## Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi using postpositions

1. To me \_\_\_\_\_
2. To him \_\_\_\_\_
3. To her \_\_\_\_\_
4. To you \_\_\_\_\_
5. From her \_\_\_\_\_
6. From us \_\_\_\_\_
7. From you \_\_\_\_\_
8. On them \_\_\_\_\_

## Nouns & Postpositions

Here are some examples of nouns becoming **oblique** due to a postposition (**को/से/पर...etc**). The postposition will very often change the ending of the noun that it follows.

Examples:

if noun ends in 'a' the end will change to 'e'			
कमरा	में		कमरे में (in the room)
लड़का	+ से	=	लड़के से (from the boy)
बच्चा	पर		बच्चे पर (on the child)

...same applies if there is an adjective/pronoun attached to the noun ('a' to 'e')			
अच्छा	लड़का	से	अच्छे लड़के से (from the good boy)
काला	+ कमरा	+ में	= काले कमरे में (in the black room)
आपका	पैसा	से	आपके पैसे से (from your money)

... SINGULAR masculine type 2 – only the pronoun changes*			
हमारा	दोस्त	को	हमारे दोस्त को (to our friend)
उसका	+ घर	+ से	= उसके घर से (from his house)

If the noun is PLURAL, it will ALWAYS END IN **ओं** when followed by a postposition

लोग	को	लोगों को (to the people)
बच्चे	को	बच्चों को (to children)
दोस्त	+ से	= दोस्तों से (from friends)
कुरसियाँ	पर	कुरसियों पर (on the chairs)
किताबें	में	किताबों में (in the books)

...plural with adjectives:

अच्छी	+ किताबें	+ में	= अच्छी किताबों में (in good books)
बुरे	+ लोग	+ को	= बुरे लोगों को (to bad people)

## Postposition “को” Combinations

Postposition combinations appear frequently and must be learned "by heart." Like in English and other languages, there is no rule or reason why these words go together... THEY JUST DO!

<b>English Examples:</b>	laugh <u>at</u>	<b>But NOT:</b>	laugh on
	apply <u>for</u>		apply in
	hear <u>from</u>		hear for
	depend <u>on</u>		depend in

Sometimes we use more than one postposition with a verb, but it greatly changes the meaning.

<b>English Examples:</b>	hear <u>about</u> , hear <u>from</u>
	talk <u>to</u> , talk <u>about</u>
	arrive <u>at</u> a decision, arrive <u>in</u> Tokyo

### Exercise 3 Translate to Hindi using postpositions

1. To my friends \_\_\_\_\_
2. From two children \_\_\_\_\_
3. To your friend \_\_\_\_\_
4. To his wife \_\_\_\_\_
5. To her husband \_\_\_\_\_
6. From the new Bible \_\_\_\_\_
7. On the clean chairs \_\_\_\_\_
8. On the old table \_\_\_\_\_
9. On my fingers \_\_\_\_\_
10. To his people \_\_\_\_\_
11. From my relatives \_\_\_\_\_
12. From the cup \_\_\_\_\_
13. From the last train \_\_\_\_\_
14. In the good vegetables \_\_\_\_\_
15. In the story (कहानी) \_\_\_\_\_
16. In the good story \_\_\_\_\_
17. In the stories \_\_\_\_\_
18. In one hour (घंटा) \_\_\_\_\_
19. In two hours \_\_\_\_\_
20. To his heart \_\_\_\_\_

 **Visit Appendix 2 to see how postpositions combine with verbs.  
Very important lesson!**

# Lesson 7

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More on Postposition “को”  
Sentence Order Revisited

## More on Postposition “को”

! One way to view “को” is that it serves a similar role as the English word “to”, such as in the sentence “I give this **to** you”, not “~~this is hard to do~~”. So like the word “to”, को simply directs who is being affected by the action. We can call को **an ACTION DIRECTOR!** He directs the action!

The following exercise will help you to get better acquainted with this particular role.

### Exercise 1 Translate from English to Hindi

1. I give to you \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jehovah gives to us \_\_\_\_\_
3. I explain to you \_\_\_\_\_
4. I show to you \_\_\_\_\_
5. You read to me \_\_\_\_\_

Good job! That wasn't so hard, right? The above examples use “to”. However, often the word “to” is not in the sentence *but* it is implied. This next exercise will REALLY help to drive this point home and help you and “को” to be जिगरी दोस्त (best friends) !! 😊

### Exercise 1 Translate from Hindi to English

1. मैं आपको समझता हूँ \_\_\_\_\_
2. यहोवा हमको सिखाता है \_\_\_\_\_
3. हम आपको देखते हैं \_\_\_\_\_

## Sentence Order Revisited

Hindi sentence order helps us to better appreciate “को” as an **ACTION DIRECTOR**. Hindi sentence order is:

- 1) **Time** (today, tomorrow)
- 2) **Subject** (the one doing the action)
- 3) **Object** (receiver, or object talked about in the sentence)
- 4) The **verb or verbs**

Since #2 and #3 are side-by-side, how do you know which is which?

**Today-Paul-Joan-teach** could mean:

Today Paul is teaching Joan	or
Today Paul and Joan are teaching	???

**Yesterday-Paul-Joan-gift-gave** could mean:

Yesterday Paul gave a gift to Joan	or
Yesterday Paul and Joan gave a gift	???

Placing को after the object will tell the listener who is the subject and who is the object.

Today-Paul-Joan-को-teaching-is	आज पौल जोन को सिखा रहा है	(Paul is teaching Joan)
Yesterday-Paul-Joan-को-gave	कल पौल जोन को तोहफा दिया	(Paul gave gift to Joan)

Since this is the case, it allows some flexibility regarding the sentence order.

**!CAUTION!** (*The following is important to know, but please don't attempt what follows unless you have learnt the subtle nuances of Hindi*). For instance, the subject of a sentence can be placed at the END of it for emphasis. Etc. 🎧 18

Not to worry though because, thanks to **ACTION DIRECTOR** को, you as a learner can still understand it. Movie dialogues, songs and poems often have a great time flipping sentence order for emphasis or convenience (example: rhyming, etc). That's ok, because Hindi wasn't that hard to begin with right? (-;

## Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi using ACTION DIRECTOR को !

1. I teach you \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jehovah can teach us \_\_\_\_\_
3. We give people comfort \_\_\_\_\_
4. I show you \_\_\_\_\_
5. I want to show you \_\_\_\_\_
6. I want to show you a scripture \_\_\_\_\_
7. Jehovah gives us help \_\_\_\_\_
8. We teach people about Jehovah 🎧 19 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Jehovah will save us 📖 20 \_\_\_\_\_

! **One more thing about को** (I told you he was famous). He can also be used to emphasize a **specific** object.

For instance, I could say to you: Drink water > पानी पीजिए or Drink **the** water > पानी को पीजिए. What's the difference??? In the first one, it's like I ran all the way to your apartment all sweaty and tired and you say to me "please drink water". You're not being specific about which water I drink...from the fridge, tap, etc. You just don't want me to pass out!

Now for the 2<sup>nd</sup> example, "पानी को पीजिए". So, now I'm in your apartment (still sweaty & thirsty) and even though you gave me a bottle of water an hour ago, I'm just standing around admiring your décor and I'm about to pass out. So you rush over to me and you say with great concern pointing at the bottled water in my hand "DRINK **THE** WATER!!" Were you being **specific** about the water...yup.

Let's try to get the feel for this through some exercises. **Watch out!** One of them doesn't take a "को". Can you find it??

### Exercise 3 Translate to Hindi using postpositions

1. She drinks the milk \_\_\_\_\_
2. He reads the book \_\_\_\_\_
3. I will not eat it \_\_\_\_\_
4. She eats the fruit  21 \_\_\_\_\_
5. We cannot see Jehovah \_\_\_\_\_
6. I am looking at you \_\_\_\_\_
7. Will you read the book? \_\_\_\_\_
8. I want to show you a scripture \_\_\_\_\_
9. I eat vegetables \_\_\_\_\_

After doing this lesson and the exercises, now you and “को” are **जिगरी दोस्त!**

# Lesson 8

---

*'Should, Ought' - Infinitive + चाहिए*  
*Compound Postpositions*

## 'Should, Ought' – Infinitive + चाहिए

The sense 'should, ought' is expressed with the INFINITIVE + चाहिए. The person under compulsion takes को. (For VERY important advanced information on चाहिए and its other uses see **Appendix 3**)

मुझे(मुझे) अंदर जाना चाहिए	I should go inside.
हमको(हमें) चलना चाहिए	We should set off.
उसको भी आना चाहिए था	He should have come too.
उनको लिखना चाहिए	They should write.

### Exercise 3 Translate to Hindi

1. I should know \_\_\_\_\_
2. I should go \_\_\_\_\_
3. He should come \_\_\_\_\_
4. We should eat \_\_\_\_\_
5. We should understand \_\_\_\_\_
6. What should we say? 🎧 22 \_\_\_\_\_
7. She should have listened \_\_\_\_\_
8. They should have learnt \_\_\_\_\_

There are different degrees of 'should, ought, must, need to':

मुझे जाना है	I have to go (because I want to)
मुझे जाना चाहिए	I should go
मुझे जाना पड़ता है	I must go (but I don't really want to)
मुझे जाने की ज़रूरत है	I need to go (it's necessary, even urgent)



The previous box is extremely important to know. Practice each of the four lines out loud with 5 different verbs per line.



## Compound Postpositions

So how do you say in Hindi “for me”, “about this”, “with her”, etc.? With compound postpositions! With the box below you can do even more with all the vocabulary you have learnt thus far!



When you are practicing these 2 columns out loud GET ON UP OUT OF YOUR CHAIR!! That’s right...GESTURE, MOVE around your room, even ADD FEELING, yes use your WHOOOLE body! Language is spoken with the WHOLE BODY, so we have to practice using our WHOLE BODY! Movement while practicing will also imbed the language deeper and quicker in your brain. Plus it’s fun! You like to MOVE IT, MOVE IT!...WE LIKE TO, MOVE IT!!!

की तरफ	towards	घर की तरफ	towards home
के अंदर	inside	कमरे के अंदर	inside the room
के आगे	in front of, ahead of	रज ग्रह के आगे	in front of the Kingdom Hall
के ऊपर	on top of	बस के ऊपर	on top of the bus
के नीचे	beneath, below	मेज़ के नीचे	under the table
के / से पहले	before	शुक्रवार से पहले	before Friday
के पीछे	behind	दरवाज़ा के पीछे	behind the door
के बाद	after	इसके बाद	after this
के बारे में	about, concerning	यहोवा के बारे में	about Jehovah
के बाहर	outside	कमरे के बाहर	outside the room
के लिए	for	बच्चों के लिए	for the children
के साथ	with	यहोवा के साथ	with Jehovah
के पास	near	घर के पास	near the house



Remember **ALL** postpositions are GENDER BLOCKERS!



They block the gender of the noun. To see how this can affect verb structure you can visit **APPENDIX 3**.

### Exercise 1 Circle the compound postposition, and translate to English

1. हम यहोवा के बारे में बताते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
2. घर के सामने दुकान है \_\_\_\_\_
3. नूह यहोवा के साथ चल रहा था \_\_\_\_\_
4. स्कूल के बाद सनजे आएगा \_\_\_\_\_

Compare these two phrases, based on के लिए 'for':

उनके लिए for them

मेरे लिए for me

The first phrase, उनके लिए, features के because के is part of the possessive form उनका/उनके. But in the second phrase, मेरे लिए, no के is visible; this is because there is no के in the possessive form मेरा 'my'. Thus with pronouns (me, you, her, etc) we use the possessive form of the pronoun when they accompany postpositions. See below:

मैं →	मेरा →	मेरे लिए	for me
वह →	उसका →	उसके लिए	for him / her / it
यह →	इसका →	इसके लिए	for him / her / it
हम →	हमारा →	हमारे लिए	for us
आप →	आपका →	आपके लिए	for you
कौन →	किसका →	किसके लिए	for whom?
self →	अपना* →	अपने लिए	for oneself

\* अपना will be taught further on in this lesson (this is your introduction!)

A few more examples, this time you fill in the Hindi:

की तरफ	towards	हमारी तरफ	towards us
की तरह	like		like me
के पीछे	behind		behind me
के बारे में	about		about the Bible
के साथ	with		with you

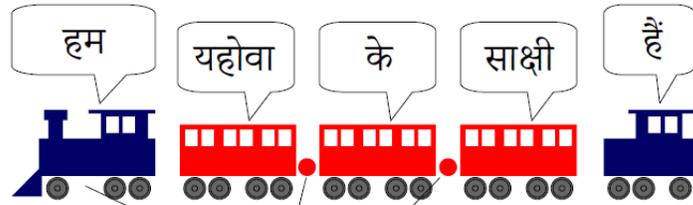


## Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi

1. I will speak with you? \_\_\_\_\_
2. I will go with you \_\_\_\_\_
3. I do this for you \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does the Bible teach about God? \_\_\_\_\_
5. We live close to the Kingdom Hall \_\_\_\_\_
6. Jehovah will be with you \_\_\_\_\_
7. John will come before Jesus \_\_\_\_\_

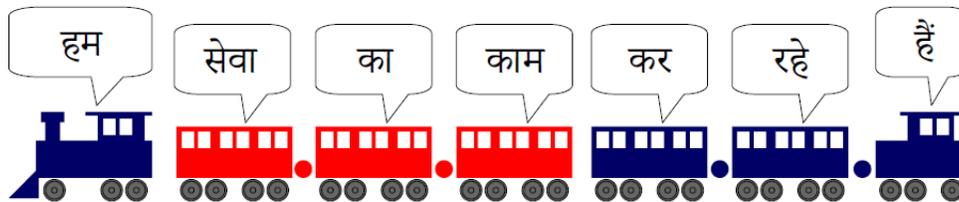
! Before we leave this section it is important to know that the complex postpositions are a “solidified” unit. That means that you can’t insert any words like “नहीं” or question words within the words of the postposition. You can think of them as trains, with certain railroad cars that are fused together and other railroad cars cannot be inserted in between them. Let’s take a look at an illustration of this on the next page!

# HINDI EXPRESS:



DOTS REPRESENT LINKS BETWEEN WORDS THAT CANNOT BE BROKEN...

COLOURS REPRESENT WORDS THAT ARE LINKED ALTHOUGH MAYBE NOT SIDE-BY-SIDE IN A SENTENCE...



# Lesson 9

---

*Past Habitual (Imperfective) Tense*  
*Completed Past Tense*

## Past Habitual (Imperfective) Tense

Now let's go back in time...we're going to learn about how to talk about actions in the past. I have great news for you! This is probably the easiest past tense to use because it is just a slight variation to what you already know. It's similar to the very first verb tense you learnt (Habitual Present) in Lesson 2. This tense describes habitual or regular actions in the past.

**Example:** I used to go, I used to eat a lot, I used drink lots of coffee, etc.

To conjugate this tense, you simply keep the STEM of the verb in **bold** but now you use था, थी, थे or थीं at the end to match the gender & number of the subject:

Pronoun	आना
मैं	<b>आ</b> ता था
मैं (f)	<b>आ</b> ती थी
तू	<b>आ</b> ता था
तू (f)	<b>आ</b> ती थी
वह / यह	<b>आ</b> ता था
वह / यह (f)	<b>आ</b> ती थी
तुम	<b>आ</b> ते थे
हम	<b>आ</b> ते थे
आप	<b>आ</b> ते थे
वे / ये	<b>आ</b> ते थे
आप (f)	<b>आ</b> ती थीं
वे / ये (f)	<b>आ</b> ती थीं

## Exercise 1 Translate the following into Hindi

1. I used to drink \_\_\_\_\_
2. She used to go \_\_\_\_\_
3. They used to understand \_\_\_\_\_
4. What did you used to do? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where did you use to live? 🎧 23 \_\_\_\_\_
6. She used to write letters \_\_\_\_\_
7. Parents used to sleep \_\_\_\_\_
8. They used to sing to me (f) \_\_\_\_\_
9. They used to study (f) \_\_\_\_\_

## Completed Past Tense

This tense refers to actions that are *completed*. For example: "I rose". As in other verbs, remove the -ना, and use stem + अ,ए, or ई (पूछना = पूछ + अ = पूछा)

Pronoun	Root	Masculine	Feminine	(English)
मैं	उठ	+ अ = उठा	+ ई = उठी	I rose
वह, यह	उठ	+ अ = उठा	+ ई = उठी	he / it / she rose
हम	उठ	+ ए = उठे	+ ई = उठीं	we rose
आप	उठ	+ ए = उठे	+ ई = उठीं	you rose
वे, ये	उठ	+ ए = उठे	+ ई = उठीं	they rose

If the stem ends in a vowel, use stem + या / ये / यी.

