

हिन्दी
اردو

Hindi/Urdu

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*This should not be considered a rigorous approach at Hindi/Urdu in any way; it is just a compendium of things I have learnt and found useful

Contents

1	General Language Information	2
2	Phonology	2
2.1	Aspirated and Unaspirated Consonants	2
2.2	Dental and Retroflex Consonants	3
3	Noun Declension	4
4	Adjective Inflection	7
5	Pronouns	8
6	Vocabulary	9
6.1	First Words	9
6.2	Family Vocabulary	11
6.3	Food, food, food (part 1)	14
6.4	People	17

1 General Language Information

- The general sentence structure follows **SOV**
- Hindi uses the *Devanagari* script while Urdu uses *Nastaleeq*, a variation of the Perso–arabic script. In spite of this, both varieties use romanisation frequently. For this reason, these notes will mainly also employ romanisation. Romanisation is informal and non–standardised, so the orthography here might not be the most common one.

2 Phonology

This section assumes the reader is already familiar with both the devanagari and nastaleeq scripts. If this is not the case, please refer to the appendix for a brief introduction to both scripts. Similarly, *Duolingo* offers a good introduction to the Devanagari. Check it out if needed!

2.1 Aspirated and Unaspirated Consonants

In these languages, there is a distinction between aspirated and unaspirated consonants. The unaspirated consonants are formed by simply pronouncing the consonant, whereas the aspirated consonants are formed by pronouncing the consonant with a puff of air. A way of checking that your pronunciation is correct is putting your hand about an inch away from your mouth and pronouncing the consonant. If you feel a puff of air, you are

pronouncing the aspirated consonant correctly.

There are ten pairs of unaspirated and aspirated consonants in hindi/urdu. When romanised, usually the aspirated consonants are written with an *h* after the unaspirated consonant. For instance, compare the words kaan (कान, کانا) which means ear and khaana (खाना, کھانا) which means food.

Hindi	Urdu	Romanisation
क	ک	<i>ka</i>
ख	کھ	<i>kha</i>
ग	گ	<i>ga</i>
घ	گھ	<i>gha</i>
च	چ	<i>ca</i>
छ	چھ	<i>cha</i>
ज	ج	<i>ja</i>
झ	جھ	<i>jha</i>
ट	ٹ	<i>Ta</i>
ठ	ٹھ	<i>Tha</i>
ड	ڈ	<i>Da</i>
ढ	ڈھ	<i>Dha</i>
त	ت	<i>ta</i>
थ	تھ	<i>tha</i>
द	د	<i>da</i>
ध	دھ	<i>dha</i>
प	پ	<i>pa</i>
फ	फھ	<i>pha</i>
ब	ب	<i>ba</i>
भ	بھ	<i>bha</i>

Table 1: Unaspirated-Aspirated Consonant Pairs

2.2 Dental and Retroflex Consonants

Hindi/Urdu has a distinction between dental and retroflex consonants. The retroflex consonants are formed by curling the tongue backwards, whereas the dental consonants are formed by placing the tongue against the teeth. The difference between these two can be subtle to the untrained ear, so plenty of practise is suggested.

In romanisation, retroflex consonants tend to be written with capital letter, regardless of their actual location within the sentence. This is not a rule, but rather a convention. The table below contains the four main retroflex consonants in hindi, urdu, and romanisation:

Hindi	Urdu	Romanisation
ट	ٹ	<i>Ta</i>
ठ	ٹھ	<i>Tha</i>
ड	ڈ	<i>Da</i>
ढ	ڈھ	<i>Dha</i>

Table 2: Retroflex consonants

Similarly, the table below contains their dental counterparts:

Hindi	Urdu	Romanisation
त	ت	<i>ta</i>
थ	ٹھ	<i>tha</i>
द	د	<i>da</i>
ध	ڈھ	<i>dha</i>

Table 3: Dental consonants

This is brilliantly illustrated in the image below:

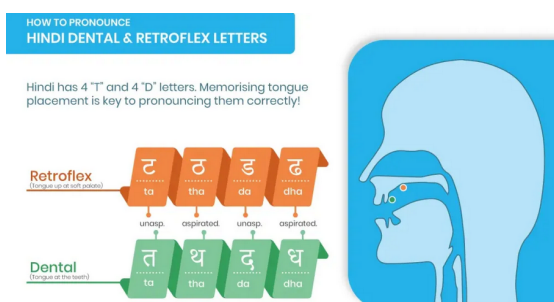


Figure 1: Dental and Retroflex consonants, from this blog

3 Noun Declension

Every noun has three important features that impact how other words interact with it: gender, number, and grammatical case.

