

1 Comparisons: bigger and smaller

English has two main ways of showing comparisons, firstly as in 'harder' (using an '-er' comparative word) and secondly as in 'more difficult' (using 'more' with the ordinary adjective). Hindi prefers this second type. The word for 'more' is ज़्यादा *zyādā* or और *aur*.

यह होटल ज़्यादा/और अच्छा है ।

yah hoṭal zyādā/aur acchā hai. This hotel is better.

वह होटल ज़्यादा/और महँगा है ।

vah hoṭal zyādā/aur mahāgā hai. That hotel is more expensive.

When comparing one thing directly to another, the word से *se* 'than' is used, and the ज़्यादा/और *zyādā/aur* can be dropped:

दिल्ली आगरे से बड़ी है ।

dillī āgre se barī hai. Delhi is bigger than Agra.

आगरा दिल्ली से छोटा है ।

āgrā dillī se choṭā hai. Agra is smaller than Delhi.

'Less' is कम *kam* —

यह कमरा कम अच्छा है ।

yah kamrā kam acchā hai. This room is less good.

यह किताब (उस किताब से) कम अच्छी है ।

yah kitāb (us kitāb se) kam acchī hai. This book is less good (than that book).

वह होटल (ताज से) कम महँगा है ।

vah hoṭal (tāj se) kam mahāgā hai. That hotel is less pricey (than the Taj).

Superlatives follow the model of सबसे अच्छा *sabse acchā* 'best of all':

यही दवा सबसे अच्छी है ।

yahī davā sabse acchī hai. This medicine is the best.

मनोज सबसे बड़ा लड़का है ।

Manoj sabse barā larḳā hai. Manoj is the biggest/eldest boy.

राम सबसे छोटा लड़का है ।

Rām sabse choṭā larḳā hai. Ram is the smallest/youngest boy.

08

क्या हो रहा है ?

k

vā

h

In this unit you will learn

- how to make comparisons
- a tense for describing what's going on right now
- how to say *how* things happen

Language points

- comparatives and superlatives
- continuous tenses
- adverbs and postpositions

what's happening?

Four children

Answer the questions about these four siblings, shown in age order (Shiv is the eldest).



शिव m.
Śiv

रीता f.
Rītā

ओम m.
Om

शंकर m.
Śankar

- १ क्या ओम शंकर से बड़ा है ?
kyā Om Śankar se barā hai?
- २ कितने बच्चे रीता से छोटे हैं ?
kitne bacce Rītā se choṭe hai?
- ३ सबसे बड़ा लड़का कौन है ?
sabse barā larḳā kaun hai?
- ४ सबसे छोटा लड़का कौन है ?
sabse choṭā larḳā kaun hai?
- ५ ओम कितने बच्चों से बड़ा है ?
Om kitne baccō se barā hai?
- ६ क्या रीता शिव से बड़ी है ?
kyā Rītā Śiv se barī hai?
- ७ क्या रीता ओम से छोटी है ?
kyā Rītā Om se choṭī hai?
- ८ क्या रीता शंकर से छोटी है ?
kyā Rītā Śankar se choṭī hai?
- ९ आपको किस बच्चे की तस्वीर सबसे ज़्यादा पसंद है ?
āpko kis bacce kī tasvīr sabse zyādā pasand hai?

2 Continuous tense: '-ing' verbs

'I speak Hindi' (मैं हिन्दी बोलता हूँ *māi hindī boltā hū*) describes something that's done regularly or habitually; but 'I am speaking Hindi' describes something that's going on *at the time*. In Hindi, the '-ing' sense is conveyed like this:

मैं हिन्दी बोल रहा हूँ ।

māi hindī bol rahā hū. I am speaking Hindi.

मैं हिन्दी बोल रहा था ।

māi hindī bol rahā thā. I was speaking Hindi.

