

Exercise Book and Grammatical Notes

to, accompany

URDU: Readings in Literary Urdu Prose

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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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URDU: Readings in Literary Urdu Prose by Narang

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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

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M.J. Warsi

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Unit-1

Part - I:

پنچ تنز

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	الزكا	
boys	boy	Direct
الوكوں پر	لڑکے پر	
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:

ان میں سے تین + بڑے وروان تھے "Three among them were very learned."

take three

+ from among these books

the mouse appeared.

from inside the hole

pick up the wood

from off the ground

the wind was blowing

from the direction of the mountain

the cloud passed

from over the mountain

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/ \leq , just as others take /ko/
or /par / \downarrow , or sometimes more than one postposition.
This is called collocation. A good dictionary will also give the collocation of a verb.

Exercise:

اس نے اپنی بیٹی سے پوچھا' کیا تواس سے شادی کرے گی؟
"He asked his daughter, will you marry him?"

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!

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

his

my father's

their

the brahmins'

her

my

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

Change the new sentences to the <PreP+/tha/\$\vec{\vec{v}} > 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."

- 1- جمشر كوزنده كرسكتي آين _
- 2۔ وہ دریامیں منددھوتاہے۔
- - 4۔ نیولائے کو پیار کرتا ہے۔
 - جمشهر میں رہتے ہیں۔
- 6۔ شام کو برہمن کھانا مانگنے کے لیے چلاجاتا ہے۔
 - 7۔ یہاں مجھرہم کو پریشان کرتے ہیں۔
- 8۔ اس جنگل میں پولس ڈاکوؤں کو ڈھونڈتی ہے۔
 - 9_ میں بلنگ پر سوتا ہوں۔

		10۔ ہم گوشت نہیں کھاتے ہیں۔
3.	Mixed drills: Infinitives as	حِيا ہِمّا ہے/nouns the < I+/cahta hai
	چاہے /construction/cahie	• •
A.	Substitution.	
	2_ کام کرنے میں فائدہ ہے	ا۔ آپے <u>ملنا ہے</u>
	studyinginschool	to climbe a tree
	washing one's hands	to kill the snake
	bringing up a child	to go to a far country
	beingpowerful	to fetch water
	possessing wisdom	to read the book
В.	Fill in the blanks with the	correct form of the verb.
(w	antto)	ا ـراحاکے آ دمی ڈاکوؤں کو پکڑنا
(do	Dealt months	2۔رشی کی بٹی سورج سے شادیک
(w	ante to)	3 ـ برجمن کی بیوی یانی بھرنا
(do	Ject woman.	2- بر ص بوی پوی پای جربا 4- برهمن گریرر بنا
(w	anttol	4- بر ع طر پر 5 - میں مجھر کو مار نا
(w	antto)	
(do	lesn't want to	6- ہم آپ پر مجمروسا کرنا
		7 ـ ميرا بھائى ئىڭرى ۋھونڈ نا
	***************************************	8_ہم فیمتی کباسخریدنا
(dc	on't want to)	9_تم پيڪام تمام کيونکرنا
(do	n't want to	10 ـ میں بیر کتابیر هنا
	,	
C.	Substitution: Inflect the inf	as shown below: پ ہے finitive and
		, *

اس کو گھر واپس بھیجنا جائے

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

- Translate into Urdu. 4.
 - 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 بیمی نے چوہے سے شادی کرنا کیوں پیند کیا؟	_3
رِشی کی بیٹی نے پہاڑے شادی کرنے سے کیوں منع کیا؟	_4
برہمن بیچکو مچھوڑ کر باہر کیوں گیا؟	- 5
برہمن کی بیوی نے نیو لے کو کیوں ماردیا؟	-6
را جانے عورت کے خاوند، بھائی اور بیٹے کو کیوں چھوڑ دیا؟	_7
جاتك'' مچھر كاقتل'' ہے كياسبق ملتاہے؟	_8

9 - آدمی کے لیے عقل مند ہونا اچھا ہے یا ودوان؟
10 - بغیر عقل کے ودیا اچھی کیوں نہیں؟

Unit-1 گلىتان سعدى

Part-II

Possessives in Urdu

Few personal pronouns, namely \vec{v} , \vec{v} and \vec{v} have special possessive forms. A list of the possessive adjectives corresponding to the personal pronouns is given below:

Plural		Singular	
Possessive	Direct	Possessive	Direct
מאנו	نم	ميرا	میں
تمهارا	تم	تيرا	تو
آپ کا	آپ	ای کا	ي.
اِن کا	સ	أس كا	60
اُن کا	0,9		

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 ψ as shown in the example. Exercise:

	•	ایک مہمان گھرآنے ہے۔	-1
	······ <u>ئ</u> يں۔	راجائے آ دی ڈا کوؤں کو پکڑنے	_2
	- <i>ç</i> -	بلِّی گوشت کھانے	_3
	- 	با دشاه کارشمن مرنے	_4
	-	ېم شير کا شکارېي.	- 5
	- ç	مجھر بڑھئی کو کاشنے	_6
	<u></u>	برہمن کھانا ما نگنے جانے	_7
	٠٠٠٠٠	آپکهاں جانے	_8
		لوکیاں ندی پریانی بھرنے جانے	-9
B.	Add the correct form	n of the infinitive of the verb and	. لگنا ا
	(began to blow)		
	(began to say)	نجوى	
	(began to sleep)	يج.	
	(will begin to cry)	•	
	(began to propel)	پچه کشتی والاکشتی (real	
	(might begin to qua	و په لوگ	
	(began to climb)	ده نوت تم درخت پر	
	(began to leave)	م ورست پر تم ونت سے پہلے	
	(began to come)	م ونت سے پہنے میر ان	
	(began to eat)	سهمان مد	
	(Bm. 10 out)	تم ابھی ہے	

2. Substitution.

Past tense of intransitive verbs.

Example:

داخل ہوا	مبيد ميں +	ىيں +
rode	in the boat	آپ
returned	to his house	نجومي
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	<i>چارو</i> ل
passed	through a forest	وه <i>لژ</i> کياں

3. Substitution: Past tense of transitive verbs.

Example:

يزهى	+	- 52° +	ودوان نے
ate		the meat	بیوی نے
lifted		the scale	آ دی نے
wasted		this fine meat	تم نے کیوں
drove		the car	ڈ رائیورنے
brought to life		the tiger	ودوانوں نے
used		theirwisdom	انہوں نے
turned her into		a mouse	ریثی نے

the child in danger saw رہمن کی بوی نے the mongoose from saw a distance Transformation: Change the underlined verb forms to:

- 4.
- the simple past, e.g., \leftarrow tī to Lī. a.
- the imperfect, e.g., =tī to =tī. b.
- the past continuative, e.g., ج آ رہاتھا to c.

- 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.
 - -- دشمن کی موت پرنوشروال خوش کیول نہیں ہوا؟
 -2 آدمی جس کے پاس جوتے نہیں سے پی حالت پرخوش کیول ہوا؟
 -3 نجومی کو غصہ کیول آیا؟
 -4 کشتی والے نے نجومی سے کیا کہا؟
 -5 آدمی میمان کے لیے کیالایا؟
 -6 یوی نے گوشت کا کیا گیا؟
 -8 عقل مندآ دمی نے نجومی سے کیا کہا؟
 - 9- کسی نے نوشیر دال کو کیا خبر دی؟ 10- نوشیر دال نے دشمن کی خبر س کر کیا کہا؟

Unit-2

: چكنا and يانان سكنا and يانان سكنا

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

ا درسال جاسگار I could not go there.