आना - आया, आई (आयी), आए (आये) [alternate spelling is optional]

! Verbs जाना and होना are irregular:

जाना - गया, गए, गई, गई optional गये, गयी, गयीं

होना - हुआ, हुए, हुई, हुईं

## Exercise 1 Translate to Hindi

1. I went (जाना) \_\_\_\_\_
2. I roamed (घूमना) \_\_\_\_\_
3. He stayed (ठहरना) \_\_\_\_\_
4. She arrived (पहुँचना) \_\_\_\_\_
5. You stayed (रहना) \_\_\_\_\_
6. It happened 🎧 24 (होना) \_\_\_\_\_
7. You brought (लाना) \_\_\_\_\_
8. They went \_\_\_\_\_
9. I arrived \_\_\_\_\_

## Other Forms of Past Tense

By adding 'है' or 'था' to the verbs above changes the meaning slightly. See below using उठना:

मैं उठा	I rose
मैं उठा हूँ	I have risen
मैं उठा था / थी	I had risen

मैं	रहा (रही) हूँ	I have stayed
वह, यह	रहा (रही) है	He / She has stayed
हम	रहे (रही) हैं	We have stayed
आप	रहे (रही) हैं	You have stayed
वे, ये	रहे (रही) हैं	They have stayed

मैं	रहा था (रही थी)	I had stayed
वह, यह	रहा था (रही थी)	He / She had stayed
हम	रहे थे (रही थीं)	We had stayed
आप	रहे थे (रही थीं)	You had stayed
वे, ये	रहे थे (रही थीं)	They had stayed

## Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi

1. I have gone (जाना) \_\_\_\_\_
2. It has happened (होना)  \_\_\_\_\_  
25
3. I had roamed (घूमना) \_\_\_\_\_
4. He has stayed (ठहरना) \_\_\_\_\_
5. It had emerged (निकलना) \_\_\_\_\_
6. She has arrived (पहुँचना) \_\_\_\_\_
7. We had arrived \_\_\_\_\_

! So far in this 2<sup>nd</sup> section, we have only looked at **intransitive verbs**. That's just a fancy name for verbs that don't require an object to complete the thought. What?! Actually it's a lot easier than it sounds and on the next page is a fantastic article on it. So before continuing to the next lesson please *thoroughly* read it. It contains the easiest explanation of transitivity I have ever read. Once you sit back and enjoy this article, the next lesson will make a lot more sense and will be much easier to do. See you soon!

# Lesson 10a

---

## Transitivity

What have we learnt so far about the past tense in Hindi? All the way back in [Lesson 3](#) we learnt the words था *thaa*, थे *the*, थी *thee* and थीं *theen* which are used for 'was' and 'were'. Then in [Lesson 5](#) we learnt how to make sentences like 'I was eating', 'We were reading', which is known as the Past Continuous Tense.

But how do we say 'I walked' or 'He read' or 'They studied' in Hindi? This is what's known as the Simple Past Tense. In English we usually just add '-ed' to the verb; walked, studied, jumped etc. But be aware, there's loads of irregular verbs; read, slept, saw and so on.

However, there's a small problem. This Simple Past Tense in Hindi is a little more complicated than English because the sentence structure depends on whether the verb is **Transitive** or **Intransitive**. So today we're not actually going to learn any new Hindi we're just going to learn about **Transitivity**. This lesson is still *very* important though because we'll be using it as a basis for the next few lessons!

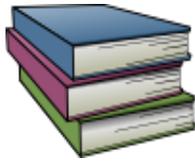


Transitive and Intransitive probably sound like really confusing words, but don't get yourself worked up. I'll be explaining it in full using easy to understand language.

So what is **Transitivity**?

Transitivity is all to do with verbs, which if you remember are 'doing words'. Every verb is either Transitive or not-transitive, which we usually call Intransitive. With me so far? Ready for the big definition?

A verb is **Transitive** if it can have an object as well as a subject. What on earth does this mean? Basically if we can put 'something' after the verb in English and it still makes sense then it's transitive. Let's see some examples;



The verb **To Read** is transitive. Why? Because we can say 'read something' like, I read a book, I read a newspaper, I read this website.



The verb **To Eat** is transitive. Why? Again, because we can say 'eat something', I eat cake, I eat a pizza, I eat chips.



**To Write** is also transitive because we can say 'I write a book', 'I write an essay' etc.

What is an **Intransitive** verb then? Well it's just the opposite; a verb is intransitive if it can't have an object as well as a subject. That is if you **can't** put 'something' after the verb.



**To Sleep** is intransitive. Why? Because we can't say 'sleep something'. The sentence 'I sleep a bed' doesn't make any sense. You might say to me now, oh but you can say 'I sleep in a bed', indeed that's true, but this doesn't change anything, here 'in a bed' describes **where** and is not an object of the verb 'sleep'.



The verb **To Swim** is intransitive. Why? Again, because you can't say 'swim something'. 'I swim a pool' doesn't make any sense.

Do you think you've understood the difference? This is going to be very important in the future so it's essential that you understand! Still confused? Read through everything above again, but as slowly as you can.

Now do you think you've understood? Test yourself by writing down whether these verbs are Transitive or Intransitive and then for bonus points write down why that is.

1. To Drink
2. To Go
3. To Clean
4. To Walk

I know that this lesson seems confusing, pointless and completely unrelated to Hindi but this is where you just have to trust me! Very soon we're going to learn how to create Simple Past Tense sentences in Hindi and to do that you'll need to understand transitivity!

---

NOTE:

To read this helpful lesson online you can go to the following link:

<http://www.learning-hindi.com/post/2301030235/lesson-79-transitivity>

Lessons #81, #83 & #87 are all related to this subject. They are also very clear and helpful.

# Lesson 10b

Completed Past Tense (cont'd) ने

## Completed Past Tense (cont'd)

Welcome back! Did you read the article before this Lesson? If not, please do so before starting, because it will truly make this lesson easier to understand.

As the article showed, there are basically 2 types of verbs – **transitive**: those that have the combination 'verb + object (what) + subject' and **intransitive**: 'verb + subject'. We were introduced to intransitive verbs in Lesson 9. Now this lesson focuses on **transitive** verbs, ie. 'verb + object + subject (what)'.

### Examples of this type of verb:

'eat' what?	= food (What do I eat? Food!)
'like' what?	= people (What do I like? People!)
'ask' what?	= questions (What do I ask? Questions!)

### Verbs that do not have this pattern:

'arrived' what?	= doesn't make sense...
'sit' what?	....
'come' what?	....

So any time you can put WHO right after the verb in English, the past tense is **transitive** and needs 'ने' after the subject. For example: "Jesus saved WHO??" > Jesus saved us. [See below].

Jesus saved us	यीशु ने हमें बचाया
She fed Raju	उसने रजु को खिलाया
They asked the teacher	उन्होंने शिक्षक से पूछा

! Also as you just saw, ने is a postposition! But it is unique because it is ONLY used with the subject. Go back and take another look at the 3 examples above!

! Verbs करना and देना are irregular:

मैंने किया	I did
इसने / उसने किया	He or she did (near / far)
हमने किया	We did
आपने किया	You did
इनहोंने / उनहोंने किया	They did (near / far)

मैंने दिया	I gave
इसने / उसने दिया	He / she gave (near / far)
हमने दिया	We gave
आपने दिया	You gave
इनहोंने / उनहोंने दिया	They gave (near / far)

### Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks

1. They gave \_\_\_\_\_ दिया |
2. He did \_\_\_\_\_ किया |
3. We ate \_\_\_\_\_ खाया |
4. She saved \_\_\_\_\_ बचाया |
5. I asked \_\_\_\_\_ पूछा |

A moment ago, we just spoke about WHO but the same thing applies to WHAT. Any time you can put WHAT right after the verb, the past tense is transitive and needs 'ने' after the subject. ALSO, your verb has to match with the receiver (object) of the sentence. This is illustrated below by the use of arrows. [Note: the verb will end in -aa, -ee, or -ai]. For example: "I gave what??" > I gave a book. [See below].

1. I gave a book	मैं ने एक किताब दी
2. I ate food	मैं ने खाना खाया   (verb is masculine singular) <i>No object so verb defaults to masculine singular:</i>
3. She ate	उस ने खाया
4. I ate bananas	मैं ने केले खाये
5. We gave him a book	हम ने उसको एक किताब दी   <i>No object so verb defaults to masculine singular:</i>
6. Mom showed her	माता ने उसको दिखाया

Before we move on to the exercises, let's talk about what we just saw. In example #1 the GENDER BLOCKER  ने, blocked मैं's gender. The object ie. किताब's gender was not blocked (by another postposition) so its gender affected the verb. Are you with me? Good!

In example #2 my gender is blocked again by ने but खाना's gender was not. So खाना's gender affected the verb making it masculine singular.

In example #3 the girl's gender is blocked by ने and since there is no object (ie. she didn't eat anything...poor thing) the **verb AUTOMATICALLY becomes masculine singular.**

In example #4 my gender is blocked yet again by ने but the gender of "bananas" is not. So the gender AND number of bananas affects the verb making it masculine plural.

In example #5 the gender of हम and उस are both blocked by...you got it! POSTPOSITIONS (ie. GENDER BLOCKERS)! So their gender cannot affect the verb. But since there is no postposition after किताब its gender does affect the verb. Are you with me? I think you are, so try this.

In example #6 why is the verb written in masculine when there are *two* females in the sentence?? Can you figure it out?? **[Spoiler Alert!]** Both the mom's and the girl's genders are blocked by postpositions (ie. GENDER BLOCKERS). Since there is no object such as in example #3 then the verb automatically becomes masculine singular. Whew! You got it! Well done!

**!** This chapter shows the importance of memorizing the gender of every single noun that we learn. As you do the following exercises, if you come across a new noun, definitely try to memorize its gender as well.

### Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi

1. Rino ate an **apple** \_\_\_\_\_
2. She gave a **book** \_\_\_\_\_
3. He gave a book \_\_\_\_\_
4. He gave her a book \_\_\_\_\_
5. We gave her a book \_\_\_\_\_
6. She thought \_\_\_\_\_
7. She thought about it \_\_\_\_\_
8. You gave a **magazine** \_\_\_\_\_
9. You gave him a magazine \_\_\_\_\_
10. You had given him a **magazine** \_\_\_\_\_
11. You had given him **magazines** \_\_\_\_\_
12. He relaxe) dआराम करना) \_\_\_\_\_
13. He relaxed at **home** \_\_\_\_\_
14. Jehovah has given us **life** (जिंदगी) \_\_\_\_\_
15. He had not sinned  26 \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 3 Translate to English

1. उसने प्यार किया \_\_\_\_\_
2. यहोवा ने सोचा \_\_\_\_\_
3. हम ने सुना \_\_\_\_\_
4. आप ने झूठ बोला \_\_\_\_\_
5. मैं ने आराम किया \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4 Create your own sentences using past tense**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 11

Conditional sentences

The suffix *वाला*

Causative Verb Introduction

## Conditional sentences

Here you will learn how to form 2-part sentences: ❶ the fact / hypothesis, and its ❷ consequence. Sentences start with an 'if' clause using अगर, followed by a 'then' clause using तो.

There are 3 different ways to form conditional sentences. Once you grasp this form, you can round out your knowledge using examples in **Appendix 5**.

	(present tense)		(future tense)	
	पानी पड़ता है		हम अंदर रहेंगे	If it rains, we'll stay inside.
अगर*	आप खाली हैं	तो	मेरे साथ चलेंगे	If you're free, you will come with me.
	वह चाहती है		उसे बुलाना	Call her if she wants. (बुलाना is a command, not future tense)

### Exercise 1 Fill in the gaps using the verb indicated

- अगर मौसम खराब न \_\_\_\_\_ तो शायद वे लोग शाम तक गाँव \_\_\_\_\_ |  
(जाना , पहुँचाना)
- अगर आप हर दिन बाइबल \_\_\_\_\_ तो आपको आशीर्षे \_\_\_\_\_ |  
(पढ़ना, मिलना)
- अगर वो सभा पर जाना \_\_\_\_\_ तो मुझसे फोन \_\_\_\_\_ |  
(चाहना, करना)
- अगर सूरज की चमक नहीं \_\_\_\_\_ तो पौडे मर \_\_\_\_\_ |  
(जाना, होना)
-  27 अगर आप \_\_\_\_\_ तो परमेश्वर आपको शांति \_\_\_\_\_ |  
(प्रार्थना करना, देना)



## The suffix वाला

The suffix –वाला / -वाली / वाले means ‘the one’. You can add it to a noun to describe a person.

<b>Examples:</b>	दुधवाला	milkman
	दिल्लीवाली	the woman from Delhi
	पुलिसवाले	policemen
	हिन्दीवाले	Hindi-speakers

Add it to an adverb, it becomes an adjective – ऊपरवाला कमरा ‘upstairs room’, पासवाली दुकान’ nearby shop’; or a noun ऊपरवाला ‘God’ (the one up above).

मुझे बीचवाली तस्वीर पसंद है	I like the middle picture.
सब कुछ ऊपरवाले के हाथ में है	Everything’s in God’s hand(s).
कौनसी गाड़ी हमारी है? यह वाली	Which car is ours? This one.

The same construction can mean ‘about to...’ –जानेवाला ‘about to go’.

दुकान बंद होनेवाली है	The shop’s about to close.
हम अभी फोन करनेवाले थे	We were just about to phone.
वह अभी जानेवाली थी	She was just about to go.

### Exercise 1 Translate the following into Hindi

1. The meeting is about to start \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am about to go \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you about to eat? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Paradise is about to come soon! \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which house? That one! \_\_\_\_\_

#5 is great to use in service when you can’t remember the number of the house to go to. I use this one a lot!



28 Here you can read some exciting uses of वाला!

## Causative Verb Introduction

You have no doubt noticed related verbs in conversations and publications. Note the slight change in the form and the meaning. (*You can read more about causative verbs in Appendix 4*)

समझना	to understand	समझाना	to explain	समझवाना	have someone explain
पढ़ना	to read	पढ़ाना	to teach (to cause someone to read)	पढ़वाना	have someone teach

All 3 have the same base stem “समझ”, the last two we add either the suffix “a” or “va”, as in:

samjhana to cause someone to understand, to explain

samajhvana have x explain to y

Here are some more examples:

बनना	to be made	बनाना	to make
उठना	to rise	उठाना	to raise
बचना	to escape	बचाना	to save
मरना	to die	मारना	to kill, beat
बोलना	to speak	बुलाना	to call
सुनना	to hear	सुनाना	to recite, make hear
देखना	to see	दिखाना	to show

In many cases the causative verbs cannot be translated into English that easily. Observe the following examples:

मैं कहानी पढ़ता हूँ	I read a story
मैं John को कहानी पढ़ाता हूँ	I make John read a story, or I teach John a story
मैं John को Ram से कहानी पढ़वाता हूँ	I have Ram make John read a story

(Note all causative verbs use the postposition को.)



