प्रबोध पाठ्यक्रम PRABODH COURSE

किट: 1 - KIT: 1

पाठ : 1 से 25

Lesson - 1 to 25

अगस्त - किट - August - KIT



पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम स्कंध (हिंदी)
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE WING (HINDI)
केंद्रीय हिंदी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
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IMPORTANT NOTE

SEND YOUR RESPONSE SHEETS FOR EVALUATION AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE THESE ARE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION FOR CALCULATING INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Correspondence Course Wing (Hindi)
Central Hindi Training Institute
Department of Official Language
(Ministry of Home Affairs)

2-A, Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi-110011

Dear Trainee!

You are welcome to the Prabodh Correspondence Course.

You will find herewith the First lesson-despatch. Thereafter, you will receive subsequent lesson/units every month till March next, which will be the last despatch before your examinations start in May. The lesson will be mailed to you in the first week of every month.

Each despatch will be accompanied by Response-sheets which are to be attempted by you and returned to us for evaluation. We attach rather greater importance to your attempt on the Response-Sheets and in fact, it is only on the basis of your performance in the Response-sheets that we are able to provide you the proper guidance and further remedial material for improvement. Hence, I advise you to be regular in sending your Respose-Sheets for evaluation from the beginning itself. Marks obtained by you in these Response-sheets will be counted for Internal Assessment at the time of final examination.

I would like to stress here that since, the course of study stipulated for the Prabodh course is quite large, you are required to put in hard work and be regular in studying the lessons sent to you. Our lesson despatch may, at times contain supplementary study material also in order to complete the prescribed course in time.

Once again, I welcome you to this course and hope that our programme will inculcate in you a new enthusiasm to learn Hindi and to use it more and more in your official work.

Yours Sincerly,

SUMAN LAL

Director-in-charge

A WORD WITH THE STUDENT (Guidelines for Study)

Dear Student!

Through this note, we wish to let you know how we intend to plan our teaching and in turn, how we expect you to proceed with our plan. Learning a language through correspondence is a delicate task and laxity or carelessness on your part in keeping up plan/schedule at any stage might have an adverse effect in your progress. Your success in making satisfactory progress will largely depend upon how regular and consistant you are in attending to our lessons and sending us your Response-Sheets, as this will help us to keep a constant watch on your progress and to provide you regular and proper guidance.

WHAT WILL OUR DESPATCH CONTAIN

You will receive our instructional material every month. Our monthly despatch will consist of: (a) a kit containing lessons, (b) their response-sheets, and (c) supplementary and ancillary material, whenever necessary.

- (a) Lesson Unit: A lesson-unit will contain study material for you for one month. Sentence-patterns, vocabulary and sounds introduced in a particular lesson are shown prominently at the very beginning of the lesson for your convenience. Some of the initial lesson-units are concluded by a section named SUMMARY which may contain a tabloid gist of the lesson review material, pronunciation drill or other practice material.
- (b) Response-Sheet: Each lesson unit will be accompanied by response-sheet containing elaborated excercise and questions to be attempted by you. This will enable you to actually participate in the process of learning as soon as you finished the text-part of the lesson. These response-sheets are so designed as to provide you practice material and at the same time, to test your attainment. These response-sheets are to be attempted in your own handwriting and returned to us for evaluation within a fortnight of its receipt.
- (c) Ancillary and Supplementary material: A lesson unit will be accompanied by ancillary and supplementary material, whenever necessary. It may consist of charts on consolidated material pertaining to various teaching points. Material for ready reference like list of basic vocabulary, phrases and idioms, numericals, synonyms and antonyms, charts of sentence patterns etc.

PATTERNS OF LESSONS- Each lesson will give you a graded and controlled study material for a month. The lessons have been designed to constitute self-contained

units of study without the help of any text-book or grammer book. Initially, they do not contain any lengthy explanations or complex grammatical statements. Technical language has been avoided as far as possible. You will find that sentences have been introduced in our lessons from the very beginning with the help of a few selected sounds and vocabulary. Teaching of alphabets and sounds has been spread over a few lessons and comparatively difficult and less frequent sounds appear at a later stage. There will be total 8 kits to be mailed to you in different despatches.

HOW TO LEARN PRONUNCIATION

For obvious limitations of the system of postal tuition, we are not in a position to teach you pronunciation as it is taught in a classroom. We have, however, tried to provide guidance to Hindi pronunciation through corresponding approximate sounds in English using such familiar Hindi words as have acquired a pan-Indian usage. Wherever necessary, description of the sounds has also been added. You can find the Hindi pronunciation explained in each lesson under the head 'KEY TO PRONUNCIATION' where a set of new sounds has been introduced. In our lesson you can find the pronunciation of Hindi words transcribed in Roman script in the vocabulary portion.

At the end of each lesson, we have given elaborate drill material for pronunciation. Devote sufficient time to this drill, for you can acquire correct and natural pronunciation only by constantly imitating and repeating the words and sentences.

You should also try to listen to radio and T.V. programmes in Hindi, especially the Hindi news bulletin and try to discern the Hindi Sounds, their occurrence in the running speech and the pattern of intonation. Hindi Films, wherever possible, can also serve this purpose to some extent. Besides, wherever available and possible, you can seek the assistance of native Hindi speakers, Indian Mission abroad, our Regional Hindi Offices at Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata & Guwahati and other similar organisations.

At the same time, you are also advised to attend the PERSONAL CONTACT PROGRAMMES and seminars to be organised by the Central Hindi Training Institute from time to time at your nearest centres, where we intend to give intensive oral coaching to our students for about a week and in order to tackle individual problems.

In our lessons, you can find the pronunciation of Hindi words transcribed in Roman script in the vocabulary portion. The pronunciation of Hindi Sounds is given in the chapter captioned "Thorough Comprehension of Hindi Sounds & Script-writing" as

well as in each lesson where a new sound is introduced. You will also find our system of Roman transcription explained seperately in this chapter.

HOW TO PROCEED WITH THE LESSONS

You must first go through the Chapter on "Thorough Comprehension of Hindi Sounds & Script-Writing" incorporated in the kit. This will give you a broad idea about the Hindi Sounds and will serve you as ready reference. Now turning to the main lesson, you have first to recognise and pronounce the set of sounds introduced in your first lesson with the help of the KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

Now go through the vocabulary portion and try to pronounce the sound combination built up into words. Remember that the Hindi words and sentences occurring in the main text ahead are written in Devnagari Script alone and are not normally transcribed in Roman. Hence, before you switch over to the main text, you must get yourself fully acquainted with the pronunciation of all the words in the vocabulary portion.

Before you attend to the main text, you should practise writing these letters and connected words on a paper so that your grasp of Hindi letters and words get crystallized. For learning the mode of writing consult the Script-chart given in this kit. With the help of this chart, you can write all the letters and words introduced in the lesson. PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THE HINDI LETTERS ARE WRITTEN FROM LEFT TO RIGHT WITH THE TOP LINE WRITTEN AT THE END FOR THE WORDS.

Now is the time to attend to the main text. Read aloud the Hindi sentences and repeat till you are able to reproduce them without any strain or assistance. Make it a point not to hasten to the next time till you have already grasped the pronunciation, meaning and the structure of the previous lines. Remember that with each unit/part of a lesson, you are proceeding from one grammatical point to the other, and therefore, you have to assimilate carefully the various grammatical points illustrated through examples. As you finish the main text in some lesson, you come to the section named RECAPITULATION. A close look at it will crystallise and reinforce what you have already learnt in the lessons and will help you to assess your learning. Devote sufficient time to the 'PRONUNCIATION DRILL' contained in this section, for this will train your tongue and ear in the Hindi sounds in various combinations.

HOW TO ATTEMPT THE RESPONSE-SHEETS

While attempting the response-sheet, there is obviously nothing to prevent you from referring to or copying from the main text, but such a practice will do more harm than good to you. While attempting the response-sheet, make it a point never to refer to the main text or to copy portion from there. You should rely solely on your memory of what you have already learnt, you need not worry if you commit mistake here and

there. This will help us to provide you proper guidance on the basis of your real performance. These response-sheets will be minutely checked by our teachers here and will be returned to you with necessary comments and guidance for improvement. Remember that remedial and supplementary material to be sent to you will be largely based on your performance on the response-sheet so, if your performance is not based solely on your memory and if you have tried to copy from the main text, we shall never be able to spot your weak points and provide you proper remedial material and guidance.

The completed response-sheets should be returned to us by post within a fortnight of their receipt without fail. These response-sheets will be returned to you by us within a fortnight with necessary instructions and guide-notes. Remember THAT YOU HAVE TO SEND YOUR RESPONSE-SHEET REGULARLY AND PUNCTUALLY AS THESE ARE **TAKEN** INTO CONSIDERATION FOR CALCULATING ASSESSMENT MARKS RELATING TO YOUR FINAL EXAMINATION. Any delay on your part will only result in upsetting the schedule we have fixed for you, which might adversely affect your progress. In case you have any specific doubts and difficulties regarding any point in the lesson, you can send us your queries along with the response-sheets or separately, which will be properly attended to.

IN ALL YOUR COMMUNICATIONS, PLEASE ALWAYS MENTION YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER AND FULL OFFICE ADDRESS. ANY CHANGE IN YOUR POSTAL ADDRESS SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO THIS OFFICE THROUGH A SEPARATE LETTER.

Important Information

Date of Submission of examination form

Date of examinations: 3rd week of May

Please ensure to submit the solved response sheets for evaluation within fifteen days. It is necessary for internal evaluation.