He will be able to go to Delhi.

The verb tt 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 كوحسن نبيس سوپايا -

'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.'

The verb is used directly after verbal stems to indicate C. the prior completion of the activity of the main verb. The sense of in this construction is often best expressed in English by the word 'already'.

وسیم چاول خرید چکاہے۔ Waseem has already bought rice. وہ دہاں بیٹنے سیکے 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, اس نے changes to وہ because the core وہ changes to اس نے because to یک is intransitive. But in the second, وہ because کئی فی (which agrees with کیا) 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 جر به مونی، عنو به مونی، مونی،

If he should come early, we'll eat supper together.

اگراڑ 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.

اگربات یمی ہوتو آپ میرے گھرآئے ۔۔۔۔۔۔اگربات یمی ہوتی تو آپ میرے گھرآئے۔۔
1 ۔ اگر یمی بات ہوتو آپ میرے گھرتشریف لائیں۔
2 ۔ اگرآپ اس مکان میں رہیں تو آپ کو تکلیف ہوگ۔
3 ۔ اگراپیا ہے تو پھرمیرا گھر ہی بہتر رہے گا۔
4 ۔ اگرتم میری خواہش پوری کر دوتو میں یقیناً تہاری مدد کروں گا۔
5 ۔ اگرتم مجھے یرمیر بانی کروتو میں الماری مفت ہی بنادوں گا۔