**\*\*There are exercises in Appendix 4 for you. Also pick 3 verbs from the list above and make your own sentences.\*\***



## Lesson 12

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Possessive: अपना 'one's own'

The emphatic ही & भी

कोई and कुछ

### Possessive: अपना 'one's own'

अपना is a pronoun that can mean 'my', 'your', 'her', etc. depending on the subject of the sentence or clause. Compare the following:

राज अपने कमरे में है

Raj is in his room.

राज उसके कमरे में है

Raj is in his [someone else's] room.

In the first sentence, the word 'his' refers back to Raj as *the subject of the sentence*; that is, the words 'Raj' and 'his' refer to the same person. In such situations, Hindi uses अपना instead of any possessive pronoun (ex. मेरा, तेरा, उसका). अपना must agree with the noun's **gender** and **number**:

---

मैं रमोना को अपनी किताब देता हूँ I give Ramona my book.

रवि रमोना को अपनी किताब देता है Ravi gives Ramona his book.

रमोना रवि को अपनी किताब देती है Ramona gives Ravi her book.

हम अपने दोस्तों को खत लिखते हैं We write letters to our friends.

वे अपनी भाषा क्यों नहीं बोलते? Why don't they speak their own language?

---

### Exercise 3 Translate to English

1. यहोवा अपने लोगों को शांति देता है \_\_\_\_\_

2. मैं अपना घर जाऊंगा \_\_\_\_\_

3. मैं उसका घर जाऊंगा \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 4 Translate to Hindi

1. He goes with his sisters \_\_\_\_\_
2. She is like her mother \_\_\_\_\_
3. My car is in front of your house \_\_\_\_\_

 **29** Here you can read and listen to a sentence where अपना is used twice.

## The emphatic ही

The word ही adds emphasis (or sometimes restricts) the word or phrase that precedes it. मैं ही 'I myself' or 'only I'. Often ही can be translated as 'only'; elsewhere the translation depends on context.

मैं हिन्दी ही बोलूँगा	I shall speak Hindi only.
हमारा एक ही घर है	We have only one house.
मैं सोमवार को ही जाऊँगी	I'll go on Monday itself.
मैं ही सोमवार को जाऊँगी	I'll come on Monday myself.

Some adverbs can be combined with ही:

यहाँ + ही = यहीं	right here
वहाँ + ही = वहीं	right there
अब + ही = अभी	right now
सब + ही = सभी	all, absolutely all

**Look carefully:** यहीं and वहीं are different from यही ("only this one") and वही ("only that one")! And notice also the difference in emphasis between इस लिए 'so, therefore' and इसी लिए 'for this reason', 'that's way'.

 **30** Here you can read and listen to a sentence in the Hindi Watchtower using ही.

## The emphatic भी

The word भी adds a type of emphasis. It can be translated in English as “too,” and “also”. It applies to only the word that it precedes. For example:

रोहन भी लंबा है	Rohan too is tall. (as opposed to others)
रोहन लंबा भी है	Rohan is tall too. (as well as e.g. smart)

In negative sentences भी can also mean “even”. For example: The “*Listen to God and Live Forever*” brochure, Lesson 10, first paragraph says in part:

फिरदौस में एक भी इंसान बुरा नहीं होगा
In the paradise not even one person will be bad.

## कोई and कुछ

As a pronoun, कोई means ‘someone’ and कुछ means ‘something’.

ज़मीन पर कोई पड़ा था	There was someone lying on the ground.
ज़मीन पर कुछ पड़ा था	There was something lying on the ground.

In the negative, कोई नहीं means ‘nobody’, and कुछ नहीं means ‘nothing’:

घर में कोई नहीं है	There’s nobody in the house.
घर में कुछ नहीं है	There’s nothing in the house.

### Exercise 1 Translate to English

- कोई है घर पर? \_\_\_\_\_
- यह कुछ नहीं \_\_\_\_\_
- कोई नहीं दुकान में जाता है \_\_\_\_\_
- किताब में कुछ नहीं \_\_\_\_\_
- राज घर में कोई आ रहे हैं \_\_\_\_\_



## कोई and कुछ + noun

When you see [कोई + noun], or [कुछ + noun], it takes on the meaning of 'some'. If the noun is PLURAL, always use कुछ. If the noun is uncountable (milk, money, time [i.e. same singular or plural]) use कुछ as well. (for use of कोई + postposition, see **Appendix 5**)

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कोई किताब ज़मीन पर है	Some book is on the ground.
कुछ किताबें ज़मीन पर हैं	Some books are on the ground.
कुछ पानी ज़मीन पर है	Some water is on the ground.

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# Lesson 13

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Verbs in Sequence (कर)

Clause Word जो ('The One Who...')

About the Word खुद 'Self'

Availability: मिलना 'To Get'

लगना 'How Does it Strike You? Do You Like? What Do You Think?'

## Verbs in Sequence (कर)

In Hindi when two actions are done one after the other (i.e. consecutively), we use conjunct verbs. In English, the word 'and' is used to combine two actions (i.e., 'sit over there and rest'). In Hindi WE DO NOT USE 'and' (और) to combine two verbs.

Instead, we change the first action's conjugation. Take the stem and add कर / के (interchangeable) and conjugate the 2nd verb as usual.

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### Examples

Sit over there and rest.

उधर बैठकर आराम करो।

We used to meet with our friends and chat.

हम अपने दोस्तों से मिलकर बात करते थे।

Wash your hands and eat.

हाथ धोके खाओ।

कर / के can also be translated as "having.....ed" or "after.....ing". For example:

---

### Examples

आप से मिलके बहुत खुशी हुई।

(literally: Having met you, much happiness happened to me)

वह दिल्ली पहुँचकर हमें फोन करेगा।

After reaching Delhi, he will call us.

---

### Exercise 1 Translate to Hindi

Music = सांगीत

To dance = नाचना

To clean = साफ करना

1. I will sit and read my book

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Come and eat

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We sit and listen \_\_\_\_\_
4. She listened to music and danced \_\_\_\_\_
5. The girl sat and waited \_\_\_\_\_
6. I cleaned the house and went outside \_\_\_\_\_

 **31 [Here you can listen to a sentence using कर in a Hindi video!]**

### Clause Word जो ('The One Who...')

जो means 'the one who / which...'. It doesn't change, singular or plural.

जो आदमी बाहर खड़ा है	the man who is standing outside
जो बोलता है	he who speaks
जो खिलौने मैंने तुझे दिए	the toys I gave you

The जो clause defines an item about which something further is said in the sentence. The first part will use जो, the second वह.

जो आदमी बाहर खड़ा है वह विदेशी है	The man who is standing outside is a foreigner.
जो बोलता है वह नहीं जानता *	He who speaks, does not know.
जो खिलौने मैंने तुझे दिए वे कहाँ हैं?	Where are the toys I gave you? (literally: 'the toys I gave you, where are they?')

 \* As the 2<sup>nd</sup> example above shows, the auxiliary verb है can be dropped in negative sentences.

### Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi (साड़ी / सलवार कमीज़)

1. The saree on the table is the one I want \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The children we saw are my friend's children \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you have the book I gave you? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Would you like to see the salwar kameez I bought? \_\_\_\_\_



32 [Here you can read a sentence that uses जो twice!]

## About the Word खुद 'Self'

खुद means 'oneself / myself / yourself'

### Examples

आप खुद हिन्दी सिख रहे हैं	You are learning Hindi by yourself
हम खुद को बचाना चाहते हैं	We want to save ourselves
आप ने खुद को मुश्किल में फंसाया।	You got yourself into trouble.

### Exercise 3 Translate to Hindi

1. I made that decision myself \_\_\_\_\_
2. He thought of this himself \_\_\_\_\_
3. We did it ourselves \_\_\_\_\_
4. You saw it yourself \_\_\_\_\_
5. People create their own problems \_\_\_\_\_

## Availability: मिलना 'To Get'

मिलना means 'to be received, obtained, found', and it's the usual way of saying 'to get'. The item received ('your fax') is the subject, and the receiver takes को.

### Examples

माँ को तुम्हारा फ़ैक्स मिला	Mum received your fax
मुझे आशीर्षें मिलीं	I received blessings
उसको जवाब मिला	She got an answer

For other uses of मिलना, please refer to the **Appendix 5**.

#### Exercise 4 Translate to Hindi (double-check for past, present, future tenses)

1. I got an invitation \_\_\_\_\_
2. I received a letter \_\_\_\_\_
3. I've received so many blessings \_\_\_\_\_
4. I was blessed by Jehovah \_\_\_\_\_
5. He is getting money \_\_\_\_\_
6. She received a gift \_\_\_\_\_
7. We got a magazine \_\_\_\_\_
8. We received a promise \_\_\_\_\_
9. We got a message \_\_\_\_\_
10. You got a phone call \_\_\_\_\_
11. You will receive answers \_\_\_\_\_
12. Did you receive the Bible? \_\_\_\_\_
13. You get advice \_\_\_\_\_
14. They got God's spirit \_\_\_\_\_
15. We can find true happiness \_\_\_\_\_

#### लगना 'How Does it Strike You? Do You Like? What Do You Think?'

This word is worth knowing well – you'll hear it all the time. Literally, लगना means 'to be attached, applied, struck' (e.g., 'the stamp was affixed to the envelope' टिकट लिफाफे पर लगी थी). It also means 'to strike' in describing an experience or reaction. For example, "how does this strike you?" **When लगना is used like this, the pronoun (I, you, me) needs the postposition को. Since that is the case को is also a...GENDER BLOCKER** 🚫! **So you need to conjugate लगना based on the gender and number of the object, if there is one. If there isn't, then it defaults to masculine singular. See below!**

When English speakers want to say 'what do you think' often they will mistakenly say 'आप क्या सोचते हैं'. Instead, a true colloquial speaker will say 'आपको कैसे लगता है'.

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दिल्ली आपको कैसी लगती है?	How do you like Delhi (how does Delhi strike you?)
यह शहर मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगता है	I like this city very much.
हमें डर लग रहा है	We're feeling afraid.
आपको ठंड / गरमी लग रही होगी	You must be feeling cold / hot.
मुझे प्यास / भूख लगी है	I'm feeling thirsty / hungry.
उन्हें बहुत बुरा लगा	They felt very bad, aggrieved.
हमें आपका जाना बुरा लगा	We didn't like your going.

---

For other uses of लगना, see **Appendix 5**.

### Exercise 5 Translate to Hindi

1. It seems fine to me \_\_\_\_\_
2. How does it seem to you? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you like it? \_\_\_\_\_
4. I'm feeling tired \_\_\_\_\_
5. We are hungry \_\_\_\_\_
6. How do you like the tea? \_\_\_\_\_
7. I like the tea (seems good to me) \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 14

---

## Conjunct Verbs + Postpositions

### Conjunct Verbs + Postpositions

In Lesson 7, you learned many verbs that are combined with the postposition को. You are now ready to learn verbs that are used together with से, पर, का and की. Use the dictionary to find the definitions of verbs you do not know.

Verbs with Postposition 'से'	English
पूछना	
कहना	
डरना	
इनकार करना	
मिलना	
लड़ना	
नफरत करना	
माँगना	
प्रार्थना करना	
नाराज़ होना	
प्यार करना	
शादी करना	
उमीद करना	
दुर करना	
लगाव रखना	

 If you look at the list again you may notice that many of the verbs that take 'से' have something to do with emotions. This is a general pattern that may help you to remember them.

### Exercise 1 Translate to English

1. मैं आप से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ \_\_\_\_\_
2. हम यहोवा से प्यार करते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
3. क्या आप यहोवा से प्रार्थना करते हैं? \_\_\_\_\_
4. आप से मिलके बहुत खुशी हुई \_\_\_\_\_
5. लोग एक दूसरे से लड़ते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
6. क्या हम परमेश्वर से उमीद करते हैं? \_\_\_\_\_

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Verbs with Postposition 'पर'	English
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भरोसा करना	
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असर होना	
----------	--

डलना	
------	--

इलज़ाम लगाना	
--------------	--

शक डालना	
----------	--

गौर करना	
----------	--

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One way to help you remember this list of verbs that take 'पर' is to imagine these verbs in ACTION! When you see these verbs, try to visualize the activity, try to "see" the action being put, placed even poured on the person or object in the sentence.

### Exercise 2 Translate to English

1. हम यहोवा पर भरोसा करते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
2. ये लोगों पर असर होते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
3. हम उस पर लागु करेंगे \_\_\_\_\_
4. शैतान यहोवा पर इलज़ाम लगाता है \_\_\_\_\_
5. उस पर शक मत डालिए \_\_\_\_\_

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## Verbs with Postposition 'का\*' English

यहीन करना

इंतज़ाम करना

सामना करना

इंतज़ार करना

इस्तेमाल करना

हल करना

पीछा करना

शुक्र करना

फायदा उठाना

इंसाफ करना

---

\* Pronouns will change with these above verbs:

मैं → मेरा            हम → हमारा

यह → इसका        ये → इनका

यह → इसका        वे → उनका



One way to help you remember this list of conjunct verbs that take **का**, is to remember that all these verbs without **करना** are just good 'ol fashioned **masculine** nouns. And as we learned in Lesson 4 **का** goes with **masculine** nouns. So as you learn the noun of each of these verbs, memorize its gender as well with a word picture and that should really help.



Since these verbs are masculine there is something that must be kept in mind when using **ने**. You remember that **ने** is a  GENDER BLOCKER because it is a postposition right? But **का** is also a GENDER BLOCKER!! Why?? You guessed it...**का** is also a postposition! So when using **ने**, these conjunct verbs must end in masculine singular. Why?? Because the *noun* of the conjunct verb is...masculine! [For example, see in particular #2 and #3 in Exercise 3 below].

### Exercise 3 Translate to English

1. मेरा इंतज़ार करो \_\_\_\_\_
2. हम बाइबल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
3. हम ने बाइबल का इस्तेमाल किया \_\_\_\_\_
4. हम यहोवा का शुक्र करते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
5. मेरा यकीन करो \_\_\_\_\_
6. यहोवा लोगों का इंसाफ़ करेगा \_\_\_\_\_

Verbs with Postposition 'की'	English
मदद करना	
तलाश करना	
देखभाल करना	
कोशिश करना	
परीक्षा करना	
हिफाज़त करना	
इजाज़त देना	
आज़माइश करना	
इज़ज़त करना	
महिमा करना	
हँसी उड़ाना	
परवाह करना	



The same thing regarding “का masculine verbs” also applies when trying to remember “की feminine verbs”. Except this time the feminine conjunct verb takes **की**. Because as we learned in Lesson 4 **की** goes with **feminine** nouns. So as you learn the noun of each of these verbs, memorize its gender as well with a word picture and that should make recalling it a lot easier.

#### Exercise 4 Translate to English

1. हम आपकी मदद करेंगे \_\_\_\_\_
2. शैतान हमारी निंदा करता है \_\_\_\_\_
3. हम हिन्दी सीखने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं \_\_\_\_\_
4. हम बच्चों की देखभाल करते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
5. लोग यहोवा की तारीफ़ नहीं करते हैं \_\_\_\_\_
6. यहोवा हमारी हिफाज़त कर रहा है \_\_\_\_\_

! You're definitely catching on! Let's see if you remember the last point that we discussed in the last section. In the next exercise, #3 is very similar in nature to #2 and #3 in Exercise 3. If you can do that one, this one will make a lot more sense. [Hint: Remember your GENDER BLOCKERS] Give it a try!