This is called the 'continuous' tense. It has three elements:

- A the verb stem बोल *bol* (or सीख *sīkh*, कर *kar*, लिख *likh*, कह *kah* etc.) supplies the basic meaning;
- B रहा-रही-रहे *rahā-rahī-rahe* delivers the '-ing' aspect;
- C the auxiliary verb 'to be' (हूँ *hū*, है *hai*, था *thā* etc.) confirms the timeframe, i.e. past or present.

Some more examples:

वह रो रही है ।

vah ro rahī hai. She is crying.

पिताजी क्यों मुस्करा रहे हैं ?

pitāji kyō muskarā rahe hai? Why is Father smiling?

तुम क्यों हँस रहे हो ?

tum kyō hās rahe ho? Why are you laughing?

मेरी बहिन कोई हिन्दी फ़िल्म देख रही थी ।

merī bahin koi hindī film dekh rahī thī. My sister was watching some Hindi film.

क्या तुम तमिल सीख रहे हो ?

kyā tum tamil sikh rahe ho? Are you learning Tamil?

दादी जी गुजराती में कुछ पत्र लिख रही थीं ।

dādi jī gujarātī mē kuch patr likh rahī thī. Grandma was writing some letters in Gujarati.

▶ Geeta phones home

Listen in on a phone conversation between Geeta and Raju with lots of verbs in the continuous tense. Here's the new vocabulary:

सहेली <i>saheli</i> f. girl's or woman's female friend	रात का खाना <i>rāt kā khānā</i> m. dinner
के साथ <i>ke sāth</i> with, in the company of	मदद <i>madad</i> f. help
कब <i>kab</i> when?	आज रात (को) <i>āj rāt (ko)</i> tonight
देर <i>der</i> f. a while, period of time	लाना <i>lānā</i> to bring
	बाप रे बाप <i>bāp re bāp</i> Oh God!

- गीता हलो राजू, मैं गीता बोल रही हूँ ।¹
 राजू कहाँ से बोल रही हो ?²
 गीता ताज होटल से ।
 राजू तुम क्या कर रही हो वहाँ ?
 गीता मैं कुछ सहेलियों के साथ चाय पी रही हूँ !
 राजू बच्चे क्या कर रहे हैं ?
 गीता वे तो यहाँ बगीचे में खेल रहे हैं ।
 राजू तो क्या मनोज भी खेल रहा है ?
 गीता नहीं, वह किसी लड़की से बात कर रहा है ।
 राजू ओहो ! तुम लोग घर कब आ रहे हो ?³
 गीता हम अभी आ रहे हैं, थोड़ी देर में । क्यों ?
 राजू क्योंकि मैं रात का खाना बना रहा हूँ । मुझे मदद चाहिए ।
 गीता क्यों ? आज रात को कोई आ रहा है ?
 राजू हाँ, जावेद आ रहा है । उसके कुछ दोस्त⁴ भी आ रहे हैं ।
 गीता बाप रे बाप ! अच्छा, मैं अभी आती हूँ ।
 राजू वहाँ ताज में ज़्यादा पैसा मत खर्च करना !

<i>Gītā</i>	<i>halo Rājū, maī Gītā bol rahī hū̃.</i> ¹
<i>Rājū</i>	<i>kahā se bol rahī ho?</i> ²
<i>Gītā</i>	<i>tāj hoṭal se.</i>
<i>Rājū</i>	<i>tum kyā kar rahī ho vahā?</i>
<i>Gītā</i>	<i>maī kuch saheliyō ke sāth cāy pī rahī hū̃!</i>

- Rājū* *bacce kyā kar rahe hāi?*
Gītā *ve to yahā bagīce mē khel rahe hāi.*
Rājū *to kyā Manoj bhī khel rahā hai?*
Gītā *nahī, vah kisī laṛkī se bāt kar rahā hai.*
Rājū *oho! tum log ghar kab ā rahe ho?*³
Gītā *ham abhī ā rahe hāi, thoṛī der mē. kyō?*
Rājū *kyōki maī rāt kā khānā banā rahā hū̃. mujhe madad cāhie.*
Gītā *kyō? āj rāt ko koī ā rahā hai?*
Rājū *hā, Jāved ā rahā hai. uske kuch dost⁴ bhī ā rahe hāi.*
Gītā *bāp re bāp! acchā, maī abhī ātī hū̃.*
Rājū *vahā tāj mē zyādā paisā mat kharc karnā!*