Examination Fee:

Rs. 100.00 for PRABODH
Rs. 100.00 for PRAVEEN
Rs. 100.00 for PRAGYA

In the form of Demand Draft in favour of: -

Deputy Director (Examination), Hindi Teaching Scheme, Payable at New Delhi.

OR

Online payment through net banking on SBI Collect portal.

Central Government Employees are exempted from examination fee.

पाठ/ Lesson - 1

Script - Chart

Hindi Alphabet

स्वर (SVAR) VOWELS-13	अ ए	आ ऐ	इ ओ	ई औ	उ अं	ऊ अ:	ૠ
व्यंजन (Vyanjan)	क	ख	ग	घ	ਤ.		
CONSONANTS-39	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ		
	ਟ	ਠ	ਤ	ढ	ण		
	ਰ	थ	द	ध	न		
	Ч	फ	ब	भ	म		
	य	₹	ਕ	व			
	श	ष	स	ह			
संयुक्त व्यंजन Conjunct Consonants Or Compound Consonants	क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ	श्र			
Additional Consonants	इ ढ़						
Sound borrowed from Urdu Language (Arabic/Persian)	ज़ फ़	(Adde	d with(Consor	nants	s)	

ऑ

(Added with Vowels)

From English

पाठ/ Lesson - 2 PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANTS

अघो	ष	अघोष	घोष	घोष	
Unv	voiced	Unvoiced	Voiced	Voiced	
और	/and	और/and	और/and	और/and	
अल्	नप्राण	महाप्राण	अल्पप्राण	महाप्राण	
Una	aspirated	Aspirated	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Nasal
कंठ्य	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
Gutturals	ka	kha	ga	gha	na
तालव्य	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
Palatals	cha	chha	ja	jha	na
मूर्धन्य	ट	ਠ	ਭ	ढ	ण
Cerebrals	ta	tha	da	dha	na
दंत्य	ਰ	থ	द	ध	न
Dentals	ta	tha	da	dha	na
ओष्ठ्य	Ч	फ	ब	भ	म
Labials	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
अंत:स्थव्यंजन/अर्धस्वर	य	₹	ਕ	व	
Semi-Vowels	ya	ra	la	va/wa	
ऊष्मवर्ण	श	ष	स		
Sibilants	sha	sha	sa		
महाप्राण	ह				
Aspirated	ha				
संयुक्त व्यंजन	क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ	প্র	
Conjunt Consonant	Ksha	tra	Jna/Gya	Shra	

पाठ/Lesson - 3
Thorough Comprehension of Hindi Sounds
and Roman Transliteration

Devanagari	Sign(matra)	Roman	Roman Pronunciation with
Alphabets		Transliteration	examples
Vowels(Svar)			
1	2	3	4
अ	- has no sign. It is	а	Sound of 'u' as in cut/but.
	always written as a		Hindi words when 'अ'
	full vowel. '31' is		comes in the beginning e.g.
	inherent in all the		- अब (ab); अमर (amar); अगर
	consonants in Hindi		(Agar) in the middle e.g
	(क् + अ) = क(ka)		सूअर (su:ar).
आ	(-T) The sign (matra)	a:(aa)	Sound of 'a:'as in father/
	is written on the right		rather/water. Hindi words
	side of the letter as		when 'आ' comes in the
	क् + आ(-T) = का (ka:)		beginning e.gआम(a:m),
			आग (a:g); other places -
			पुआल, दुआ, बुआ. Hindi
			words where its matra is
			used काम(ka:m) नाम (na:m);
			राम (Ra:m); राग(ra:g); नाग
			(na:g)
इ	(ি) The sign is	i	Sound of 'i' as in bit/kit/sit
	written on the left		Hindi words when 'इ' comes
	side of the letter as		in the beginning-e.g. इस(is),
	क् + इ (ि) = कि		इनाम(ina:m), इनकार (inka:r).
	(ki)		Other places आइंदा, नाइन,
			साइकिल, बेइज्जत Hindi
			Words when its matra is
			used-किम(kim);दिन(din); तिल
			(til)

Note: 'Matra' word is used for vowel sign. ':' after a vowel denotes longer sound.

1	2	3	4
\$	(ী) The sign is	i:(ee)	Sound of 'i:' as in
	written on the right		keen/reel. Hindi words
	side of the letter as क्		when 'ई' comes in
	+ ई(ी)=की (ki:)		beginning- e.g ईद(i:d);
			ईसा(i:sa:);, ईख(i:kh), other
			places - आईना, सईदा, नाई,
			बुआई ; Hindi words when
			its matra is used- कील
			(ki:l); मील(mi:l)
3	(ુ) The sign is written	'u'	Sound of 'u' as in put,
	below the letter as क्		full, pull. Hindi words
	+ उ (ु)= कु (ku)		when 'ਤ' comes in the
			beginning, e.g उसमान
			(usma:n);उगाना(uga:na:).
			Hindi words when its
			matra is used- कुल (kul);
			कुसुम (kusum); मुकुल
			(mukul). Note: The
			consonant 'र' is an
			exception as far as the
			use of its matra
			concerned. In 'र', it will be
			written as 'रु' as in रुक
			(ruk); रुपया (rupaya:); रुख
			(rukh)
ऊ	্থ) The sign is written	'u:' (oo)	Sound of (u:/oo) as in
	below the letter as क्		root/room. Hindi words
	+ उ (ू)= क् (ku:/koo)		when 'ক্ৰ' comes Hindi
			words when its matra is
			used- मूल (mu:l/ mool);
			धूल(dhu:l/dhool).
			Note: With 'र' it will be
			written as '쟋' and not as
			'र' रूप (ru:p/roop); रूस (ru:s

	/roos) in the beginning,
	e.gऊपर (upa:r) ऊन (u:n).

.

1	2	3	4
	্ে) The sign is written	ri	It is a short Sound of 'रਿ' as pronounced
	below the letter as क् +		in Krish/Krishan. (ऋ is used only in
	ऋ (ृ)= कृ (kri)		words of Sanskrit origin). Hindi words
			when 'ऋ' comes in the beginning, e.g
			ऋषि (rishi); ऋत् (ritu); ऋण (rin). Hindi
			words when its matra is used- कृषि
			(krishi); कृति (kriti); तृण (trin); अमृत (amrit).
ए	(े) The sign is written	e:	Sound of 'a' as in make/ fame/lady.
	above the letter as क् +		Hindi words when 'ए' comes in the
	ए (े) = के (ke:)		beginning e.gएक (e:k); एकक
			(e:kak);एकता (e:kata:). Hindi words when
			its matra is used- शेर(she:r); देश (de:sh);
			सेना (se:na) ; केला (ke:la)
ऐ	(៉) The sign is written	ai	Sound somewhat like 'ai' as in angle/
	above the letter as क् +		bangle/wrangle /rack/Jack. Hindi words
	ऐ(ै)= के (kai)		when 'ऐ' comes in the beginning e.gऐब
			(aib). ; ऐनक (ainak) Hindi words when its
			sign is used- मैला (maila:); पैसा (paisa:);
			थैला (Thaila:); मैदान (maida:n).
ओ	(ो) The sign is written	'o'	Sound of 'o' as in only/both/bolt/Rome/
	on the right side of the		role/ mole. 'ओ' when comes in the
	letter as क् + ओ (-ो)=		beginning, e.gओज (oj); ओर (or); ओस
	को (ko)		(os). Hindi words when its matra is
			used- मोर (mor), शोर(shor), लोहा (loha:),
			ठोकर (thokar)
औ	(- ौ) The sign is	'au'	Sound of 'au' in owlet/ Aurangzeb/
	written on the right side		Pataudi. Hindi words when 'औ' comes in
	of the letter as क् + औ		the beginning e.g और (aur); औरत(aurat);
	(ौ)= कौ (kau)		औलाद (aula:d). Hindi words when its
			matra is used- नौका (nauka:); मौका
			(mauka:), पौधा (paudha:); दौलत (daulat);
			मौत (maut); मौन (maun).

1	2	3	4
अं	अं (ं) The Sign is written		अं(ं) (Anusvara) is
	above'am'/'an' the letter as		pronounced some what
	क्+अं(ं) = कं (k+an/k+am)		like 'ng' as in singh/long/
	Note: The (ਂ) (Anusvara) can		bring. Hindi words when
	now represent all the five		'ਤਾਂ' comes in the
	nasal consonants when		beginning; e.g
	required to be written half,		अंगूर(angu:r); अंग (ang);
	i.e. (ं) can replace इ., ज्, ण्,		Hindi words when its
	न्, and म् as गड्गा/गंगा,		matra is used- चंदा
	मञ्जन/मंजन, अण्डा/अंडा,		(chanda:); सींग (Si:ng);
	बन्दर/बंदर, कम्बल/कंबल		बंदर(bandar); संयम(samyam
			/sanyam); हिंसा (himsa/
			hinsa); लंबा (Lamba).
अ:	(:) (Visarga) The sign is	'ah'	':' is pronounced
	written after the letter as क् +		somewhat like 'ah' as in
	अ: (:) = क: (kah)		hurrah! 'अ:' is never
			written as a full letter in
			Hindi. It never comes in
			the beginning of a word.
			Only sign (matra) or
			consonantal form (:) is
			used in some of the
			words of Sanskrit origin. A
			few Hindi words when its
			'matra' is used; e.g अत:
			(atah); नम: (namah); प्रात:
			(pra:tah); प्राय: (pra:yah);
			पुन: (punah)

