# Exercise Book and Grammatical Notes to accompany

URDU: Readings in Literary Urdu Prose



### **EXERCISE BOOK AND GRAMMTICAL NOTES**

to accompany

### URDU: Readings in Literary Urdu Prose

by

### Gopi Chand Narang

Prepared by M. J. Warsi Tahsin Siddiqi



National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language

Ministry of HRD, Dept of Secondary and Higher Education, Govt. of Inida

West Block-I, Wing No. 6, R.K.Puram, New Delhi - 110066

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M.J. Warsi Tahsin Siddiqi

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#### **FOREWORD**

The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Government of India, has been set up to promote, develop and propagate Urdu Language. To meet the above objectives the Council has decided to launch a Certificate Course of Urdu on distance mode. The learning materials have been specially designed by a team of experts drawn from different Universities and Institutions as well as the in-house experts.

I express my deep thanks to Dr. M.J.Warsi who teaches at University of Michigan, U.S.A. for preparing this "Exercise Book and Grammatical Notes" to accompany URDU: Readings in Literary Urdu Prose by Prof. Gopi Chand Narang keeping in view the lexical, grammatical and stylistic difficulties of those learners who have just entered the field of Urdu and have started to read the Urdu language in its beautiful script. Efforts have been made to present the book in as simple a form as possible.

I hope that the book will meet the requirements of the target group and the students will find it useful.

Dr. M. Hamidullah Bhat Director



### **Preface**

This Exercise Book is prepared to accompany URDU: Readings in Literary Urdu Prose by Professor Gopi Chand Narang. The text comprises graded selections from literary Urdu prose and excerpts from speeches keeping in view the lexical and stylistic difficulties. It provides learners with an elementary knowledge of Urdu a smooth transition to advanced lelvel introducing features of the cultural tradition.

This book explains the major types of grammatical constructions and provides exercises for practice. A brief description of grammatical terms is given at the beginning of each Unit so that the learners are acquainted with grammatical rules while attempting exercises. It is obvious that this is not a comprehensive grammar of Urdu. I have mainly presented brief notes on grammatical terms used in the text. I do not claim to have covered every grammatical feature of Urdu, but I hope it would help the learner to get a broad understanding of the Urdu language.

The book is aimed primarily for learners who feel a need for explicit discussion of basic grammatical features and profit from attempting general exercises. I hope the book will serve the purpose for which it is written.

University of Michigan February 25, 2002

M. J. Warsi

### Acknowledgements

- Exercises of Unit I to VI are based on the work done by Professor Ruth Laila Schmidt and Dr. Tahsin Siddiqi. Their contribution is gratefully acknowledged.
- O Thanks are due to Dr. M. Hamidullah Bhat, Director, National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, for assigning this job to me.
- O My colleagues and students who provided me with an opportunity to discuss the exercises, and for their useful response.
- O Professor Gopi Chand Narang for his encouragement and stimulating guidance, and
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M.J. Warsi

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### Unit - 1

Part - I:

فيجتنز

#### Noun

A noun denoting one person or thing is said to be in the singular number. A noun denoting more than one persons or things is said to be in the plural number. The plural is, however frequently used, as a polite and respectful form, with reference to a single person also. Urdu noun is quite simple in formation. There are two genders in Urdu: masculine and feminine, as well as two numbers: singular and plural, cases (i.e, nominative, accusative, dative etc.) are by and large not indicated by word endings, but by independent words called postposition that immediately follow the nouns. There are no articles in Urdu and a noun in isolation is not marked as being definite or indefinite.

Plural	Singular	
لا کے	63	
boys	boy	Direct
لڑکوں پر	لاکے پ	
on the boys	on the boy	Oblique

### 1. Substitution

A. /se/ = with other postpositions

/se/ — following another postposition shows a sense of movement or separation.

Exercise:

from among these books take three from inside the hole the mouse appeared from off the ground pick up the wood the wind was blowing from the direction of the mountain from over the mountain the cloud passed the snake appeared from under the water the women are working since before the wedding the girl is weeping since after the wedding

B. /se/ = required by certain verbs.

To the student: Certain verbs take /se/=, just as others take /ko/

or /par /z, or sometimes more than one postposition.

This is called collocation. A good dictionary will also give the collocation of a verb.

### Exercise:

tell him that the food is ready
ask the rishi is the water cold?
he told his wife bring up the child
ask them is the wind blowing?
I'm tellin you eat the food!

The <Pre P +/hay/ -> construction (general present) C

his

my father's

their

the brahmins'

her

nıv

Transformation. The <PreP+/tha/\$\overline{\pi} > construction 2. (imperfect; "used to do")

Change the new sentences to the <PreP+/tha/bb> construction, following the example; and orally translate the sentence. Note the variation in meaning of the tense.

"We used to be held in great esteem in the Raja's court."

		10۔ ہم گوشت نہیں کھاتے ہیں۔
3.	Mixed drills: Infini	etives as nouns the <1+/cahta hai/ح با بتا ہے/
	construction/cahie	عا ہے / عا ہے /
A.	Substitution.	
	کام کرنے میں فائدہ ہے	<u>1 - آپ علمنا ہے</u> - 1
	studying in school	to climbe a tree
	washing one's hand	ls to kill the snake
	bringing up a child	to go to a far country
	beingpowerful	to fetch water
	possessing wisdom	to read the book
B.	Fill in the blanks w	with the correct form of the verb.
(w	ant to)	ا ـ را جا کے آ دمی ڈ ا کوؤں کو پکڑ نا
(do	oes't want to)	2_رشی کی بیٹی سورج سے شادیکرنا
(w	ants to)	3_ برہمن کی بیوی پانی بھرنا
(do	pes't want to)	4_ برہمن گھر ہر
(w.	ant to)	5 _ میں مچھر کو مار نا
(w.	ant to)	6-ہم آپ پر بھروسا کرنا
(do	oesn't want to)	7_میرا بھائی لکڑی ڈھونڈ نا
(do	on't want to)	8_ہم فیتی لباسخریدنا
(dc	on't want to)	9_تم پيڪام تمام کيولکرنا

Substitution: Inflect the infinitive and = as shown below: C.

10 - میں بیکتاب ......پر هنا

(don't want to)

read the book
cook the food
bathe
bathe the baby
look for wood
make an effort
arrange her marriage

Call those people Kill that mosquito

tell his wife

look for the robbers

### 4. Translate into Urdu.

- 1. I have to talk to the carpenter.
- 2. My brother used to be disturbed by mosquitoes.
- 3. I want to close the door.
- 4. Possessing wisdom is a good thing.
- 5. There is danger in going there.
- 6. Before everything else, the king ate breakfast.
- 7. The Brahmin's wife also asked her daughter about it.
- 8. The carpenter has a lot of work to do.
- 9. I can release one of these prisoners.
- 10. The mosquitoes started biting us.

### 5. Response.

Note to the teacher: this drill should be done in class. A simpler sentence structure may be used.

رشی کی بیٹی نے چوہے سے شادی کرنا کیوں پسند کیا؟	<b>-</b> 3
رشی کی بیٹی نے پہاڑے شادی کرنے سے کیوں منع کیا؟	_4
برہمن بچے کوچھوڑ کر ہاہر کیوں گیا؟	<b>-</b> 5
برہمن کی بیوی نے نیو لے کو کیوں ماردیا؟	-6
را جانے عورت کے خاوند، بھائی اور بیٹے کو کیوں چھوڑ دیا ؟	<b>_</b> 7
جاتک'' مجھر کا قتل' سے کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟	-8
آ دمی کے لیے عقل مند ہونا اچھاہے یا دِدوان؟	<b>-9</b>
یڈ عقل سے رحم سے شہید ہ	• •

## Unit-1 گلشان سعدی

Part-II

### Possessives in Urdu

Few personal pronouns, namely هم الم الم and ألم have special possessive forms. A list of the possessive adjectives corresponding to the personal pronouns is given below:

Plural		Singular	
Possessive	Direct	Possessive	Direct
אנו	بم	ميرا	میں
تمهارا	تم	تيرا	تو
آپ کا	آپ	اِس کا	<b>≈</b>
إن كا	<b>≈</b>	أس كا	89
أن كا	89		,.

The above mentioned possessive forms behave very much like adjectives, agreeing with nouns in number, gender and case.

### 1. Completion

A. Add the correct form of of as shown in the example. Exercise:

	<u>-</u>	ایک مہمان گھر آنے۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔	_1
	نے <u>ہیں</u> ۔	راجائے آ دمی ڈ اکوؤں کو پکڑ ۔۔	-2
		بتی گوشت کھانے	-3
	٠	باوشاہ کارشمن مرنے	_4
	ين-	ېم شير کاشکار	<b>-</b> 5
	<u> ۽                                    </u>	مچھر بڑھئی کو کا شنے	<b>-</b> 6
	<u>-</u>	برہمن کھانا ما تکنے جانے	_7
		آپکہاں جانے	-8
	بانے	لرکیاں ندی پر یانی بھرنے	-9
B.	Add the correct form of the i	nfinitive of the verb and	. لكنا 1
	(began to blow)	ہوا	
	(began to say)	نجومي	
	(began to sleep)	ر چِ.	
	(will begin to cry)	•	
	(began to propel)	بچه نشتی والاکشتی اع	
	(might begin to quarrel)	وه لوگ	
	(began to climb)	تم درخت پر	
	(began to leave)	ہ مناسب ہے۔ تم وقت سے پہلے	
	(began to come)	اد ک <del>کے چہ</del> مہمان	
	(began to eat)	ہماں تم ابھی ہے	
		- 1	

### 2. Substitution.

Past tense of intransitive verbs.