- Geeta** Hello, Raju, this is Geeta speaking.
Raju Where are you speaking from?
Geeta From the Taj Hotel.
Raju What are you doing there?
Geeta I'm having tea with some friends!
Raju What are the children doing?
Geeta They're playing in the garden here.
Raju So is Manoj playing too?
Geeta No, he's talking to some girl.
Raju Oho! When are you all coming home?
Geeta We're just coming in a little while. Why?
Raju Because I'm making dinner. I need help.
Geeta Why? Is someone coming tonight?
Raju Yes, Javed's coming. Some of his friends are coming too.
Geeta Oh my God! OK, I'm just coming.
Raju Don't spend too much money there in the Taj!

1 This is the usual way of announcing yourself on the phone — 'I Geeta am speaking', i.e. 'This is Geeta'.

2 Remember that a pronoun (here तुम *tum*) can be dropped when context makes it clear who is meant.

3 The continuous tense can be used for the immediate future (as in English) — 'when are you coming home?'.

4 उसके कुछ दोस्त *uske kuch dost* — 'some friends of his'. Note the word order.

Practise what you've learnt

Look at each picture below, then choose a verb from the list to describe who's doing what. Here's the first answer to show you the format: 1. जावेद पत्र लिख रहा है *Jāved patr likh rahā hai* 'Javed is writing a letter.' Keep an eye on gender and number!

खाना तैयार करना *khānā taiyār karnā* to prepare food

शराब पीना *śarāb pinā* to drink (alcohol)

ताश खेलना *tās khelnā* to play cards

पत्र लिखना *patr likhnā* to write a letter

दौड़ना *daurnā* to run

बरतन माँजना *bartan mājnā* to wash dishes

सोना *sonā* to sleep

फोन पर बात करना *fon par bāt karnā* to talk on the phone



जावेद
Jāved



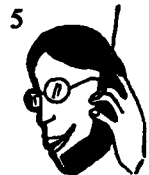
दो लड़कियाँ
do lar̥kiyā̃



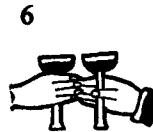
कोई आदमी
koī ādmī



कुत्ता
kuttā



सीता
Sītā



गीता और राजू
Gītā aur Rājū



राम
Rām



उषा
Uṣā

The verbs we've met so far

Now that we're more than halfway through the book, here's a summary of all the verb forms we've seen so far, listed by unit and section. Our example verb here is बोलना *bolnā* 'to speak'.

	GRAMMAR	EXAMPLES
1.2	होना <i>honā</i> 'to be'	है <i>hai</i> , हैं <i>hai</i>
4.1	infinitive	बोलना <i>bolnā</i>
4.1	stem	बोल <i>bol</i>
4.1	command	बोल, बोलो, बोलिए <i>bol, bolo, bolie</i>
4.3	imperfective participle	बोलता <i>boltā</i>
4.3	imperfective present	वह बोलता है <i>vah boltā hai</i>
7.1	imperfective past	वह बोलता था <i>vah boltā thā</i>
8.2	continuous present	वह बोल रहा है <i>vah bol rahā hai</i>
8.2	continuous past	वह बोल रहा था <i>vah bol rahā thā</i>

Now is the time to look back if you need to revise any of these!

3 Raju is reading 'his own' newspaper

Consider this statement: 'Javed is sitting in Raju's house; Raju is reading his newspaper.' Hmm: 'his' is ambiguous here — is Raju reading his *own* newspaper or Javed's? Hindi has no such ambiguity, because the pronoun अपना *apnā* replaces उसका *uskā* whenever the sense 'his/her own' is meant:

राजू अपना अखबार पढ़ रहा है ।

Rājū apnā akhbār paṛh rahā hai. Raju is reading his (own) paper.