पाठ/Lesson - 4

Devanagari	Roman	Roman Pronunciation with examples
Alphabets	Transliteration	
(Consonants)		
Vyanjan		
1	2	3
क	ka	Sound of 'k' as in kit/kalka/karma/keen/ keep/kill.
		Hindi words e.gकम (kam); कमल (kamal); कल
		(kal); कब (kab); नमक (namak)
ख	kha	Sound of 'kha' as in kha:di. Other words-खंजर
		(khanjar); खग (khag); खचाखच (khacha:khach)
ग	ga	Sound of 'g' as in get/godown/gown. Hindi words-
		गगन (gagan); गद्दी (Gaddi:); गति (gati); गर्म (garm);
		गला (gala:).
घ	gha	Sound of 'gh' as in ghee/ ghost. Hindi words- घटना
		(ghaTna:), घटा (Gha:Ta:), घर (Ghar).
ਭ.	na	Nasal sound as in Ring/Sing. Hindi words- अड्.ग/अंग
		(ang), सङ्.ग/संग (sang)
च	cha	Sound of 'ch' as in chit/chick. Hindi words- चरना
		(charana), चलना (chalana:), चटाई(chaTa:i:), चोर
		(chor).
छ	chha	Sound of 'chh' as in छतरी (chhatri:) Other words-
		छल (chhal), छलनी (chhalani:), छप्पर (chhappar)
ज	ja	Sound of 'j' as in jam, jar.Hindi words-जल (jal),
		जगत (jagat), जलना (jalna:),ज़मीन (zami:n)
झ	Jha	Sound of 'jh' as in Jhansi(name of a place) Other
		words- झट (jhaT),झाडू. (jha:Ru:), झलक (jhalak)
ञ	na	Nasal sound as in pinch/Geetanjali. Hindi words-
		पञ्चम/पंचम (pancham), अञ्जन/ अंजन (anjan), मञ्जन/
		मंजन(manjan)
ट	Та	Sound of 'T' as in tap/tub. Hindi words-टमाटर
		(Tama:Tar), टमटम (TamTam) मटर (maTar)
ਠ	Tha	Sound of 'Th' as in Pathan. Hindi words-ठहर
		(Thahar), ठाकुर (Tha:kur), ठग (Thag)
ਤ	Da	Sound of 'D' as in dim/dig. Hindi words - डग (Dag);

		डकार (Daka:r); डमरू (Damaru:)
.1	2	3
ढ	Dha	Sound of 'Dh' as in Dhaka (name of a place) Hindi words-ढाबा (Dha:ba:); ढपली (Dhapli).
ण	Na	Sound of 'n' as in grunt/front/stunt. Hindi words - ऋण (riN); रण (raN); कण (kaN); परमाण् (parama:Nu).
त	ta	Sound of 't' as in Tarantaran (a place near Amritsar); Tabla (musical instrument). Hindi words - तकदीर (taqadi:r); तन (tan); तारा (ta:ra:); तना (tana:)
थ	tha	Sound of 'th' as in thing/thin Hindi words- थन (than); थल (thal); थाना (tha:na:) थान (tha:n); कथा (katha:)
द	da	Sound of 'th' as in them/then/than. Hindi words- दल (dal); दमन (daman); दाल (da:l); दाम (da:m)
ध	dha	Sound of 'dh' as in Dharna/Dharma. Other words- धन (dhan); धान (dha:n); धरती (dharti:); धागा (dha:ga:)
न	na	Sound of 'na' as in nice/near/noun. Hindi words- नगर (nagar); नदी (Nadi:); नमक (namak); नाटा (na:Ta:)
ч	ра	Sound of 'p' as in pin/pen/plate. Hindi words- पान (pa:n); पानी (pa:ni:); पास (pa:s); माप (ma:p)
দ	pha	Sound of 'ph' as in pharmacy. Hindi words- फल (phal); फन (phan); फीता (phi:ta:)
ৱ	ba	Sound of 'b' as in bit/back/bombay. Other Hindi words - बल (bal); बंधु(bandhu); बगीचा (bagi:cha:); बाजार (ba:za:r); बरसात (barasa:t)
भ	bha	Sound of 'bh' in Bharat/Bhim. Hindi words- भय (bhay); भवन (bhavan); भीगना (bhi:gana:)
म	ma	Sound of 'm' as in mat/matter/mother/man. Hindi words- मन (man); मगर (magar); मंदिर (mandir); मामा (ma:ma:)
य	ya	Sound of 'y' as in yard/youth. Hindi words-यह(yah); यश (yash); यात्रा(ya:tra:) युवा (yuva:); नयन (nayan)
₹	ra	Sound of 'r' as in rain/run/rat Other words- रस (ras); रात (ra:t); राग (ra:g) Note: The different forms of 'र' are explained in the pages ahead.
ਲ	la	Sound of 'l' as in lake/line/late Hindi words - लहर (lahar); लगन (lagan); लाठी (la:Thi:); लाटरी (La:Tri:); लाभ (la:bh); लागत (la:gat)

	,	
.1	2	3
ਕ	la	Sound of 'l' as in lake/line/late Hindi words - लहर
		(lahar); लगन (lagan); लाठी (la:Thi:); लाटरी (La:Tri:);
		लाभ (la:bh); लागत (la:gat)
व	va	Sound of 'v' as in very/waste/water/victory. Hindi
		words - वरदान (varda:n); वध् (vadhu:); वार (va:r);
		विधवा (vidhava:)
श(Palatal)	sha	Sound of 'sh' as in shy/sheet/shame. Hindi words -
		शहर (shahar); शक्कर (shakkar); शिश (shashi); शाम
		(sha:m); शेर (she:r)
ष(Cerebral)	Sha	It occurs only in borrowed Sanskrit words in Hindi.
		Otherwise, it is identical with 'श'; e.g षट (Shat);
		अष्ट (aSht); कष्ट (kaSht)
स(Dental)	sa	Sound of's' as in same/son/sake. It is identical with
		English's'. Hindi words - सब (sab); सरकार (sarka:r);
		सेब (se:b); सूखा (su:kha:); साल (sa:l)
ह	ha	Sound of 'h' as in hat/hut/hot/haste. Hindi words -
		हम (ham); हल (hal); हार (ha:r); हाथी (ha:thi:); हानि
		(ha:ni); हिंसा (himsa/hinsa); हिलना (hilana:)
क्ष	ksha	Sound of 'xiou' as in obnoxious. It is compound
		consonant with the sound of (क्+ष) = क्ष (ksha)
		when pronounced rather quickly. Hindi words - क्षामा
		(kshama:); रक्षा (raksha:); क्षेत्र (kshe:tr)
त्र	tra	Sound of 'tra' as in Chitrakut (name of a place). It
		is also a compound consonant with the soundsof
		(त् + र) = त्र (tra) both the forms prevalent (tra)
		when pronounced rather quickly. Hindi words - मित्र
		(mitra); पत्र (patra); मात्रा (ma:tra:); यात्रा (ya:tra:)
ज्ञ	jna/gya	Sound of 'Jn/gy' as in jnan/gyan. It is also a
		compound consonant with the sounds of (ज् + স)=
		ज्ञ (jna) now pronounced as (ग्+य) gya. Hindi
		words - आज्ञा (a:gya:); ज्ञान (Jna:n/gya:n);
		विज्ञान(Vigya:n/vijna:n).
श्र	shra	Sound of 'shra' as in shrine/shrink/sri. It is also a
		compound consonant with the sound of श्+र or श्
		(sha old type)+र = श्र When pronounced rather

1	2	3
		in Hindi. Hindi words- श्री (shri:); श्रम (shram); श्रोता
		(shrota:).
इ	Ra	These are retroflex flapped (Cerebral) consonants.
		They are pronounced by curling the tip of the
		tongue backwards and by flapping, i.e. by striking
		with a jerk against the top of the palate. The इ is
		similar to 'र' as pronounced in saree (साड़ी) (sa:Ri:).
		Other Hindi words - सड़क (saRak); जड़ (jaR); लड़ाई
		(laRa:i:)
ढ़	Rha	'ढ়' is similar to 'rh' as pronounced in Chandigarh/
		Devgarh/Raigarh. Other words - गढ़ (gaRh); पढ़
		(PaRh); चढ़ (ChaRh). इ and ढ़ never occur in the
		beginning of a word.
क़	'ka'	It is used in borrowed Arabic and Persian words
		(through urdu) as fricative consonant but now in
		general replaced by 'क' only.
ख़	'kha'	It is used in borrowed Arabic and Persian words
		like - ख़त (khat); ख़बर (khabar); अख़बार (akhaba:r). It
		is fricative consonant, pronounced with friction of
		breath.
ग्र	'ga'	It is also used in borrowed Arabic and Persian
		words like - ग़म (gam); ग़बन (gaban); ग़ैर (gair); बग़ैर
		(bagair) It is also a fricative consonant.
ज़	'za'	It is used in borrowed English as well as Arabic
		and Persian words like - ज़ेबरा (zebra:); ज़हर (zahar);
		ज़ेवर (zewar). It is also a fricative sound.
फ़	'fa'	It is also used in borrowed English as well as
		Arabic and Persian words like - fat, father, फ़तह
		(fatah); फ़ीस (fees); फ़ायदा (fa:yada:).
		Note- The sounds क़, ख़, ग़, ज़ and फ़ are now
		restricted to the learned only as also when the
		correct pronunciation or transliteration from
		Arabic, Persian (Urdu) or English words is
		desired.

quickly. It occurs only in borrowed Sanskrit words

In common speech, they are usually replaced by

		क, ख, ग, ज and फ Letters क़, ख़, ग़, ज़ and फ़ have
1	2	3
		been absorbed in Hindi from Urdu language and their phonetic sound is generally similar to ka, kha, ga
ऑ	'O'	It is used in borrowed English words like Doctor(डॉक्टर), Office(ऑफिस), Dock(डॉक), copy(कॉपी) etc.