## Example:

داخل ہوا	مجد میں +	<u>س</u> +
rode	in the boat	آپ
returned	to his house	نجومى
became	greatly astonished	اس کی بیوی
became	angry	تم کیوں
came out	in the field	پولیس والے
brought	fine meat	آ دمی
entered	into the king's court	نجومي
gathered	at the market	لوگ
went	to some other country	ح <u>ا</u> روں
passed	through a forest	وهانژ کیاں

3. Substitution: Past tense of transitive verbs.

### Example:

<u>بردهمی</u>	+	<u>\$</u> +	ودوان نے
ate		the meat	ہیوی نے
lifted		the scale	آ دمی نے
wasted		this fine meat	تم نے کیوں
drove		the car	ڈ رائیور نے
brought to life		thetiger	ودوانوں نے
used		theirwisdom	انہوں نے
turned her into		a mouse	ریش نے

saw

### the child in danger

نیو لے نے

saw

## the mongoose from برہمن کی بیوی نے a distance

- 4. Transformation: Change the underlined verb forms to:
- a. the simple past, e.g., ج آیا to آیا.
- b. the imperfect, e.g., =tī to =tī.
- c. the past continuative, e.g., ج آر باتھا to

- 5. Translate in Urdu.
  - 1. A quarrel is about to start.
  - 2. We are riding in the same boat.
  - 3. "Do you know how to swim?" asks the grammarian.
  - 4. "He is a deceitful man," said the wife.
  - 5. He was angry at her.
  - 6. Inevercomplained.
  - 7. The carpenter is using foul language.

- 8. Man and wife started a quarrel.
- 9. The news became available.
- 10. They gave the guest an excellent meal.
- 6. Response.
  - 1- دشمن کی موت پرنوشیروال خوش کیول نہیں ہوا؟
    2- آدمی جس کے پاس جوتے نہیں تھاپی حالت پرخوش کیول ہوا؟
    3- نجوی کو خصہ کیول آیا؟
    4- کشتی والے نے نجوی سے کیا کہا؟
    5- آدمی مہمان کے لیے کیالایا؟
    6- آدمی مہمان کے لیے کیالایا؟
    7- یبوی نے گوشت کا کیا گیا؟
    8- عقل مندآ دی نے نجوی سے کیا کہا؟
    9- کسی نے نوشیروال کو کیا خبردی؟
    10- نوشیروال نے دشمن کی خبرین کر کیا کہا؟

### Unit-2

## الف ليك

## : چکنا and یانا، سکنا and یانا،

A. The verb is used as an auxilary immediately after a verbal stem to indicate the capability of carrying out an action:

میں وہاں نہیں جاسکا۔ ۔l could not go there

وہ دہلی جاسکے گا۔

He will be able to go to Delhi.

B. The verb الم is also used as an auxilary in a capabilitive sense immediately after a verbal stem. Unlike يانا، سكنا is almost always employed in this manner only if the sentence has a negative sense.

اس رات کوحسن نہیں سو پایا۔

'Hasan couldn't sleep that night.'

ہم اس باغ میں نہیں ٹہل یا کیں گے۔

'We will not be able to walk in that garden.'

C. The verb نجين is used directly after verbal stems to indicate the prior completion of the activity of the main verb. The sense of نجينا in this construction is often best expressed in

English by the word 'already'.

وسیم چاول خرید چکاہے۔ .Waseem has already bought rice وہ دہاں پہنچ چکے ہوں گے۔

They must have already arrived there.

### 1. Conjunctive Participles

Clauses connected by the conjuctive participle, /kar/ , have the same subject for both verbs. However, it is the second verb which forms the core of the sentence. Compare the following examples to see what happens when one of the verbs is transitive, and the other intransitive:

In the first example, خی د changes to because the core verb, ن is intransitive. But in the second, a changes to أس في because لأس في (which agrees with سام) is transitive.

A. Combine the two short sentences into one as shown in the examples provided above in the note.

B. Take the sentence apart and make two short ones.

### 2.2 Conditional Sentences:

A. Under each underlined verb form in the following sentences three alternate possibilities are listed; change each verb accordingly. Change to where necessary. Orally translate the sentences and compare the

meanings.

B. The past participle may also be used in "if" clauses. In this environment, it does not signify the past tense, but is approximately equivalent to the future, and suggests that the event has not yet taken place.

Change the verb form in the "if" clauses of the following sentences to the past participle. If the verb is ב, use אינו אינוי אינוי

اگرائر کی خوبصورت ہوئی تو وزیراس سے شادی کرے گا۔ Ex - 2b

If the girl happens to be beautiful, the wazir will marry her.

### C. Impossible-conditional ("contrary to fact; irrealis")

When both clauses occur with the present participle, then the events described have not yet happened, or are seen as impissible.

If you fed him meat, he would not eat it.

**Transformation.** Change the verb forms in both clauses to the impossible-conditional, and orally translate the sentence, comparing the meanings.

اگروہ کیجتو میں کھا نا کھا ؤں گا۔	_7
اگر برہمن نے نحو پڑھائی تومیں پڑھوں گا۔	-8
اگرتم بلاؤ گےتو ضرورآؤں گا۔	_9
اگرتم محنت کرو گئے تو پھل یا ؤگئے۔	-10

- 3. Translate into Urdu.
  - 1. He came and sat with me.
  - 2. I will ask him and then go.
  - 3. I was delighted to read this book.
  - 4. Go to Pakistan and study Urdu.
  - 5. When he saw me, he said, "I thought you were at home."
  - 6. If it rains, we won't walk in the forest.
  - 7. If your mother knew this, she would be very angry.
  - 8. If you are my friend, you will come with me.
  - 9. If he should not be at home, we can come back.
  - 10. If she had eaten this, she would have became ill.
- 4. Response.

```
عورت كا خاوند كهاں جلا گيا؟
                  عورت نوجوان ہے محبت کیوں کرنے گی؟
                                                                _2
          نو جوان کوکوتوال نے قید خانے میں کیوں بند کر دیا؟
                                                                _3
                       عورت نے کوتو ال کوعرضی کیوں دی؟
                                                                _4
                  کوتوال نےعورت کی عرضی دیکھ کر کیا کہا؟
                                                                _5
                     قاضی کی بات من کرعورت نے کیا کہا؟
                                                                -6
  عورت نے بردھئی ہے یا نچ خانوں کی الماری کیوں بنوائی؟
                                                                _7
عورت نے نوجوان کوئس طرح رہا کرایا؟
الماری میں بندلوگوں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے زبان کھولی؟
                                                                -8
                                                                _9
                 لوگ الماري كوآگ كيوں لگانا جا ہے تھے؟
                                                               -10
```

### Unit-3

## سحى محبت

### 1. Participles

Participles are verbal adjecttives qualifying noun ( or pronoun) but retaining some properties of verbs. Urdu has two kinds of participles: present and past.

- and is formed by appending to the root. Thus, the present participle of إجاء go is الجاء 'going', الجاء 'move' is 'moving' etc.
- (b) The past participle is formed by appending  $\sqrt{1}$  to the root.

'moved'	عِلا	move	چل
read	يزها	read	"למ
heard	شنا	hear	ئن
The follow	ing are exception	nal forms:	
'been'	بُوا	'be'	59
'done'	كيا	'do'	5
'gone'	گیا	'go'	جا
'taken'	ليا	'take'	1
'given'	ويا	'give'	وہے

2. The <pasP+/karna/t/>construction(habitual)

The past participle of a main veb with an inflected form of to indicates habitual or customary action. Compare the following examples:

'I used to go to thgeir place (but I don't now).'

I made a habit of going/always went to their place.

A. Transformation. Change the imperfect sentence to the habitual construction.

Note: With a few verbs, the imperfect tense should not be employed to express 'used to':

I used to think he is my friend.

B. Completion: Complete the sentence with the habitual tense.

(always grazed)	ایک لڑ کی اپنی جھیٹریں	1
(generally used to ride)	باوشاه اس مشتی میں	2
(had a habit of lying down)	گڈریا دریا کے کنارے س	3

(always sang)	چژبان ان درختول پر	4
(always fished)	مچھیرااس دریامیں	5
(always lived happily)	مچھیرااورگڈرنی غریبی میں	6
(customarily slept)	فرشته شهری گھاس پر	7
(regularly studied)	ہم برہمن ہے تحو	8
(always returned)	گذریااورمچھیراشام کوگھر	9
(always walked)	گڈریے کی بیٹی گھاس پر	10

Note: The habitual construction also occurs in the present, future, imperative; and with infinitive constructions, etc.

روزيز هاكرو\_

Make a habit of studying daily.

C. Completion: Use the habitual tense.

(generally comes by)	وهال رائے سے	1
(always throw by)	شر راز کا پقر کیوں	2
(todo)	مجھےاس کا کامپڑتا ہے	3
(always weeps)	ميري والدواس بات پر	4
(come regularly)	آپ	5
(should go to sleep)	* کل ہےہم لوگ جلدی	6

2. Syntactical variations indicating emphasis.

Two common types of variation in syntax indicate emphasis:

- (A) repetition of words; (B) reversal of word order.
- (A). Repetition of adjectives and adverbs (including participles) shows emphasis of intensity, and often indicates a sense of "numerosity".

Transformation: Repeat the underlined word as shown in the example and orally translate the new sentence, comparing its meaning to that of the old one.

### Example:

B. Reversal of the normal word order in a statement creates the same effect as use of the particle /hi/ after a noun or adjective. Compare the following:

Transformation: The following sentences consist of the pattern (Pronoun) + Noun + Modifier + /hi/ + Verb. Delete the /hi/ and change the word order, following the example.

### Example:

- 3. Translate into Urdu.
  - 1. There was nothing but flowers in the garden.
  - 2. The shepherd has a daughter, just as beautiful as the moon.
  - 3. The fisherman used to live near the shepherd.
  - 4. The fisherman fell in love with the shepherd's daughter.
  - 5. They both were poor and wondered how they could get married.
  - 6. One day the fisherman prayed for a golden fish with diamond eyes.
  - 7. The angel told a very long story to the fisherman.
  - 8. It was becoming dawn.
  - 9. the fourth time he pulled the net in, it was filled with diamonds.
  - 10. He returned home thinking about his shepherdess.