राजू उसका अखबार पढ़ रहा है ।

Rājū uskā akhbār paṛh rahā hai. Raju is reading his (someone else's) paper.

अपना *apnā* is not restricted to 'his/her', it can mean 'my', 'our', 'your' and so on.

मैं अपना काम कर रहा हूँ ।

maī apnā kām kar rahā hū̃. I am doing my work.

हम अपना काम कर रहे हैं ।

ham apnā kām kar rahe hai. We are doing our work.

तुम अपना काम करो !
tum apnā kām karo. Do your work!

अपना पैसा लीजिए ।
apnā paisā lijie. Please take your money.

When to use अपना *apnā* is a vexing question for all learners of Hindi. As a rule of thumb, it has to be used whenever the 'possessor' is the subject of the main verb. The subjects in the next two sentences (using धोना *dhonā* 'to wash') are मैं *maī* 'I' and वे *ve* 'they' respectively:

मैं अपने कपड़े धो रहा हूँ ।
maī apne kapṛe dho rahā hū. I'm washing my clothes.
 वे अपने कपड़े नहीं धोते ।
ve apne kapṛe nahī dhote. They don't wash their (own) clothes.

▶ Revising with Gopal and Jagdish

The difference between the continuous and imperfective tenses should be reasonably clear by now. Here's a dialogue to remind you of the imperfective. A young lad called Gopal comes timidly to Jagdish Sharma's shop looking for work.

नौकरी <i>naukarī</i> f. job	पास में <i>pās mē</i> nearby
मेहनती <i>mehnatī</i> hard-working	जानना <i>jānnā</i> to know
ज़रूरत <i>zarūrat</i> f. need; मुझको X	थोड़ा <i>thorā</i> a little
की ज़रूरत है <i>mujhko X kī</i>	अंग्रेज़ी <i>āgrezī</i> f. English
<i>zarūrat hai</i> 'I need X'	(language)
मेहनत <i>mehnat</i> f. hard work	तनख़ाह <i>tankhāh</i> f. pay, wages

गोपाल नमस्ते शर्माजी ।
 जगदीश नमस्ते । क्या चाहिए बेटा ?
 गोपाल जी, मुझको आपकी दुकान में नौकरी चाहिए ।
 जगदीश हाँ, मुझको एक मेहनती लड़के की ज़रूरत तो है ।
 गोपाल मैं बहुत मेहनत करता हूँ शर्मा जी !
 जगदीश तुम्हारी उम्र कितनी है ?
 गोपाल जी, मैं सोलह साल का हूँ ।

जगदीश कहाँ रहते हो ?
 गोपाल पास में । हमारा घर यहाँ से दूर नहीं है ।
 जगदीश क्या तुम पढ़ना-लिखना जानते हो ?
 गोपाल जी हाँ, और मुझे थोड़ी अंग्रेज़ी भी आती है ।
 जगदीश ठीक है, कल से आना ।
 गोपाल बहुत शुक्रिया । शर्माजी, एक बात बताइए ।
 जगदीश बोलो, क्या बात है ?
 गोपाल तनख़ाह ... ?
 जगदीश यह तुम अभी मत पूछो !

Gopāl namaste Śarmāji.
Jagdish namaste. kyā cāhie betā?
Gopāl jī, mujhko āpkī dukān mē naukarī cāhie.
Jagdish hā, mujhko ek mahnatī larke kī zarūrat to hai.
Gopāl maī bahut mehnat kartā hū Śarmā jī!
Jagdish tumhārī umr kitnī hai?
Gopāl jī, maī solah sāl kā hū.
Jagdish kahā rahte ho?
Gopāl pās mē. hamārā ghar yahā se dūr nahī hai.
Jagdish kyā tum parhnā-likhnā jānte ho?
Gopāl jī hā, aur mujhe thorī āgrezī bhī ātī hai.
Jagdish thik hai, kal se ānā.
Gopāl bahut śukriyā. Śarmāji, ek bāt bataīe.
Jagdish bolo, kyā bāt hai?
Gopāl tankhāvāh...?
Jagdish yah tum abhī mat pūcho!