पाठ/ Lesson - 5 Practice writing the vowels (स्वर - Svar)

Try to reproduce them in uniform size and shape.

		5 p. 5 u.	<u> </u>		. Oa,	,	
अ							
आ							
इ							
ई							
3							
5							
ऋ							
ए							
ऐ							
ऐ ओ औ							
औ							
अं							
अ:							

पाठ/ Lesson - 6 Practice writing the Consonants (व्यंजन - Vyanjan) Try to write them in uniform size and shape

		1	1	1	1		
क							
ख							
ग							
घ							
इ							
च							
छ							
ज							
झ							
ञ							
ट							
ठ							
ड							
ढ							

ण						
त						
थ						
द						
ध						
न						
	<u> </u>					
प						
फ						
ब						
भ						
म						
	1					
य						
र						
ल						
व						
श						
ष						

स					
ह					
क्ष					
त्र					
ज्ञ					
श्र					
इ					
ढ़					

ਧਾਰ /Lesson - 7

Formation of words with two Alphabets

				Roman Translite	eration
क	+	ਕ	=	कल	kal
ख	+	ग	=	खग	khag
ग	+	ज	=	गज	gaj
घ	+	₹	=	घर	ghar
ਭ.	No word	starts	with this letter		
च	+	ख	=	चख	chakh
छ	+	ਰ	=	छत	chhat
ज	+	ਕ	=	ज ल	jal
झ	+	ट	=	झट	jhaT
ञ	No word	starts	with this letter		
ट	+	Ч	=	टप	Тар
ਠ	+	ग	=	ਨ ग	Thag
ਤ	+	₹	=	डर	Dar
इ	No word	starts	with this letter		
ढ	+	क	=	ढक	Dhak
ढ़	No word	starts	with this letter		
ण	No word	starts	with this letter		
ਰ	+	न	=	तन	tan
थ	+	ਕ	=	খন	thal
द	+	र	=	दर	dar
ध	+	न	=	धन	dhan
न	+	ਕ	=	नल	nal
प	+	ग	=	पग	pag
फ	+	ਕ	=	फल	phal
ब	+	ਕ	=	बल	bal
भ	+	य	=	भय	bhay
म	+	न	=	मन	man
य	+	ज्ञ	=	यज्ञ	Yajna/Yagya
₹	+	থ	=	रथ	rath
ਕ	+	ट	=	ਕਟ	laT

व	+	न	=	वन	van
श	+	ਰ	=	शत	shat
ष	+	ट	=	षट	ShaT
स	+	त्र	=	सत्र	satra
श्र	+	म	=	श्रम	shram
ह	+	म	=	हम	ham
क्ष	+	य	=	क्षय	kshay
त्र	+	य	=	त्रय	tray

ज - No word starts with this letter without sign (Matra-मात्रा) mainly 'आ' (া) i.e. ज + आ = ज्ञा as in ज्ञान - Gyan/jnan (Knowledge).

पाठ/ Lesson - 8 Formation of words with three Alphabets

					F	Roman Transliteration
अ	+	ਕ	+	ख	=अलख	alakh
क	+	ਕ	+	श	=कलश	kalash
ख	+	न	+	क	=खनक	khanak
ग	+	₹	+	ਕ	=गरल	garal
घ	+	ट	+	क	=घटक	ghaTak
च	+	म	+	क	=चमक	chamak
छ	+	ਰ	+	र	=छतर	chhatar
ज	+	न	+	क	=जनक	janak
झ	+	ਕ	+	क	=झलक	jhalak
ਟ	+	ह	+	ਕ	=टहल	Tahal
ਠ	+	स	+	क	=ठसक	Thasak
ਭ	+	ग	+	र	=डगर	Dagar
ਰ	+	₹	+	ਕ	=तरल	taral
থ	+	प	+	क	=थपक	thapak
द	+	म	+	क	=दमक	damak
ध	+	व	+	ਕ	=धवल	dhaval
न	+	म	+	क	=नमक	namak
प	+	ਕ	+	क	=पलक	palak
দ	+	स	+	ਕ	=फसल	phasal
ब	+	च	+	ਰ	=बचत	bachat
भ	+	₹	+	ਰ	=भरत	bharat
म	+	ट	+	र	=मटर	maTar
य	+	व	+	न	=यवन	yavan
₹	+	म	+	न	=रमन	raman
ਕ	+	व	+	ण	=लवण	lavan
व	+	च	+	न	=वचन	vachan
श	+	ह	+	द	=शहद	shahad
स	+	इ	+	क	=सड़क	saRak
ह	+	व	+	न	=हवन	havan

ਧਾਨ/ Lesson - 9 Formation of words with Four Alphabets

							Rom	an Transliteration
अ	+	₹	+	ह	+	₹	=अरहर	arhar
क	+	ਟ	+	ह	+	ल	=कटहल	kaThal
क	+	₹	+	ਰ	+	ल	=करतल	kartal
क	+	ਕ	+	क	+	ल	=कलकल	kalkal
क	+	ਕ	+	₹	+	व	=कलरव	kalrav
ग	+	₹	+	द	+	न	=गरदन	gardan
ਰ	+	₹	+	क	+	श	=तरकश	tarkash
द	+	ਕ	+	द	+	ल	=दलदल	daldal
न	+	ਟ	+	ख	+	ਟ	=नटखट	naTkhaT
प	+	ਰ	+	झ	+	इ	=पतझड़	patjhaR
प	+	न	+	घ	+	ਟ	=पनघट	panghaT
ब	+	₹	+	ਰ	+	न	=बरतन	bartan
म	+	ਕ	+	म	+	ल	=मलमल	malmal
श	+	₹	+	ब	+	ਰ	=शरबत	sharbat
स	+	₹	+	ग	+	म	=सरगम	sargam
ह	+	ਕ	+	च	+	ल	=हलचल	halchal

पाठ/ Lesson - 10 Alphabets in Lexical Order

In dictionaries alphabets are arranged in the following order.

स्वर	-	अं	э т	अः	31	आ	इ	ई
		3	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
व्यंजन	-	क	क्ष	ख	ग	घ		ਝ
		च	छ	ज	ज्ञ	झ		স
		ट	ਠ	ਤ	इ	ढ	ढ़	ण
		ਰ	त्र	থ	द	ម		न
		प	फ	ৰ	भ	म		
		य	₹	ਕ	व			
		श	প্র	ष	स	ह		

Words in Lexical Order

अंग	ॲंगडाई	अतः	अब	आग	इधर	ईख
उधर	ऊपर	ऋण	एक	ऐनक	ओस	औषध
कंठ	कल	क्षण	खग	गरम	घर	
चंचल	चटपट	छल	जड़	ज्ञान	झलक	
टंकक	टमटम	ਠ ग	डर	ढक		
तंत्र	तट	त्रय	থন			
दस	धन	नगर	चंपक			
पर	फल	बचत	भवन	मन		
यश	रस	लहर	वन			

पाठ/ Lesson - 11 Vowels and their Signs (Matra)

Vowels	Sign (Matra)	Mod	e of writing
31		क् + अ	क
आ	Т	क् + आ	का
इ	ি	क् + इ	कि
ई	ী	क् + ई	की
3	ु	क् + उ	कु
35	્	क् + ऊ	क्र
ऋ	্	क् + ऋ	कृ
ए	ò	क् + ए	के
ऐ	8	क् + ऐ	कै
ओ	ो	क् + ओ	को
औ	া	क् + औ	कौ
अं	ं	क् + अं	कं
अ:	:	क् + अ:	क:

Note : When the consonant is pronounced without a vowel, the consonant takes the diacritic mark right slanting stroke (्) halant ; e.g. - क्, म् etc.