6 ایسا ہے تو پھریا کج خانوں کی الماری تیار کرنا۔

- 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 كاخاوند كهال جلا گها؟
                                                                -1
                   عورت نوجوان سے محبت کیوں کرنے لگی؟
                                                                _2
          نو جوان کوکوتوال نے قیدخانے میں کیوں بند کرویا؟
                                                                _3
                       عورت نے کوتو ال کوعرضی کیوں دی؟
                   کوتوال نے عورت کی عرضی دیکھ کر کیا کہا؟
                                                                -5
                      قاضى كى بات س كرعورت في كيا كها؟
                                                                -6
   عورت نے بوھئی ہے یا نچ خانوں کی الماری کیوں بنوائی؟
                                                                -7
عورت نے نوجوان کوکس طرح رہا کرایا؟
الماری میں بندلوگوں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے زبان کھولی؟
                                                                -8
                                                                -9
                  لوگ الماري كوآگ كيول لگانا جايتے تھے؟
                                                               _10
```

Unit-3

تحجى 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.

- (a) The present participle is an adjective derived from a verb and is formed by appending to the root. Thus, the present participle of أبي go is 'going', أبي 'move' is المي 'moving'etc.
- (b) The past participle is formed by appending $/\tilde{l}/$ to the root.

'moved'	- چلا	move	چل
read	يڑھا	read	پڑھ
heard	پ شنا	hear	ئن
The following are exceptional forms:			
'been'	بُوا	'be'	97
'done'	كيا	'do'	5
'gone'	گیا	'go'	جا
'taken'	រូប	'take'	نے
'given'	ويا	'give'	رے

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

The past participle of a main veb with an inflected form of \(\subseteq \text{indicates habitual or customary action. Compare the ollowing examples:} \)

میں ان کے پاس جاتا تھا۔

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

میں ان کے پاس جایا کرتا تھا۔

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

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

- 1- عورت كباب چيكے سے كھاتى تھى _
- 2- بردهنی الماریان مفتنهیں بنا تا تھا۔
- 3- ان کے پاس بردی بردی دعوتیں ہوتی تھیں۔
 - 4۔ وہلوگ کھانے سے پہلے کھے پیتے تھے۔
 - 5- بچین میں میں این بہن کوستاتی تھی۔
 - ے۔ دادی مجھے پر یوں کی کہانی ساتی تھی۔

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

میں سوچا کرتا تھا کہوہ میرادوست ہے۔

I used to think he is my friend.

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

participles) shows emphasis of intensity, and often

indicates a sense of "numerosity".

گرم گرم چائے Very hot tea.

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:

وزیرعقل مند ہے۔ 'the wazir is wise.' وزیرعقل مندہی ہے۔ 'the wazir is wise.' وزیرہے عقل مند۔ 'the wazir is wise.'

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.
 - $10.\,He\,returned\,home\,thinking\,about\,his\,shepher dess.$

4. Response:

1- مجھیراکہاں رہتا تھا؟
2- گڈریے کی لڑک کس ہے مجت کرتی تھی؟
3- مجھیراکیا سوچا کرتا تھا؟
4- مجھیرے نے کیا دعاما گئی؟
5- تیسری بارمجھیرے نے جال کھینچا تواس میں کیا نکاا؟
6- فرشتے کو باغ عدن ہے دیس نکالا کیوں ملا؟
7- مجھیرے نے سونے کا جال واپس دریا میں کیوں ڈال دیا؟
8- کیا محبت اورخوشی کے لیے کلوں کی ضرورت ہے؟
9- آدم اور خوانے اپنا ہم م کے بنایا؟

Unit-4

يريم چند

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.

خورشید پرویز سے لمباہے۔ Khursid is taller than Pravez. شبنم عادل سے بڑی ہے۔ Shabnam is older than Aadil. 3. The adjectives ناين 'more' and ه' '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/اب

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{Z} . Example:

ایک بچہ پیدا ہوا + اس کا نام دھنچت رائے تھا
$$\rightarrow$$
 ایک بچہ پیدا ہوا جس کا نام دھنچت رائے تھا۔

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

Example:

2- اس لڑی کی شادی اگلے سال ہوگی + بہت ہے مہمان آئیں گے۔

3 اس كاتبادله جلدى موجائ كا + اس كواور تخواه ملى كى _

4۔ اس نے آخرا پناوطن چھوڑا + اس کو بہت رنج ہوا۔

5۔ نوکرفور آرونے لگا+ مالک نے اسے معاف کردیا۔

6 نجمه جس دن لا ہور پیچی+ وہاں کو ئی نہیں تھا۔

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

Example:

میں نے جس وقت اسے بلایا + وہ آیا --- میں نے جب اسے بلایا تب وہ آیا -

1- آج صح میں اس کے دفتر گیا + وہم صروف تھا۔

2- عورت جس وقت عرضی لے کروزیر کے پاس گئ + و وسور ہاتھا۔

3- میں رات کو دریے گھر آیا + سب سور ہے تھے۔

4 جس وقت گاڑی اسٹیشن پر پہنچے گی+ میں وہاں ہوں گا۔

5- تم جيسے ہي لا ہور پہنچو+ مجھے خط لکھ دينا۔

6 جس دن ہم لا ہورآئے تھے+ بارش ہور ہی تھی۔

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

1۔ وہ پر ستاہے۔ وہ بھی پڑھتاہے۔ وہ پڑھتا بھی ہے۔ وہ پڑھتا بھی اور پڑھا تا بھی ہے۔ 2- وہ چائے پتا ہے۔
وہ چائے بھی پیتا ہے۔
وہ چائے بھی پیتا ہے اور شراب بھی۔
وہ چائے بھی پیتا ہے اور شراب بھی ۔
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 عوام کی غربت بھی دیکھی ہے۔
اس نے عوام کی غربت بھی دیکھی ہے اور بدحالی بھی۔
اس نے عوام کی غربت بھی دیکھی ہے اور بدحالی بھی۔
اس نے عوام کی مدد کرنی چاہی اور اس کا منصوبہ بھی بنایا۔
مزدور کام کرتے تھے اور زمین دار بھی۔
مزدور کام بھی کرتے تھے اور زمین دار بھی۔
مزدور کام بھی کرتے تھے اور دور کی بھی چاہتے تھے۔
مزدور کام بھی کرتے تھے اور دور کی بھی چاہتے تھے۔
مزدور کام بھی کرتے تھے اور دور کی بھی چاہتے تھے۔

5. Compound Verbs

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

- ا میں آپ کوالف، بے پڑھاؤں گا۔
- 2- نجوى نے کشتى والے كونحو ير هائى۔
- 3- اس نے اپنے بیچ کواسکول میں داخل کروایا۔
- 4 نمین دارنے اپنی بیٹی کی شادی مرتس سے کی۔
 - 5۔ کوتوال تھم نامہ عورت کے حوالے کرتاہے۔

- ہرشریف آ دمی ایسا کام کرنے ہے منع کرے گا۔
 - میں آپ کی کتاب ابھی واپس کرتا ہوں۔ _7
 - نجمه نے اپنی مال کوخط لکھا۔ _8
 - بادشاہ نے کسان اوراس کے بیٹے کور ہا کیا۔ -9
 - مہمان کومیز بان نے کھانادیا۔ -10
- Transformation: Change the underlined verbs in the B. following sentences to compound verbal formations with لينا (e.g., /كيا/ to /كيا/). Keep the same tense.
 - اس في المتحان ماس كيا _ I
 - ۔ بین دارنے خوبصورت لڑکی سے شادی کی۔ _2
 - _3 می*ں ہرروز*ا پناسبق پڑھتا ہوں۔
 - میں دو پہر میں تھوڑی دیر سوتا ہوں۔
 - میں رات کو کھانا جلدی کھاتا ہوں۔
 - میں شام کو ٹہلتا ہوں۔
 - تم مونے سے پہلے اپنے دانت صاف کیا کرو۔ _7
 - تم کل ناشتہ ہارے <u>ساتھ کرنا</u>۔ _8
 - میں نے اسے اینے گھر ہلایا ہے۔ _9
 - تم دوا پیرؤ۔ _10
- Transforation: Change the underlined verb forms in the C. following sentences to compound verbal formations with ا أكياً (e.g., الآيا to /ياً). Keep the same tense.
 - تھوڑے دنوں کے بعد گرمیاں آئیں گی۔ _1
 - بيدوا في لوتو آرام ملے گا۔ _2

- 6. Translate into Urdu.
 - 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.
 - 7. 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.
 - 9. He was forced to marry a fat, ugly woman against his wishes.
 - 10. He started publishing his own magazine in Hindi.
- 7. Response.