#### 4. Response:

چھیرا کہاں رہتا تھا؟ 	-
گڈریے کی لڑکی کس ہے محبت کرتی تھی؟	-2
مجھیرا کیا سو جا کرتا تھا؟	<b>-</b> 3
مجھیرے نے کیا دعا مانگی؟	_4
تیسری بارمچھیرے نے جال کھینچا تواس میں کیا نکلا؟	<b>-</b> 5
فرشتے کو ہاغ عدن سے دلیس نکالا کیوں ملا؟	-6
مچھیرے نے سونے کا جال واپس دریامیں کیوں ڈال دیا؟	_7
کیا محبت اورخوثی کے لیےمحلوں کی ضرورت ہے؟	-8

آ دم اور ﴿ النَّے اپنا بَمدم کے بنایا؟

-8

**-9** 

### Unit-4



### Comparative and Superlative degrees

Urdu adjectives do not have any special comparative or superlative forms, when a comparison between two nouns or pronoun is made, the general sentence structure in Urdu will be:

Verb	Adjective	Comparative phrase	Subject
	(i.e., the noun or pronoun with		
		which the subject is compared +	
		the postposition =	

- Note:(1). The postposition in a comparative construction is equivalent of the English'than".
- (2). In contrast to English, where adjectives take special comparative forms (e.g., big.....bigger, good.....better), an adjective in a Urdu comparative construction simply agrees with the subject in number and gender.

Khursid is taller than Pravez.

Shabnam is older than Aadil.

3. The adjectives 'i 'more' and 'less' are generally used when camparing amounts or numbers.

One kilometer is less than a mile.

I will not take less than ten rupees.

2. The passive. When a passive constrution has an agent or actor (whether it is known or not), the <Pasp + /jana/t/>
construction is used. Compare the following:

My second son will become an advocate.

After two years that advocate will be made a judge.

The agent of the action is deleted in passive sentences.

Transformation: Change the underlined verb forms to the passive, omitting the subject: If there is an object, the verb must agree with it.

### Example:

### 3. Relative Clauses:

A. Combine the two short sentences into one, replacing the underlined word with the correct form of the pronoun  $\mathcal{L}$ .

### Example:

B. /تو.....بنا indicates sequential connection of events. Using /بنا in the first clause and /تا in the second, and making the necessary deletions as shown in the example, combine the two short sentences into one.

### Example:

C. /تب....ب/ indicates close identity of time between two events. Using /بب/ in the first clause and /تب/ in the second and making the necessary deletions as shown in the example, combine the two short sentences into one.

#### Example:

4. Variation: المجتمر Drill for fluency and translate into idiomatic English.

2- وہ چائے بیتا ہے۔

وہ چائے بھی پیتا ہے۔

وہ چائے بھی پیتا ہے۔

وہ چائے بھی پیتا ہے۔

وہ شراب پیتا بھی ہے اور پلاتا بھی ہے۔

اس دال کو پی بھی سکتے ہیں اور کھا بھی سکتے ہیں۔

3- اس نے عوام کی غربت دیکھی ہے۔

اس نے بھی عوام کی غربت بھی دیکھی ہے۔

اس نے عوام کی غربت بھی دیکھی ہے اور بدھالی بھی۔

اس نے عوام کی مدد کرنی چاہی اور اس کا منصوبہ بھی بنایا۔

اس نے عوام کی مدد کرنی چاہی اور اس کا منصوبہ بھی بنایا۔

مزدور کام کرتے تھے اور زمین دار بھی۔

مزدور کام بھی نہیں کرتے تھے اور روئی بھی کھاتے تھے۔

مزدور کام بھی نہیں کرتے تھے اور مزدور ک بھی چاہتے تھے۔

مزدور کام بھی نہیں کرتے تھے اور مزدور ک بھی چاہتے تھے۔

#### 5. Compound Verbs

A. Transformation: Change the underlined verb in the following sentences to compound verbal formations with /كيا/ (e.g., /كِويا/ to /كيا/). Keep the same tense.

برشریف آ دمی ایسا کام کرنے سے منع کرے گا۔	-6
میں آپ کی کتاب ابھی واپس <u>کرتا ہوں</u> ۔	_7
نجمہ نے اپنی مال کو خط <u>لکھا</u> ۔	-8

- B. Transformation: Change the underlined verbs in the following sentences to compound verbal formations with גען (e.g., /ען / to /ען / to / עַר / ). Keep the same tense.
  - 1- اس في المتحان ياس كيا-
  - 2۔ زمین دارنے خوبصورت لڑکی سے شادی کی۔
    - 3- میں ہرروز اپناسبق پڑھتا ہوں۔
    - 4\_ میں دو پہر میں تھوڑی دیر سوتا ہوں۔
    - 5۔ میں رات کو کھانا جلدی کھاتا ہوں۔
      - 6- میں شام کو شہلتا ہوں۔
  - 7- تم سونے سے پہلے اپنے دانت صاف کیا کرو۔
    - 8۔ تم کل ناشتہ ہمارے ساتھ کرنا۔
    - 9- میں نے اے اپ گربلایا ہے۔
      - 10 تم دوا پيؤ -
- C. Transforation: Change the underlined verb forms in the following sentences to compound verbal formations with the (e.g., NI/to/VII/). Keep the same tense.
  - 1- تھوڑے دنوں کے بعد گرمیاں آئی<u>ں گ</u>۔
    - 2- يددوالي لوتو آرام طحكا\_

- 6. Translate into Urdu.
  - 1. Why didn't Prem Chand stay in the film business very long?
  - 2. He enjoyed stealling mangoes and apples, and eating them, too.
  - 3. She studied Urdu during her stay in Lahore.
  - 4. I was not rich, but I had many responsibilities.
  - 5. Their way of living is simple.
  - 6. She started writing under a pseudonym.
  - First he started writing in Urdu, but later switched to Hindi.
  - 8. He was born in a small village named Lamhi, and was named Dhanpat Rai.
  - He was forced to marry a fat, ugly woman against his wishes.
  - 10. He started publishing his own magazine in Hindi.
- 7. Response.

بحین میں پریم چندکوکن چیزوں ہے دلچین تھی؟	-2
ریم چندنے فرضی نام ہے کب اور کیوں لکھنا شروع کیا؟	<b>-3</b>
کیا آپ نے پریم چند کی کوئی تصنیف پڑھی ہے؟	_4
کیا آپ نے بھی کوئی کہانی لکھی ہے؟	<b>~</b> 5
آپ کہاں پیدا ہوئے تھے اور آپ نے کہال تعلیم حاصل کی؟	<b>-</b> 6
آپاں شہرک آئے؟	<b>-</b> 7
آپ کا پندیده ادیب کون ہے اوروہ آپ کو کیوں پندہ؟	-8
کیا آپ نے اردو کے کسی افسانہ نگار کا افسانہ پڑھاہے؟	<b>-9</b>
آج آپ کا کیا پروگرام ہے؟	-10

#### Unit-5

# محوّدان

## 1. The reflexive possessive form / 🐫 //

The reflexive form  $\xi$ ! is used in place of other possessive construtions (i.e., those showing  $\xi \in \mathcal{L}(\xi)$ ) when the possessor in the possessive phrase refers to the same person or entity as another noun in the clause. The word  $\xi$ ! functions adjectivally, and agrees with the noun it modifies in number, gender and case.

I have given my own book to Husain.

We will speak with our own friends.

A number of other uses of  $\xi$ ! are found in Urdu. It is used intensively after other possessive forms:

This is my own book.

This is your own house.

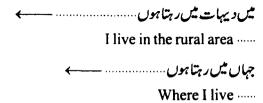
## وبال ..... جهال More Relative Clauses

A. The relative cluase usually precedes the correlative

cluase. Reversal of the normal order shows a change in emphasis.

جہاں تم جاؤگ وہاں میں بھی جاؤں گا۔ Where (ever) you go, I'll also go. وہاں میں بھی جاؤں گا جہاں تم جاؤگ I'll go wherever you go.

Likewise, the normal place of the relative pronoun, adverb or adjective is at the beginning of the clause.



Displacement of this order emphasizes the word displacing the relative:

حامہ جہاں رہتا ہے...... ..... Where Hamid lives

A. Combine the two short sentences into one, using /جان/ in the relative clause and /دبان/ in the correlative clause.

Example:

- B. / معره/ Take another look at drill
- (a). Above / refers to place or location. A parallel form, refers to direction.

'Which(ever) way you have to go, I'll go that way too.'

in the رويم / Combine the two short sentences into one, using / أجدهم / in the relative clause and / أدهر / in the correlative clause.

C. التاء التاء and its correlatives /أتاء إناء are adjectives and agree with the noun they modify.

'My kurta is not as long as vours is.'

'My kameez is not as long as yours is.'

in the combine the two short sentences into one, using /نتدا relative clause and /bi/ or /bi/ in the corelative clause.

D. /وبيا، ايبا/, /وبيا، ايبا/ and its correlatives, /وبيا، ايبا/ are grammatically adjectives.

'No other servant provides the sort of service he does.'

In the masculine oblique singular (MOS)/ is used as an adverb.

Combine the two short sentences into one, using /جبيها/ in the relative clause and اليها/ or /ايها/ in the correlative clause.

### 2. The present participle as a substantive

A. The present participle (alone or  $+i\pi$ ) can be used like an adjective. In this case it agrees with the noun it modifies.

'The moving car sotpped suddenly.'

Substitution:

don't go	close to the fire	burning
climbing is forbidden	on the train	moving
you'll pick up	thechild	playing
don't pick	the flowers	blooming

- B. The present participle can be used as a predicate complement. Participles as predicate complements are usually in the masculine oblique singular (MOS) case, unless.
  - 1. the participle refers to a subject not followed by /خــ/:
  - 2. the participle itself has no object, and
  - 3. the main verb of the sentence is a verb of motion.

It will be seen at a glance that the type of sentence in which a predicate complement agrees with the noun it modifies is one involving two intransitive verbs.

'Getting soaked in the rain, he reached home.'

'Drinking tea, Hamid read the newspaper.'

#### Substitution:

محمرے نکالا	روتا بوا	89
entered the house	smilling	the girl
read his lesson	eating breakfast	the boy
gotcaught	runningaway	the theif
reached home	singing	I
started to weep	reading the newspaper	he

C. If the present participle is a predicate complement referring to the object of the sentence, there are two possibilities.

1. If the object is marked by /9 / (which usually means it is an inanimate noun), the participle is always MOS:

'I saw Najma coming.'

2. If the object is not marked by /f/ (which is usually means it is an inanimate noun), the participle may agree with it, or it may be MOS.

میں نے کھیر پکتے ہوئے دیکھی۔ 'I saw the kheer cooking.' میں نے کھیر پکتی ہوئی دیکھی۔

'I saw the kheer cooking.'