#### Exercise 5 Translate to Hindi

1. I will help you \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jehovah helped us \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jehovah can protect us \_\_\_\_\_
4. I believe you \_\_\_\_\_
5. I will ask you \_\_\_\_\_
6. I will marry you \_\_\_\_\_
7. He will tell them \_\_\_\_\_
8. He doubts this fact \_\_\_\_\_
9. He is upset with you \_\_\_\_\_
10. She will reject him \_\_\_\_\_
11. She will benefit from this \_\_\_\_\_
12. We follow Jesus \_\_\_\_\_
13. We will look at this \_\_\_\_\_
14. We will answer this question \_\_\_\_\_
15. We do not allow this \_\_\_\_\_
16. We are waiting for him \_\_\_\_\_
17. You will meet them \_\_\_\_\_

18. You take care of 5 children \_\_\_\_\_
19. You will look for this \_\_\_\_\_
20. You do not fear her \_\_\_\_\_
21. They accuse you \_\_\_\_\_
22. They fought the enemies \_\_\_\_\_
23. People were laughing at us \_\_\_\_\_
24. Jehovah will solve these **problems** \_\_\_\_\_
25. Jehovah requires obedience from us \_\_\_\_\_
26. Satan hates righteous things \_\_\_\_\_
27. Jehovah really loves us \_\_\_\_\_
28. Jehovah cares for us  33 \_\_\_\_\_



34 Here you can read a sentence in the brand new “*Our Christian Life and Ministry—Meeting Workbook*” that uses 2 verbs from this lesson in 1 sentence!

“Motion” verbs, such as आना ‘to come’, जाना ‘to go’ and पहुंचना ‘to reach’ do not take a postposition.

**Example:** ‘I’ll go to the USA’ is ‘में अमरीका जाऊंगा’.

# Lesson 15

Passive Voice  
Echo words

## Passive Voice

Passive voice is used when the subject of a sentence receives the action instead of doing it. Example: 'The report was destroyed.' So we know that the report was destroyed, but we just don't know who did it (The emphasis is on the report, rather than who did it). [Phrases such as 'is believed, was believed, had been believed, will be believed' are all in passive voice.]

To express this in Hindi, use verb + जाना. See examples with the verb बताना.

<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> I <u>was</u> told that...	<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> मुझे बताया गया कि...
He <u>has been</u> told many times.	बार बार उसको बताया गया था
We <u>will be</u> told	हमें बताया जाएगा
You <u>are</u> told this every year.	हर साल आपको ऐसा बताया जाता है
They <u>will be</u> told about Jehovah	येहोवा के बारे में उन्हें बताया जाएगा
You <u>will be</u> told....	आपको बताया जाएगा...

### Note:

1. 'I' was changed to 'मुझे' as you are literally saying 'this was told to ME'. The postposition को will always be added to the object when speaking in passive voice.
2. Main verb is ALWAYS in past tense.
3. जाना is conjugated according to the timing of the event (जाता है ,गया था ,गया है ,गया , जाएगा)

### Exercise 1 Translate to Hindi

1. We were shown a picture \_\_\_\_\_
2. You have been told \_\_\_\_\_
3. They were given a book \_\_\_\_\_
4. He was lied to (झूत बोला) \_\_\_\_\_

5. You have been taught this \_\_\_\_\_
6. They will be helped \_\_\_\_\_
7. Your car has been fixed \_\_\_\_\_
8. Man was created from dust \_\_\_\_\_
9. It was used  35 \_\_\_\_\_
10. It had been prophesied  36 \_\_\_\_\_

## Echo words

In Hindi, repetition of the same word twice; or a second word that sounds like the first one is very common. Some of these echo words cannot be found in the dictionary, but you will hear them frequently in everyday language. Repetition is used for emphasis, eliminating the need for such words as 'very', 'much', 'a lot', etc.

आपनी गाड़ी <u>साफ़ साफ़</u> करो	Please clean your car well.
क्या ऐसे वादे <u>सचमुच</u> पुरे होंगे?	Will these promises really come true?
<u>कम से कम</u> कुछ लोग आएंगे	At least some people will come.
<u>कुछ न कुछ</u> होगा.	Something is bound to happen.
आज <u>बर्फ़ ही बर्फ़</u> पड़ गयीं	A lot of snow fell today.

# Lesson 16

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How to Express 'To Go On Doing' Something - Verb + रहना

Clauses जब...तब, जितना...उतना, जैसा...वैसा

How to express words ending with 'ly' (adverbs)

## How to Express 'To Go On Doing' Something – Verb + रहना

When you see 'रहना' that immediately follows a verb in present tense, रहना takes on the sense of 'keep on doing'. The रहना will be conjugated according to the subject (doer) of the sentence.

---

लोग बुरे काम करते रहते हैं

People keep on doing bad things.

हम बाईबल पढ़ते रहेंगे

We will keep on reading the Bible.

---

 37 Here you can listen to a sentence using this verb structure.

## Clause जब...तब 'when...then'

जब means 'when' in Hindi, as in 'when this happens, then I will...'. If you are asking a question, use the word कब. 'तब' means 'then', which is used in the second half of your sentence.

---

जब यहोवा शैतान को नष्ट करेगा , तब ज़मीन पर शांति होगी

When Jehovah destroys Satan, then the earth will be peaceful.

---

## Clause जितना...उतना 'as much as'

---

जितना आपको चाहिए ,उतना लो

Take as much as you want.

जितने लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं ,उतने बँगला नहीं बोलते

Not as many people speak Bengali as speak Hindi.

---

## Clause जैसा...वैसा 'as ... so'

These pairs describe likes of kind and manner.

जैसा बाप वैसा बेटा	Like father, like son.
जैसी दाल हमें चाहिए वैसी यहाँ नहीं मिलती	The kind of daal we need isn't available here.

## How to express words ending with 'ly' (adverbs)

Added to a noun, से forms an adverb, on the same pattern as the English 'with difficulty':

मुश्किल से	with difficulty
आसानी से	easily, with ease
आराम से	comfortably
खुशी से	happily
देर से	late

### Exercise 2 Translate to Hindi

1. We learn Hindi easily \_\_\_\_\_
2. We will live peacefully \_\_\_\_\_
3. I sit comfortably \_\_\_\_\_
4. The boy eats happily \_\_\_\_\_
5. He arrives late \_\_\_\_\_
6. He will arrive late \_\_\_\_\_
7. He arrived late \_\_\_\_\_

# Congratulations!

You have just completed the textbook, well done! No doubt it has been an interesting and exciting journey. Now, where do you go from here? There are lots of helpful suggestions in the “Frequently Asked Questions”. However here are a few pointers:

1. It is one thing to understand these basic language structures, but it is quite another to be able to quickly and efficiently use them under pressure (i.e. in front of a person or large group). The **Skill Drills** found at this website <https://sites.google.com/site/joshkesath/> in the *Sound Files* section, will help you immensely in this area.
2. **Read** every day! 5-10 minutes is ideal. This habit has many beautiful benefits.
3. **Listen** to the language every day! There are so many convenient and fun ways to do this.
4. **Speak** the language everyday! If sometimes you don't have anyone to talk to, no problem...you can speak out loud to yourself.
5. **Study** the language everyday! This can be done through going over this book again, secular textbooks & websites and of course our tremendous theocratic library and media.

If you haven't already done so, take some time and go through the “**Hear & Find**” section. There are also many helpful phrases for you to use in your daily speech in the “**Phrasebook**” section.

# Hear & Find

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Have you ever had this experience? The householder opens the door, you say your well rehearsed Hindi greeting and they are so surprised that they start speaking to you really quickly in Hindi, thinking you understand! Or you are listening to a talk and you whisper to your friend “what did he just say?” Only to find out that you actually knew most of the words. Well this series of exercises will help you with that. It will help to train your ear to get more familiar with the sound of Hindi.

Here is how it works! Below are 9 sentences taken from various theocratic videos. You will be directed to a portion of time in the audio sample. As you listen to that portion, try to pinpoint when exactly the sentence starts. Once you find it, write the time stamp in the space provided. Also, you may be asked to fill in missing words. Now let’s train those ears! *And don’t forget to write in Hindi script!*

**1. Go to the video “Why Study the Bible” in Hindi.** You can find it in numerous places, such as on the JW Language app. You can also find it here [jw.org](http://jw.org) > ABOUT US (located on the top banner) > The video will be on the right side of the page. Click and select the Hindi language.

Listen to section **0:30-1:30**.

Find this phrase: “आज हमारे पास ज्ञान की कोई कमी \_\_\_\_\_ है।”

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the missing word in the space provided.

ज्ञान = knowledge; कमी = shortage/lack

**2. Go to the video in Hindi “What Happens at a Kingdom Hall”.**

Listen to section **0:01-1:00**.

Find the phrase: “पूरी दुनिया में मैं ने ऐसा और कहीं नहीं \_\_\_\_\_।”

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the missing last word in the space provided.

दुनिया = world; ऐसा = such a thing (as this); और कहीं = elsewhere

(Interesting side note, कहीं और = somewhere else).

**3. Go to the video in Hindi “David – He Trusted in God”.**

Listen to the section **11:50-13:10**.

Find the phrase: “शाऊल यह साफ देखता था कि यहोवा \_\_\_\_\_ मदद कर रहा है”.

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the 2 missing words in the spaces provided.

4. Go to the video in Hindi “**Jehovah Will Help You Be Bold**”.

Listen to the section **3:30-4:30**.

Find the phrase “हम तुम्हारे \_\_\_\_\_ परमेश्वर को नहीं मानते”.

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the 2 missing words in the spaces provided.

5. Go to the video in Hindi “**How Can We Be Sure the Bible is True?**”

Listen to section **1:45-3:00**.

Find the phrase भविष्यवक्ता \_\_\_\_\_ ने कहा था”.

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the missing word in the space provided.

भविष्यवक्ता = prophet

6. Go to the video in Hindi “**Good News to Every Nation, Tribe, and Tongue**”. (Just to let you know, the brother is going to be speaking very fast with lots of life! This is not unique, since he is translating a real life experience. Nevertheless, his speed is a great workout for our ear training!)

Listen to section **1:12-2:12**.

In the experience, find the phrase यह मज़ेदार कैसे \_\_\_\_\_ है कि भाशा हमारे \_\_\_\_\_ से जुड़ी होती है.

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the 2 missing words in the spaces provided.

मज़ेदार = amusing/humorous (story); भाशा = language;

से जुड़ना = to be connected with(from)

7. Go to your JW Library App > Publications > Videos > Children > Becoming Jehovah’s Friend > Change the language to Hindi by pressing the language button located at the top right corner. Then scroll to the very bottom and listen to “**आपके परिवार के लिए संदेश**” (“**A Message to Your Family**”).

In the **2 minute** recording, find this sentence: “यहोवा आपसे और आपके

\_\_\_\_\_ से बेहद \_\_\_\_\_ करता है”.

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the 2 missing words in the spaces provided.

बेहद = limitless, unbounded

8. JW Library App > Publications > Videos > Our Organization > Reports From Around the World > Change the language to Hindi by pressing the language button located at the top right corner. Then select “**Experiences From Mauritius, Madagascar and Zimbabwe**”.

Listen to section **8:00-9:40**.

Find the sentence, “लेकिन इतना खराब \_\_\_\_\_ के बावजूद “.

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the missing word in the space provided.

लेकिन = but; इतना = so much, as much as this; खराब = horrible

9. JW Library app > Publications > Videos > From Our Studio > 2015 Monthly Programs > Change the language to Hindi by pressing the language button located at the top right corner. Then select “**JW Broadcasting – May 2015**”.

Listen to the stirring life experience given between **1:04:03 – 1:08:00**

Find the sentence “इस के बाद मैं ने \_\_\_\_\_ लिया”.

Write down when it begins here: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

Also write down the missing word in the space provided.

---

Well done! You can make up your own “Hear & Find” exercises and try them on your fellow language learners. Also, come back here from time to time and listen to the sentences. See if you can find the sentence again but also see if you can understand it without looking at the definitions.

# Meet & Greet

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## “Meet and Greet” – Week 1

Instructions: After we have practiced the pronunciation, you will enjoy 'Meeting and Greeting' your fellow students. You cannot sit during this lesson ... not until you have asked, and been asked, all the questions with 5 students and written down the answers.

Hindi	English
हल्लो-जी	Hello
आप कैसे हैं?	How are you?
मैं ठीक हूँ।	I'm fine.
मेरा नाम _____ है।	My name is _____.
आपका नाम क्या है?	What is your name?
मेरा नाम _____ है।	My name is _____.
यहाँ आप के लिए खुशखबरी है।	Here is good news for you.
शुक्रिया	Thank you
फिर मिलेंगे	See you again

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 2

Instructions: After we have practiced the pronunciation, you will enjoy 'Meeting and Greeting' your fellow students. You cannot sit during this lesson ... not until you have practiced these important phrases with 5 people – you have to write their names down!

Hindi	English
मैं हिंदी सीख रहा/रही हूँ।	I am learning Hindi.
आपकी हिंदी बहुत अच्छी है।	Your Hindi is very good.
धन्यवाद / शुक्रिया	Thank you / Thank you
आप हिंदी क्यों सीख रहे हैं?	Why are you learning Hindi?
क्या आप धीरे-धीरे बोल सकते हो?	Could you speak a little slower?
आप हिंदी क्यों सीख रहे हैं?	Why are you learning Hindi?
मैं हिंदी सीख रहा/रही हूँ, ताकि मैं लोगों को पवित्र शास्त्र के बारे में बता सकूँ।	I am learning Hindi so that I can speak to people about the holy scriptures.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 3

### Where are you from?

**Instructions:** After we have practiced the pronunciation, you will enjoy 'Meeting and Greeting' your fellow students. You cannot sit during this lesson ... not until you have asked, and been asked, all the questions with 5 students and written down the answers.

Hindi	English
क्या आप भारत से हैं?	Are you from India?
हाँ-जी, मैं भारत से हूँ।	Yes, I am from India.
आप भारत में कहां से हैं?	Where in India are you from?
मैं _____ से हूँ। (Gujarat, West Bengal, Punjab)	I am from _____ .
अच्छा, क्या आपकी भाषा हिंदी है?	Good, do you speak Hindi?
हाँ-जी, मुझे हिंदी आती है।	Yes, I speak Hindi.
नहीं, मुझे _____ आती है। (Gujarati, Bengali, Punjabi)	No, I speak _____ .

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 4

Instructions: After we have practiced the pronunciation, you will enjoy 'Meeting and Greeting' your fellow students. You cannot sit during this lesson ... not until you have asked, and been asked, all the questions with 5 students and written down the answers.

Hindi	English
क्या आप काफ़ी समय से इधर हैं?	Have you been here a long time?
जी-हाँ / नहीं	Yes / No
क्या आपको यहाँ पसंद है?	Do you like it here?
जी-हाँ, मुझे यहाँ पसंद है।	Yes, I like it here.
क्या आप यहाँ रहना चाहते हैं?	Do you want to stay here?
जी-हाँ, मैं यहाँ रहना चाहता/चाहती हूँ।	Yes, I want to stay here.
आप कहां रहते हैं?	Where do you live?
मैं _____ पर रहता/रहती हूँ।	I live on _____ (street).

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 5

Instructions: After we have practiced the pronunciation, you will enjoy 'Meeting and Greeting' your fellow students. You cannot sit during this lesson ... not until you have asked, and been asked, all the questions with 5 students and written down the answers.

Hindi	English
क्या आपके माता-पिता ज़िंदा हैं?	Are your parents still alive?
जी हाँ, मेरे माता-पिता ज़िंदा हैं। (मेरी माता / मेरा पिता ... है)	Yes, my parents are alive. (my mother / my father)
क्या वे भारत में हैं? (वह ... है)	Are they (she / he) in India?
जी हाँ, वे भारत में हैं। (वह ... है)	Yes they (she / he) are in India.
नहीं, वे भारत में नहीं हैं। (वह ... है)	No, they (she / he) are not in India.
वे कैसे हैं? वह कैसी/कैसा है?	How are they? How is she / he?
वे बहुत अच्छे हैं।	They are very good.
वह बहुत अच्छी/अच्छा है।	She / he is very good.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 6

Instructions: After we have practiced the pronunciation, you will enjoy 'Meeting and Greeting' your fellow students. You cannot sit during this lesson ... not until you have asked, and been asked, all the questions with 5 students and written down the answers.