- 2- بچین میں پریم چندکوکن چیزوں سے دلچسی تھی؟
- 3- پريم چند فرضى نام سے كب اور كيول لكھنا شروع كيا؟
 - 4- کیا آپ نے پریم چندکی کوئی تصنیف پڑھی ہے؟
 - 5۔ کیا آپ نے بھی کوئی کہانی لکھی ہے؟
- 6- آپ کہاں پیدا ہوئے تھاور آپ نے کہاں تعلیم حاصل کی؟
 - 7- آپاسشرکبآۓ؟
- 8- آپکاپندیدهادیبکون ہادرده آپکوکیوں پندہے؟
 - 9- کیاآپ نے اردو کے کی افسانہ نگار کا افسانہ پڑھاہے؟
 - 10۔ آج آپکاکیاپروگرام ہے؟

Unit-5

محوّ دان

1. The reflexive possessive form / 以/

The reflexive form $\[\]$ is used in place of other possessive construtions (i.e., those showing $\[\]$ $\[\]$ when the possessor in the possessive phrase refers to the same person or entity as another noun in the clause. The word $\[\]$ 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 $\c y$ are found in Urdu. It is used intensively after other possessive forms:

یے میری اپی کتاب ہے۔

This is my own book.

This is your own house.

وبال جمال More Relative Clauses

A. The relative cluase usually precedes the correlative

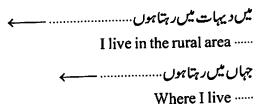
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cluase. Reversal of the normal order shows a change in emphasis.

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

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:

طامه جهال دربتا ہے..... Where <u>Hamid</u> lives

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

Example:

- Take another look at drill / مِدهر أدهر ا B.
- (a). Above /しい/ refers to place or location. A parallel form, refers to direction. اجدهرا

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

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

agree with the noun they modify.

میراگر تاا تنالمیانہیں ہے جتنا آپ کا ہے۔ 'My kurta is not as long as yours is.'

میری قیص اتن لمی نہیں ہے جتنی آپ کی ہے۔ 'My kameez is not as long as yours is.'

in the / combine the two short sentences into one, using / أبقنا/ relative clause and /じi/ or /じ!/ in the corelative clause.

D. /ويا، ايا/, /ويا، ايا/ and its correlatives, /ويا، ايا/ are grammatically adjectives.

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

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

or البيا/ in the correlative clause and البيا/ or البيا/ in the correlative clause.

- 2. The present participle as a substantive
- A. The present participle (alone or $+1\pi$) 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 /خـ/:
 - 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:

گھرے نکلا	روتا بوا	وة
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 /y / (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 /5/ (which is usually means it is an inanimate noun), the participle may agree with it, or it may be MOS.

'I saw the kheer cooking.'

'I saw the kheer cooking.'

Substitution:

و یکھا	ہوری کوآتے ہوئے	جھدیانے
saw	the thieves, running away	the people
can catch	a flying bird	I
ruined	the running machine	themaid
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).

لڑکی بھا گتی ہما گتی آئی۔

'The girl came, running all the way.'

میں تہیں سمجھاتے تھک گیا۔

'I got worn outtelling you.'

Substitution:

<u> کھہرگئی</u>	آتآتے	0,9
stopped	runningrunning	the car
fell asleep	weeping weeping	thechild
entered the house	fearing fearing	she
his voice stopped	sayingsaying	this
fell down	walking walking	he

3. The past participle as a substantive.

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

یکے ہوئے آم میٹھے ہوتے ہیں۔
'Ripe mangoes are sweet.'

اس نے مجھے پھٹی ہوئی قیص دے دی۔
'She gave me a torn shirt.'

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

میرے کیڑے دھلے ہوئے پڑے ہیں۔

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

Substitution 1:

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 Substitution 2:

یفلم میری بنائی ہوئی ہے

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

the newspaper

- C. In hte 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 انے ا.

'Lving down, he answered.'

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

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

Substitution:

ڈاکو لگوگے	يد كيڙ بينے ہوئے	تم
came	with head lifted high	theking
said	pretending innocence	I
wasstanding	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 D. the object unless the object is marked by /5 / (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:

رہےدی	بجل جلی ہوئی	می <u>ں نے</u>
left	dal, sitting on the stove	I
saw	the girl, sitting in the sun	I
left	dirty pots, sitting on the table	the cook
left	the door of the room, open	he

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

'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.
- 10. Hamid is searching for his watch in this direction and that.
- 5. Response.
 - 1۔ ہوری کیوں نہیں سوسکا؟
 2۔ ہوری نے چوڑیوں کی جھنکار س کر کیا سوچا؟
 3۔ دھنیا نے ہوری کو کیا خبر سائی؟
 4۔ دھنیا نے ہوری کوشور مچانے سے کیوں منع کیا؟
 5۔ ہوری نے کواڑ کی دراز وں میں سے جھا تک کر کیا ویکھا؟
 6۔ جھنیا ، ہوری کے گھر کیوں آئی؟
 7۔ ہوری ، جھنیا کو گھر سے کیوں نکالناچا ہتا تھا؟
 8۔ ہوری نے جھنیا سے کیا کہا؟
 9۔ ہوری لیٹ کر کیا سوچنے لگا؟
 10۔ گو ہم ، جھنیا کو کیوں چھوڑ کرچلا گیا؟

Unit-6

أمراؤجانادا

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

2. Adverb of Place

آپ کہا<u>ں</u> رہتے ہیں؟ ?Where do you live کل ہم سمستی پور گئے تھے۔

We went to Sam astipur yesterday.

3. Adverb of Manner

(Many of these expressions use the postposition =)

4. Adverb of Negation

Negetive adverb is usually the last word before the verb.

I did not see him yesterday.

He was not working very late.

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

Infinitive tī

	Perfective	Imperfective	Progressive
	aspect	aspect	aspect
Participle	<u>L</u> ĩ	tĩ	
Present	وه آیا ہے	وه آتا ہے	وه آرہا ہے
Past	وه آيا تھا	وه آتا تفا	وه آرہاتھا
Presumptive	وه آيا بوگا	وه آتا ہوگا	وه آرہا ہوگا
Irrealis	وه آیا ہوتا	وه آتا بوتا	وه آرباءوتا
Conditional	وه آيا ہو	وه آتا بو	وه آر بايو

Imperatives

Future

وه آئےگا

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

ا۔ وه عيد برآر ما ہوگا۔

2_ ده عيد برآيا موگا۔

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

1- وه عيدير آرما ہے۔

2- وه عيد برآر باتها-

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

1 - وهبرسال گفرآتا ہے۔

2_ وه جمعه كوآيا بوگا_

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

1- مولوى صاحب اسعمز ادية تق

2- خانم سے لوگ ڈرتے تھے، اس لیے آپ سے کوئی بولتانہ ہوگا۔

3۔ کی چھانکدہ ہے جومیں اصرار کرکے بوچھتا ہوں۔

4- جراغ بچھ گيا۔

ے۔ ہزاروں روپ اپن زندگی میں میں نے اٹھائے ہوں گے ، مگراس ایک روپے کے یا نے کی خوش مجھی نہ مجولوں گی۔

6۔ اس سے پہلے مجھے میسے تو بہت ملے تھے ، مگررو پینہیں ملاتھا۔

7_ يدخيا ل تقاكدا كرخرج كرتى مون ، تولوك يوچيس كے ، كمال سے ملا۔

F. Substitution.

<u>آئی ہے</u>	<u>آپ کے لئے</u>	<u>بەۋاك</u>
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 / to / \varpi / \varpi / \varpi / \varpi \