पाठ/ Lesson - 12 मात्रा सहित व्यंजन (बारह खड़ी)

क का िक कि <	お: 型: お: 立: お: な: お: な: た: な:
ख ख ख ख - ख ग </td <td>ず: む: む: ず: ず: ず:</td>	ず: む: む: ず: ず: ず:
ग गा गि गी गु गू गृ गे गे गो गो गं घ घा घि घी घु घू घृ घृ घे घो घो घो घं च चा चि ची चु चू - चे चै चो चौ चौ चं छ छा छि छी छु छू - छे छै छो छौ छै	घ: च: छ: ज: इ:
घ घ </td <td>च: छ: ज: झ:</td>	च: छ: ज: झ:
च चा चि ची चु - चे चे चो चो चो चं छ छा छि छी छु छू - छे छै छो छौ छै	छ: ज: झ:
छ छा छि छी छु छू - छे छै छो छौ छ	ज: झ:
	झ:
ज जा जि जी जु जू - जे जै जो जौ जं	
झ झा झि झी झु झू - झे झै झो झौ झं	┲.
ट टा टि टी टु टू - टे टै टो टौ टं	C.
ठ ठा ठि ठी ठु ठू - ठे ठै ठो ठौ ठं	ठ:
ड डा डि डी डु डू - डे डै डो डौ डं	ड:
ढ ढा ढि ढी ढु ढू - ढे ढै ढो ढी ढं	ढ:
त ता ति ती तु तू तृ ते तै तो तौ तं	त:
थ था थि थी थु थू थे थै थो थो थं	थ:
द दा दि दी दु दू ह दे दै दो दौ दे	द:
ध धा धि धी धु धू धृ धे धे धो धो धं	ध:
न ना नि नी नु नू नृ ने नै नो नौ नं	न:
प पा पि पी पु पू पृ पे पै पो पौ पं	प:
फ फा फि फी फु फू - फे फै फो फौ फं	फ:
ब बा बि बी बु बू बृ बे बै बो बौ बं	ब:
भ भा भि भी भु भू भृ भे भे भो भो भं	भ:
म मा मि मी मु मू मृ मे मे मो मो मं	म:
य या यि यी यु यू - ये ये यो यो यं	य:
र रा रि री रु रू - रे रै रो रौ रं	₹:
ल ला ति ली लु लू लृ ले तै लो लौ लं	ल:
व वा वि वी वु वू वृ वे वै वो वौ वं	व:
श शा शि शी शु शू श्रृ शे शे शो शो शं	श:
ष षा षि षी षु षू षृ षे षे षो षो षं	ष:
स सा सि सी सु सू सृ से सै सो सौ सं	स:
ह हा हि ही हू हू हे है हो ही है	ह:
क्ष क्षा क्षि क्षी क्षु क्षू - क्षे क्षे क्षो क्षो क्ष	क्ष:

त्र	10	त्रा	त्रि	त्री	त्रऽ	त्रू	-	त्रे	न्ने	त्रो	त्रौ	त्रं	त्र:
ज्ञ	2	ना	ज्ञि	ज्ञी	ज्ञ	जू	-	ज्ञे	र्र	ज्ञो	ज्ञौ	ज्ञं	ज्ञ:

Note: Some words where vowel sign of 'ऋ' (ृ) is used: कृपा, गृह, घृणा, तृण, **हग,** धृत, नृप, पृथक, भृंग, मृग, बृहत, **शृंगार**, सृष्टि, हृदय

पाठ/ Lesson - 13 Words with vowel Signs

		Words	S WILLI VOWE	Olgilo	
अ (Т)				
	नाम	पान	नाक	पढ़ना	बरसात
	दान	आना	साथ	खतरा	कमरा
	कान	चार	गाना	सावधान	दरवाजा
	छाता	गाल	घाटा	समाचार	थकना
	झरना	बाल	माथा	बादल	हमारा
इ (ি)				
	दिल	किनारा	निडर	परिणाम	रिवाज
	गिन	सरिता	निधि	बलिदान	रिहाई
	मित्र	सितार	पिछला	विधि	लिखना
	दिन	किताब	पिघलना	दिशा	विशाल
	किला	नारियल	रवि	शनिवार	सितंबर
ई (ी	г)				
• •	<i>ँ</i> दीन	चील	माली	दीदी	शीतल
	पीना	बगीचा	ਸੀठा	हाथी	खिड़की
	तीसरा	जनवरी	मछली	जमीन	मीठा
	जीवन	भारी	मशीन	लकड़ी	तीखा
	छिपकली	मरीज	राजनीति	रणनीति	सीमित
उ (१	ૂ)				
	खुलना	सुधार	गुड़	दुलारा	फुलवाड़ी
	दुकान	गुनगुना	गुदगुदी	दुनिया	बुढ़ापा
	तुम	गुलाब	खुशी	नुकसान	बुनियादी
	चुनाव	अनुमति	चुलबुला	पुराना	बुनना
	मधुर	करुणा	जुआरी	पुरुष	मुसीबत
ऊ (ু)				
	मूली	बूढ़ा	सूत्रपात	झ्ठ	आभूषण
	्र चूहा	्. मूलभूत	राजदूत	दूर	् जूठन
	दूसरा	रूपए	<u>फ</u> ूल	क्दना	रूप
	जरूर	लूटना	सूती	छूना	कुरूप
					-

	जून	सूरज	खरबूजा	छ्त	ध्ल
ए (े)				
. (, मेला	राकेश	थानेदार	खेलना	अकेला
	मेज	जेल	चेतावनी	बेल	बेसन
	उपदेश	लेना	केसर	सवेरा	बेर
	आदेश	सेना	देवालय	स्रेश	सेब
	निदेशक	देशवासी	मेधावी	उ अनेक	जलेबी
ऐ (ै)				
	मैना	चैन	बगैर	मैला	बैलगाड़ी
	पैसा	बेचैन	वगैरह	पैदावार	मैदान
	ऐसा	दैनिक	बैल	पैदल	मैच
	कैसा	ऐनक	शैली	बैठना	सैर
	कैलाश	मैत्री	नैतिक	बैठक	भैया
ओ (ः)				
	धोखा	रोचक	कोठरी	मोटा	भोजन
	कोमल	गोपाल	कोयला	मोहर	शोभा
	शोर	पोशाक	कोश	मोची	सोना
	मोर	जोश	कोशिश	सोमवार	सोलह
	रोज	जोखिम	बेहोश	रोजगार	परोपकारी
औ (ः))				
	मौन	नौकर	नौका	सौरभ	और
	कौआ	भौजी	गौरव	मौसम	सौर
	सौदा	लौटना	गौरैया	भौतिक	मौत
	सौतेला	शौक	कौशल	गौर	मौका
	कौन	पौधा	कौम	कौर	औसत
अं (ं)				
	अंत	अंडा	मंगलवार	सुगंधित	तंगी
	अंगूर	अंधा	संसद	चंचल	तंबाक्
	अंधकार	बंदर	गंध	चंदन	परंपरा
	अंदर	मंदिर	कंठ	संपादक	सिकंदर
	अंबर	कंबल	गंगा	दंड	पतंग
ॲ (ॅ <u>ॅ</u>)					
	आँख	आँधी	जाँच	दाँत	पाँच
	अँधेरा	काँटा	टाँग	दाँव	पहुँचना

आँचल	काँपना	हँसना	धुँधला	बाँस
ऑगन	चाँद	साँस	धुआँ	बाँध
अः (:) अतः	अंततः	प्रातः	प्रायः	क्रमशः

पाठ/ Lesson - 14

Consonants & Vocabulary - I

In this Lesson, you will learn 5 vowels and 11 consonants. These are arranged in blocks on the lift side. Three sentence patterns are also introduced in this lesson as shown on the right side.

Vowels & vowel signs

Sentence Patterns

अ, आ (T),	ई (ी),
ए (े), ऐ (ै)	

वह	कमल	है।
वह	क्या	है?

Ч,	म,	य,	व,	ਕ,		
ब,	क,	ਰ,	न,	ज,	ह	

यह/वह	आपका	मकान	है।

Vocabulary

NOUNS

कमल	kamal*	lotus
कलम (f)	kalam	pen
आम	a:m	mango
कान	ka:n	ear
नाक (f)	na:k	nose
नाम	na:m	name
नाव	na:v	boat
मकान	maka:n	house
तालाब	ta:la:b	pond
कापी (f)	ka:pi:	note book
पानी	pa:ni:	water
ज़मीन (f)	zami:n	land, floor
जहाज	jaha:z	ship
केला	ke:la:	banana
मेज (f)	me:z	table

*Inherent vowel in the end of word is not pronounced in North languages, but written full with the inherent vowel. '37'

There are only two genders in Hindi, viz. Masculine and Feminine. You are expected to know the gender of a noun for correct usage. Feminine nouns are marked (f). The nouns without this mark are masculine ones.

PRONOUNS

यह	yah	he/she/it	used to denote nearer objects/things/persons.
वह	vah	he/she/it	used to denote distant objects/things/persons.
हम	ham	we	sometimes used in the place of First Person
			Singular में - (I)
आप	а:р		you (honorific)
क्या	kya:	what	
कोई	koi:	someone/anyone	
कितना	kit:na:	how much	

ADJECTIVES

नया	naya:	new	used with masc. nouns नया मकान (naya:
			maka:n).new house.
नई	nayi:	new	used with fem. nouns, e.g. नई कापी (nayi:
			ka:pi:) new note-book, नई मेज (nayi: me:z) new
			table.
आपका	a:p.ka:	your	used with masc nouns, e.g. आपका नाम
			(a:p.k:a) (na:m) your name.
आपकी	a:p.ki:	your	used with fem. nouns आपकी मेज (a:p.ki: me:z)
			your table.

VERB

है hai is

ADVERBS AND PARTICLES

हा	ha:n	yes
नहीं	nahi:n	no
क्या	kya:	what
जी	ji:	honorific particle (to denote respect)

पाठ / Lesson - 15

Consonants & Vocabulary - II

In this lesson, you will learn 6 vowels and 12 consonants as displayed in the boxes on the left side. Five sentence patterns are also introduced in this lesson as shown on the right side.