#### Substitution:

و يكھا	ہوری کوآتے ہوئے	جھنیانے
saw	the thieves, running away	the people
can catch	a flying bird	I
ruined	the running machine	the maid
saw .	the tree, moving	I
found	the mongoose, fighting with	I
	the snake	

D. Repeated present participles signify continue or repeated action. They are usually MOS, but may agree with the subject of the participle (if it is also the subject of the sentence).

لزی بھاگتی بھاگتی آئی۔

'The girl came, running all the way.'

میں تنہیں سمجاتے سمجاتے تھک گیا۔

'I got worn outtelling you.'

Substitution:

تظهرتي	تتتت	
stopped	runningrunning	the car
fell asleep	weeping weeping	thechild
entered the house	fearing fearing	she
his voice stopped	saying saying	this
felldown	walkingwalking	he

#### The past participle as a substantive. 3.

When the past participle is used as an adjective, it agrees Α. with the noun it modifies.

When the past particple is used as a predicate B. complement and refers to the subject, it usually agrees with the subject.

'My clean (=washed) clothes are waiting.'

Substitution 1:

میٹھے ہیں	يکے ہوئے سیب
was arrested	the running away prisoner
when will awake?	this sleeping nation
is in the box	the washed shirt
is on the tree	the ripened fruit
ubstitution 2:	

Substitution 2:

بةكمميري

am	awake	I, all night long
is	gone	he, to work
is	asleep	she
isreading	lyingdown	he
the newspaper		

the newspaper

- In hie remainder of the cases, the past participle occurs in the MOS case, unless it refers to an object (see D. below).
  - 1. Transitive past participle referring to subject; subject marked by زغےز

"Lying down, he answered."

Transitive past participle referring to subject, but having an object of its own.

'Wearing a hat, Hamid went to the bazaar.'

#### Substitution:

ڈاکو لگوگے	يه كيز بيني بوئ	تے
came	with head lifted high	the king
said	pretending innocence	I
was standing	with mouth opened	she
gave him two ruppees	leaving	I
into my room, stole my jewellery	sneaking	she

- When the past participle refers to an object, it agrees with Ð. the object unless the object is marked by 15/ (The occurrence of a postposition after a noun always "cuts off" agreement.)
  - 1. Past participle referring to an object; object in the

nominative case (inanimate objects only).

'He left the books lying on the table.'

2. Past participle referring to the object; object marked by

اس نے کتابوں کومیز پر پڑا ہوا چھوڑ دیا۔ '.He left the books lying on the table'

Substitution:

ر ہنے دی	بجلی جلی ہوئی	میں نے
left	dal, sitting on the stove	I
saw	the girl, sitting in the sun	I
left	dirty pots, sitting on the table	thecook
left	the door of the room, open	he

E. Repeated past participles tend to suggest that an action or event has an excessive quality. //st/ does not occur in this construction.

مين بيشے بيشے تعک گئی۔

'I got tired sitting around (it was too long).'

'Najma was rushing along.'

'This apple has gotten spoiled lying around (it shouldn't

have been left out)'

'People grabbed their meals standing up.'

- 4. Translate into Urdu.
  - 1. It was a winter night and the rain was pouring.
  - 2. He wanted to sleep, but it was cold, his blanket was worn out, his jacket was old, and the mat was wet.

- 3. Lying there, he heard a sound of bracelets.
- 4. Who knows, why these people are so greedy?
- 5. I found the mouse hiding under the bed.
- 6. The people standing outside the door have come to meet you.
- 7. Waking a sleeping bear is dangerous.
- 8. Munni was playing wearing mother's chappals.
- 9. Whenever you go, you will be successful.
- Hamid is searching for his watch in this direction and that.