 - 2. Genenral 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.

'What time is dinner (generally)?'

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

'Somebody must know it.'

2۔ بس ابھی آ رہی ہوگی۔

'The bus must be coming now.'

Transformation: Change the underlined verb forms to:

- (1). The present general-occurrence form, e.g., /c/ to/tx
- . / بوگا/ to /بحرگا/ The future-suppositional form, e.g., ایموگا/ (2).

گاڑی میں پیٹیرول<u>ہے</u>۔

___ ابھی لا ہور میں بہت گری ہے۔

یہاڑی علاقوں میں رہن مہن کاانتظام اچھانہیں <u>ہے</u>۔

وہ افسراینے کام میں مصروف ہے۔

اس ہول کی جائے اچھی ہے۔

6- اندربهت گری <u>ہ</u>-7- اس بات سے اسے دن<u>ئ ہے</u>-

8- ہیکراٹھنڈا<u>ہ</u>۔ 9- کشمیری شال اچھی ہے۔

رنڈیاں بہت ہے باک ہیں۔ _10

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.
- The past perfect conditional consists of the past participle B. of the main verb and the present participle of /tx/. It refers to actions or events which have already taken place. Compare the following examples:

1- اگرآپ بیکام کرتے تواجھا ہوتا۔

'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.

2- اگرآپ نے بیکام کیا ہوتا تو اچھا ہوتا۔

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

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

1۔ اگر بارش ہورہی ہوتی تو سڑک گیلی ہوتی۔

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

2- اگریکام کر سکتا تو ضرور کرتا۔

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

3 اگر کتا بھو کلے لگتا، میں رتی ہے اس کودرخت کے ساتھ باندھ دیتے۔

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

Substitution:

ورندمين ضرورجاتا

would have read the book
would have gone to the store
would have sat down
would have rested
would have arrived

1- فرصت نهلی

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

2- بہتر تھا کہ آپ بیسہ نہ دیتے۔

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

had not laughed

by evening we (f.)

/طِلا آنا/ and /طِلا جانا/ 5.

Substitution:

<u>چلگئ</u>	تن <i>دے کمرے میں</i>	مبھی میں بسم ال
used to go	to our own home	s at 5.00 we
will go home	after finishing he	rwork themaid
went	to his office	today I
go	to see the movie	you(f.)
went	stolen	all my luggage
has gone	to work	he
ھلے آئیں گے	آپ کی طرف	ېم فلم د ککهر
used to come	to work	in the morning the cook
have come	early from the office	today you
come	to my house	you, after eating
am coming	to your house	now I
used to come	back from work	at 4:00 they

6. Translate into Urdu.

home

willcome

- 1. People were invited /بكوانا/ from various distant places.
- 2. You are an educated person, you must dislike /غالكا/ 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:
 - 1- امراؤ جان کے ساتھ کمتب میں کتنی لڑکیاں تھیں؟
 2- گو ہر مرزا کس طرح کا لڑکا تھا؟
 3- گو ہر مرزا پر طوائفیں کیوں فریفتہ تھیں؟
 4- امراؤ جان کے لئے گو ہر مرزا کے تخفے اہم کیوں تھے؟
 5- امراؤ جان لوگوں کی توجہ کیوں چاہتی تھی؟
 6- خانم سے طوائفیں کیوں ڈرتی تھیں؟
 7- گو ہر مرزا سے خانم کیوں جلتی تھی؟
 8- بسم اللہ کی متنی کی رسم کس طرح منائی گئی؟
 9- راشد علی کون تھا؟
 10- متنی کی رسم کا خرج کون اٹھا تا تھا؟

Unit-7

سرسيداحدخال

(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:

سرسیداحمدخال ہی بیکام کر سکتے تھے۔

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

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

Exercise:

مولا ناشِبلی اب مم بولوتو	
'Now you speak Maulana Shibli.'	
وہ تو کرنا ہی ہیڑ ہے گا۔	
'That will have to be done.'	
xercise:	
Use the emphatic particle \mathcal{G}^{ϵ} with the subject :	
خواجہ خط لکھےگا۔	
'Khwaja will write a letter.'	
خواجه بی خط <u>لکھے</u> گا۔	
'Khwaja will write a letter.'	
ر کے ارد دیکھیں گے۔	_1
حالی پیشعر پڑھیں گے۔	- 2
	-2
آپ کی بیگیم کل و ہاں جائے گی۔	_3
ا پی الیم می وہاں جانے گا۔	-3
سے والدین ان کی مدوکریں گے۔ سرسید کے والدین ان کی مدوکریں گے۔	_4
سرسید کے والدین آن می مدو ترین ہے۔	_4
4 (3	_
میرا بھائی کام کرےگا۔	- 5
Use the emphatic particle بم المعادية On the following patte	
کتاب پڑھوںگا۔ ہم بھی آج کتاب پڑھیں گے	
We also will read the book today. I will read the book	today.

1- میں آج لا برری جاؤں گا۔

		سرسیدانگلشان جا میں گے۔	-2
••••		میں استاد ہے سوال پوچھوں گا۔	- 3
••••		شبلی ایک اسکول کھولیں گے۔	-4
••••		حامد ہماری مدد کریں گے۔	- 5
3.	Use of emphatic par	rtilce /بوّ	
		تو آپ کیا کریں گے۔	
		Then what will you do.	
		میں تو کام کروں گا۔	
••••••••		تو آپ کہاں جا کیں گے۔	1
•••••		توتم کا منہیں کروگے۔	2
*****		توسیز ہیں آئے گا۔	3
•••••		تو ہم کیا کریں۔	4
*****		تومی <i>ں حاوں</i> ۔	5
	j is also used in	conditional sentences and	d as a
conj	junction.		
II	Substitution:		
	- <i>O</i>	کیا سرسید <mark>مسلم یو نیورش میں</mark> پڑھاتے ؟ in that college	-1
		in the big school	
		in the Madarsa	
		in the maktab	
		in the medical institute	
III.	Change the following	g to negetaive sentences.	
		وہ تعلیم کاانظام کرنے انگلتان گئے تھے	_1

1857 میں سرسید کی عمر پیچاس سال کی تھی۔	-2
وه وفت بچا کر لکھتے پڑھتے تھے۔	_3
۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔	_4
مولا ناحالیان کے بہت اچھے دوست تھے۔	_ 5

- 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.
 - 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:

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

1. Formal Imperative

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

Formal	Stem	Infinitive
Imperative		
کھائے	کھا	كھانا
جايخ	.و	جانا
لكھتے	لكھ	لكھنا

The formal Imperatives of the following four verbs are irregular:

Formal Imperative	Stem	Infinitive
يجي	۷	لينا
د بیجیے	رے	د ينا
نجير	5	کن
چ <u>ة</u>	پی	پین

2. Informal Imperatives: The formal imperative is formed by adding the suffix 151 to the verb stem.

Informal Imperative	Stem	Infinitive
۶ĩ	ĩ	ĿĨ
بيطو	يثير	بيثصنا

Two verbs have irregular familiar imperative forms:

Informal Imperative	Stem	Infinitive
b	7	لين
99	رے	و 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
با	با	جانا
ωĻ	מַלַ	پڑھنا

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	ككصنا
جانا	جانا

Exercise:

(a).	Substitution	drill:
------	--------------	--------

	آپ بيد تيجئے۔	_1
P	lease give this.	
Please take	***************************************	
Please do	****************	
Please begin		
Please drink	••••••	
Please work	•••••	
Please talk	•••••	

(b). Substitution drill:

Look at these books.

<u>س و یکھنا</u>	سي كتابي	_ l
buy	•••••	-2
sell	•••••	- 3
give	•••••	_4
take		- 5
read		-6
hrino	*********	7

 $Substitute the \, underline \, word \, with \, the \, following:$ 3.

> مینابازارمیں بہت لوگ ہیں۔ handicrafts goods. five hundred rose flowers three hundred shops many fancy dresses different kinds of toys

-1

Use of /لتنا/ 'how much'. 4.

> كتنابزا قلعه ہے۔ beautiful girl big business big market big show nice flower garden

5.

وہ بھی بادشاہ جہا تگیر کے زمانے کا ہے۔

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

Translate the following senetnces in English. 6.

بادشاه بهى آتاتھا۔

2_ قلع میں زنانہ بازارلگتا تھا۔ 3_ لڑکا بہت محنت کرتا تھا۔

جهانگيرنو جوان لڙ کا تفا۔

7.

Response:

```
5_ تمہارانام کیاہے؟
                             ہارے کبوتر لے لو۔
                          7_ بازار میں تماشا ہوتاتھا۔
                   8_ سبھی لوگ بادشاہ کو جائے تھے۔
              9_ بادشاه اینے رعایا کا خیال رکھتے تھے۔
جہانگیراورنور جہاں ایک دوسرے سے محبت کرتے تھے۔
                  ا كبرنے كسرواج كوتر فى دى؟
                   ز نانه بازار میں کون آتی تھیں؟
                                                -2
     اپنی رعایا کی بہوبیٹیوں کود کھے کرکون خوش ہوتاتھا؟
                                                _3
                 مینابازارمیں سلیم کادل کس پرآیا؟
                             مهرالنسا كون تقى؟
  س کے یہاں اڑکیاں گھرے باہنیں نکا کرتیں؟
      آ ہستہ آہستہ کل میں کس کا آنا جانا زیادہ ہو گیا؟
                                                -7
           ا کبرنے مرزاغیاث کی بیوی ہے کیا کہا؟
      9_ شیرانگن خان کا خطاب س نے حاصل کیا تھا؟
```

10_ نورجهال كون تقى؟

Unit-9

0nit-9 لوک سجها میں مولانا 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/4/ 'is' and /4/ 'be'.

For example:

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

H. Past Perfect :

The <PasP +/ = /> and the <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 هناه مقلى التقيير المقلى التقليم with the past participle forms of the main verb.

المين گيا تھا I had gone. الميم گئے تھے۔ we had gone. وه گئ تھی۔ She had gone. وه گئ تھیں۔ They had gone.

Exercises:

(i). Substitution (Present Perfect)

I have read two newspapers.

(ii). Substitution: (Past Perfect)

I had seen this parliament.

میں نے یہ پارلیامند دیکھاتھا۔
اُ پکا گھر
ڈاکٹررام سجاگ سکھوکو
تغلیمی پالیسی
دوفوبصورت تضویر
دوفلمیں
تاج محل
دزیراعظم کو
ان کی کتابیں
ان کی کتابیں
گورنمنٹ کالج

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

(i) ين ـ نام كه

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:

- (v). Translate the following into Urdu:
 - 1. Maulana Azad has written a book about his life.
 - 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:

- 6- کس پر پانچ برس سے برابر ماتم کیا جار ہاہے؟
- 7- گورنمنٹ کو تعلیم کے سلسلے میں مجبور ہو کر کیوں زک جانا پڑا؟
 - 8- كون لوگ صرف شكايتوں پرأتر آئے تھے؟
 - 9- گورنمنٹ نے کس لئے کمیٹیاں بنائیں؟
- 10۔ نیشن بلڈنگ (Nation Building) کے تمام کا موں میں کیار کاوٹ بنی ہوئی ہے؟

Unit-10

نام د بومالی

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 $/\tilde{I}/$ 'come' grouped according to tenses are as follows:

Future	Past	Present
(viii) ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	(v)آيا بو	(i)(i)
	(vi)آيا هوگا	(ii)آ تا ہوگا
		t ī (iii)
	(vii)آيا يوتا	(iv)(iv

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 بم کہاں جا ئیں؟ 'Where shall we go now' میں اب گھرجاؤں؟

'May I go home now?'

ېم آپ کې مد د کريس؟

'Should/shall we help you?'

آ ۋباہرچل كركھيليں۔

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

چلئے اب کچھ کام کریں۔

'Let's do some work now.'

(3). As a Request Imperative: The subject /آپ/ 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:

عتے رہو!

'May you live long.'

'May you have (get) success.'

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

For example:

يلمشايداچهي مو-

'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: (clauses) after certain verbs or phrases to indicate that some future action or event is possible, desirable, necessary or appropriate.

F	or	ex	ar	111	nl	e	•
	v	~~	4		~.	·	•

	میں جا ہتا ہوں کہ
I want (that)	•••••
	میضروری ہے کہ
It is important that	

Conditional Sentences:

The conditional Clause (the 'if' clause) is usually introduced by / l/ 'if'. The resultive clause (the 'then' clause) is introduced by / 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.

كيامين الجمي خط لكھوں؟

give money go home ask this question

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

			GO IIIIO WOLK
(ii).	Transformation drill:		
5	Should (shall) we write	Urdu.	We can write Urdu.
	دونھیں۔	יז אוני	ہم اردولکھ سکتے ہیں۔
•••	••••••	(بن باغ میں پانی ڈالسکتا ہو <i>ل</i>
•••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		بسشام تك بدكام كرسكتابول
•••	•		م پیچن صاف کرسکتے ہیں
	•		بن صاف تقراره سکتا ہوں
•••		L	م پودوں میں پانی ڈال سکتے ہیر
•••	•	یں	م روز آپ سے یہاں ال سکتے [.]
•••			بن نام ديو مالي كوبُلا سكتابون
		سكتا ہوں	کیامیں باغ سے ایک پھول توڑ
			یں مالی کا کا م کرسکتا ہوں
•••	•		م کھانا کھا سکتے ہیں
(iii).	Substitution drill:		,
	Replace the underlined	wordsv	with the following:
			(then) I will go there.
			اگرآپ کہیں تو میں وہاں جاؤا
	ۆ ك گا-	پاي	

	1	کی مد د کروں گا۔	
	J	کے گھر جا وَں گا۔	
	ţ	د بو مالی ہے ملول گا۔	
	.	اسے پھول لا وَں گا۔	
	<i>\$</i>	، سے کام کروں گا۔	
	<i>1</i> 3	زه بند کروں گا۔	
	<u> </u>	تك داپس آؤں گا۔	
	JI	واطلاع کروں گا۔	
	13	ر سے ملوں گا۔	
•	ords:	Change the underlined	(iv).
	اگرچن صاف <u>ہے</u> توہم یہاں ٹہ <u>ل</u>	يح بي _	
	conditional	future	
	conditional	present	
	future	future	
	nto English:	Translate the following	(v).
_1	نام دیوایک مالی تھا۔		
_2	میں باغ میں رہتا تھا۔		
_3	میں کمرے کے اندر کام کرتا تھا۔		
_4	وه بهت صاف تقرار بتاتھا۔		
- 5	نام ديوبهت نيك اور بھولا بھالاتھا۔		
- 6	وه شاہی ہاغ میں کا م کرتا تھا۔		
_7	وہ اپنے بھا ئیوں کی مدد کرتا تھا۔		
-8	نام دیوکا چمن ہرا بھرار ہتا تھا۔		

رو اوگ بادشاہ سے ملخ آتے تھے۔

رو اور دوں کو اپنی اولا تر بخت تھا۔

رو اور دوں کو اپنی اولا تر بخت تھا۔

رو اور کھا کہ اور کو ان تھا؟

رو اور کھا نے کا کام کس کے سپر دکیا گیا؟

منصف کو کیا د کھی کر چرت بھی ہوتی اور خوثی بھی؟

منصف کو مالی سے کیوں دلچ پی ہونے اور خوثی بھی؟

منصف کو مالی سے کیوں دلچ پی ہونے لگی؟

منصف کو مالی سے کیوں دلچ پی ہونے لگی؟

رو اور نگ آباد میں باغ لگانے کا خیال کے ہوا؟

رو شاہی باغ میں کس کا کام سب سے اچھا تھا؟

رو شاہی باغ میں کس کا کام سب سے اچھا تھا؟

رو اس ستی ہے ہمیں کیا تھیجت ملتی ہے؟

Unit-11 دوفرلا نگ کمبی سڑک

/ با بيا/ and / با بيا/ Verb : Use of

The verb / 'dy '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 کھیل جا ہتا ہوں۔ 'I want (desire) some fruits.' میری بیٹی اردوسکھنا جا ہتی ہے۔

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

The verb /چاپاً/ appears as if it is the polite imperative form of the verb /چاپاً/, it does not function like an imperative at all. It has general meaning 'to be needed', 'to be wanted', 'to be required'. The verb /چاپاً/ 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 چاہیے؟ 'What do you want (need)?' (Lit, to you what is needed?) بچھے دو کتا ہیں چاہمیں۔ 'I need two books.'

Exercises:

1. Substitution drill: Repalce the underlined words.

The girl wnats to go to law college.

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۔
چارکتا ہیں

سپر پینیس سب پچھ گرم کافی شخ کپڑے تازیے پھل تازیے پھل گاڑیاں ہزاروں روپے مٹھائی

(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:

Few examples from the text are:

سروک کے دونوں طرف <u>سو کھے سو کھے</u> درخت کھڑے ہیں۔	_ 1