Gopal Hello Sharma ji.
Jagdish Hello. What do you want, son?
Gopal Sir, I need a job in your shop.
Jagdish Yes, I do need a hard-working lad.
Gopal I work very hard, Sharma ji!
Jagdish How old are you?
Gopal Sir, I'm sixteen.
Jagdish Where d'you live?

Gopal Nearby. Our house isn't far from here.

Jagdish Do you know how to read and write?

Gopal Yes, and I know a little English too.*

Jagdish All right, come from tomorrow.

Gopal Thank you very much. Sharma ji, please tell me one thing.

Jagdish Speak, what is it?

Gopal The wages...?

Jagdish Don't ask this just now!

*Literally 'a little English comes to me'. This is a common usage with languages: मुझे उर्दू आती है *mujhe urdū āti hai* 'I know Urdu'; मेरे भाई को चार भाषाएँ आती हैं *mere bhāi ko cār bhāṣāē āti hai* 'my brother knows four languages'. Used with an infinitive verb, this construction means 'knowing how to do something', 'having a skill': मुझे खाना बनाना आता है *mujhe khānā banānā ātā hai*, 'I know how to cook.'

True or false?

Are these statements right (सही *sahī*) or wrong (गलत *galat*)?

Answers below.

- | | सही
<i>sahī</i> | गलत
<i>galat</i> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| १ गोपाल दुकान में कुछ खरीदना चाहता है ।
<i>Gopāl dukān mẽ kuch kharidnā cāhtā hai.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| २ गोपाल दुकान में काम करना चाहता है ।
<i>Gopāl dukān mẽ kām karnā cāhtā hai.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ३ गोपाल को मेहनत करना पसंद नहीं है ।
<i>Gopāl ko mehnat karnā pasand nahī hai.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ४ जगदीश को एक लड़के की ज़रूरत है ।
<i>Jagdīś ko ek laṛke kī zarūrat hai.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ५ जगदीश गोपाल के बाप से मिलना चाहता है ।
<i>Jagdīś Gopāl ke bāp se milnā cāhtā hai.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ६ गोपाल तनखाह के बारे में जानना चाहता है ।
<i>Gopāl tankhāh ke bāre mẽ jānnā cāhtā hai.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Answers: 2, 4, 5 and 6 are true.

The PM writes back

Ah, here's the Prime Minister's reply to the letter that Raju wrote when he was little. (For reasons of confidentiality we can't show the signature.)

प्रिय राजू,

तुम जानते हो कि प्रधान मंत्री का जीवन कैसा होता है ? वह अपने लिए तो कुछ नहीं कर सकता है लेकिन दूसरों के लिए कुछ कर सकता है ! तुम अपने भाई की चिंता न करो । मैं अपने ही डाक्टर से तुम्हारे भाई के लिए कुछ दवा भिजवा रहा हूँ । अपने अगले पत्र में उसका हाल लिखना । और अपनी तबियत का भी ध्यान रखना ।

तुम्हारा (...)

priy Rajū,

tum jānte ho ki pradhān mantri kā jīvan kaisā hotā hai? vah apne lie to kuch nahī kar saktā hai lekin dūsrō ke lie kuch kar saktā hai! tum apne bhāi kī cintā na karo. maī apne hī dākṭar se tumhāre bhāi ke lie kuch davā bhijvā rahā hū. apne agle patr mẽ uskā hāl likhnā. aur apnī tabiyat kā bhī dhyān rakhnā.

tumhārā (...)