Hindi	English
क्या आपके भाई-बहन हैं?	Do you have brothers and sisters?
हाँ-जी / नहीं	Yes / No
आपके कितने भाई-बहन हैं?	How many brothers and sisters do you have?
मेरे _____ भाई और _____ बहन हैं।	I have _____ brothers and _____ sisters.
क्या आप शादीशुदा हैं?	Are you married?
हाँ-जी / नहीं	Yes / No
क्यों नहीं?	Why not?
क्या आपके बच्चे हैं?	Do you have children?
हाँ-जी, मेरे _____ लड़के हैं और _____ लड़कियाँ हैं।	Yes, I have _____ boys and _____ girls.
/ नहीं	/ No
क्यों नहीं?	Why not?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

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## “Meet and Greet” – Week 7

**Instructions:** The program for this “Meet and Greet” is the same as usual. However, rather than just asking personal interest questions, we will learn how to present a video to the householder. It is a bit longer, so feel free to practice ahead of time to become more familiar with it. When you are comfortable, enjoy using it in the ministry!

Hindi	English
हैल्लो-जी। आप कैसे हैं?	Hello, how are you?
मैं ठीक हूँ।	I'm fine.
आप भारत में कहां से हैं?	Where in India are you from?
मैं _____ से हूँ। (Gujarat, West Bengal, Punjab, etc)	I am from _____.
मैं आपको कुछ दिखाना चाहता/चाहती हूँ।	I want to show you something.

(Open tablet and begin playing the correct language)

यह बहुत दिलचस्प है, है ना?	This is very interesting, isn't it?
हाँ-जी, यह बहुत अच्छा है।	Yes, it is very good.
मैं आपको कुछ देना चाहता/चाहती हूँ।	I want to give you something.

(Offer a tract)

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## “Meet and Greet” – Week 8

**Instructions:** The program for this “Meet and Greet” is the same as usual. However, rather than just asking personal interest questions, we have a presentation for the tract “*Will Suffering Ever End?*” It is a bit longer, so feel free to practice ahead of time to become more familiar with it. When you are comfortable, enjoy using it in the ministry!

Hindi	English
मैं सब से एक सवाल पूछ रहा/रही हूँ।	I have been asking everyone a question.
आपको क्या लगता है?	What do you think?
क्या दुख-तकलीफें कभी खत्म होंगी?	Will suffering ever end?
आप क्या कहेंगे . . . हाँ? नहीं? पता नहीं?	Would you say ... Yes? No? Maybe?
मुझे नहीं पता / बिलकुल / बिलकुल नहीं।	I don't know / Absolutely / Of course not
यह ट्रैक्ट बहुत दिलचस्प है, है ना?	This tract is very interesting, isn't it?
यह आपके लिए है।	This is for you.
अच्छा, शुक्रिया।	Good, thank you.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 9

Instructions: The program for this “Meet and Greet” is the same as usual. However, rather than just asking personal interest questions, we have a return visit using the tract “*Will Suffering Ever End?*”. Remember! You can't sit down until you have practiced with 5 different people!

Hindi	English
आपसे दोबारा मिलकर खुशी हो रही है।	It's good to see you again.
मुझे भी।	To me too.
मेरी पिछली मुलाकात में...	On my last visit ...
मैं ने आपको इस ट्रैक्ट दिया था।	I gave you this tract.
हाँ-जी, मुझे अच्छा लगा।	Yes, I enjoyed it.
अच्छा! ध्यान दीजिए कि परमेश्वर ने क्या कहा।	Good! Notice what God said.
(point to Revelation 21:3,4)	
क्या आप पढ़ना चाहेंगे?	Do you want to read it?
हाँ-जी। ... यह अच्छा है।	Yes. ... It is good.
आपके समय के लिए बहुत शुक्रिया।	Thank you for your time.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 10

Instructions: The program for this “Meet and Greet” is the same as usual. However, rather than just asking personal interest questions, we have a Bible study offer using the brochure “*Good News From God!*”. It is a basic and simple presentation. When you have learned it, use it often in service! Remember! You can't sit down until you have practiced with 5 different people!

Hindi	English
मैं आपको कुछ दिखाना चाहता/चहती हूँ।	I want to show you something.
इस ब्रोशर के पीछे को देखिए।	Please look at the back of this brochure.
इन सवालों में से आप कौन-से सवाल का जवाब जानना चाहेंगे?	Which of these questions would you like to know the answer to?

(The 'householder' must read one chapter title from the back page.)

यह एक ज़रूरी सवाल है।

This is an important question.

(Turn to page. Read the title question again, and read the 1<sup>st</sup> question.)

क्या आप इस पैराग्राफ पढ़ना चाहेंगे?

Would you like to read this paragraph?

(read)

(As an alternate, insist on reading the paragraph yourself - you need to practice reading too.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 11

**Instructions:** The program for this “Meet and Greet” is the same as usual. However, rather than just asking personal interest questions, we have a presentation for the tract “*Will Suffering Ever End?*” It is a bit longer, so feel free to practice ahead of time to become more familiar with it. When you are comfortable, enjoy using it in the ministry!

Hindi	English
मैं सब से एक सवाल पूछ रहा/रही हूँ।	I have been asking everyone a question.
आपको क्या लगता है?	What do you think?
क्या दुख-तकलीफें कभी खत्म होंगी?	Will suffering ever end?
आप क्या कहेंगे . . . हाँ? नहीं? पता नहीं?	Would you say ... Yes? No? Maybe?
मुझे नहीं पता / बिल्कुल / बिल्कुल नहीं।	I don't know / Absolutely / Of course not
यह एक अच्छा जवाब है।	That's a good answer.
ध्यान दीजिए कि पवित्र शास्त्र क्या कहता है।	Notice what the holy scriptures say ...
क्या आप पढ़ना चाहेंगे?	Do you want to read it?
बिल्कुल	Sure
शुक्रिया, और इस सवाल पर ध्यान दीजिए।	Thank you, and notice this question.
यह बहुत दिलचस्प है, है ना? यह आपके लिए है।	It is very interesting, isn't it? This is for you.
1. _____	
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	
5. _____	

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## “Meet and Greet” – Week 12

**Instructions:** The program for this “Meet and Greet” is the same as usual. However, rather than just asking personal interest questions, we have a return visit using the tract “*Will Suffering Ever End?*” It is a bit longer, so please practice ahead of time. Remember! You can't sit down until you have practiced with 5 different people!

Hindi	English
आपसे दोबारा मिलकर खुशी हो रही है।	It's good to see you again.
मुझे भी।	To me too
मेरी पिछली मुलाकात में...	On my last visit ...
हमने दुख-तकलीफों का खत्म के बारे में बात की थी।	We spoke about the end of suffering.
हाँ-जी, मुझे अच्छा लगा।	Yes, I enjoyed it
मैंने आपको एक सवाल दिखाया था।	I showed you a question.
परमेश्वर ने दुख-तकलीफें क्यों रहने दी हैं?	Why does God permit suffering?
मैं सोचता/सोचती हूँ कि हमें अच्छे और बुरे की ज़रूरत हैं।	I think we need good and bad.
ध्यान दीजिए कि परमेश्वर ने रोमियों 5:12 और 2 पतरस 3:9 पर क्या कहा।	Notice what God said at Romans 5:12 and 2 Peter 3:9.
इसलिए, परमेश्वर का मकसद हमारे लिए दुख-तकलीफें और मौत नहीं है।	Therefore, God's purpose for us is not suffering and death.
अच्छा, अच्छा।	I see.
लेकिन, परमेश्वर के पास हमारे लिए खुशखबरी है।	But, God has good news for us.
अगली बार हम इसके बारे में बात कर सकते हैं।	Next time we can talk about this.

## “Meet and Greet” – Week 13

Instructions: The program for this “Meet and Greet” is the same as usual. However, rather than just asking personal interest questions, we will learn how to present a video to the householder based on a suggestion in the *Sept 2014 KM*. It is a bit longer, so please practice to become more familiar with it. When you are comfortable, you will definitely enjoy using it in the ministry!

Hindi	English
मैं दरअसल इसलिए लोगों से मुलाकात कर रहा/रही हूँ, क्योंकि मैं तीन अहम सवालों के जवाब पाने में उनकी मदद करना चाहता/चाहती हूँ: दुनिया में इतनी दुख-तकलीफें क्यों हैं? परमेश्वर कैसे इन्हें खत्म करेगा? जब तक ये खत्म नहीं होतीं, हम इनका सामना कैसे कर सकते हैं? यह छोटा-सा वीडियो इन सवालों के जवाब देता है।	I’m making brief visits to help people find answers to three important questions:  Why does the world have so many problems?  How will God fix them?  And how can we cope in the meantime?  This short video addresses those questions.
(show video)	
अभी आपने सुना कि आप बाइबल का अध्ययन करने के लिए ऑनलाइन गुज़ारिश कर सकते हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं अभी आपको दिखा सकता/सकती हूँ कि बाइबल अध्ययन कैसे किया जाता है।	You just heard that you can request a Bible study online.  Since I’m here, I could give you a quick demonstration now.
If the householder agrees, demonstrate the study using the <i>Good News</i> brochure. If the householder does not have time, make arrangements to do so on the next visit.	

# Frequently Asked Questions

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## What tools will help me with learning Hindi?

- If you don't know how to read Hindi, then the mental pictures and videos found at this site will help you learn very quickly and easily:  
<https://sites.google.com/site/joshkesath/Courses/alphabet>  
After learning the characters, it is extremely important to read Hindi everyday.
- Definitely get a Hindi to English Dictionary. One of the best ones is the Oxford Hindi-English **Dictionary** by Mr. McGregor.
- Start using the **Phrasebook** in this textbook right away.
- If possible, install the latest **Hindi Watchtower CD-ROM/DVD** on your computer.
- Spend time refining your pronunciation on this website created by one of our brothers. There is information regarding pronunciation that can't be found anywhere else. <http://hindireadingclass.blogspot.ca/>
- Many of us who have studied the language for some time, but still struggle to speak our thoughts quickly and correctly. Using the **Skill Drills** on this brother's website will help immensely, <https://sites.google.com/site/joshkesath/Sound-Files>
- This is optional but very beneficial. A good Hindi textbook will help you tremendously. Rupert Snell has excellent teaching products, however the order of subjects and speed of difficulty can be a bit challenging. He also has a website with many free, excellent points. The best 2 books I have ever seen on Hindi grammar is "Introduction to Hindi Grammar" & "Advanced Hindi Grammar" by Usha R. Jain. The chapters' grade of difficulty is very gradual and she builds on her previously laid foundations. Computer courses tend to be pricey. Rocket Hindi & Rosetta Stone both offer great instruction and precise speech recognition technology to help fine tune your pronunciation to a native speaker. They both offer free online trials.

## I have never studied a language on my own. Where should I start?

An excellent starting point is trying to understand and translate the Hindi tracts. They are accessible on your phone (JW Language app) so you always have them with you. Plus, being able to listen to the audio is a huge advantage.

The *easiest* place to start would probably be to translate and listen to the simplified “**Listen to God**” brochure. You can download the audio and take it with you. Before moving on, try to research and understand why the translator chose a particular sentence structure and/or wording. After you know every word and can listen to it without the brochure you could move on to the “**Listen to God and Live Forever**” brochure and do the same. At this point that is quite an accomplishment!

Next you would do the same with the “**Teach Your Children**” brochure. Once again audio is also available for this gem. After that, you could move to the “**Good News**” brochure. As a general gauge, if you can listen to the Good News brochure and understand everything you hear *and* you can speak extemporaneously about various paragraphs, then your Hindi would be at a fantastic level!

### What kind of schedule should I maintain?

If you have ever exercised, I’m sure you’ll agree that everyone has their favourite exercises. However, the unpopular ones are still essential too. Same with language! Spend time on EVERYTHING! Reading, speaking, listening, studying and drilling. If you have an hour a day for Hindi, perhaps you could try breaking everything up into 10 or 15 minute segments. If you have more time, great! When you exercise often your body will be stronger on one side than the other. Same with language learning! If you find you are weaker in certain areas like reading or speaking, then spend more time on those and less on your strong areas.

### I am extremely busy. Can I learn this language?

Absolutely! In fact, having less time can sometimes be an advantage. When we have a lot of time to study we can sometimes get distracted focusing on a lot of different concepts, websites, books, etc and not make much progress. If you only have limited time to study that is enough to still make solid consistent progress. The reason is that the shortened time span forces you to focus on just ONE thing.

For instance, let’s say you can’t study for an hour on a particular day but you have 20 minutes. Here’s what you can do:

- use 5 minutes to translate the "**Listen to God and Live Forever**" brochure
- use 5 minutes to read
- use 10 minutes to learn and practice out loud just ONE type of sentence structure (like “to want”, future tense, "ing", I can, etc)

For a 10 minute study session:

- use 5 minutes to read
- use 5 minutes to learn or review just ONE type of sentence structure

During the day as you're washing the dishes, cooking, walking to your car, on hold on the phone, etc. practice just that ONE sentence structure. Use it in service, comments, talks, with everyone in conversation, etc. Then when you feel very comfortable with it move on to another sentence structure. By doing this you are building a solid foundation and you will see visible improvement.

When you learn just ONE type of sentence structure at a time, you can use pockets of time that spring up during the day to practice or even multi task (practice it while doing a chore/task). By the way, a great way to practice your numbers is to say license plate numbers in Hindi that you see as you travel.

It's understandable that it's hard to learn a language in this system with all of the other responsibilities and stresses that we all deal with. Despite your earnest desire, some days all you will be able to do is 1 minute. That's ok! 😊 What can you do if you only have 1 minute because it's a crazy day? Perhaps the 2 best things you can do is, either practice your presentation, which can be done anywhere and/or just read in the language (preferably out loud if possible). Reading out loud cannot be overstated. Quite frankly all you need to know in order to conduct a very basic Bible study is how to read.

### How can I use the Hindi Watchtower Library CD/DVD-ROM to assist me with Hindi?

Let's say you wanted to see examples of a verb structure you want to learn, but you don't know where to find it in the publications. You can enter it in the English Watchtower Library CD-ROM (if it is a phrase, remember to use quotation marks “ “ at the beginning and at the end). Then “Synchronize” the sentence with the Hindi Watchtower Library CD-ROM. You can also do it backwards and enter it in Hindi script in the Hindi Watchtower Library CD-ROM and synchronize to English. This tool also helps you to see how up-to-date and popular a certain word is.

There are many other benefits, so it's good to experiment with it to find them. For instance, let's say you wanted to see how the addition of लेना & देना subtly changes verbs. You could enter “नाश कर देगा” or “कबूल कर लिया” in the Hindi Watchtower Library CD-ROM. Then look at the sentences given in the **Bible Story book**. Just from doing that you would start to get the feel that the addition of लेना suggests that the action “flows” towards the doer. And the addition of देना suggests that the action “flows” away from the doer. Hindi verbs are not stagnant...they like to move it, move it!

## How can I use the JW Language app to assist me with Hindi?

One of the best things is simply to “surf” this app. There are so many Hindi gems to discover! In the **PREACHING SKILLS** section, **Questions About Specific Topics** is a city all in itself! Another very beneficial feature is the “**Collections/Flashcards**”. Here you can make your very own personalized phrasebooks! Then using the Flashcard mode, you can also test yourself on phrases you have saved in the Collections area. You can use the “**Audio Lesson**” to have it play and further test you. Besides pausing it, you can also slow it down. Just go to the top right corner and click the button that has 3 buttons in a row for “**Lesson Settings**”.