#### 5. Response.

```
    1- ہوری کیوں نہیں سوسکا؟
    2- ہوری نے چوڑیوں کی جھکاری کرکیا سوچا؟
    3- دھنیا نے ہوری کو کیا خبر سائی؟
    4- دھنیا نے ہوری کوشور مچانے سے کیوں نع کیا؟
    5- ہوری نے کواڑ کی درازوں میں سے جھا تک کر کیاد یکھا؟
    6- جھنیا ، ہوری کے گھر کیوں آئی؟
    7- ہوری ، چھنیا کو گھر سے کیوں نکالنا چاہتا تھا؟
    8- ہوری لیٹ کر کیا سوچنے لگا؟
    9- ہوری لیٹ کر کیا سوچنے لگا؟
    10- گوہر ، چھنیا کو کیوں چھوڑ کر چلاگیا؟
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#### Unit-6

## . أمراؤجان ادا

#### 1. Some Adverbial Expression

The order of Adverbs in Urdu sentence is relatively free. Most adverbial expressions occur somewhere between the subject noun and the verb, but some adverbs (particularly time adverb) commonly precede the subject noun.

#### 1. Adverb of Time

میں آپ ہے کل ملوں گا۔ I will see you tomorrow. وہ ابھی تک نہیں آیا ہے۔ He was not come yet.

#### 2. Adverb of Place

آپ کہاں رہتے ہیں؟ ?Where do you live کل ہم سستی پور گئے تھے۔

We went to Sam astipur yesterday.

#### 3. Adverb of Manner

(Many of these expressions use the postposition  $\subset$ )

## 4. Adverb of Negation

Negetive adverb is usually the last word before the verb.

He was not working very late.

2. Review of Verb Tenses. Review the following table with your instructor.

Infinitive	tT

	Perfective	Imperfective	Progressive
	aspect	aspect	aspect
Participle	آيا	tī	
Present	وه آیا ہے	وه آتا ہے	وهآربا ہے
Past	وه آياتھا	وه آتاتھا	وه آربا تفا
Presumptive	وه آيا ہوگا	وه آتا ہوگا	وه آربا ہوگا
Irrealis	وه آيا بوتا	وه آتا ہوتا	وهآر بإبوتا
Conditional	وه آيا ہو	وه آتا ہو	وهآربابو

آپ، تم آؤ، آپ آپ آپ آپ

Future

وه آئے گا

- A. Compound tenses show interaction between aspect and tense.
- B. In the following set, there is a difference of aspect.

C. In the following set, there is a difference of tense.

D. In the following set, there is a difference of both aspect and tense.

E. Identify the aspect and tense of the underlined verbs, and translate the sentences into idiomatic English.

F. Substitution.

آئی ہے	<u> </u>	ىيۋاك
has come	early	the rainy season
has come	to meet him	that student
have come	to get an education	I
has come	for the kotwal	this written order
has not come	in my comprehension	this matter

- G.Transformation: Change all of the verbs in drill (F) from the present perfect to the past perfect, e.g., change /جـ/ to /يّا/. Translate the new sentence orally.
  - 2. General occurrences: The general present (<PreP +/-/> construction) may be used to indicate occurrences or facts which are generally true: or the nature or essential quality of something.

2۔ کھاناکس وقت ہوتا ہے؟

'What time is dinner (generally)?'

3. Supposition: Future forms of /ts/ may be used to indicate supposition or probability.

'Somebody must know it.'

'The bus must be coming now.'

Transformation: Change the underlined verb forms to:

- (1). The present general-occurrence form, e.g., / to/ts/
- (2). The future-suppositional form, e.g., /c/ to /br/.

#### 4. The Past Conditional

- A. The simplest form of the past conditional has already been reviewed ("impossible-conditional"). It consists of the present participle in both clauses.
- B. The past perfect conditional consists of the past participle of the main verb and the present participle of /ts/. It refers to actions or events which have already taken place. Compare the following examples:

'If you were to do this work, it would be well (but you won't do it).'

ALSO: If you had done this work, it would have been well.

'If you had done this work, it would have been well.'

C. Past conditional can be employed with a number of tense-aspect constructions.

'If it had been raining the street would be wet.'

'If I could do this work I certainly would.'

'If the dog had begun to bark, I would have tied him to the tree with a rope.'

Substitution:

ورنهميں ضرورجا تا

would have read the book would have gone to the store would have sat down would have rested would have arrived 1۔ فرصت نەلمى

isn'tavailable
isn'tavailable
isn'tavailable
isn'tavailable
wasn'tavailable

had not teased her
had not come here
had not gotten cross
had searched for the thief

#### had not laughed

## ./چلا آنا/ and /چلا جانا/ .5

#### Substitution:

چل <sup>ع</sup> می	<i>نٹدے کمرے میں</i>	بسما	مجھی میں
used to go	to our own homes		at 5.00 we
willgohome	after finishing her	work	themaid
went	to his office		today I
go	to see the movie		you(f.)
went	stolen		all my luggage
has gone	to work		he
جلے آئیں گے	آپ کی طرف		بم فلم و کیچرکر
used to come	to work	in the	morning the cook
have come	early from the office	today	you
come	to my house	you, a	fter eating
am coming	to your house	now I	·
used to come	back from work	at 4:00	they
willcome	home	by eve	ening we (f.)

- 6. Translate into Urdu.
  - 1. People were invited /الكواتا/ from various distant places.
  - 2. You are an educated person, you must dislike /أيُر الكُّنا/ such useless work.
  - 3. The Khanam used to get cross on the slightest pretext.
  - 4. Perhaps my friend got his salary today.
  - 5. The holidays were not so long as you used to think.
  - 6. That girl must be able to run this machine.
  - 7. He must not have heard the chaukidar's voice.
  - 8. I have worn myself out telling you this; but you don't listen.

- 9. Gauhar Mirza always pulled the girls' plaits, broke the tips of their pens and overturned inkpots on their books.
- 10. The matter was completely hushed up.
- 7. Response:

امراؤجان کے ساتھ کمتب میں کتنی لڑ کیاں تھیں؟	-1
گو ہرمرزاکس طرح کالڑ کا تھا؟	-2
گو ہرمرز اپرطوائفیں کیوں فریفیۃ تھیں؟	-3
امراؤجان کے لئے گو ہرمرزاکے تخفے اہم کیوں تھے؟	_4
امرا ؤجان لوگوں کی توجہ کیوں جاہتی تھی؟	<b>-</b> 5
خانم سے طوائفیں کیوں ڈر تی تھیں؟	<b>-</b> 6
گو ہرمرزاے خانم کیوں جلتی تھی؟	_7
بىم اللّٰدىمتى كى رىم كس طرح منائى گئى؟	-8
راشدعلی کون تھا؟	<b>-</b> 9
متسى كى سم كاخية كان الثمامة كان	10

#### Unit-7

# . .... سرسیداحدخال

1. Use of emphatic particle /bhi/ جمى , /hi/ر. , /to/قرار الله

(a). The particle generally can be translated as 'too', 'also' and in negative sentences as 'even'. It has an inclusive meaning including the word or phrase that precedes it with some other entity or group. for example:

'Syed Hamid and Syed Mahmood were also with them.'

Urdu requires to follow immediately after the word or phrase it refers to, whereas in English the word 'also' or 'too' can occur else where in the sentence.

(b). G: The particle G has the general connotation of 'just', 'only'. It has an exclusive meaning, excluding the word or phrase that precedes it from some other entity or group. for example:

'Only Sir Syed Ahmed Khan can do this work.'

(c). יל : The particle יל generally means, 'then', 'though', 'actually', 'however' etc. It calls attention to the preceding word or phrase, often contrasting it with something else.

'Now you speak Maulana Shibli.'

وہ تو کرنا ہی پڑےگا۔

'That will have to be done.'

#### **Exercise:**

Use the emphatic particle  $\mathcal{S}$  with the subject :

'Khwaja will write a letter.'

خواجه ہی خط لکھے گا۔

'Khwaja will write a letter.'

بہلڑ کے اردوسیکھیں گے۔ \_1

حالی پیشعر پڑھیں گے۔ \_2

آپ کی بیگمکل وہاں جائے گی۔

سرسید کے والدین ان کی مددکریں گے۔

میرابھائی کام کرےگا۔ **-**5

Use the emphatic particle on the following pattern. 2.

ہم بھی آج کتاب پڑھیں گھے

میں آج کتاب پڑھوں گا۔

We also will read the book today. I will read the book today.

میں آج لائبر بری جاؤں گا۔

	سرسیدانگلشان جائیں گے۔	<b>-</b> 2
	میں استاد سے سوال پوچھوں گا۔	-3
	شبلی ایک اسکول کھولیس گے۔	-4
	حامد ہماری مدد کریں گے۔	<b>-</b> 5
3. Use of emphatic partilce		
	تو آپ کیا کریں گے۔	
	Then what will you do.	
	میں تو کام کروں گا۔	
	تو آپ کہاں جائیں گے۔	1
	توتم کامنہیں کروگے۔	2
•••••	توسینہیں آئے گا۔	3
	توہم کیا کریں۔	4
	توميں جاؤں _	5
ਤੋਂ is also used in con-	ditional sentences an	d as a
conjunction.		
II Substitution:		
اتے ہیں۔	کیاسرسید مسلم یو نیورش میں بڑھا	-1
	in that college	
	in the big school	
	in the Madarsa	
	in the maktab	
	in the medical institute	
III. Change the following to	negetaive sentences.	
- <u>ë</u> ë	وہ تعلیم کا نظام کرنے انگلتان عج	-1

-2	1857 ميں سرسيد کی عمر پچاس سال کي تھی۔
<b>_</b> 3	وه وقت بچا کر لکھتے پڑھتے تھے۔
_4	علامہ بلی نے کتا ہیں آکھیں۔
_5	مولا ناحالی ان کے بہت الیجھے دوست تھے۔

- VI. Translate the following into Urdu.
  - 1. In 1968, Sir Syed went to England.
  - 2. Sir Syed was born on 17th October 1817 in Delhi.
  - 3. He was very honest and hard working since his childhood.
  - 4. He also established a Scientific society.
  - 5. Sir Syed has written many books during his life Span.

#### V. Response:

#### Unit-8

# مينابازار

#### I. Imperatives:

Imperative forms denote command, request, warning, prohibition etc. By its very nature, the Imperative cann't refer to the past: command or request is impossible with regard to a past action. The Imperative, therefore, refer to the present and future tenses. Urdu has four types of Imperatives:

- I. Formal
- 2. Informal
- 3. Intimate
- 4. Neutral

#### 1. Formal Imperative

Formal Imperative is formed by adding the suffix  $\angle$ ...to the verb stem. A verb stem is the infinitive form of the verb without the final t .....endings. for example;

Formal	Stem	Infinitive
Imperative		
کھائیے	کھا	كحاثا
جائيئے	وا	جانا
لكھتے	لكه	لكعنا

The formal Imperatives of the following four verbs are irregular:

Formal Imperative	Stem	Infinitive
يجيا	_	این
د <u> پخ</u> ے	وے	د يينا
<u> </u>	5	كرنا
يج:	پي	پینا

2. Informal Imperatives: The formal imperative is formed by adding the suffix /5/ to the verb stem.

Informal	Stem	Infinitive			
Imperative					
۶Ĩ	ĩ	ÈĨ			
ببيھو	Ď.	بيثصنا			

Two verbs have irregular familiar imperative forms:

Informal Imperative	Stein	Infinitive	
لو	۷	لينا	
9)	وہے	د ينا	

3. Intimate Imperative: Intimate imperatives are identical in form to the verb stem. Intimate imperatives are generally used for small children and for very close friends.

Intimate Imperative	Stem	Infinitive
وا	جا	جانا
ي'ه	ילם.	پردهنا