Vowels & vowels signs

इ (ि), उ (ु), ऊ (ू) ओ (ो), औ (ौ), ऋ (ृ)

Sentence patterns

मैं	सदाशिवन	हूँ।
किताब	मेज पर	है।
कमल	तालाब में	है।

Consonants

₹,	स ,	ख ,	, ख़,	
ग	, श,	द,	ध ,	
ਭ,	इ, ढ,	ढ़		

गोपाल	हिंदी	सीखता है।
मोहन	बाजार	जा रहा है।

Vocabulary

Nouns

कमरा kamra: room काम ka:m work खाना kha:na: food दूध du:dh milk

बाजार ba:za:r bazar/market

पत्र patr letter बहन bahan sister

লর্কা laRaka: boy (also 'son')

लड़की laRaki: girl (also 'daughter')

कार्यालय ka:rya:lay office क्रम kram order

कृषि krishi agriculture मंत्रालय mantra:lay ministry

मामा जी ma:ma: ji: maternal uncle

मित्र mitr friend

मिल mil to meet

साड़ी sa:Ri: saree

स्कूल sku:l school

उपहार upha:r gift

Pronouns

में main l

तुम tum you कौन kaun who

वे ve: they, he(hon.) ये ye: these, he(hon.)

Adjectives

आठ a:Th eight नौ nau nine मेरा me:ra: my हमारा hama:ra: our

Verbs

आना a:na: to come करना karna: to do

काम करना ka:m karna: to work

खरीदना khare:dna: to buy खाना kha:na: to eat

पढ़ना paRhna: to read/ to study

पढ़ाना paRha:na: to teach पीना pi:na: to drink रहना rahna: to live लाना la:na: to bring लिखना likhna: to write सिखाना sikha:na: to teach

si:khana:

सीखना

'ना' Placed at the end of a verb denotes an infinite form, equivalent to the 'to' in English; e.g. - 'आना' to come 'जाना' to go. Thus, in the word 'आना' verb root is 'आ'and 'ना' is an infinitive suffix. In our vocabulary section, all the verbs are however shown in their infinitive suffix. Remember that the various forms of verb are derived from the verb root (without infinitive suffix) e.g. -

to learn

आ +ना= आना सीख + ना = सीखना

खा+ना= खाना पी + ना = पीना

Adverbs/Particles

आज a:j today

आठ बजे a:Th baje: eight O'clock इस समय is samay now, at present और aur and देर से de:r se: late भी bhi: also रात को ra:t ko at night रोज़ daily roz शाम को sha:m ko in the evening सुबह subah morning

Post position

में me:n in पर par on

Consonants & Vocabulary - III

In this lesson, you will learn 14 consonants as shown in the box on the left side. Sentence patterns are arranged on the right side.

Consonants

च	ਟ	ਠ	ष	ण
ਝ	দ	फ़	ञ	ਬ
থ	भ	झ	छ	,

Sentence Patterns

रामलाल (त्)	यहाँ	आ।
मोहन (तुम)	यहाँ	आओ।
पिता जी (आप)	यहाँ	आइए।

मोहन को		ने बु	लाओ	I		
कल	म से	लिख	ता	हूँ।		
यह	साड़ी	सरला	के	लिए	है।	

Vocabulary

Nouns

अखबार akh:ba:r newspaper अध्यापक adhya:pak teacher अभ्यास abhya:s practice चाचा जी cha:cha: ji: uncle (paternal) चाय (f.) ch:ay tea टोकरी (f.) Tokri: basket da:k डाक (f.) post telegram तार ta:r office दफ्तर daphtar medicine दवा (f.) dava: नदी (f.) nadi: river नौकर naukar servant विभाग vibha:g department भाई bha:i: brother

Adjectives

बहुत दूर bahut du:r very far काफी ka:fi: enough खुश khush happy

नाराज़ na:ra:z displeased/annoyed

परेशान pare:sha:n disturbed

Verbs

गाना ga:na: to sing

निकलना nikalana: to come out

प्रेम करना pre:m karna: to love

बनना ban.na: to be made

बुलाना bula:na: to call साफ करना sa:f kar.na: to clean स्नना sun.na: to hear

Adverbs

अंदर andar inside अब ab now

आजकल a:j.kal now-a-days कभी-कभी kabhi:kabhi: sometimes

कैसे kaise: how

दूर du:r distance, far न na no, isn't बाहर ba:har outside मत mat don't

स्बह (को) subah in the morning

Nasalisation Mark

Hindi has got two nasal signs, one is simple dot over the letter, e.g. - कं. This sign (ं) is called 'Anuswara'. (please see Lesson 3 for more details.)

Chandra Bindu (Anunasika) (ੱ) is a nasal sign for denoting a nasal sound generally given to a vowel; e.g.- A vowel pronounced by letting the air pass out through the nose and mouth simultaneously.

It is pronounced as 'na' in liaison (French). e.g.-

हाँ ha:n yes

When used with vowel signs like ' $\mbox{\ref{1}}$ ' the nasalisation is indicated only by a dot above the top line, e.g.-

हैं hain are नहीं nahi:n no

Conjunct Letters

Kya: (क्या). This sound is a combination of क + या = क्या

क्या kya: what

Notes on Conjuncts

Conjuncts are the combination of two or more letters. When two letters are combined, '37' sound of the first letter is dropped. Conjunct letters are formed mainly by three modes:

- (i) By dropping the vertical line of the first letter; स् + क = स्क; e.g.-स्कूल
- (ii) By placing a 'hal' (ৃ) sign below the round bottomed letters;

(iii) By cutting the right curve of क and फ; e.g. - क्य, फ्त

The various conjunct forms of the letters are explained below, categorized on the basis of the mode of change involved.

Mode	of	Full form	Modified	Word	Roman	Meaning
change		of letters,	form of		Transliterati	
		i.e.	letters, i.e.		on	
		consonan	consonants			
		ts plus अ	minus अ			
a)	Long	ख	ख्	मुख्य	mukhy	Main
vertical	lines	ग	ग्	ग्यारह	gya:rah	eleven

of letters	घ	घ्	विघ्न	vighn	obstacle
are dropped	च	च्	अच्छा	achcha:	good
	ज	ज्	राज्य	ra:jya	state
	ण	ण्	झंडी/	jhanDi:	
			झण्डी		
			झंडा/	jhanDa:	flag
			झण्डा		
	ਰ	त्	कुता	kutta:	dog
	থ	খ্	तथ्य	tathy	fact
	ម	ध्	ध्यान	dhya:n	attention
	न	न्	बंद	band	close
	Ч	प्	प्यास	pya:s	thirst
	ब	ब्	डिब्बा	Dibba:	box
	भ	भ्	सभ्य	sabhy	civilized
	म	म्	तुम्हारा	tumha:ra:	your
	य	य्	अय्यर	ayyar	(a surname)
	ਕ	ત્	जल्दी	jaldi:	quickly
	व	व्	व्याकरण	vya:karan	grammar
	श	श्	नाश्ता	na:shta:	breakfast
	ष	ष्	शिष्य	shiSy	pupil
	स	स्	सस्ता	sasta:	cheap
b) Letters	ट	ζ	चिट्ठी	chiTThi:	Letter
with round	ठ	ठ्	पाठ्य-पुस्तक	pa:Thy-	Text book
bottoms take	ਤ	ड्	बुड्ढा	pustak	Old man
a slanting	द	द्	विद्या	buDDha:	Knoweldge
stroke (্) at	ह	ह्	चिह्न	vidya:	Sign
the bottom.				chihn	
c) The tails					
of क and फ					
are cut shot					
or cutting	क	क्	क्या		What
the right	দ	फ्	दफ्तर	kya:	office
curve.				daftar	

Other Combinations

पक्का	योग्य	बच्चा	राष्ट्र	गड्ढा
धनाढ्य	भता	अध्ययन	अन्न	शब्द
अभ्यास	शय्या	मल्लाह	व्यवहार	श्याम
ਜष्ट	हिस्सा	लक्ष्य	वस्त्	कल्पना

FORMS OF 'て'

't' (ra) changes its form in a combination or in conjunct letters. It assumes THREE difference shapes which are as follows:

The small curve (called 'रेफ़') denotes 'र' as a half sound. So when 'र' is spoken HALF BETWEEN TWO COMPLETE SOUNDS, it is written above the NEXT COMPLETE SOUND (not to say NEXT CONSONANT in order to avoid confusion and for an easy understanding of the sign) as in नर्स (nurse), सर्द (sard) cold, पर्स (purse), चर्च(church) धर्म (dharma).

Please note that in the English spellings of the words also, 'r' is not followed by any vowels (a,e,i,o,u), so 'r' (₹) is half.

Let us proceed further - सर्दी, जर्सी, गर्मी it may be noted that 'r' (रेफ़) is being written on THE SIGN AND NOT ON द, स and म as in नर्स, सर्द, पर्स, चर्च above because the NEXT COMPELTE sound after 'r' is दी, सी and मी।

IMPORTANT NOTE- If the consonant following (coming after) the ' \cup{t} ' happens to be HALF LETTER (CONSONANT). ' \cup{t} ' will again be written on the NEXT COMPLETE SOUND and not on THE HALF CONSONANT coming after it.

Examples - ईर्ष्या, अर्घ्य, वर्ड्सवर्थ, लॉर्ड्स, स्पोर्ट्स

When 'र' (as a full sound) immediately follows (comes after) a half consonant it assumes the ' ^ ' form and the ' / ' form. If the consonant ends in a vertical stroke as in म, प then 'र' (full) is written as a left slanting stroke below and to the left of the vertical strokes in 'क्रम' (kram), 'नम' (namra), 'प्रकाश' (prakash) reducing its preceeding consonant half in sound. Please note that in the consonant K, N and P in the English words 'Kram', 'Namra' and 'Prakash' are not followed by any vowel and are thus, spoken half.