## How can I use my dictionary to help me with Hindi?

The Oxford Hindi-English (mentioned early) helps you to see how words are constructed and what their foundation might be. For example, look up **दिलासा (comfort)** it is in the **दिल (heart)** section. Can you figure out why?

Here’s another helpful tip! Remembering noun gender is extremely important in Hindi. So as you learn new nouns, you may find it advantageous to mark their gender in your dictionary with a pink/red marker for feminine nouns and green/blue for masculine nouns.

Using your dictionary will also help you to memorize the alphabet order. You can speed this process up by memorizing the Hindi alphabet on your own or at least have a general idea of its character order.

Also, as you get more familiar with your dictionary you’ll realize things such as where to find a word like **बेहद**. When I first started, I stared at the spot where it should be for a long time and...it’s not there. However, visit the बे prefix section! Also check out the second part of the word **हद**. So remember this! If you can’t find a word in its normal spot, then look at its prefix section. (Try finding **नाजायज़** and **नामुमकिन**).

One of the best dictionaries you will find is a human being! So definitely ask your fellow brothers & sisters about words and their proper use. When you learn a new noun from someone, also learn its gender then too. You could ask the person who taught you the word, “how do you say good book?” If they say “**अच्छी किताब**” then you know it’s feminine.

Dictionaries have their limitations though. For instance, a dictionary will teach you that **यार** means friend. However your buddy, who wants you to live a long time, will teach you that it more specifically means *girlfriend* or *boyfriend*, so don’t use it at the door!

## What are some tips for studying for the meeting?

Eventually your goal is to understand every word in the paragraphs. Here are some ideas to eventually achieve that. Let's say you have a certain amount of time to study your Hindi Watchtower. You could look up every word in one paragraph and that would no doubt have benefits. But once that paragraph is over, perhaps much of the vocabulary you learnt will not be used again in the study. However, if you were to learn 5 or more of **the most common words of the Watchtower** or talk then you could at least have a general idea throughout the entire Watchtower study. Plus you could plug those 5 words into the sentence structures you already know to get you on the road to speaking extemporaneously.

I would also highly recommend using mnemonics (mental pictures) to memorize new vocabulary. (Here is an awesome article on it: **Awake 2/09 p. 26 You Can Improve Your Memory!**) Let's try it!

Suppose you wanted to memorize that मदद (pronounced "mudud") means help. You could imagine a pink car, full of female passengers that gets stuck in the "mud". The ladies are panicking, the car is rocking back and forth! But without help the car cannot get out, so it's a "dud". The pink car and frantic female passengers remind you that help is feminine.

During the meeting write down words you don't know and ask about them afterwards. Use new words as soon as possible.

## Our congregation / group / pregroup takes care of Hindi and Urdu. What should I keep in mind?

There are differences to keep in mind, but as you associate, observe and ask others you will be surprised how much you pick up. Here is a basic pointer. When speaking to Urdu speakers, it's better to use खुदा (khuda) for God and not परमेश्वर. As well, in your basic service presentation found in Lesson 1, you could use खिदमत instead of सेवा for service.

## How can I take my Hindi to the next level?

If possible, try to translate the *Daily Text* every day. That is so valuable! Try to get to the point where you know every word in the Watchtower study and can understand its audio. Watch all the videos we have in Hindi. Start with Caleb and Sophia, they are great! To round out your Hindi, one of the best things you can do is translate the life experiences and need greater experiences often found in the study edition of the Hindi Watchtower. The language used is everyday language and there are a lot of colloquial expressions and idioms that are amazing!

Need greaters, missionaries and special pioneers are often fluent in a new language in about 3 years. Why? Most times it is because they live in the country or area where only that language is spoken. They are immersed in it! If they want to eat or get help, they have no choice but to use it. Most of us don't have that advantage to enhance our language skills. However, you can do several things to create an immersion-like environment for yourself:

- Speak in service, before and after the meeting with whatever Hindi you know. If you have to insert English, that is totally fine. But your goal is to eventually eliminate it.
- Translate the Hindi songbook. There is nothing like singing to our beautiful Father Jehovah in another language!
- Try changing the site language on [jw.org](http://jw.org) to Hindi and using it like that sometimes.
- We all think (or speak) to ourselves throughout the day. Try doing that in Hindi.
- When someone in English is speaking to you, try to translate his words in Hindi in your head. You can do this when you hear English talks as well. If the talk is being translated, try to translate in your head as well. If you come up with a different translation than the translator, after the meeting ask him/her why they chose that particular word choice.
- Like exercising or stretching for the first time, your mind may naturally resist these changes and exertions. That is normal. So be reasonable, relax and have fun, advance wisely and gradually...but always advance!

# Appendix 1

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1. JW Language App > PREACHING SKILLS > Greetings & Introductions
2. JW Language App > PREACHING SKILLS > Greetings & Introductions
- 3.\* JW Language App > PREACHING SKILLS > Greetings & Introductions  
(\*मिलके and मिलकर are both acceptable)
4. JW Language App > PREACHING SKILLS > Greetings & Introductions
5. JW Language App > PREACHING SKILLS > Greetings & Introductions
6. JW Language App > PREACHING SKILLS > Offering Literature > 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence “I would like\* to give you this tract”. \*Remember चाहना can mean want or desire.
7. [jw.org](http://jw.org) (at top right corner change site language to Hindi) > शास्त्र से ज़निए (found at the top of page) > नौजवानों के लिए > “सबसे अच्छी ज़िंदगी” VIDEO (In this 3 minute video चाहना is used 3 times! We will focus on 2 of those times). > [Time stamp 1:15] “सब बाइबिल के बारे मे जाना चाहते हैं |” Which means “All want to know about the Bible”.

! As seen above, for the most part “the” is not used in Hindi.

[Time stamp 1:33] “आप हमें बाइबिल से क्या बताना चाहते हो\*?” Which means “What do you want to tell us (to us) from the Bible?”

\*ADVANCED NOTE: You don’t need to learn this at this stage, but you may be wondering why “हो” is used with “आप” instead of “हैं”. The main reason is that “आप हो” is considered less formal and more conversational than “आप हैं”, while still being polite. At this stage though I would recommend that you stick with “आप हैं” until you really get a feel for the subtleties of the language. Interestingly, “आप हो” is used extensively in the “Learn From the Great Teacher” book.

🎧 8. JW Language App > BIBLE TEACHINGS > Peace, Security & Unity > 8<sup>th</sup> sentence “literally: Humans will live peacefully forever in Paradise”. “फिरदौस (paradise) में (in) इंसान (humans) हमेशा (always) शांति से (peacefully) रहेंगे।”

🎧 9. Hindi Caleb & Sophia video “**Be Neat and Clean**” [Time stamp 1:25] “तो यहोवा यह देखकर खुश होगा”. Which means “then Jehovah after seeing (or having seen) this will be happy.”

🎧 10. JW Language App > PREACHING SKILLS > Questions About Specific Topics > Questions about Future and Destiny > 6<sup>th</sup> presentation “उससे (from this) हमारा भविष्य तय (“determined”) होगा”.

🎧 11. JW Language App > BIBLE TEACHINGS > Government & God’s Kingdom > 12<sup>th</sup> sentence “God’s purpose” is “परमेश्वर का मकसद”. Here are some more.

! There are some exciting examples of the possessive used in the Hindi video drama “**Walk by Faith, Not by Sight**”. [Time stamp 3:40] The man with the money yells at the greedy Roman official “यह मेरे पैसे हैं। इस पर तुम्हारा कोई हक नहीं!” Meaning “this is my money. On it you don’t have any right!” Also [time stamp 4:08-4:10] The Roman soldiers are “giving the business” to an old Jewish priest as he yells, “यह दाविद का शहर(city) है! हमारे पुरखे(ancestor) अब्राहम का शहर है!” Which means “This is David’s city (or city of David)! (This is) our ancestor Abraham’s city!” Wow! Whoever thought possessive pronouns could be so exciting!? Interestingly, this is a fantastic video to learn Hindi from, because it is one of the few dramas that has actual Hindi subtitles! This video is like a Hindi course all on its own!

Illustrated Bible Stories! (To date, 4 of them come in Hindi!) “**Jehovah Strengthens Gideon**”. Here is a really exciting use of personal pronouns! Go to page 4 and read the first words “यहोवा की तलवार और गिदोन की तलवार”! तलवार = sword

🎧 12. Caleb & Sophia video “**Prepare Your Comment**” [Time stamp 00:55-1:06] The dad is teaching the children to prepare and says “पहले सबल देखो|फिर पैराग्राफ में जवाब ढूँढो।” The first part is “first look (at) the question”. 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence is “then look for (the) answer in (the) paragraph.” (“The” is often omitted in Hindi). Right after the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence the father says a few more of these sentences, but we won’t focus on them.

 **13.** Brochure “**Teach Your Children**”. The very first audio track begins with the reading of the title “अपने बच्चों को सिखाइए”. Then near the end of each chapter, before he says the scripture citations, he always says “अपनी बाइबल में पढ़िए।”. Which means “please read in your Bible”.

 **14.** “**Walk by Faith, Not by Sight**” video in Hindi. [Time stamp 1:34] The 2 boys are pretending that a blind man is being healed. The one boy, pretending he is healed, yells “मैं देख सकता हूँ! मैं देख सकता हूँ!” I love that scene! Who says you can’t learn Hindi AND have fun!?

 **15.** Brochure “**Teach Your Children**”. You can listen to chapter 3 and hear the sentence in bold at the beginning of the last paragraph. It says “आप राहाब से क्या सीख सकते हैं?” You will hear and use this sentence A LOT at the meetings and in service! Here are some more सकना sentences that you can listen to.

Chapter 3, 2<sup>nd</sup> last paragraph “क्या आप उस(that) घर को तसवीर(picture) में देख सकते हैं?”. Which means “Can you see that house in the picture?” This is an extremely common sentence in Hindi. Endeavor to understand it completely and use it often, it will serve you well!

Chapter 2 last question says “हम रिबका की तरह कैसे बन सकते हैं?” की तरह means like or similar. बनना means “to be”.

 **16.** JW Language App > AFTER THE GREETING > When the householder is busy, you could say > “I am making just a brief visit on my neighbors today.” In Hindi you can hear “आज मैं अपने पड़ोसियों से छोटी सी मुलाकात कर रहा हूँ।” आज = today; अपने = our; पड़ोसी = neighbor; मुलाकात करना = to visit; से is the postposition that goes with मुलाकात करना, छोटी सी = smallish or small like; मुलाकात by itself with no is a noun that means “visit”.

 **17.** JW Language App > BIBLE TEACHINGS > Creation & God’s Will > paradise > “फिरदौस पृथ्वी पर था।”

 **18.** Brochure “**Listen to God and Live Forever**”. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, 1<sup>st</sup> sentence it says, “...उसका नाम है यहोवा”. Putting God’s name at the END of the sentence adds emphasis on his name.

Another example of this is found in the VIDEO in Hindi “**Walk by Faith, Not by Sight**”. Go to **time stamp 19:19** and listen to the action-packed phrase “झूठ! झूठ बोल रहा है तू!”.  
झूठ = lie(s); बोलना = to speak

 **19.** Brochure “**Teach Your Children**”. In lesson 4, page 10 you can hear this very important and common phrase read, “यिप्तह ने अपनी(his) बेटी को यहोवा के बारे में सिखाया।” Which means “Jephthah taught his daughter about Jehovah”.

 **20.** Illustrated Bible Stories! “**Rahab Follows Instructions**” turn to page 3 and notice the use of को in the first 2 dialogues. In the 1<sup>st</sup> dialogue “तुम...मुझे और मेरे परिवार(family) को बचाओगे।”. Which means “you will save (to)me and (to) my family”. [The को helps us to know who will save who...because we know she ain’t saving the spies that’s for sure!]

The next dialogue says “अगर तू हमारे बारे में किसी को नहीं बताएगी तो हम तुझे और तेरे परिवार को ज़रूर बचाएँगे।” अगर = if; हमारे बारे में = about us; किसी = anyone; ज़रूर = certainly

 **21.** Brochure “**Listen to God and Live Forever**”. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter, last paragraph, 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence. You can hear this read, “अगर(if) वह उस(that) फल को खाएगी...” which means “if she will eat that fruit”. को is used after fruit because it was definitely a **specific** fruit from a specific tree. Snake wasn’t saying “hey Eve, you’re looking a little thin you should eat some fruit in *general*”.

 **22.** Caleb & Sophia Video “**Please and Thank you**”. At time **stamp 1:17** once Caleb gets his sandwich the narrator asks him “अब तुम्हें क्या कहना(say) चाहिए?” There are 2 more easy चाहिए phrases between **Time Stamp 1:22-1:28**.

 **23.** “**Does God Have a Name**” Video. Go to the Hindi version entitled “क्या परमेश्वर का कोई नाम है?” Go to **Time Stamp 00:13-00:35** He says this verb tense about 3 times during this brief duration. But try to find the one that says “जिन के बीच पहली सदी के मसीही रहते थे”. जिन के बीच=(in)among them; पहली सदी=first-century ; के=of, **मसीही=Christians**

 24. Brochure “**Good News from God**”. In chapter 7, question for paragraph 4 you can listen to “यीशु के राजा बनने के बाद क्या हुआ?” राजा = king; बनने के बाद = after becoming

 25. Brochure “**Good News from God**”. In chapter 14, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence you can listen to “इतिहास में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है...”. इतिहास में = in history; पहली बार = first time; ऐसा=such as this

 26. Brochure “**Good News from God**”. In chapter 4, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence you can listen to “उसने कभी कोई पाप नहीं किया था”. Which means, “he had never done any sins”. कभी नहीं = never; कोई = any (also means anyone); पाप करना = to sin; पाप = sin

 27. Hindi New World Translation Bible (Matt-Rev version). In Matthew 4:2-9, अगर/तो is used THREE times! In Matt 4:9 you can read Satan say to Jesus, “अगर तू बस एक बार मेरे सामने गिरकर मेरी उपासना करे, तो मैं यह सबकुछ तुझे दे दूँगा।” बस = merely/only; एक बार = one time; मेरे सामने = in front of me; गिरकर = after falling down (or dropping); उपासना करे = to worship; सबकुछ = everything; “दे दूँगा” is a very interesting term. Both are from the verb देना. The reason for using it is to add “direction” of the action from the speaker to the subject. Often you’ll hear this in prayers (Example: यहोवा हमें शांति दे दीजिए). The same applies to लेना. For example, “मैं ले लूँगा” still means “I will take.” But with ले the action is being directed, in this case, towards me.

 *Practice using this new formation in your daily speech and prayers!* 

 28. “**My Book of Bible Stories**”. Chp 14 entitled “विश्वास की परीक्षा” in the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, 4<sup>th</sup> sentence, you can read this phrase “वह चाकू चलाने ही वाला था”. चाकू = knife; चलाना = to move, to use; ही = indeed. Chp 113 entitled “रोम में कैद पौलुस” in the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, 6<sup>th</sup> sentence you can read this phrase “वह बस मरने ही वाला था”. मरना = to die

 29. Brochure “**Good News from God**”. In chapter 3, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, 6<sup>th</sup> sentence you can read and listen to अपना used twice, “परमेश्वर यहोवा ने अपनी पवित्र शक्ति का

इस्तेमाल करके इन्हें अपना संदेश दिया। पवित्र शक्ति = holy spirit; इस्तेमाल करना = to use; संदेश = message

 **30. WATCHTOWER!** Did you know that you can listen to the study edition of the Watchtower in Hindi? Watchtower January 2016, page 9, paragraph 8, 5<sup>th</sup> sentence you can read *and* listen to “लेकिन लगातार इकट्ठा होना ही काफी नहीं है”. लेकिन = but, however; लगातार = regularly, continuously; इकट्ठा होना = to gather together; काफी = enough

 **31. VIDEO “Noah – He Walked With God”.** It is fantastic that this video comes in Hindi! Go to **time stamp 1:35-1:49**. There it uses कर twice. We will focus on the one at 1:37 which says, referring to the disobedient angels, “वे इंसान बनकर धरती पर आ गए”. Which means “they became humans and came on the earth” or “after becoming humans they came on the earth”.