4. Neutral Imperatives: Neutral Imperatives and infinitive forms of the verbs are the same. Neutral imperatives are generally employed in impersonal situations. Such as giving directives and also when giving commands with no specific reference to the relative status of both parties.

Neutral Imperatives	Infinitive		
لكحنا	لكحنا		
جانا	وانا		

#### Exercise:

í	$(\mathbf{a})$	`	S	ubs	etiti	utic	ma	iril	ı	•
١	u.	,.		uU	,,,,,,	uu	<i>,</i> ,,,,	** **	и	٠

	آپ بيد جيجئے۔	-1
P	lease give this.	
Please take	***************************************	
Please do		
Please begin		
Please drink		
Please work		
Please talk		

(b). Substitution drill:

Look at these books.

په کمابي <u> د ک</u> ھنا		_1
buy	•••••	-2
sell		<b>-</b> 3
give	••••••	_4
take		<b>-</b> 5
read		-6
bring	•••••	_7

3. Substitute the underline word with the following:

handicrafts goods. five hundred rose flowers three hundred shops many fancy dresses different kinds of toys

\_1

4. Use of /نتا/ 'how much'.

beautiful girl
big business
big market
big show
nice flower garden

5.

that country's this horse that king's this famous mosque that knight's this palace the Mughal army's this strong fort that empire's this gardner

6. Translate the following senetnces in English.

اوشاه بھی آتا تھا۔
 قلع میں زنانہ بازار لگتا تھا۔

3- لڑکابہت محنت کرتا تھا۔

4\_ جهانگيرنو جوان لا كاتھا۔

- 5۔ تمہارانام کیاہے؟
- 6۔ ہمارے کبوتر لے لو۔
- 7\_ بازار میں تماشا ہوتا تھا۔
- 8- سبھی لوگ بادشاہ کو جاتے تھے۔
- 9۔ بادشاہ اینے رعایا کا خیال رکھتے تھے۔
- 10۔ جہاتگیراورنور جہال ایک دوسرے سے محبت کرتے تھے۔

#### 7. Response:

- 1۔ اکبرنے کس رواج کوتر قی دی؟
- 2 زنانه بازار میں کون آتی تھیں؟
- 3 اپنی رعایا کی بہوبیٹیوں کود کھے کرکون خوش ہوتا تھا؟
  - 4۔ مینابازار میں سلیم کاول کس پرآیا؟
    - 5۔ میرالنسا کون تھی؟
- 6۔ کس کے یہاں لڑکیاں گھرسے با ہزئیں نکلاکر تیں؟
  - 7\_ آسته آسته طی مین سی کا آنا جانازیاده موگیا؟
    - 8۔ اکبرنے مرزاغیاث کی بیوی سے کیا کہا؟
  - 9- شیرانگن خان کا خطاب سے حاصل کیا تھا؟
    - 10\_ نورجهال كون تقى؟

# 9-Unit لوک سجامیں مولا نا آزاد کا بیان

#### I. Verb: Present Perfect:

The present perfect represents a completed act the effect of which is still present. It is, in fact a tense of past; but it brings a past act in relation with the present. The present perfect is made by combining the past participle of the root with the present forms of the root / 'is' and / 1/ 'be'.

#### For example:

Plural	Singular	
ہم چلے ہیں	میں چلا/ میں چلی ہوں	Ist person
تم چلے ہو	تو چلاہے	IInd person
وہ چلے ہیں	وہ چلاہے	IIIrd person

#### II. Past Perfect:

The <PasP +/ </> and the <math><PasP +//> construction.

The past perfect represents a past action or state as completed at or before a certain past time. It is not remote past, as is usually considered. It is formed by combining مقين، تقى، تقيية في المعالية ال with the past participle forms of the main verb.

المِن حَمَا تَعَا I had gone. ہم گئے تتھے۔ we had gone. ووگئی تتیں۔ She had gone. ووگئی تتیں۔ They had gone.

#### Exercises:

(i). Substitution (Present Perfect)

I have read two newspapers.

میں نے دواخبار پڑھے ہیں۔

وہ خط

میر تاب

مولانا آزاد کے بارے میں

میر کتاب

آپ کامضمون

اردو کا اخبار

اردو کا اخبار

کومت کی پالیسی کو

اس کی کہانی

ہندوستان کی آئین

### (ii). Substitution: (Past Perfect)

¥

I had seen this parliament.

(iii). Translate the second portion of the following sentences in Urdu:

tomorrow Maulana Azad would present his report in parliament.

he was coming in the evening.

Govt. wants to discuss the education policy.

Govt. does not want to revise the education policy.

we do not like the Govt.

(iv). Change the <u>underlined</u> verb forms in the following sentences to the past perfect:

#### Translate the following into Urdu:

- Maulana Azad has written a book about his life.
- 2. We have written letters regarding education policy to Govt. of India.
- 3. Govt. has initiated many scheme to improve the quality of education in India.
- 4. Have you ever met with Education Minister before?
- 5. No, we are meeting today for the first time.

#### (vi). Response:

ڈاکٹررام سیما تھے کا خیال تعلیم کے بارے میں کیا تھا؟ \_5

\_4

کیاجار ہاہے؟	ں سے برابر مائم	ں پریانچ برتر	سمس	_6
7777	V	/ <b>.</b> .	,	

10۔ نیشن بلڈنگ (Nation Building) کے تمام کاموں میں کیار کاوٹ بی ہوئی ہے؟

## Unit-10

### I. The subjunctive mood:

The subjuctive mood is a form of verb, which represents the action not as a reality, but as a wish, hope, command, requirement, possibility, probability, presumptiom, condition etc. It represents in short 'the action or state as a conception of the mind rather than a reality'. In Urdu, the subjuctive has eight different forms, that may be divided into three groups representing the three tenses: present, past and future.

The eight forms of the root  $\sqrt{1}$  / 'come' grouped according to tenses are as follows:

Three verbs have irregular subjunctive forms.

#### Note:

- 1. the subjunctive form of a verb remains the same regardless of whether it refers to a masculine or a feminine subject.
- 2. the negative particle used with the subjunctive is always

The subjunctive is used in two kinds of sentences:

- (A) Simple sentences and
- (B) conditional sentences.

## A. Simple Sentences:

In simple sentences subjunctive forms are used to express several different meanings depending on the context the most common are:

(1). In 'should,. 'shall' or 'may' questions: In such questions the subjunctive is used to ask for advice or permission.

#### For example:

اب جم کہاں جا کیں؟ 'Where shall we go now! میں ابگھر جاؤں؟ 'May I go home now! 'جم آپ کی مددکریں؟

'Should/shall we help you?'

(2). In 'let's' construction: the subject /م/is generally understood and the verb is in the plural very often such sentences are introduced with / آ / or /چاو/.

آ ؤيا ہرچل كركھيليں۔

'Come on, let's go out and play.'

'Let's do some work now.'

(3). As a Request Imperative: The subject /آبر is generally understood and the verb is always in the plural.

'Please have some more tea'.

'Please don't go there.'

(4). To express good wishes and blessings:

For example:

صتے رہو!

'May you live long.'

'May you have (get) success.'

(5). To indicate uncertainty: With adverb such a /よじ/ 'perhaps', the subjunctive form of the verb may be used to indicate greater uncertainty.

For example:

'May be this film is good. (but I really don't know).'

'Probably, this film is good.'

(6). The subjunctive form is commonly used in subordinate clauses: ( $\checkmark$  cluases) after certain verbs or phrases to indicate that some future action or event is possible, desirable, necessary or appropriate.

For example:

***************************************	میں جا ہتا ہوں کہ
I want (that)	***************************************
	پیضروری ہے کہ
t is important that	*************************

#### **Conditional Sentences:**

The conditional Clause (the 'if' clause) is usually introduced by  $/\sqrt{l}$  'if'. The resultive clause (the 'then' clause) is introduced by  $/\sqrt{l}$  'then'. In conditional sentences, the 'if' clause generally precedes the 'then' clause.

Several verb forms are used in 'if' and 'then' clauses. In conditional sentences referring to the future, the most common combinations are:

'then' clause (principle	'if' clause (conditional	
clause)	clause)	
subjunctive	subjunctive	
future/imperative	subjunctive	
future/imperative	future	

## **Exercises**

(i). Substitution drill:

Should (shall) I write the letter right now.

کیا میں ابھی خط کصوں؟ give money go home ask this question

talk with him
go to the market
bring a chain
see the garden
do this work

(ii). Transformation drill:	
Should (shall) we write	e Urdu. We can write Urdu.
و کھیں۔	ہم اردولکھ کتے ہیں۔ ہم ارد
	ں باغ میں پانی ڈال سکتا ہوں
	ں شام تک بیکام کرسکتا ہوں
	م پرچمن صاف <i>کر سکتے</i> ہیں
	ل صاف سقراره سكتابون
	م پودوں میں پانی ڈال کتے ہیں
	م روز آپ سے یہاں مل سکتے ہیں
	ں نام دیو مالی کوئلا سکتا ہوں
	لیامیں باغ سے ایک پھول تو زسکتا ہوں
	ں مالی کا کام کرسکتا ہوں
······	م کھانا کھا تکتے ہیں
(iii). Substitution drill:	,
Replace the underlined	words with the following:
If you (should	) say so, (then) I will go there.
	اگرآپ کہیں تومیں <u>وہاں جاؤں گا</u> ۔
وَ <b>ن</b> گا۔	يانى لا

....اس کی مدوکروں گا۔

	ri	کے گھر جاؤں گا۔	
	· t	دیو مالی سے ملول گا۔	
	<u></u>	ہے پھول لا وَں گا۔	
	عن	، ہے کام کروں گا۔	
	<b>و</b> ر	ز ه بند کروں گا۔	
	<i>;</i>	تك واپس آؤں گا۔	
	الر	واطلاع کرو <b>ںگا۔</b>	
	į į	ڙ سے ملوں گا۔	
			(iv).
	اگرچمن صاف ہے توہم یہاں ٹہل	يحتے ہیں۔	
	conditional	future	
	conditional	present	
	future	future	
	nto English:	v). Translate the following	(v).
<b>–</b> 1	نام دیوایک مالی تھا۔		
-2	میں باغ میں رہتا تھا۔		
<b>-</b> 3	میں کمرے کے اندر کام کرتا تھا۔		
_4	وه بهت صاف تقرار بتاتھا۔		
<b>-</b> 5	نام ديوبهت نيك اور بعولا بھالاتھا۔		
-6	وه شاہی باغ میں کام کرتا تھا۔		
_7	وہ اپنے بھائیوں کی مدد کرتا تھا۔		
-8	نام ديو کا چمن ہرا بحرار ہتا تھا۔		

		لوگ بادشاہ سے ملنے آتے تھے۔	-9
		وه پورول کواپی اولا سجمتا تھا۔	-10
(vi).	Response:		
		نام دیوکون تھا؟	_1
		وه کہاں کا م کرتا تھا؟	-2
		چمن بنانے کا کام کس کے سپر دکیا گیا؟	-3
		منصف کوکیاد کھی کر حیرت بھی ہوتی اورخوشی بھی؟	_4
		منصف کو مالی سے کیوں دلچیسی ہونے لگی؟	<b>-</b> 5
		كون جمن كوصاف تقرار كهتا قفا؟	<b>-</b> 6
		س نے مالی کوانعام دینا جا ہا؟	<b>~</b> 7
		اور مگ آباد میں باغ لگانے کا خیال کے ہوا؟	-8
		شابی باغ میں کس کا کام سب سے اچھاتھا؟	_9
		اس بق ہمیں کیا نصیحت ملتی ہے؟	-10

# Unit-11 دوفرلانگ کمبی سرمرک

# /عابية/ and /عابية/ verb : Use of

The verb / إلا 'to wish', 'to want', 'to desire' is commonly used in Urdu. It indicates either a desire for something or a desire to carry out some action. In the first usage, it takes an inanimate noun as its object, in the second situation, the object of the verb is always an infinitive representing the desired action or activity. This infinitive comes directly before the verb: For example:

میں کچھ پھل چا ہتا ہوں۔ 'I want (desire) some fruits.' میری بیٹی اردو سیکھنا چا ہتی ہے۔

'My daughter wants (wishes) to learn Urdu.'

The verb / ﴿ ﴿ appears as if it is the polite imperative form of the verb / ﴿ أَبِي ﴿ it does not function like an imperative at all. It has general meaning 'to be needed', 'to be wanted', 'to be required'. The verb / ﴿ إِنَّ اللَّهُ always occurs in an indirect verb construction; therefore the subject of a corresponding English sentence (i.e., the person who needs or requires something) becomes the indirect object in Urdu followed by the postposition