But when 'र' (as a full sound) comes immediately after the flat or broad consonant (the consonants not ending in a vertical stroke) - छ, ट, ठ, इ, ढ, द, ह, it assumes the form as in ड्रामा (drama), ट्राम (tram), राष्ट्र (ra:shtra), reducing the preceeding consonant to half. (please note that in the English spellings of the words 'drama', 'tram' and 'rashtra', the consonants d, t, and t preceding 'r' are not followed by any Vowel and are thus, spoken half.

PRESENT INDICATIVE

Observe the use of 'यह' and 'वह' in the following present indicative sentences. यह denote nearer objects and वह distant objects:-

(i)	यह कमल है।	yah kamal hai	This is a lotus.
	यह कापी है।	yah ka:pi hai	This is a note-book.
	यह मेज़ है।	yah me:z hai	This is a table.
	यह पानी है।	yah pa:ni hai	This is water.
(ii)	वह कलम है।	vah kalam hai	That is a pen.
	वह कापी है।	vah ka:pi hai	That is a note-book
	वह मेज़ है।	vah me:z hai	That is a table.
	वह पानी है।	vah pa:ni hai	That is water.
(iii)	यह कलम है।	yah kalam hai	This is a pen.
	यह मकान है।	yah maka:n hai	This is a house.
	यह नाव है।	yah na:v hai	This is a boat.
	यह टोकरी है।	yah tokari: hai	This is a basket.
(iv)	वह आम है।	vah a:m hai	That is a mango.
	वह तालाब है।	vah ta:la:b hai	That is pond.
	वह जहाज है।	vah jaha:z hai	That is a ship.
	वह नाव है।	vah na:v hai	That is a boat.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. Two uses of 'क्या'

Interrogative sentences can be formed in two ways viz: (i) by adding 'क्या'(what) before the verb (ii) by using 'क्या' in the beginning of the sentence.

(i) Questions mark 'क्या' is added before the verb to give the sense of 'what'.

यह क्या है? yah kay: hai? What is this? वह क्या है? vah kya: hai? What is that?

(ii) When 'क्या' is added initially, the entire sense of the sentence is interrogated. It is equivalent to English interrogative pattern 'Is......?'

क्या यह कलम है? kya: yah kalam hai? Is it a pen? क्या यह मेज है? kya: yah me:z hai? Is it a table?

2. Interrogation by intonation

Sometime the interrogative particle 'क्या' may be absent and in such cases, interrogation is suggested by a rising tone in the termination of the sentences.

यह आम है? yah a:m hai? Is this a mango? जी हाँ, यह आम है। ji: ha:n, yah a:m hai. Yes, this is a mango.

Affirmative/Negative Sentences

'हाँ' denotes affirmative sense and 'नहीं' denotes the negative. To denote respect or politeness, 'जी' is added to 'हाँ' and 'नहीं', i.e. जी हाँ, जी नहीं

'जी' is also used with names and relations to mark respect; e.g. - रामन जी, महादेवन जी, पिता जी, माँ जी or माता जी

The fact suggested by the interrogative sentence is confirmed by using 'जी हाँ', 'हाँ' and it is managed by using - 'जी नहीं'; e.g.-

1. क्या यह मेज़ है?	kya: yah me:z hai?	is it a table?
जी हाँ, यह मेज़ है।	ji: ha:n, yah me:z hai.	Yes, it is a table.
2. क्या यह मकान है?	kya: yah maka:n hai?	Is it a house.
जी, हाँ यह मकान है।	ji: ha:n, yah maka:n hai.	Yes, it is a house.
3. क्या यह आम है?	Kya: yah a:m hai?	is it a mango?
जी नहीं, यह आम नहीं है।	ji: nahi:n, yah a:m nahin hai.	No, it is not a mango.
यह केला है।	yeh ke:la hai	It is a banana.
4. क्या यह कलम है?	kya: yah kalam hai.	Is it a pen?
जी नहीं, यह कलम नहीं है।	ji: nahi:n, yeh kalam nahi:n hai.	No, it is not a pen.
यह कापी है।	yah ka:pi: hai	It is a note book

Adjective & Gender

Read the following sentences and note that 'आ' ending adjectives changes in 'ई' ending while qualifying a feminine noun.

यह नया मकान है। vah nava: maka:n hai It is a new house. वह नई मेज़ है। vah nayi: me:z hai. That is a new table. यह आपका मकान है। yah a:p.ka: maka:n hai. This is your house. वह आपकी मेज है। vah a:p.ki: me:z hai. That is your table. आपका नाम क्या है। a:p.ka: na:m kya: hai. What is your name? क्या यह आपका मकान है। kya: yah a:p.ka: maka:n hai Is it your house?

You will note that आपका/नया are used before masculine nouns and आपकी/नई are used before feminine nouns. Only 'आ' ending adjectives change into 'ई'.

Some Features of Hindi Sounds & Structures.

1. Inherent-'3T'

Letter denoting consonants have an inherent 'अ' sound, e.g.- 'क' denotes 'ka' and not 'k'. But in speech the 'अ' sound ordinarily does not occur at the end of a word.

Thus 'नाक' is to be pronounced as na:k, and not as na:ka:

In some cases, this inherent 'a' sound is silent (or faint) even in the middle of a word. Such a silence has been denoted in our lesson in Roman transliteration, by a dot (.) e.g. आपका a:p.ka:

2. Stress in Hindi

Unlike English, which is a stress language, Hindi is a syllable-timed language and therefore, stress is not meaningful in Hindi.

Stress pattern in Hindi can be briefly explained as below: -

- (i) In Hindi stress ordinarily falls on the long syllable e.g. मकान, जहाज
- (ii) Where there are two or more long syllables, stress will fall on the last but one syllable. e.g. पानी, कहानी
- (iii) Similarly, when there are two or more short syllables, the stress will fall on the penultimate (last but one syllable), e.g., in 'कलम' (kalam) the stress is on 'क' and not on 'लम'.

3. Marks of Punctuation-The vertical line (I) at the end of sentence is equivalent to the full stop (.) of English. Other punctuation marks remain same as in English

4. Word Order

In Hindi like other Indian languages, the verb usually occurs at the end of a sentence. The pattern of word order can be broadly described as follows: -

Sub	Object	Verb
यह	कलम	है।

5. Articles in Hindi

Hindi has no articles like 'a' 'an' and 'the' of English.

This is a table. यह मेज़ है। (No need to say यह एक मेज़ है।)

PRESENT INDICATIVE-SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

In previous lessons, you have learnt a sentence pattern where the verb agrees with the subject which is in the Third Person.

यह कलम है। Subject complement verb

Observe the behaviour of verb with the subject in different persons and numbers

त्म कौन हो? Who are you? tum kaun ho? मैं मोहन हँ। I am Mohan. main mohan hun मैं माधव जी का लड़क़ा हैं। Main Ma:dhav ji:ka: laRka: hun I am Mr. Madhav's son. यह सुधा है। yah sudha: hai. This is sudha. यह मेरी बहन है। yah meri: bahan hai. This is my sister. स्धा, वह (m) कौन है? Sudha, vah kaun hai? Sudha, who is he? वह गोपाल है। vah Gopal hai. He is Gopal. वह मेरा मित्र है। vah mera: mitr hai. He is my friend. गोपाल वे (hon.) कौन है? gopa: ve: kaun hain? Gopal, who is he? वे मेरे अध्यापक हैं। ve: me:re: adhya:pak hain. He is my teacher. वे सदाशिवन जी हैं। ve: sada:sivan ji: hain. He is Mr. Sadasivan. रामलाल, तू कहाँ है। ra:mla:l tu: kaha:n hai? Oh Ramlal, where are you? जी साहब, मैं यहाँ हूँ। ji: sa:hab, main yaha:n hun. Yes Sir, I am here. सुधा, ये (hon.) कौन हैं। Sudha who is he? sudha: ye: kaun hain? ये हमारे मामा जी हैं। He is our maternal uncle. ye: hama:re: ma:ma: ji: hain. मामा जी बड़े नेता हैं। ma:ma: ji: baDe ne:ta: hain Maternal uncle is a great leader.

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

You have noted in the above sentences that Hindi has the following set of personal pronouns. Please also note the subject verb agreement shown in this table.

Person	Singular		Plural/Honorific		
Ist Person IInd Person	में हूँ तू है		I am You are	हम हैं तुम हो	we are
IIIrd Person	वह है	He She It	≻is	वे हैं	They are (Plural) She/He is (Hon.)

Use of तू, तुम, आप and कौन

- 1. There are three Pronouns ਰ੍, ਰ੍ਹਸ and आप to denote Second Person. ਰ੍ਹਸ and आप are grammatically plural, but they can be used to address a single person as well.
- 2. तू: तू (thou) is generally used to address a very junior person or to one who is very intimate. Sometimes it is used to address God. Since this form lacks suggestion of politeness or sophistication, it is generally avoided and is in limited use.
- 3. तुम: तुम (you) is used particularly when addressing juniors and equals who are intimate. This form is used in all such situations where formality or politeness is not wanted.
- 4. आप: आप (you) is a polite or honorific form of address and is extensively used in speech or conversation.
- 5. कौन: कौन (who) stands for both-singular and plural; e.g.
 - a. वह कौन है?
 - b. वे कौन हैं?