لبي لبي، چوژي چوژي سرئيس _	-2
تا نگے والے کو مارتے مارتے چھٹری ٹوٹ گئی۔	_3
بجل کی <u>زروزرد</u> روشن سر ک پر پڑر ہی ہے۔	_4
اسکول کے چھوٹے چھوٹے لڑ کے سڑک کے دونوں طرف کھڑے ہیں۔	- 5
(iv) Use the following reduplicative expressions in senter	nces:
چھوٹی چھوٹی	~ 1
منىت بنىت	- 2
کوئے کوئے	_ 3
سلے سلے سے	_4
ېکی ېکی	- 5
עטעט	-6
سوچتے سوچتے	- 7
روتے روتے	-8
کنارے کنارے	-9
د <u>کھتے</u> د <u>کھتے</u>	~ 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.
 - 6. That old lady wants to go home.
 - 7. I need a new card and pen.

- 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):
 - 1- کالج ہے بچہری تک کتنی کمبی سرٹرک ہے؟
 -2 مصنف کتنے سال سے اس پر چل رہا ہے؟
 -3 سرٹرک س ٹھیکیدار نے بنوایا تھا؟
 -4 کتنے فقیراس سرٹرک کے کنار ہے بیٹیٹھے رہتے ہیں؟
 -5 دولڑ کے کس پر سوار ہنتے ہوئے جار ہے تھے؟
 -6 سرٹرک پر پیٹھی ہوئی بھکارن کی طرف کون دیکھر ہا تھا؟
 -7 درخت کی چھاؤں میں تا نگے والا کیا کرر ہا تھا؟
 -8 کچہری کے قریب سردور میلے لباس میں کیا کرر ہے تھے؟
 -9

س کی پگڑی کھل گئ تھی؟

Unit-12



1. Pronouns and Postpositions:

we	ہم	I	میں
(formal) inorific/you	آپ	you(intimate)	نۆ
	•	you(informal)	خم
you people (formal)	آپلوگ	you people	تم لوگ
they, these	0.9	he, she, it	0,9
they	<u>ح</u>	he, she, it	≈
who(pl.)	کون	who(sing.)	كون

Pronouns in Oblique

any	postposition	+67	any postpo	osition +&
,,	71	آپ+	19 19	+&;
*1	11	آپلوگوں+	11 11	تم +
H	II	اُن+	11 11	+ سأ
11	11	إن+	1, 1,	اس+
11	11	+0	11 11	

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

to us
$$=$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to me $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to you $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to you $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to you $=$ to you people $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to him/her/it $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to whom (pl.) $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ whom (sing.) $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$ whom (sing.) $=$ $\frac{1}{2}$

2. Simple Postpositions in Urdu:

Use:

genitive, inidacative, possession	-	'of'	کا،کے،کی
accusative, dative	-	'to'	م کو ۱۰۰۰
instrumental, mode, expression of time, comperatives	-	'from, by' since' than' with	ح
	-	'in'	ىيں
locative	-	on, at	Ļ
	-	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 // or // to the verb stem. Although // and // can be used interchangeably, // is used more in formal and written language while // is frequently used in spoken language. If the verb stem is // itself, then the conjunctive participle can be formed only with //.

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

بیرن کروه بولا Having heard this, he said اس نے گھر جا کراپنا 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.

سنعجل کرچلو۔ .Walk carefully مہر 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:

-	جنوبی افریقه جانے دیجئے۔	مهربانی فرما کر <u>مجھے</u>	-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	g together.	
	(ii). Rai Chand was my friend.		
	(iii). Both husband and wife were	living in different re	ooms.
	(iv). I was practicing in Johnsberg		
	(v). I was trying hard for my succ	cess.	
(v).	Response:		
) کہاں جائے بناتی تھی؟		-1
	بعد بھی دوبارہ نا کا می کیوں ہوئی؟	احساس پیداہونے کے	-2
	<u>.</u>	مصنف كالصل مقصد كيا	- 3
	سرول میں کیوں سونے لگے؟		-4
	* •	قطعی ارادہ مصنف <u>نے</u>	- 5
	•	وہ جنگ کے بعد کہاں و	-6
	***	اب تک کامیا بی نه ہو۔	- 7
	یرت ہے کیوں بھرجا تا ہے؟ نب انہ	مصنف کا دل خوشی اورج	-8
	، نے خواہشوں کو دبانے میں مدنہیں ملتی ہے؟		-9
	ی کی زندگی میں کیا فرق ہونا چاہئے؟	برجهجيارى اورغير برجهجيار	-10

Unit-13

جاريائي

1. Future Tense:

- 2. This tense is used to describe events or conditions which have not yet taken place but which are going to occur.

The verbs /'נאַ/ 'to be' /נאַ/ 'to give' and /لِياً/ 'to take' are irregular for future tense.

Formation of future:

feminine	masculine	
جا ؤس گی	جا وَل گا	ىيں
I will go (fem.)	I will go (mas.)	
جا ڌ گي	جا ؤگے	تم
	youwillgo	
جائے گی	جائےگا	تو، وه، يه، کون (sing.)
		(sing.)
جائيں گ	جا کیں گے	آپ، جم، بيه وه
		(pl.)

In the case of verb /لينا/ 'to take', /دينا/ 'to give' /دينا/ 'to be' conjugation is as follows:

conjugation is as tone	JW5.	
Feminine	Masculine	
لوں گی	لوس گا	ىيى
دوں گی	دولگا	
ہوں گی	ہوں گا	
لوگی	لو گے	م
روگی	دو گے	·
ہوگی	ہوگے	تو،وه، په، کون (.sing)
_ لےگ	62_	
دےگ	دےگا	
ہوگی	ช ีวา	
لیںگ	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 آؤں گا۔ لگتا ہے بارش ہوگی۔ تم کل کہاں جاؤگے۔

Exercises:

Change the underlined verb forms (in future) in the I. (كرتاب سسكركا) following sentences:

Sustitution drill: II.

د مکھیکیں گے to whole work will be able to do will be able to climb on the Qutub minar by morning will be able to read all the books will be able to use hisroom will be able to write all the story

(i) by tomorrow 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:

Unit-14 جواهرلال نهرو

J. /לא/ '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:

/לא/ the verb 'to be'

subject object a postpostion 1

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 באין '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:

مامد کے یاس بہت کتابیں ہیں۔ Hamid has many books. اس آدمی کے پاس صرف ایک روپیہے۔

'That man has just one rupee.'

2. The Postosition by Sof, '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:

اس کے تین بھائی ہیں۔

'He has three brothers.'

مارے دوار دو کے استادیں۔

'We have two Urdu teachers.'

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

For example:

مجھے آج کچھ فرصت ہے۔

'I have some free time today.'

کیا آپ کوآج بہت کام ہے۔

'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:

اس کمرے میں صرف ایک کھڑ کی ہے۔

'This room has only one window.'

اس گھر میں دونسل خانے ہیں۔

'That house has two bathroos.'

II - Numerals in Urdu

Numerals are adjectives indicating number, they may be

cardi	nal, ordinal or mu	ltiplicative.	
(a).	Cardinals are us	ed for counting:	
0	سوآ دی وغیر	ڑے، تین کتابیں،	ايك كچل، دوگھو:
		n three books two h	
(b).		sed for denoting 'po	
(-)-	series:	5 .	
	تيسراملك	دوسری کتاب،	يېلاسال،
the	thirdcountry		first year
	•	ndicate multiplication	n:
(-)	سوگذا	د <i>ن گ</i> نا،	دوگنا،
h	nundred fold	ten fold	double
	- 	ange in the forms of	• •
Note		er or case. As for nur	
	£	est are plural by natu	
	io oingaiai ana i	550 a.c p.a.a. c,	
Exe	rcises :		
(i).	Substitution drill	[A]	,
(.).			ہارے پاک کھ
			· ·
			оте топеу.
			•••••
	You	u (familiar) ······	
		Не	
		ose people	
		his student	
	You	ı (intimate)	
		She	
		ose women	
	Y	ou (polite)	

(ii).	Susbtitutiondrill[B]		
	I have	many books.	
	<i>تابیں ہیں۔</i>	میرے پاس بہت	
	thr	ee pens	
	so:	me papers .	
	on	e red shirt	
	ma	ny bags	
	so	me money	