/and the object (i.e., the thing that is needed or required) functions as the subject with which the verb agrees.

For example:

آپ کوکیا جائے؟

'What do you want (need)?'

(Lit, to you what is needed?)

مجھے دو کتابیں جاہئیں۔

'I need two books.'

#### Exercises:

1. Substitution drill: Repalce the underlined words.

The girl wnats to go to law college.

لرکی لاکالج جانا جاہتی ہے۔

to write a letter

to buy a book

to learn Urdu

to meet the teacher

to see the garden

to walk on the road

to give money

to call richshaw wala

to cry

to sleep

(ii). Substitution drill:

I need a pen.

مجھے ایک قلم چاہئے۔ چار کتابیں

## (iii). Reduplication in Urdu:

Reduplication is a process where either complete or a part of any expression is repeated. There are three types of reduplication found in Urdu.

## Complete Reduplication:

# Interrupted Reduplication:

Few examples from the text are:

سڑک کے دونوں طرف سو کھے سو کھے درخت کھڑے ہیں۔	-1
لمې لمبي ، چوزې چوژي سرځيس _	-2
تا ککے والے کو مارتے مارتے حچٹری ٹوٹ گئی۔	<b>-</b> 3
بجلی کی <u>زردزرد</u> روشنی سرُک پر پڑرہی ہے۔	_4
اسکول کے چھوٹے چھوٹے لڑ کے سڑک کے دونوں طرف کھڑے ہیں۔	_5
(iv) Use the following reduplicative expressions in senter	ices:
چپونی چپونی	-1
بنية بنية	-2
کورے کورے	-3
پہلے پہلے	-4
ېكى بېكى	<b>-</b> 5
ער און	-6
سوچة سوچة	_7
روتے روتے	-8
کنارے کنارے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔	-9
د كھتے د كھتے	-10
(v). Translate the following in Urdu:	
1. We want new clothes and new shoes.	
2. Who wants to go with me?	
3. They need some money to buy books.	

- 4. How many cycles do you need?
- 5. These poor people need food and some clothes.
- That old lady wants to go home.
- I need a new card and pen. 7.

- 8. Those girls want to go to see the mountain.
- 9. Payareylal wants to drink water.
- 10. Prime Minister wants to see the college.
- (vi). Response (Answer the following questions):

کالج ہے کچبری تک کتی کبی سڑک ہے؟	- i
مصنف کتنے سال ہےاس پر چل رہاہے؟	-2
مڑک کس تھیکیدار نے بنوایا تھا؟	<b>-</b> 3
کتے فقیرا س مڑک کے کنارے بیٹھے رہتے ہیں؟	_4
دولڑ کے کس پرسوار مہنتے ہوئے جارہے تھے؟	<b>-</b> 5
سڑک پربیٹھی ہوئی بھکارن کی طرف کون دیکھیر ہاتھا؟	<b>-</b> 6
درخت کی چھاؤں میں تائے والا کیا کرر ہاتھا؟	<b>-</b> 7
کچبری کے قریب مزدور میلے لباس میں کیا کررہے تھے؟	-8
کس کے چہرے دھوپ سے شمثمار ہے تھے؟	<b>-</b> 9
ئىس كى پگىزى كھل گئىتقى؟	-10

# Unit-12



# 1. Pronouns and Postpositions:

		т	
we	3	1	میں
(formal)inorific/you	ī	you(intimate)	تو
	, ,	you(informal)	تم
you people (formal)	آ پلوگ	you people	تم لوگ
they, these	9	he, she, it	89
they	≈	he, she, it	<b>≈</b>
who(pl.)	کون	who(sing.)	کون

# Pronouns in Oblique

anyı	postposition	<u> </u>	anyp	ostposition	+&.
"	<b>F</b> 1	آپ+	"	**	+25.
11	11	آ پلوگوں+	11	11	ئتم +
"	11	أن+	11	11	أس+
11	11	اِن+	**	11	إس+
<b>F1</b>	11	-كن+	11	**	~~+

Pronouns in accusative or dative form take the case ending / / after it. Some of them have an alternative contracted (extended) form as shown below:

to us 
$$=$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  to me  $=$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  to you  $=$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  to you  $=$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{$ 

## 2. Simple Postpositions in Urdu:

Use:

genitive, inidacative, possession	-	'of'	کا، کے،کی
accusative, dative	-	'to'	کو
instrumental, mode, expression of time, comperatives	-	'from, by' since' than' with	ے
	-	'in'	میں
locative	-	on, at	4
	-	untill/upto, as far as	تک

Note: Postpositions in Urdu function similar to the prepositions in English. They follow the noun, hence, they are called postpositions.

#### Exercises:

(i) Translate the following into English.

For example:

There are some books on the table.

(ii). Fill in the blank with appropriate postpositions given in parentheses.

Conjunctive participles are formed by adding  $/ \int / \text{ or } / \int / \text{ to}$  the verb stem. Although  $/ \int / \text{ and } / \int / \text{ can be used}$  interchangeably,  $/ \int / \text{ is used more in formal and written language}$  while  $/ \int / \text{ is frequently used in spoken language}$ . If the verb stem is  $/ \int / \text{ itself}$ , then the conjunctive participle can be formed only with  $/ \int /$ .

Construction with 1/2 and 1/2 may usually be translated literally as 'having.....ed" in Urdu they are used for variety of english expressions:

بیتن کروه بولا ...... Having heard this, he said ...... اس نے گھر جا کرا پنا کام کیا۔

He went home and did his work.

(lit. having gone home, he did his work)

Note that conjunctive participles in the following two examples are translated with adverbs in English.

ستنجل کرچلو۔ Walk carefully. مهر بانی کر کے کھڑ کی بند سیجئے۔ Kindly close the window.

A conjunctive participle is used only when the same subject performs two actions, the subject is mentioned only once.

(iii). Substitute the underlined words with the following:

	مهر بانی فرما کر مجھےجنوبی افریقه جانے دیجئے۔	_1
	parliament to him	(2)
	home to us	(3)
	city to my life	(4)
	Delhi to them	(5)
	Johnsberg to my friend	(6)
(iv).	Translate the following in Urdu.	
	(i). After marriage we were living together.	
	(ii). Rai Chand was my friend.	
	(iii). Both husband and wife were living in different re	ooms.
	(iv). I was practicing in Johnsberg court.	
	(v). I was trying hard for my success.	
(v).	Response:	
	مسٹر گلیڈ اسٹون کی بیوی کہاں جائے بناتی تھی؟	-1
	احساس پیداہونے کے بعد بھی دوبارہ نا کامی کیوں ہوئی ؟	-2
	مصنف كالصل مقصد كياتها؟	-3
	میاں بیوی الگ الگ کمروں میں کیوں سونے سلگے؟	_4
	تطعی اراده مصنف نے کب کیا؟	_5
	وہ جنگ کے بعد کہاں وکالت کررہے تھے؟	<b>-</b> 6
	اب تک کامیانی نه ہونے کی وجہ کیاتھی؟	_7
	مصنف کا دل خوشی اور حیرت سے کیوں بھرجا تا ہے؟	-8
	س طرح کے روزے سے خواہشوں کو دبانے میں مد زبیں ملتی ہے؟	<b>-9</b>
	برہمچاری اورغیر برہمچاری کی زندگی میں کیا فرق ہونا جا ہے؟	_10

#### Unit-13

# جاريائي

#### 1. Future Tense:

- 1. The simple future tense is formed by adding to the root of an Urdu verb, a vowel which shows numbers (and in some cases person) and then a final /b. L. J. This future ending is inflected according to the pattern of adjectives.
- 2. This tense is used to describe events or conditions which have not yet taken place but which are going to occur.

The verbs /tォ/ 'to be' /ヒメ/ 'to give' and /ピ/ 'to take' are irregular for future tense.

#### Formation of future:

feminine	masculine	
جاؤل گي	جا ؤل گا	بیں
I will go (fem.)	I will go (mas.)	
جا ؤ گی	· جاؤگے	تم
	youwillgo	Ì
جائےگی	جائےگا	نڌ ، وه ، پيه کون (sing.)
		(sing.)
جا ئيں گي	جائیں گے	آپ، ہم، بیہ وہ
		(pl.)

In the case of verb /לֵשׁל 'to take', /נַשֵּל 'to give' /של 'to be' conjugation is as follows:

Feminine	Masculine	
لول گی	لو <b>ل گا</b>	يس
دول گی	دول گا	
ہوں گی	ہوں گا	
لوگی	لو سے	تم
دوگی	دو گے	
ہوگی	يو گ	تو،وه، په، کون (sing.)
کے	62	
د ہےگی	وےگا	
ہوگی	ਰਿਆ	
لیںگی	لیں گے	ېم،آپ، په، وه،کون
دیں گی	دیں گے	(pl.)
ہوں گی	ہوں گے	

For example:

وہ ضرور آئےگا۔ کل ہم سب گھو منے جائیں گے۔ آج میں جلدی آؤںگا۔ لگتا ہے بارش ہوگی۔ تم کل کہاں جاؤگے۔

#### Exercises:

I. Change the underlined verb forms (in future) in the following sentences: (الاعلى المساحدة)

II. Sustitution drill:

will be able to do to whole work by tomorrow will be able to climb on the Qutub minar by morning will be able to read all the books in two week will be able to use his room upto two day will be able to write all the story by three ye

by tomorrow
by morning
in two weeks
upto two days
by three years

buildings workers doctors

# III. Translate the following in Urdu.

- 1. Indians are very religious.
- 2. He will sleep on this cot.
- 3. The cot is usefull for every work.
- 4. The civil surgeon went on leave.
- 5. The Engineer was very hardworking.
- 6. He became the chief justice of High Court.
- 7. Guests always sit on the cot in villages.
- 8. They are very loyal.
- 9. He is all in all in his family.
- 10. Rasheed Ahmad Sidddiqui has written this lesson.

# Response:

~1
-2
<b>-</b> 3
_4
<b>-</b> 5
<b>~6</b>
_7
-8
-9

مصنف کے لئے جاریائی کی کیااہمیت ہے؟

•

# Unit-14

# جوا ہر لا ل نہر و

#### I. /ta/'to have' in Urdu:

There is no equivalent of English verb 'to have' in Urdu. This concept of possession is conveyed in Urdu in three different ways depending on what is possessed:

The basic structure of such sentence is:

object a postpostion subject  $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$  what is possessed the possessor

Since the subject (i.e., the noun or pronoun expressing the possessor) is always followed by a postposition, which 'blocks' the agreement of the verb with it, the verb agrees with the direct object (i.e., the noun representing what is possessed).

1. The postposition  $\mathcal{L}$  'near' is used with the subject (possessor) to express the possession of tangible, movable and material objects (i.e., things that can be separated or given away).

For example:

حامد کے پاس بہت کتابیں ہیں۔ Hamid has many books.

'That man has just one rupee.'

2. The Postosition 6.6.6 'of', 'belonging to', 'related to' are used with the subject to express kinship relationships or any other human relationship, to indicate legal ownership, and possession of parts of the body.

For example:

'He has three brothers.'

'We have two Urdu teachers.'

3. The postposition for 'to' is used with the subject when the thing possessed is an abstract entity.

For example:

'I have some free time today.'

'Do you have a lot of work today.'

4. When the verb 'to have' is used in English with an inanimate subject, Urdu uses the postpostion with it.

For example:

'This room has only one window.'

'That house has two bathroos.'

### II - Numerals in Urdu

Numerals are adjectives indicating number, they may be

cardinal, ordinal or multiplicative.

(a).	Cardin	als are used	d for counting	g:	
ره	وغير	سوآ دمي	تين كتابيس،	دوگھوڑ ہے،	ایک پیل،
	hun	dered men	three books	two horses	one fruit