 **32. My Book of Bible Stories.** Story 2 entitled “एक खूबसूरत बगीचा”. 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, 1<sup>st</sup> sentence says “उसके बाद परमेश्वर ने मछलियाँ बनायीं, जो पानी में तैरती हैं और चिड़ियाँ बनायीं, जो आसमान में उड़ती हैं” Try to figure out the words with your dictionary!

 **33. Brochure “Listen to God and Live Forever”.** You can listen to this beautiful line read in the introduction to the brochure. It is the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence in paragraph 1. “वह हमारी परवाह करता है”.

 **34. Meeting Workbook – Our Christian Life and Ministry.** What a fantastic Hindi resource! The Hindi January 2016 edition on page 6, in the first section entitled “पाएँ बाइबल का खज़ाना” go to the 3<sup>rd</sup> point. There you can read 2 of the verbs that we learnt in our lesson. It says, एज 8:21-23 - “एजा को यहोवा पर भरोसा था कि वह अपने सेवकों की हिफाज़त करेगा”. Some nouns like “भरोसा” can be used with को. सेवक = servants

Here is another example. Go to DRAMATIC BIBLE READINGS on [jw.org](http://jw.org) Go to “Jehovah is the Only True God” (“यहोवा ही अकेला सुच्चा परमेश्वर है”). Don’t click the earphone icon (mp3), instead click the mp4 icon to the right. In this mp4 video you will hear and see another way to use the noun भरोसा. In the example above it was used with

को. Notice the difference here. Go to **time stamp 27:39**. Watch and listen to “हम यहोवह पर **भरोसा** रख सकते हैं “.



*Use your dictionary to look up the noun **भरोसा**. Notice how it changes subtly depending on the verb that is used with it.*



 **35. JW Broadcasting - May 2015!** To date, this is the only broadcast that comes in Hindi. What a fantastic provision! You will need to access this video from your tablet or phone since it's not currently online. On your device go to:

JW app > Publications > Videos > From Our Studio > 2015 Monthly Programs > Language button (located at the top right corner) > Hindi.

After selecting the **Hindi** language, the **May 2015 Broadcast** should appear for download. Go to the **time stamp between 4:45-5:15**. Now that your ear is getting more used to hearing Hindi, play this 30 second portion of the video and see if you can find & hear the phrase, “जो **शब्द** का इस्तेमाल किया गया है”. Exercises like this will help tune your ear to the language. **शब्द = word**

 **36.** JW Language App > TEACHING SKILLS > Useful Words & Phrases About the Bible > God's Word > 5<sup>th</sup> sentence says “परमेश्वर के वचन में **भविष्यवाणी** की गयी थी कि...”.

Which means in God's Word it has been prophesied that...”. **भविष्यवाणी** करना = to

**prophecy; भविष्यवाणी = prophecy**

JW Language App > TEACHING SKILLS > Useful Words & Phrases About the Bible > The Holy Scriptures > 4<sup>th</sup> sentence says “**पवित्र शास्त्र** में पहले से बताया गया था कि...”

 **37.** Brochure “**Listen to God and Live Forever**”. In Chapter 10 page 31 at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph and **time stamp 0:37** (Chp 10) you can read and listen to “(आप) परमेश्वर के बारे में सीखते रहिए”]

 **38.** Go to the VIDEO in Hindi “**Walk by Faith, Not by Sight**”. Go to **time stamp** **19:09** and listen to the phrase “**मैं और मेरी पत्नी अपने दोस्तों से मिलने जा रहे हैं**”

# Appendix 2

## The Infinitive!

This is one of **the most important & hopefully helpful** chapters in the entire textbook. Using the **infinitive** is a very easy and effective way to say many things with minimal effort. As discussed earlier, the infinitive is the **verb stem + ना**. (For example: करना = to do, देना to give, etc). One of the reasons why it is so easy to use is because it rarely changes, so you don't have to worry about conjugating it. Many languages follow this same pattern! So this is good to keep in mind when you are learning other languages.

Take a look at the following examples. Do you see the consistent infinitive pattern?:

Reading the Bible is necessary	बाइबल पढ़ना ज़रूरी है
Sometimes learning is difficult	कभी कभी सीखना मुश्किल है
Loving Jehovah is easy	यहोवा से प्यार करना आसान है
Praying is very important	प्राथना करना बहुत अहम है
Living forever is possible	हमेशा के लिए जीना मुमकिन है
It's impossible for God to lie	परमेश्वर का झूठ बोलना नामुमकिन है
Being humble is a good thing	नम्र होना अच्छी बात है
Stealing is wrong	चोरी करना गलत है
*Asking questions is good	सवाल पूछना अच्छा है



Heb 6:18

\*(See Hindi Bible Teach book. Chapter 1, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, 4<sup>th</sup> sentence. Also see question 2)

Look again at the above examples. You can see how easy it is to simply plug in any new verbs you learn into these sentences. And just imagine all the different things you could say! Experiment with these sentences using नहीं, question words, past tense & future tense. *This is your bread and butter right here!*

Now let's see this structure in action! Go to your JW Library app > Videos > Our Ministry > Serving Where the Need is Greater > Change the language to Hindi by pressing the language button located at the top right corner. Go to **time stamp 2:21** and listen to “घर छोड़कर आना, नयी भाषा सीखना और एक नया माहौल में खुद को डालना आसान नहीं था”. Which

means, “leaving home, learning a new language and placing yourself in a new environment was not easy”. That’s a lot of infinitive my friend!



Crack open your dictionary and try to interpret this more advanced sentence in the January **Our Christian Life and Ministry Meeting Workbook**.



“हम सच्चाई के जो बीज बोते हैं, उन्हें सींचना बहुत ज़रूरी है”.

You can find it on page 6 in the last section. It is the very first sentence under the subheading “यह क्यों ज़रूरी है:”. Scan the rest of the paragraph and you may notice more examples of the infinitive (or the infinitive with a minor change).

## The Infinitive + Postpositions

Let’s build on the infinitive pattern. When you add postpositions to the infinitive they only change slightly and it is always the same (you simply change the root part from “न” to “ने”). Take a look:

To (In order to) draw close to Jehovah	यहोवा के करीब करने के लिए	
Instead of (rather than) fighting...	लड़ने के बजाय...	
Despite receiving blessings...	आशीर्षे मिलने के बावजूद...	
Before eating...	खाने से पहले...	
After showing	दिखाने के बाद...	
In addition to reading...	पढ़ने के अलावा...	
“In honoring (or respecting) one another...”	“एक-दूसरे का आदर करने में...”	 <b>Rom 12:10</b>

Revisit Lessons 2 & 8 to see verb structures that exclusively use this infinitive. Here are a few others that you can experiment with:

I have to go

मुझे जाना है

I need to read the Bible

मुझे बाइबल पढ़ने की जरूरत है

*(Practice plugging the verbs you know in the above verb structures. Also consult the box in Lesson 8 to see the subtle difference in the above statements)*

## The Infinitive in Other Structures

! When learning any language, you make your job A LOT easier and quicker by identifying and learning patterns. The following sentences all have patterns that constantly repeat in Hindi and virtually never change. Try to spot the infinitive patterns and notice how they combine with other verb structures or patterns that you have already learnt. Then experiment with them using verbs you know:

We are going to eat	हम खाने जा रहे हैं
We are going to meet our friends	हम अपने दोस्तों से मिलने जा रहे हैं 🎧 38
*Jehovah can help you in living a good life	यहोवा अच्छी ज़िंदगी जीने में आपकी मदद कर सकता है
*The Bible can help you in facing problems	बाइबल समस्याओं का सामना करने में आपकी मदद कर सकती है
We don't have any reason to worry	हमारे पास फिकर करने का कोई कारण नहीं है
We have every reason to love Jehovah	हमारे पास यहोवा से प्यार करने का हर कारण है

\* Just like any pattern or recipe can be altered if you know what you're doing, similarly the third and fourth examples above can also be written as:

“अच्छी ज़िंदगी जीने में यहोवा आपकी मदद कर सकता है”  
&  
“समस्याओं का सामना करने में बाइबल आपकी मदद कर सकती है”.

Once again the postpositions or ACTION DIRECTORS make this possible because they help us know who is doing what to whom.

The third and fourth sentences both come from the **Bible Teach** book. You can see their similar examples in chapter 2, second main question & chapter 12, paragraph 5, second last sentence, respectively.

! When you're trying to learn a large sentence like some of the ones above, try this exercise. Write or print the sentence, then cut it up by sections. For instance:

यहोवा अच्छी ज़िंदगी जीने में आपकी मदद कर सकता है.

Then jumble them up and try to put it in order. Do that several times until you can do it quickly and easily. Remember to pronounce it after each time you assemble it. Once that becomes easy for you then cut up every word and try to do the same again. To add

more excitement, time yourself and try to beat your record each time you do it. It's also fun to do this with friends!

## To Be or Not To Be!

I will only briefly discuss this, but at least it will give you a start. In English we say "I **became** a doctor". In Hindi we say "मैं Doctor बन गया". In English I could reword the same sentence and say "I **came** to be a doctor". Here is one way to look at it. In English I am basically giving the idea that I "**came**" or moved towards the role of being a doctor. In Hindi the thought is similar! "गया" is past tense for the verb जाना (to go). So in Hindi I am basically saying I **went** or moved towards the role of being a doctor. So whether it's "I **became** a doctor" or "मैं Doctor बन गया", they're both just different ways of saying the same thing. Both make sense depending on what language you're used to speaking! When language patterns were changed at the Tower of Babel, so were thinking patterns.

(This also applies to the sentence, "he **became** bad". In Hindi it is "वह बुरा बन गया").

# Appendix 3

## Usage of चाहिए

In simple sentences, always use the infinitive ending in –ना + चाहिए (e.g. जाना चाहिए 'should go'). However, if you insert a direct object, -ना may change to –ने or –नी depending if the object is feminine or plural.

उनको हिन्दी सीखनी चाहिए	They should learn Hindi. (हिन्दी fem. singular)
हमें बाइबल पढ़नी चाहिए	We should read the Bible (बाइबल fem. Singular)
हमको ये काम खत्म करने चाहिए	We should finish these jobs. (ये काम masc. plural)

BUT if you put को after your direct object (पानी पीना चाहिए, 'you should drink water' ,vs. पानी को पीना चाहिए, 'you should drink that water') your infinitive will ALWAYS end in –ना.

! को is a GENDER BLOCKER! It blocks the gender of the noun. So now the gender of the noun no longer affects the verb at the end! HEADS UP! ALL POSTPOSITIONS ARE GENDER BLOCKERS! See some examples:

आपको इस किताब को पढ़ना चाहिए	You should read this book. (किताब is actually feminine)
हमें बाइबल से पढ़ना चाहिए	We should read from the Bible. (पढ़ना didn't change!)



Practice the above out loud with various nouns and postpositions. It will truly help your Hindi tremendously!



## चाहिए to express 'I want this'

Notice the difference in meaning between (a) चाहिए with a noun, 'is wanted / needed' and (b) चाहिए with a verb, 'should/ought'.

(a) मुझे चाय चाहिए	I want/need tea.
(b) मुझे चाय पीना चाहिए	I should drink tea.

# Appendix 4

## Comparative Degrees

This is a form of an adjective. It's used when adjectives are being used to compare 2 things. For example: good, better; tall, taller. (More examples of comparisons can be found in other parts of the appendix)

### X is better than Y

#### Hindi Sentence Structure:

X... Y... से अच्छा, लम्बा, खुबसुरत है।  
se accha, lamba, khubsurat hai.  
"from" good, tall, pretty is.

X	Y	(from)	adjective	is.
यह गाड़ी	उस गाड़ी	से	महंगी	है।
अंदर	बाहर		गर्म	
सफेद कोट	काले कोट		नया	

### Exercise 1 Translate the above 3 sentences into English.

1. (महंगी = expensive) \_\_\_\_\_

2. (गर्म = hot) \_\_\_\_\_

3. (नया = new) \_\_\_\_\_

### A degree of difference

**More:** ज़्यादा zyada (place degree before the adjective)

**Less:** थोड़ा thora

X	Y	(from)	(degree)	adjective	is.
यह गाड़ी	उस गाड़ी	से	ज़्यादा	महंगी	है
अंदर	बाहर		ज़्यादा	गर्म	
सफेद कोट	काले कोट		थोड़ा	नया	
मेरी बहन	मुझ		तीन साल	छोटी	

### Exercise 2 Translate the above 4 sentences into English

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

### Superlative

This is "the best" when doing a comparison of good, better and best. In other words, it's "the most" of something.

Comparing:	X		Y	most	adj	verb
Of all the religious writings, the Bible is the oldest	सभी धार्मिक किताबें	से,	बाइबल	सबसे	पुराना	है।

Describing:					
This is the prettiest saree	इस साड़ी	सबसे	सुंदर	है	
	the biggest dog:		बड़ा	कुत्ता	
	the best food:		अच्छा	खाना	

### Exercise 3 Find the comparisons in these scriptures:

1. John 14:28 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Acts 20:35 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mark 12:43 \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 4 Translate these superlatives

1. The newest house \_\_\_\_\_
2. The tastiest (मज़ेदार) carrot (गाजर) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jehovah is the best teacher (शिक्षक) \_\_\_\_\_

### More comparisons, degrees of difference

#### X is like Y

X	Y	as / like	verb
<b>My comment is similar to his:</b>			
मेरा जवाब	उसका जवाब	की तरह / के जैसे	है।
<b>Jesus loves us just like his father:</b>			
यीशु	अपने पिता	की तरह / के जैसे	हम से प्यार करता है।

#### X is just as good as Y

X Y ki tarah (or ke jese) accha / naya / sundar hai.  
X Y's similar (or 's like) good / new / pretty is.

X	Y	as / like	adjective	verb
<b>This saree is just as pretty as that saree:</b>				
यह साड़ी	उस साड़ी	की तरह / के जैसे	सुंदर	है
<b>This story is just as interesting as that one:</b>				
इस कहानी	उस कहानी	की तरह / के जैसे	दिलचस्प	है
<b>This car is just as good as that one:</b>				
यह गाड़ी	उस गाड़ी	की तरह / के जैसे	अच्छा	है

## X is not as good as Y

X Y jesa itna chota / naya / mahainga nahin hai.

X Y like as small / new / expensive not is.

X	Y	like	as	adjective	verb
<b>This car is not as new as that one:</b>					
यह गाड़ी	उस गाड़ी	जैसा	इतना	नयी	नहीं है
<b>Today is not as cold as yesterday:</b>					
आज	कल	जैसा	इतना	ठंड	नहीं है
<b>This dress is not as appropriate as that one:</b>					
इस फ्राक	उस फ्राक	जैसा	इतना	ठीक	नहीं है
<b>This book is not as interesting as that one:</b>					
इस किताब	उस किताब	जैसा	इतना	दिलचस्प	नहीं है

## Causative Verbs

You have no doubt noticed related verbs in conversations and publications. Note the slight change in the form and the meaning.

समझना	to understand	समझाना	to explain	समझवाना	have someone explain
पढ़ना	to read	पढ़ाना	to teach (to cause someone to read)	पढ़वाना	have someone teach

All 3 have the same base stem “समझ”, the last two we add either the suffix “a” or “va”, as in:

samajhna            to cause someone to understand, to explain

samajhvana        have x explain to y

In many cases the causative verbs cannot be translated into English that easily. Observe the following examples:

मैं कहानी पढ़ता हूँ            I read a story

मैं John को कहानी पढ़ाता हूँ    I make John read a story, or I teach John a story

मैं John को Ram से कहानी पढ़वाता हूँ    I have Ram make John read a story

(Note all causative verbs use the postposition को.)