	ev	ery thing	
	no	thing	·
	tw	o blue cars	
(iii).	Fill in the blanks with the ordinal	form of the ca	rdinal
	numerals given in brackets.	1	
	کلاس میں پڑھرہی ہے۔(چار،دس،نو)	میری لڑکی	-1
(کرے میں رکھو۔ (باکیس، پچیس، آٹھ	صاحب كاسامان.	-2
	ن حارا ہے۔ (پانچ ، بارہ ، بیں)	کالام	_3
	ے میں ہوں گے۔(سات،آٹھ،چھ)	کمر_	_4
	ے میں رہتا ہوں _ (تیرہ ،چھبیس، پندرہ)	کم_	- 5
(iv).	Substitute the underlined words with t	•	
	دسوال کمره دیجئے۔	<u></u>	-1
	·····ninth	to him	
	sixth	to us	
	····· fourteenth		
	first	to them	

····· fourth

to my brother

translate the following in English. (v).

- ہندستان میں اندھیرا ہو گیا۔ -1
- دنیایغم کے بادل چھا گئے۔ -2
- وه ساری دنیا کاره نما تھا۔

 - 5_ وهسب كي زبان مجهتاتها _ عدال
- 6 جوامرلال نمروكومندستان كى پورى تاريخ بيمبت تقى
 - 7۔ اس وقت کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔
 - ابده مارے درمیان نہیں رہے۔
 - میں کسی انسان کونا پیندنہیں کرتا۔
 - 10- ميں ايك دوسرے كى مددكرنى جائے۔

6. Response:

- ئس كاچراغ گل موگيا؟

 - وه کہاں کارہ نماتھا؟ **_3**
- کن کے سراحر ام سے جھک گئے اور کیوں؟
- العظیم الثان ملك میں كتنے كروڑ انسان بہتے ہیں؟
 - 6- كون سبكي زبان سجهتاتها؟
 - 7- ان كاجىم كى نظر ہو گيا؟
 - جوا ہر لال نہر وہمیں کیادے گئے؟
- انھوں نے اپنے آپ کوکس کی خدمت کیلئے لُٹا دیا؟
- 10 ہمیں کس لئے ان کی مثال کو ہرونت سامنے رکھنا جا ہے؟

Unit-15

مرزاغالب

I. Oblique forms of /كيا/ and /فانا /:

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

For example:

وہ آ دی کس پر بیٹھاہے؟

On what is that man sitting?

Who does Mirza Ghalib give money to?

In which languages do those people speak?

(II). G with demonstrative pronouns:

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

yahi	یہی	becomes		ىي+ئى	
vahi	وہی		becomes	وه+ ہی	
isi	ر إي	s .	becomes	اِس+نی	

usi j		becomes	اُس+ہی
inhi	أنبيس	becomes	اِن+ئی
unhi	أنهيس	becomes	اُن+بي

For example:

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

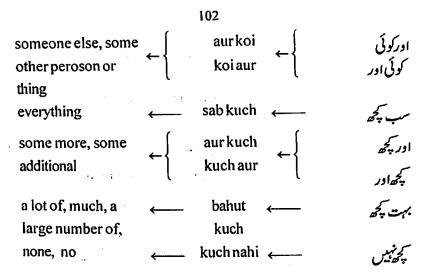
'Colonel Baran is sitting in this very room.'

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

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

The three indefinite pronouns (3) and (3) and easily confusable and the learner should take care to distinguish them from another. (3) is grammatically singular and always refers someone unspecified person or thing. (3) 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.). (3) 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 / ﷺ / and / ﴾ /. For example



Exercise:

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

میں <u>ہی</u> یہاں 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 Ghalih 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 يهال ربيل گے۔	-1
موتی لال <u>اب</u> کام شروع کریں گے۔	-2
میں نے اُن سے سوال پوچھا۔	_3
ہم وہاں کرنل صاحب ہے۔	_4
اُن کوآم بہت پندہے۔	_5
مرزاحاتم على بيك أن كوخطاكتين ك	-6
آپيه کام ختم کيجئے۔	_7
وه حوراجرن موجائے گی۔	-8
منتی جواہر سنگھ جو ہر وہاں آپ ملیں گے۔	
Fill the blanks with the appropriate words from the te	
شراب پتیا ہوںنہیں کھا تا۔	-1
تم سرکاری فتح کے بعدمیریوں نہ حاضر ہوئے۔	-2
مرزاغالب كونهايت پيندتھا۔	- 3
حکیم رضی الدین خاں جومرز اکےتھے۔	_4
شراب كے متعلقكى باتيں مشہور ہیں۔	- 5
ايك دفعه مرز ابرلنا چاہتے تھے۔	- 6
و الى مين رته كوبعضاور بعضو لتي بين _	_ 7
۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔میں انھوں نے اپنے مرنے کی تاریخ کبی۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔	-8
سندبرس عالم رنگ د بوی سیری _ برس عالم رنگ د بوی سیری _	_9
	-/

3.

10 _ بھائى ہوش ميں آؤ، كہيں اورلگاؤ _

- (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.

1۔ غدر کے بعد مرزاغالب کس کے سامنے گئے؟
2۔ کرٹل برن نے مرزائے کیا پوچھا؟
3۔ مرزاغالب کو کیا بہت پند تھا؟
4۔ شراب کے متعلق کن کی باتیں مشہور ہیں؟
5۔ ایک شخص نے اُن کے سامنے کس کی برائی کی؟
6۔ غدر کے بعد کیا بند تھی؟
7۔ میرمہدی حسن نے مرزا کو خط میں کیا لکھا؟
8۔ مرزانے اپنے مرنے کی تاریخ کب کہی؟
9۔ سرکار نے باغی مسلمانوں میں کس کو شار کیا؟
10۔ مرزاغالب نے خطوط کس کے نام کھے ہیں؟

Unit-16

باغ وببار

Voice:

(I). Active Voice:

1. The subject is usually in the direct case, and the verb must agree with it in number, gender and person.

لڑکا آتاہ۔ بری آئے گی۔بادشاہ آئیس کے

This is the subjectival construction.

2. With a transitive verb having a past participle form, the subject is in the oblique with i when the verb agrees with the object.

بادشاه نے چائے لی، میں نے اس کے کہنے برعمل کیا

This is the objectival construction.

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

عوام نے بادشاہ کواپی کہانی سائی، ہم نے أسے نو كرركھا

This is the neutral construction.

Note:

- (a). With a transitive verb of incomplete prediction the object always has $\frac{1}{2}$.
- (b). A verb with two objects cannot be in neutral

construction.

با دشاہ نے عوام کو تخفے دئے۔

- (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.

لڑ کے سے کا منہیں کیا جاتا۔ نوکر سے روثی نہیں کھائی جاتی۔

ا بادشاه 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 مانگنا، بوچسنا، کہنا 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.

بادشاه کو پاگل کہا گیا۔ نوكر كوغريب كها كيا_

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

ا أس كور ول سے مارا كيا۔

Summary

Converting the sentence into the passive, remember:

- Direct object in the active voice changes to nominative (i). case in the passive.
- Subject in the active voice changes to instrumental case (ii). (followed by کورید، سے etc). in the passive voice.
- (iii). Past participle of the main verb + required tense of the agreeeing 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:

agree برنا+ طا	Language past form of the main verb agree with subject	+subject of active voice becomes agent followed by posoposition	+object of active voice becomes subject in nominaitve case in passive voice
----------------	--	---	---

Exercise:

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

a.	The hou	śe is c	leaned.	present	inde	finite	passive)	Ì
----	---------	---------	---------	---------	------	--------	----------	---

- 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). Substitution[A]

(iii). Substitution [B]

eye

ear, nose etc

fever

cancer

cholera

T.B.

Stomach's illnesses

every illnesses

child's dicease

only ladies illnesses

hisprinciple

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.

-1
-2
- 3
_4
- 5
- 6
_7
-8

كتاب بغل سے نكال كر كے دے دى؟

_10

Errata

Page	Line	Printed	To be read
18	5	ہم شیر کا شکار	ہم شیر کاشکار کرنے
28	2	Adjecttives	Adjectives
29	6	thgeir	their
32	3	تيز	تيز
40	12	stealling	stealing
42	1	- گؤ دان	گۇدان
46	21	smilling	smiling
51	21	گو پر	اگو پر
58	12	morning	morning
68	5	بإدشاهايين	بادشاها پ <u>ې</u>
71	3	و يكھا تھا	ديكھى تقى
72	24	دامسجا سنكھ	رام سجاگ سنگھ

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