ATTRIBUTES

Read the following sentences:

अच्छा (good)

मेरा (my)

यह उसका (his/her)

घर है।

आपका (your)

राम का (Ram's)

In the above sentences, अच्छा is an adjective, मेरा, उसका and आपका are possessive pronouns. राम का is noun + का but all of them perform similar functions in the sentences, i.e., they all qualify or define the noun 'घर'. Moreover, all the them being

-आ ending, they change their forms according to the -आ, -ए, -ई pattern to conform to the number and gender of the nouns they qualify (e.g. - आपका लड़का, आपके लड़की, आपकी लड़की/लड़कियां)

-आ -ए -ई Pattern of Hindi

(i) In previous lessons, you have seen that -आ ending adjective changes into-ई ending while qualifying a feminine noun, e.g.-

आपका नाम Your name
आपकी किताब Your book
मेरा मकान My house
मेरी मेज़ My table
रहीम का लड़का Rahim's son
जैकब की लड़की Jacob's daughter

(ii). Observe the Plural and feminine forms of 'आ' ending masculine nouns.

masculine		feminine		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
लड़का (boy) कमरा (room)	लड़के (boys) कमरे (rooms)	लड़की (girl) कापी (note-book)	लड़कियाँ (girls) कापियाँ (note-books)	

Now note the Adjective-Noun agreement:

Adj.	Noun		
आपका	लड़का	(m.sing.)	Your son.
आपके	लड़के	(m.plural)	Your sons.

आपकी	लड़की	(f.Sing.)	Your daughter
आपकी	लड़िकयाँ	(f.Plural)	Your daughters

Similarly

मेरा कमरा My room मेरे कमरे My rooms

मोहन की कापी Mohan's note-book मोहन की कापियाँ Mohan's note-books

(iii) You have noted that the attribute आपका, मेरा etc. change into आपके, मेरे before a masc. plural noun. This change will be affected even when honorific plural nouns follows

मेरे भाई My brothers आपके बच्चे Your children

मोहन के मामा Mohan's uncle (maternal)

सरला के चाचा Sarla's uncle

Nouns such as मामा, चाचा are treated grammatically plural because of their honorific nature. We can summarise this as follows:

-आ ending attributes occur before masc. singular nouns.
-ए ending attributes occur before masc. plural/hon. nouns.

-ई ending attributes occur before fem. singular and fem. plural nouns.

Locative Postpositions में (me:n) 'in' and पर (par) 'on'

1. Read the following sentences and note the use of 'में' and 'पर' -

(i) में 'in'

नाव कहाँ है? na:v kaha:n hai Where is the boat? नाव पानी में है। na:v pa:ni: me:n hai The boat is in the water.

(ii) पर 'on'

किताब कहाँ है? kita:b kaha:n hai Where is the book?

किताब मेज़ पर है। kita:b me:z par hai The book is on the table.

You will note that 'में' and 'पर' are used after the noun to denote, 'in' and 'on' respectively. Unlike the preposition 'in' and 'on' in English, they have been placed after the nouns (पानी में, मेज पर), Hence they are called post positions. 'में' and 'पर' are known as Locative Postpositions as they denote location.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

A. - ਗ हੈ FORM

Read the following sentences:

मनोहर नौ बजे दफ्तर जाता है। manohar nau baje: daftar ja:ta: hai

Manohar goes to office at 9 'o' clock

रहमान मिल में काम करता है। rahma:n mil me:n ka:m karta: hai

Rahman works in the mill.

The above sentences are in simple present tense. Simple Present Tense form is got by adding ' π 1 ξ 1 to the verb root, e.g., π 3 + π 4 ξ 5 = π 5 = π 6 = π 7.

Subject-Verb Agreement in Present Tense

	Singular			Plura	I/Honorifie
	Masc.	Fem.		Masc.	Fem.
मैं	जाता हूँ	जाती हूँ	हम	जाते हैं	जाती हैं
त्	जाता है	जाती है	तुम सब	जाते हो	जाती हो
वह/यह	जाता है	जाती है	वे/ये	जाते हैं	जाती हैं

Now go through the following sentences carefully noting the verb patterns:

मोहन स्कूल जाता है।	mohan sku:l ja:ta hai	Mohan goes to school.
वह रोज स्कूल जाता है।	vah roz sku:l ja:ta: hai l	He goes to school every day.
सरला विनय नगर में रहती है।	sarla: vinay nagar me:n	Saral lives in Vinay Nagar.
	rahti: hai	
वह रेल मंत्रालय में काम करती है।	vah re:l mantra:ly me:n	She works in the Ministry of
	ka:m karti: hai	Railways.
शिवन जी हिंदी सिखाते हैं।	sivan ji: hindi: sikha:te:	Shivan teaches Hindi.
	hain	
तुम कहाँ रहते हो?	tum kaha:n rahte: ho	Where do you live?
मैं सरोजिनी नगर में रहता हूँ।	main sarojini: nagar me:n	l live in Sarojini Nagar.
``	rahta: hun	
तुम कहाँ रहती हो?	tum kaha:n rahti: ho	Where do you live?
मैं विनय नगर में रहती हूँ।	main Vinay Nagar me:n	l live in Vinay Nagar.
*	rahti: hun	
आप क्या करते हैं?	a:p kya: karte: hain	What do you do?

हम(m) सुबह चाय पीते हैं। hum subah cha:y pi:te: hain. We take tea in the morning. हम (f) रात को दूध पीती हैं। ham ra:t ko du:dh pi:ti: hain. We take milk at night.

Please note the main verb, i.e. जाता, करता, रहता, पीता etc, undergoes certain changes and agrees with the number and gender of the subject on '-आ' '-ए' '-ई' pattern.

NEGATION IN SIMPLE PRESENT

Read the following sentences and notice the contrast under categories (A) and (B).

Category (A) Category (B)

लड़का बाज़ार जाता है। लड़का बाज़ार नहीं जाता।

वे चाय पीते है। वे चाय नहीं पीते।

सीता रोज़ दूध पीती है। सीता रोज़ दूध नहीं पीती।

सीता और राधा रोज़ बातें करती हैं। सीता और राधा रोज़ बातें नहीं करतीं।

You will note that in the verb pattern of the Simple Present Tense, (i.e.जाता है etc.) wherever नहीं is used, auxiliary verbs है, हैं, हूँ and हो are ordinarily dropped and in the case of feminine plural, the final \S (ी) of the main verb is nasalized; e.g.-

वे जाती हैं। वे नहीं जातीं। वे चाय पीती हैं। वे चाय नहीं पीतीं। वे बातें करती हैं। वे बातें नहीं करतीं।

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

B. - रहा है FORMS

Read the following pair of sentences and compare the meaning:

मैं रोज़ हिंदी पढ़ता हूँ। main roz Hindi: paRht: hun I study Hindi every day. मैं इस समय हिंदी पढ़ रहा हूँ। main is samay Hindi: paRh I am studying Hindi raha: hun. at the moment.

गोपाल आठ बजे खाना खाता है। Gopa:l a:Th baje: kha:Na: hai Gopal takes his meals at eight 'o' clock.

वह आज देर से खाना खा रहा है। vah a:j de:r se: kha:na: kha: He is taking his meals raha: rai late today.

Singular				Plural/Honori	fic	
		m	f		m	f
1st Person	में	जा रहा हूँ	जा रही हूँ।	हम	जा रहे हैं	जा रही हैं।
2nd Person	त्	जा रहा है	जा रही है।	तुम	जा रहे हो	जा रही हो।
				आप	जा रहे हैं	जा रही हैं।
3rd Person	वह/यह	जा रहा है	जा रही है।	वे/ये	जा रहे हैं	जा रही हैं।

RECAPITULATION

You have learnt the following sentence structures in the lesson: -

1. PRESENT INDICATIVE SENTENCES

यह/वह	कलम	है।
	कापी	
	मेज़	
	नाव	
	ज़मीन	

2. INTRROGATIVE SENTENCES

यह/वह	क्या	₹ ?

क्या	यह /वह	कलम है?

3. AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

जी हाँ	यह/वह	कलम	है।
--------	-------	-----	-----

4. NEGATIVE SENTENCES

जी नहीं	यह/वह	कलम	नहीं है।	
---------	-------	-----	----------	--

5. A sentence can be expanded with the help of Attributes, e.g.-

यह मेज है।

यह नई मेज है।

यह आपकी नई मेज है।

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

- 1. Devote sufficent time to this section. Remember that you can acquire correct and natural pronunciation only through a constant process of imitation and repetition of words and sentences of the language. Take the help of a native Hindi speaker if available, or listen to the Hindi news bulletin attentively.
- 2. Read aloud the following words clearly pronouncing each syllable and repeat them about half a dozen times.

Note: At this stage, you need not know the meanings of all the words introduced below. All that you have to do at this stage is to recognise the letters and pronounce clearly in combinations repeating them till you feel that you can pronounce and recognise them without strain.

Initial	Medial	Final
31	अब	कमल

	अ मल	नमक	
	अपना	कलम	
आ	आम	काम	कला
	आन	आम	मना
	आज	काल	जमा
ई	ईनाम	कील	नाई
	ईख	मीन	काई
	ईद	नीम	आई
ए	एक	नेक	नाले
	एकक	मेल	ताले
	एकता	बेल	काले
ऐ	ऐन	हैरान	है
	ऐब	पैना	
	ऐनक	मैना	
क्या	क्या	-	वाक्य

(i) 3 and 3T in contrast

()	
अ	आ
अपना	आप
मन	मान
जन	जान

(i) ए and ऐ in contrast

-			
	ए	ऐ	
	बेल	बैल	
	मेल	मैल	
	हे है		

(ii) क and ह in contrast

क	ह	
कल	हल	
कम	हम	
काल	हाल	

(ii) व and ब in contrast

व	ब
वन	बन
वह	बहन
वेला	बेला