**A few more examples:**

बनना	to be made	बनाना	to make
उठना	to rise	उठाना	to raise
पहुँचना	to arrive	पहुँचाना	to convey
बचना	to escape	बचाना	to save
लगना	to adhere	लगाना	to affix, apply

Here are a few more examples of causative verbs, sometimes the “a” is added before the last consonant:

कटना	to be cut	काटना	to cut
निकलना	to emerge	निकालना	to extract
मरना	to die	मारना	to kill, beat
लदना	to be loaded	लादना	to load

And sometimes the root sound is changed slightly:

बैठना	to sit	बिठाना	to seat
सोना	to sleep	सुलाना	to make sleep
घूमना	to go round	घुमाना	to make go round
धोना	to wash	धुलना	to be washed
देखना	to see	दिखाना	to show
खाना	to eat	खिलाना	to serve (food)
बोलना	to speak	बुलाना	to call
सुनना	to hear	सुनाना	to recite, make hear

### Exercise 1 Translate to Hindi!

1. I will call you

---

2. She will call me

---

3. I will explain to you

---

4. He loads the box into the car

---

5. We tell (make hear) the good news to people

---

6. Sunita serves us food

---

7. She cuts the paper

---

8. Take (extract) the battery out of the machine

---

9. Mum puts the boy to sleep

---

10. I want to show you a picture

---

11. Jehovah will save us

---

battery: बैटरी

picture: तस्वीर

machine: मशीन

paper: कागज़

how: क़ैसा

# Appendix 5

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## Conditionals

In 'if' sentences referring to future events, the verb choice for अगर is between present (also called imperfective), subjunctive (maybe), and future. The तो clause of course will be in future tense.

अगर पानी पड़ता है	तो हम अंदर रहेंगे	If it rains, we'll stay inside. (present: neutral forecast)
अगर पानी पड़ेगा	तो हम अंदर रहेंगे	If it rains, we'll stay inside. (future: rain likely)
अगर पानी पड़े	तो हम अंदर रहेंगे	Should it rain, we'll stay inside. (subjunctive: rain less likely)

Here are other combinations of अगर + तो

अगर जाना चाहते हैं	तो अभी जाओ	If you wish to go, go now. (present + command)
अगर आप खाली हैं	तो मेरे साथ चलो	If you're free, come with me. (present + command)
अगर वह सो रही है	तो उसे जगाना	If she's sleeping, wake her up. (continuous present + command)

A condition that is hypothetical ('If I had a million dollars') you need to remove the auxiliary (eg. होता है becomes होता in both clauses). The अगर is often dropped because the sense of the sentence is so definitely hypothetical. **(Note feminine plural is nasalised.)**

(अगर) आप मुझे बुलाते	तो मैं ज़रूर आता	If you called me I would certainly come.
सीता विदेश जातीं	तो ज़्यादा पैसे कमातीं	If Sita lived abroad she would earn more.

If the condition (first part of clause) happened in the past, your verb needs two parts: past + होता (e.g. बुलाया होता). The second clause stays the same as examples above.

अगर टिकट मिली होती तो हम भी आप के साथ आते	If we'd received the ticket we would have come with you too.
---	--

## Although हालाँकि

'Although' sentences also have two clauses. The first part starts with हालाँकि, the second by फिर भी or तो भी.

हालाँकि वह गरीब है ,फिर भी वह काफ़ी खुश लगता है

Although he's poor, he seems quite happy.

हालाँकि उसकी हालत खराब है ,फिर भी वह ठीक हो जाएगा

Although his condition is bad, he'll get better.

## कोई and कुछ + postpositions

The combination of कोई + को is किसी. Anytime कोई is followed by any postposition, it becomes किसी.

किसी से कहना कि मैं यहाँ खड़ा हूँ      Tell someone that I'm standing (waiting) here.

यह रोटी किसी बच्चे को दो      Give this bread to some child.

In plural, कोई and किसी both change to कुछ. You may also see कई, it means 'several'.

कुछ/कई विदेशी अच्छी हिन्दी बोलते हैं      Some/several foreigners speak good Hindi.

कुछ लड़के खेल रहे हैं      Some boys are playing.

## More on मिलना

The verb मिलना also means 'to meet', as in 'आपसे मिलकर बहुत खुशी हुई'. Note that the meaning will change when you use either को or से. Unplanned meeting: को; planned encounter: से.

कल हम को सीता मिली

Yesterday we met Sita (by chance).

कल हम सीता से मिले

Yesterday we met Sita (intentionally).

मिलना also means 'to resemble'; can be linked with जुलना 'to be joined' to form मिलना-जुलना. And finally: 'मिलकर or मिल-जुलकर ('having met and joined') has the sense 'together'.

उषा तुमसे बहुत मिलती-जुलती है	Usha looks very much like you.
हम सब मिल-जुलकर यह काम करेंगे	We'll all do this work together.

## Other uses of लगना

लगना also means 'to seem, appear'; and 'to catch' (of fire or illness)

आपकी कहानी थोड़ी अजीब लगती है	Your story seems a little odd.
यह वाक्य ठीक नहीं लगता	This sentence doesn't seem right.
बेचारे को ज़ुकाम लग गया है	The poor fellow has caught a cold.

लगना can also mean 'to be taken, to be expended (of time)', as in 'it takes 5 minutes to make tea'. Notice the sentence construction uses infinitive + में.

चाय बनाने में पाँच मिनट लगते हैं	Making tea takes five minutes.
घर फ़ुँचने में एक घंटा लगेगा	It will take one hour to get home.
उस्का ख़त पढ़ने में मुझे 25 मिनट लगे	It took me 25 minutes to read his letter.

This sense of 'being expended' also applied to money.

गाड़ी को ठीक करने में र. 500 लगेंगे	It'll cost Rs. 500 to fix the car.
-------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Combined with the infinitive of another verb, लगना means 'to begin') note how –ना changes to -ने)

मैं चलने लगता हूँ	I began to walk
हम पुछने लगते हैं	We began to ask
आप सिखने लगते हैं	You began to learn



## Ability to do things

Three verbs are used with the stem (root) verb (खाना 'to eat' in this example) to give the senses shown:

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खा सकना	to be able to eat
खा पाना	to manage to eat ( <u>पाना operates very similar to सकना</u> )
खा चुकना	to have already eaten, finished eating

---

## Examples

---

मैं पूरे सेब को नहीं खा पाया	I couldn't eat the whole apple
आप उसकी हिन्दी समझ पाएंगे?	You'll manage to understand his Hindi?
हम खाना खा चुके हैं	We have already eaten.
चाय पी चुके हैं ?हाँ ,पी चुका हूँ	Had your tea? Yes, finished it.

---

# Phrasebook

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Have you ever bought a new cell phone or device and you were so excited to try it out that you didn't even wait to read the instructions first? Perhaps, *eventually* you read the operating manual, but right now you just wanted to see what it could do! A phrasebook allows you to do that with a language. It helps you to start using and enjoying the language right from day 1 without knowing all the details.

The following phrases are great for conversations before and after the meeting, in car groups, with your calls, etc. In this chapter I have started you off but definitely add to this list. Include both theocratic and conversational phrases that you would like to memorize. As you read the rest of this "manual", remember to experiment with the phrases...use them with नहीं, with question words, in the past tense and in plural. Plus, don't forget that you can make your very own custom made phrasebook in the JW Language app:

English	Hindi
I am sorry	माफ कीजिए
No problem / Don't worry about it	कोई बात नहीं
What happened?	क्या हुआ?
Nothing	कुछ नहीं
I don't know	मुझे मालूम नहीं
I know	मुझे मालूम है
Why not?	क्यों नहीं?
Don't worry	फिक्र न कीजिए
How is your family?	आपका परिवार कैसा है?
All are fine	सब ठीक है
How long have you been in _____?	आप कब से _____ में हैं?
How do you like _____?	_____ कैसा लगता है? (आप को is optional)
Where are you from?	आप कहां से हैं?
I am from _____	मैं _____ से हूँ
What is your job?	आप क्या काम करते हैं?
I am a _____	मैं _____ हूँ
I work in a _____	मैं _____ में काम करता/करती हूँ

English	Hindi
Is it difficult / easy?	क्या वह मुश्किल / आसान है?
How do you like it?	आप को कैसा लगता है?
How long have you been married?	आप कब से शादीशुदा हैं?
What's the weather like?	मौसम कैसा है?
The weather is very good / horrible / cold / hot today	आज मौसम बहुत अच्छा / खराब / ठंडा / गरम है
It is raining	बारिश हो रही है
He/she is not home	वह घर पर नहीं
I was joking!	मैं मज़ाक कर रहा/रही था!
I am hungry	मुझे भूख लगी है or मैं भूखा/भूकी हूँ
I am thirsty	मुझे प्यास लगी है or मैं प्यासा/प्यासी हूँ
What are you cooking?	आप क्या पका रहे/रही हैं?
It is giving a very good smell (smells very good)	यह बहुत अच्छी खुशबू आ रही है
I like this very much	मुझे यह बहुत पसंद है or मैं यह बहुत पसंद करता/करती हूँ
This is very tasty (tastes good)!	यह बहुत स्वादिष्ट है!
I like Indian food very much	मुझे Indian खाना बहुत पसंद है
My stomach is definitely full	मेरा पेट बिलकुल भर गया है
My stomach is bursting from eating!	खा-खाकर मेरा पेट फट रहा है!
My stomach is about to burst!	मेरा पेट फटनेवाला है!
If you don't mind, I can show you a scripture (etc)	अगर आप बुरा न मानें तो क्या मैं आपको एक शास्त्र दिखा सकता/सकती हूँ?
Would you like to come to the meeting with me? I have a car. So we can go together.	क्या आप मेरे साथ सभा आना चाहते/चाहती हैं? मेरे पास गाड़ी है। तो हम साथ साथ जा सकते/सकती हैं।
The meeting starts at 10:30 (until 12:15)	सभा 10:30 शुरू होती है (12:15 तक)
What time is it (now)?	कितने बजे हैं? or क्या बजा है?
It's three o'clock	तीन बजे हैं

In the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening	सुबह में / दोपहर में / शाम को
<b>English</b>	<b>Hindi</b>
Are you ready?	क्या आप तैयार हैं?
I really like your (tie, suit, sari, etc).	मुझे आपका/आपकी (tie, suit, sari, etc) बहुत पसंद है
We will arrive on time	हम सही समय पर पहुंचेंगे/पहुंचेंगी
We are in a hurry!	हमें जलदी है!
I am in a hurry!	मुझे जलदी है! <u>or</u> मैं जल्दी में हूँ!
Would you like (want) to sit with me?	क्या आप मेरे साथ बैठना चाहते/चाहती हैं?
You people have arrived.	आप लोग पहुंच गए/गयी हैं
Can you sit with my Bible study please?	क्या आप मेरे Bible विद्यार्थी के साथ बैठ सकते/सकती हैं?
Is this your first time coming here?	क्या आपकी पहली बार यहाँ आए/आई हैं
I am looking for Rustom	मैं Rustom को ढूँढ रहा/रही हूँ
I have met you before	मैं आपसे पहले मिला हूँ
Sorry, I forgot your name	माफ कीजिए, मैं आपका नाम भूल गया
I can't remember your name	मैं आपका नाम याद नहीं कर सकता/सकती हूँ
I forgot to say/ask this	मैं यह कहना/पूछना भूल गया/गयी
How did you like the meeting?	आपको सभा कैसी लगी?
Only here do we receive true comfort	सिर्फ यहाँ पर हमें सच्चा दिलासा मिलता है
I hope you will come again	मुझे आशा है कि आप फिर आएँगे/आएँगी
I have to go now	अब मुझे जाना है
Say hello (or namastay) to your husband for me	मेरी तरफ से आपके पति को Hello कहना
(On the phone) Who is speaking	कौन बोल रहे हैं?
James is speaking	James बोल रहा हूँ
We became a congregation (or group) last year	पिछले साल हम मंडली बन गए
How long have you been learning Hindi?	आप कब से हिंदी सीख रहे हैं?
I have been learning for one year	मैं एक साल से सीख रहा/रही हूँ

You speak Hindi very well	आप हिंदी बहुत अच्छी तरह बोल सकते/सकती हैं
How long have you been in the truth?	आप सच्चाई में कब से हैं?
English	Hindi
When did you get baptized?	आप ने कब बपतिस्मा लिया?
I like to sing / read / etc	मुझे गाना / पढ़ना / etc पसंद है
Why don't we read about this in the Bible [When you want to build on someone's comment]	क्यों ना हम इस के बारे में Bible में पढ़ें
Just like Brother / Sister _____ said	जैसे भाई / बहन _____ ने बताया
Not only this...	इतना ही नहीं...



An English publisher takes you on his Indian call that he wants to give you. However, YOU are the translator! Here are some helpful sentences to help you out. *We'll use इन्होंने = they for respect.*

He/she just said, "last week he gave you a book".	इन्होंने कहा कि "पिछले हफते इन्होंने आप को एक किताब (or पत्रिका magazine) दी"।
We have come to talk about it.	हम इस के बारे में बात करने आए/आई हैं।
3 weeks ago he/she had spoken to you about_____.	तीन हफते पहले इन्होंने आपसे _____ के बारे में बात की थी।
We would like to (want to) show you a scripture.	हम आपको एक शास्त्र दिखाना चाहते/चाहती हैं।



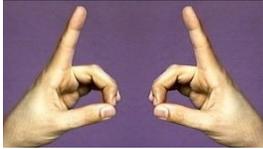
Try this in your car group! The next time you are giving directions to get to your return visit, try giving the driver directions in Hindi (that is, only if he or she can concentrate on both). This will get you started:

Turn left here	यहाँ बाएँ मुड़िए
Turn right on the next street	अगले सड़क पर दाएँ मुड़िए
Now go straight	अब सीधे जाइए
At the intersection turn left	चौराहे पर बाएँ मुड़िए
Stop here	यहाँ रुकिए





Here's an easy way to remember that "left" is बाएँ and "right" is दाएँ. Look at the first letter of both words. बाएँ begins with the letter "b" and दाएँ begins with the letter "d". In the alphabet "b" comes before "d", so "b" is located to the left and "d" is to the right. Get it?



Or you can try this. Make a "b" sign with each of your hands. You will notice that the LEFT hand makes an actual "b" and the RIGHT hand makes a proper looking letter "d".

## ONE OF THE BEST PHRASES EVER!

We saved the best one till last! Once people hear you speaking their mother tongue, they will very often ask you why you are learning Hindi. This is a beautiful and natural opportunity for you to give a fine witness. If you're ever out casually and you see a Hindi or Urdu speaking person, you can create an opportunity to witness just by greeting them in their language. How easy is that?! Another way is to speak with your friend or service partner in Hindi within earshot of an Indian. Many can't help but approach *you*. Nice change right?! Here is the wonderful phrase to say when they ask you "why are you learning my language?" It really touches their hearts!

“मैं Hindi सीख रहा/रही हूँ, ताकि मैं लोगों को उनकी मातृ भाषा में बाइबल से दिलासा दे सकूँ।”

"I am learning Hindi, so that I can give people comfort from the Bible in their mother tongue".

Here is an easier version using words that you might be more familiar with.

“मैं Hindi सीख रहा/रही हूँ, क्योंकि मैं लोगों को उनकी मातृ भाषा में बाइबल से दिलासा देना चाहता/चाहती हूँ।”

Here is another beautiful version of this phrase:

बाइबल का संदेश बहुत अहम है और परमेश्वर चाहता है कि लोग इसे अपनी मातृ भाषा में सुनें।”

"The Bible's message is very important and God wants people to hear it in their own mother tongue."



You can hear a very similar phrase in the JW Language app. Go to JW Language app > PREACHING SKILLS > Language > Go to the the fifth sentence.