(b).	Ordina	ls are use	d for denoti	ng 'positior	n or order in a
	series:				
	نيسراملك	•	وسری کتاب،	,	پېلاسال،
the	third cou	intry	second boo	k	first year
(c).	Multip	licatives in	dicate multip	lication:	
	سوگنا		دس گنا،		دو گنا،
.h	undred f	old	ten fold		double
Note	: There	is no char	nge in the for	rms of the a	bove numerals
	due to 1	the gender	or case. As	for number,	ایک ,obviously
	is singu	lar and res	t are plural b	y nature.	
Eve	rcises :				
		a	. 3		
(1).	Substitt	ition drill [A	_	ب	
			-	اِس مجھ پییہ ہے.	مارے
			We	have some r	noney.
			I	<i></i>	******
		You	(familiar) ····		
				•••••••	
			se people ····		
			is student ····		
		You (	intimate) ····		
				••••••••	
			e women ····		
		Yo	u (polite) ····	••••••••••	**********

(ii). Susbtitution drill [B]

I have many books.

three pens
some papers
one red shirt
many bags
some money
every thing
nothing
two blue cars

(iii). Fill in the blanks with the ordinal form of the cardinal numerals given in brackets.

میری کڑ کیکلاس میں پڑھر ہی ہے۔(چار، دس بنو)	-1
صاحب کاسامانکرے میں رکھو۔ (بائیس، بچپیں، آٹھ)	_2
مکان ہماراہے۔(پانچی،بارہ،بیس)	_3
کرے میں ہوں گے۔ (سات، آٹھ، چھ)	_4
کرے میں رہتا ہوں۔ (تیرہ چھبیس، پندرہ)	<b>~</b> 5

(iv). Substitute the underlined words with the following:

<u>دسوال</u> ممره دیجئے۔	<u> </u>
ninth	to him
····sixth	to us
fourteenth	to my friend
····first	to them
····· fourth	to my brother

\_1

# (v). translate the following in English.

## 6. Response:

#### Unit-15

# مرزاغالب

# :/ كون/ and /كيا/ :

The interrogative pronouns \( \square \) 'what' and 'who' when followed by postpositions, occur in special oblique forms. The obliq singular form of both \( \square \) and the obliq plural form is \( \square \).

For example:

On what is that man sitting?

Who does Mirza Ghalib give money to?

In which languages do those people speak?

### (II). & with demonstrative pronouns:

The participle & may be used with emphatic force immediately following demonstrative pronouns to form a series of special contractions:

yahi	یبی	becomes	ىي+بى
vahi	وبي	becomes	وه+ ہی
isi	ای	becomes	اس+بی

usi	اُس	becomes	أس+بى
inhi	أنبيس	becomes	إن+ ہی
unhi	أعبيس	becomes	اُن+ہی

For example:

یمی آ دمی مرز اغالب کا بہت احجاد وست ہے۔

'This very man is a very good friend of Mirza Ghalib.'

'Colonel Baran is sitting in this very room.'

'Hakim Raziuddin Khan was looking at those very people.'

3. Indefinite pronouns کی 'several', 'a number of', 'some' کی 'some' and کیک 'any'.

The three indefinite pronouns is and easily confusable and the learner should take care to distinguish them from another. is grammatically singular and always refers someone unspecified person or thing. Image may be grammatically either singular or plural, with the former case used to refer to an unspecified quantity of some non-countable entity (i.e., rice, water, etc.) and the latter to an undifferentiated group of countable entities (i.e., some men, some apples etc.). is always grammatically plural and specifies a number of descrete entities that are not viewed as a collective group (i.e., several women, a number of children etc.)

In Urdu there are several expressions containing / 🚣 / and / كُولُ /. For example

someone else, some other peroson or thing	←{	aurkoi koiaur	←{	اورکوئی کوئی اور
everything	<del></del>	sab kuch	<del>(</del>	سب مجھ
some more, some additional	←{	aur kuch kuch aur	←{	اور پچھ پچھاور
a lot of, much, a large number of,	<del></del>	bahut ← kuch		بهت مچھ
none, no	<del></del>	kuch nahi 륝		سرنېد چهيس

#### Exercise:

(i). Substitution drill: Costruct the sentences following the examples given below:

میں <u>ہی ی</u> ہاں کام کرتا ہوں۔
Only I work here.
only colonel Baran
you too (polite)
only we
only he
I too
his friend too
only my brother
Mirza Ghalib too

(ii). Transformation drill: Add &after the underlined words and make all necessary changes.

We will give him the book.

We will give the book only to him.

	ہم <u>اُس</u> کو کتاب دیں گے۔	
	مرزاغالب <u>یہاں</u> ر ہیں گے۔	-1
	موتی لال <u>اب</u> کام شروع کریں گے۔	-2
	میں نے <u>اُن</u> ہے سوال بوچھا۔	<b>-</b> 3
	ہم وہاں کرنل صاحب ہے ملیں گے۔	_4
	<u>اُن</u> کوآم بہت پہندہے۔	-5
	مرزاحاتم علی بیک <u>اُن</u> کوخط <sup>لکھی</sup> ں گے۔	-6
	آپيه کام ختم کيجئے۔	_7
	وہ حوراجیرن ہوجائے گی۔	_8
	اُن کود بلی مرزاعلاءالدین سے ملنے جاناہے۔	<b>-</b> 9
		_10
	the appropriate words from the te	xt.
	شراب پیتا ہوںنہیں کھا تا۔	_1
	تم سرکارکی فتح کے بعدپر کیوا	-2
	مرزا غالب كونهايت پيندخفا.	_3
	ھیم رضی الدین خاں جومرز اکے	_4
	شراب ہے متعلقکی باتیں مظ	<b>-</b> 5
	ايك دفعه مرز السلسسسب بدلنا حاج خ	<b>-</b> 6
	دیلی میں رتھ کو بعضاور بعض	_7
_	۔ ۔۔۔۔۔۔یس انھوں نے اپنے مرنے	<b>-</b> 8
	برس عالم رنگ و بوکی سیر کی .	<b>-</b> 9

3.

راورلگاؤ_	ں آؤ،کہیر	عائی ہوش می	£ ~10
	/- · ·		

- (iv). Translate the following into Urdu.
  - 1. From where Colonel Baran was coming?
  - 2. Mirza Ghalib was writing a poem.
  - 3. He liked mango very much.
  - 4. Hakim Raziuddin Khan was a good friend of Mirza Ghalib
  - 5. Pandit Motilal came to meet Mirza Ghalib.
  - 6. Once he wanted to change his house.
  - 7. In 1277 (Hijri) he fixed the date of his death.
  - 8. He was thinking about his friend.
  - 9. He drinks wine everyday in the morning.
  - 10. Mirza Ghalib was the great poet of his time.
- 5. Write the answer of the following questions in Urdu.

#### Unit-16

# بإغ وبهار

#### Voice:

- (1). Active Voice:
- 1. The subject is usually in the direct case, and the verb must agree with it in number, gender and person.

This is the subjectival construction.

2. With a transitive verb having a past participle form, the subject is in the oblique with  $\stackrel{\checkmark}{=}$  when the verb agrees with the object.

This is the objectival construction.

3. But if the object of a verb with a past participle form has f, the verb is in the masculine singular third person:

This is the neutral construction.

#### Note:

- (a). With a transitive verb of incomplete prediction the object always has f.
- (b). A verb with two objects cannot be in neutral

construction.

- (II). Passive Constructions:
- (i) The logical subject (doer) if mentioned, always has \_\_\_, and the logical object (that which is acted upon) is in the direct case, with which the verb agrees.

ا باوشاه مارا گیا (logical subject not mentioned) the construction thus, is objectival.

#### Note:

- (a). In the passive, the logical object assumes the role of the grammatical subject (that about which something has been said). It cannot, of course, replace the logical subject (the doer).
- (b). The logical subject is usually mentioned only if ability or inability to do something is implied.
- (c). Only a transitive verb can be in the passive construction.
- (II). If a verb has two objects, the verb agrees with the primary object, the secondary object being in the oblique case:

The construction is objectival, with the logical subject omitted.

(III). With the verbs مَا مَكُنا، يوچها، كبنا etc. the secondary object has \_\_\_.

(IV). With verbs of incomplete predication in the passive

construction, the object has usually f and the verb is always in the third person singular masculine form.

(V). Neutral construction is marked by verbs, if the object is a pronoun.

## Summary

Converting the sentence into the passive, remember:

- (i). Direct object in the active voice changes to nominative case in the passive.
- (ii). Subject in the active voice changes to instrumental case (followed by کزریو، عدود). in the passive voice.
- (iii). Past participle of the main verb + required tense of the agreeing in gender and number with the subject + necessary form of auxiliary verb to agree with the tense and number and gender of the subject is used.

### Language Structure:

auxilary	+past form of	+subject of active+object of		
tip+tragree	the main verb	voice becomes	active voice	
with number	agree with	agent followed	becomes	
and gender of	subject	by posoposition	subjectin	
the subject		کے ذریعے or سے	nominaitve	
and tense in			case in	
question.			passive voice	

#### Exercise:

(i). Translate the following passive constructions in Urdu.

a. The house is cleaned. (present indefinite passive)

- b. The house used to be cleaned. (past habitual passive)
- c. The house will be cleaned. (future indefinite passive)
- d. The house has been cleaned. (present perfect passive)
- e. The house was cleaned. (past perfect passive)
- (ii). Substitutio Al

بادشاه نے اپنے اور کی ایک خوراک ایس بلادی ہے۔

have given to drink ...... fresh water

have given to eat ..... fish and milk

have given .... fever's medicine

have had sent .... a new prescription

have given .... one part

(iii). Substitution[B]

eye
ear, nose etc
fever
cancer
cholera
T.B.
Stomach's illnesses
every illnesses
child's dicease
only ladies illnesses

his wealth his people his servant his doctor his relative his brain

- (III). Translate the following in Urdu.
  - a. He spent three years in forest.
  - b. I wanted to catch the flower by my hand.
  - c. Then Pari called me and ask me to sit beside her.
  - d. She said, we wanted to sit together for a long time.
  - e. I asked her, when we would meet again.
  - f. The servant went to meet the king.
  - g. In India there is a small mountain in the centre of a river.
  - h. King liked his idea of going to that place.
  - i. I could not forget the memory of that Pari.
  - j. As a friend, I am also giving you a suggestion.
- (IV). Fill in the blanks with appropriate words form the text.

میں حیران ہوکراُ ہےرہاتھا۔	-1
و کیھتے ہی میر ہے۔	_2
سنتے ہی اس کابدل گیا۔	-3
میںکے بادشاہ کی بیٹی ہوں۔	_4
عمرسی کیکام ن <b>ہآ</b> ئی۔	<b>-</b> 5
صبح كوجوگىكىطرح نكلااوركى	<b>-</b> 6
ېرروزېدن ميناوردل کومعلوم ېو <u>نه گلي</u>	_7
ایک درخت سے گردن میںنگا کررہ گیا۔	-8

کتاب بغل ہے نکال کر کیے دے دی؟

-10

# **Errata**

Page	Line	Printed	To be read
18	5	ہم شیر کا شکار	ہم شیر کا شکار کرنے
28	2	Adjecttives	Adjectives
29	6	thgeir	their
32	3	تير'	تيز
40	12	stealling	stealing
42	1	گؤ دان	عمثودان
46	21	smilling	smiling
51	21	مگو بر	گو پر
58	12	momnng	moming
68	5	بادشاهاپ	بادشاهای
71	3	و يكھاتھا	د يکھی تھی
72	24	دامسجاستكھ	رام-جاگ شکھ