Dear Raju,

Do you know what a Prime Minister's life is like? He can't do anything for himself but he can do something for others! Don't worry about your brother. I'm getting some medicine sent by my very own doctor. In your next letter write how he is. And take care of your own health too!

Yours (...)

▶ 4 These days, in and out, up and down

Here are some sentences with adverbs (words or phrases like 'quickly' or 'these days', that describe the *manner* or *context* in which something happens). Look carefully at the words in bold:

इन दिनों तुम क्या कर रहे हो ?

in dinō tum kyā kar rahe ho? What are you doing these days?

उस दिन हम काम कर रहे थे ।

us din ham kām kar rahe the. That day, we were working.

पिछले हफ्ते मेरी तबियत खराब थी ।

pichle hafte merī tabiyat kharāb thī. I was unwell last week.

वह अगले महीने घर जा रहा है ।

vah agle mahine ghar jā rahā hai. He's going home next month.

Notice anything? The words in bold print are in the oblique case — as if followed by invisible postpositions. This is usual with adverbs of time; here you have to forget the hard-learned rule that the oblique case is only used when a postposition requires it! Think of the time-words as being haunted by the ghosts of dropped postpositions.

These next sentences involve destinations — 'Agra', 'your house':

हम आगरे जा रहे हैं ।

ham āgre jā rahe hai. We're going to Agra.

वे आपके घर आ रहे हैं ।

ve āpke ghar ā rahe hai. They're coming to your house.

Here the obliques (आगरे *āgre*, oblique of आगरा *āgrā*; and आपके घर *āpke ghar*, oblique of आपका घर *āpkā ghar*) are again haunted by the ghosts of postpositions. To put it another way, the oblique case alone is the equivalent for the English 'to' in these sentences. It's significant that both sentences involve verbs of motion.

Finally, we find something very similar happening in the following sentences, which use आना *ānā* or जाना *jānā* with a sense of purpose:

वे आपसे मिलने आ रहे हैं ।

ve āpse milne ā rahe hai. They're coming to meet you.

हम फिल्म देखने जा रहे हैं ।

ham film dekhne jā rahe hai. We're going to see a film.

These sentences have a sense of *purpose* or *intention* which is expressed by the मिलने *milne* and देखने *dekhne* (infinitives ending -e) — as if here too some postposition had been dropped.

▶ About adverbs and postpositions

Now here are some more sentences using adverbs. These ones (again shown in bold text) describe place:

मनोज बाहर खड़ा है ।

Manoj bāhar kharā hai. Manoj is standing outside.

मीना अंदर बैठी है ।

Mīnā andar baiṭhī hai. Meena is sitting inside.

ऊपर देखो ।

ūpar dekho. Look up.

नीचे आओ ।

nīce āo. Come down.

The thing to notice here is that adverbs and postpositions work differently from each other. Let's take the pair बाहर *bāhar* and के बाहर *ke bāhar*, both meaning 'outside', as an example. बाहर *bāhar* on its own is an adverb that means 'outside' without reference to any other place: वह बाहर खड़ा है *vah bāhar kharā hai* 'he's standing outside'. But के बाहर *ke bāhar* is a postposition that means 'outside in relation to something': मकान के बाहर *makān ke bāhar* 'outside the house'. There are many such pairings: for example, the adverb ऊपर *ūpar* means 'up, upstairs' (ऊपर जाओ *ūpar jāo* 'go up' or 'go upstairs'), while the postposition के ऊपर *ke ūpar* means 'on top of, above' (मेज़ के ऊपर *mez ke ūpar* 'on top of the table').

हमारे मकान के बाहर

hamāre makān ke bāhar outside our house

इस कमरे के अंदर

is kamre ke andar inside this room

अलमारी के ऊपर

almārī ke ūpar on top of the cupboard

इस मेज़ के नीचे

is mez ke nīce under this table

There are many such postpositions consisting of two (or even three) words. Grammarians (who are always fond of long names for short things!) call them 'compound postpositions'.

के नज़दीक	<i>ke nazdīk</i>	near
के पास	<i>ke pās</i>	near; in the possession of
के अलावा	<i>ke alāvā</i>	as well as
के यहाँ	<i>ke yahā</i>	at the place of, at X's place
के लिए	<i>ke lie</i>	for
की तरफ़ / ओर	<i>kī taraf / or</i>	towards
की तरह	<i>kī tarah</i>	like

When using these with the pronouns मैं *maī* (मेरे *mere*), तू *tū* (तेरे *tere*), तुम *tum* (तुम्हारे *tumhāre*), हम *ham* (हमारे *hamāre*) and अपना *apnā* (अपने *apne*) the के/की *ke/kī* component is absent:

उनके यहाँ	<i>unke yahā</i>	at their place
मेरे यहाँ	<i>mere yahā</i>	at my place
मकान की ओर	<i>makān kī or</i>	towards the house
हमारी ओर	<i>hamārī or</i>	towards us

You'll find many more of these compound postpositions listed in the Hindi-English glossary under के *ke* and की *kī*.

Practise what you've learnt

Make up phrases (such as मेरे घर के पीछे *mere ghar ke piche* 'behind my house') from the following, remembering to make the first column oblique:

कौन <i>kaun</i> [oblique किस <i>kis</i> 'whom']	के लिए <i>ke lie</i> for
मेरा दोस्त <i>merā dost</i>	के बाद <i>ke bād</i> after
वह बड़ा पेड़ <i>vah barā per</i>	की तरह <i>kī tarah</i> like
सोमवार <i>somvār</i>	के पहले <i>ke pahle</i> before
हमारा स्कूल <i>hamārā skūl</i>	के पीछे <i>ke piche</i> behind
यह होटल <i>yah hoṭal</i>	की तरफ़ <i>kī taraf</i> towards

पुराना स्टेशन <i>purānā sṭeśan</i>	के नज़दीक <i>ke nazdīk</i> near
मेरा घर <i>merā ghar</i>	के नीचे <i>ke nice</i> under, below
ये लोग <i>ye log</i>	के यहाँ <i>ke yahā</i> at the place of
तुम्हारा घर <i>tumhārā ghar</i>	के चारों ओर <i>ke cārō</i> all around

Exercise 8a Translate:

- You are not cleverer than them. (clever: होशियार *hośiyār*)
- I (f.) am older than my brother but younger than you.
- My other sister is the cleverest.
- Some people say that Hindi is easier than English.
- Mother thinks that my sister is more beautiful than me.
- Father knows more than Mother but he can't say anything.
- Their house is bigger and more beautiful than ours.
- I am cleverer than you.
- Your language is more difficult than my language.

Exercise 8b Rewrite these sentences in the continuous tense, translating the rewritten version. (Raju is speaking throughout.)

- मैं रेडियो सुनता हूँ । मैं रेडियो सुन रहा हूँ ।
maī reḍiyo suntā hū̃. maī reḍiyo sun rahā hū̃.
 I listen to the radio. I am listening to the radio.
- हम लोग अपने दोस्तों को खाना खाने बुलाते हैं ।
ham log apne dostō ko khānā khāne bulāte hāi.
 - मैं खाना तैयार करता हूँ ।
maī khānā taiyār kartā hū̃.
 - वे लोग शाम को आते हैं ।
ve log śām ko āte hāi.
 - वे अपने बच्चों और दोस्तों को भी लाते हैं ।
ve apne baccō aur dostō ko bhī lāte hāi.
 - मेरी पत्नी कहती है कि उनके बच्चे मोती को मारते हैं ।
merī patnī kahtī hai ki unke bacce Motī ko mārte hāi.
 - दादी जी हमारी मदद नहीं करती हैं, सिर्फ रेडियो सुनती हैं ।
dādi jī hamārī madad nahī kartī hāi, sirf reḍiyo suntī hāi.

- १६ हमारा कुकर ['cooker'] ठीक से काम नहीं करता ।
hamārā kukar ['cooker'] *ṭhīk se kām nahī kartā.*
- १७ हमारे दोस्त कहते हैं कि बाथरूम में पानी नहीं आ रहा है ।
hamāre dost kahte hai ki bāthrūm mē pānī nahī ā rahā hai.

Exercise 8c Answer the questions:

- १८ अपने खाली समय में आप क्या करते/करती हैं ?
apne *khālī samay mē āp kyā karte/kartī hai?*
- १९ आपको घर पर रहना या बाहर जाना ज़्यादा पसंद है ?
āpko ghar par rahnā yā bāhar jānā zyādā pasand hai?
- २० आप हिन्दी क्यों सीख रहे/रही हैं ?
āp hindī kyō sikh rahe/rahī hai?
- २१ क्या हिन्दी अँग्रेज़ी से ज़्यादा आसान है ?
kyā hindī āgrezī se zyādā āsān hai?
- २२ क्या आपके कुछ दोस्त भी हिन्दी बोलते हैं ?
kyā āpke kuch dost bhī hindī bolte hai?
- २३ आज आप क्या कर रहे/रही हैं ?
āj āp kyā kar rahe/rahī hai?
- २४ आप अपनी छुट्टियों में कहाँ जाते/जाती हैं ?
āp apnī chuṭṭiyō mē kahā jāte/jāti hai?
- २५ अभी आप क्या सोच रहे/रही हैं ?
abhī āp kyā soc rahe/rahī hai?

Glossary

- अंदर *andar* inside
अगला *aglā* next
अपना *apnā* one's own (my, your, his etc.)
आज रात को *āj rāt ko* tonight;
आज शाम को *āj sām ko* this evening
कब *kab* when?
की ओर *kī or* towards
की तरफ़ *kī taraf* towards
की तरह *kī tarah* like
के अंदर *ke andar* inside
के अलावा *ke alāwā* as well as
के ऊपर *ke ūpar* above, on top of
के नज़दीक *ke nazdīk* near
के नीचे *ke nice* below, under
के बाहर *ke bāhar* outside
के यहाँ *ke yahā* at the place of
के साथ *ke sāth* with, in the company of
खर्च *kharc* m. expenditure; खर्च करना *kharc karnā* to spend
गुजराती f. Gujarati
ज़रूरत *zarūrat* f. need; मुझको X की ज़रूरत है *mujhko X kī zarūrat hai* I need X
जीवन *jīvan* m. life
ज़्यादा *zyādā* more, much
तमिल *tamil* f. Tamil
ताश m. playing cards
तैयार *taiyār* ready, prepared;
तैयार करना *taiyār karnā* to prepare
थोड़ी देर *thoṛī der* f. a little while
- दुखी *dukhī* sad
दौड़ना *daṛnā* to run
धोना *dhonā* to wash
ध्यान रखना *dhyān rakhnā* to pay attention to, look after
नीचे *nice* down, downstairs
पास में *pās mē* nearby
पिछला *pichlā* previous, last
प्रिय *priy* dear; 'Dear...' (in informal correspondence)
बरतन *bartan* m. dish, utensil
बाप रे बाप ! *bāp re bāp!* Oh God!
भिजवाना *bhijvānā* to have sent, to cause to be sent
मदद *madad* f. help; किसी की मदद करना *kisī kī madad karnā* to help someone
माँजना *mājnā* f. to scour, clean
मुस्कराना *muskarānā* to smile
रात *rāt* f. night; रात का खाना *rāt kā khānā* m. dinner
लगना *lagnā* to seem
लाना *lānā* to bring
रोना *ronā* to cry, weep
लाना *lānā* to bring
सबसे *sabse* of all (in superlatives, e.g. सबसे अच्छा *sabse acchā* best, best of all)
सही *sahī* correct, true
सहेली *sahelī* f. female's female friend
हँसना *hāsnā* to laugh
हफ़ता *haftā* m. week
होशियार *hoṣiyār* clever