When it comes to gender (ling, लिंग, لنگ), there are two divisions: masculine and feminine. In a way not too dissimilar to other Indo-European languages, word gender is arbitrary in most cases and must be learnt by heart. There are rules that can lead us to the gender of a given word, but they are not always reliable. A very common rule is that words ending in \bar{a} / $-आ$ / $-ا$ are masculine, whereas words ending in i / $-ई$, i / $-इ$, y / $-ی$ are feminine. However, even for these two there are plenty of exceptions. A word's gender will impact the adjectives, determinants, verbs, and pronouns that interact with it.

Number (vachan, वचन, وچن) is also an important feature of nouns. There are two num-

bers: singular and plural. The way the plural is formed depends on the gender and ending of the noun, usually following one of four schemes:

1. **Type 1 Masculine Nouns:**

These nouns create the plural by changing their ending from *aa/आ/ا* into *e/ए/ے*. For instance:

- *Larkaa/लडका/لڑکا* becomes *larke/लडके/لڑکے*
- *Kutta/कुत्ता/کُتا* becomes *kutte/कुत्ते/کُتے*

2. **Type 2 Masculine Nouns:**

These type of nouns **do not change** between the singular and the plural. For instance:

- *Per/पेड़/پےڑ* remains *per/पेड़/پےڑ*
- *Aadmi/आदमी/آدمی* remains *aadmi/आदमी/آدمی*

3. **Type 1 Feminine Nouns:**

These nouns create the plural by changing their ending from *ii,i/ई,इ/ی* into *iya/इयाँ/یاں*. For instance:

- *Larki/लडकी/لڑکی* becomes *larkiya/लडकियाँ/لڑکیاں*
- *Billi/बिल्ली/بلی* becomes *billiya/बिल्लियाँ/بلیاں*

4. **Type 2 Feminine Nouns:**

These nouns are pluralised by adding an *e/ँ/یں* to the end of the word. For instance:

- *Aurat/औरत/عورت* becomes *aurate/औरतें/عورتیں*
- *Kitaab/किताब/کتاب* becomes *kitaabe/किताबें/کتابیں*

Grammatical case (vibhakti, विभक्ति, وِجھکتی) is the last feature of nouns. As a legacy of Sanskrit, Hindi/Urdu technically has eight cases. However, in practise, only three are commonly used: the nominative, the vocative, and the oblique case.

- The nominative case (प्रथमा विभक्ति, وِجھکتی, اول) is the default case of the noun.
- The vocative case (सम्बोधन विभक्ति, نصاب وِجھکتی) is used when addressing someone.
- The oblique case (विभक्ति विभक्ति, جبر وِجھکتی) is used when a noun **is followed by a postposition**. In the singular, it only changes masculine nouns ending in *ā*. Singular feminine nouns keep the same form for all cases.

The declension of these three cases will vary depending on the gender, number, and ending of a particular noun. Summarised below are the rules for each case: **Masculine Nouns**

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	\bar{a} /आ/ا	e/ए/ے
Example	<i>larka</i> /لڑکا/لڑکا	<i>larke</i> /لڑکے/لڑکے
Vocative	e/ए/ے	\bar{o} /ؤ/و
Example	<i>larke</i> /لڑکے/لڑکے	<i>larkō</i> /لڑکوں/لڑکوں
Oblique	e/ए/ے	\bar{o} /ؤ/و
Example	<i>larke</i> /لڑکے/لڑکے	<i>larkō</i> /لڑکوں/لڑکوں

Table 4: Masculine nouns ending in \bar{a} /آ/ا Example used: *larka*/لڑکا/لڑکا

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	NO CHANGE	NO CHANGE
Example	<i>per</i> /پہڑ/پہڑ	<i>per</i> /پہڑ/پہڑ
Vocative	NO CHANGE	o/او/و
Example	<i>per</i> /پہڑ/پہڑ	<i>pero</i> /پہڑو/پہڑو
Oblique	NO CHANGE	\bar{o} /ؤ/و
Example	<i>per</i> /پہڑ/پہڑ	<i>perō</i> /پہڑوں/پہڑوں

Table 5: Masculine nouns ending in consonant Example used: *per*/پہڑ/پہڑ

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	NO CHANGE	NO CHANGE
Example	<i>aadmi</i> /آدمی/آدمی	<i>aadmi</i> /آدمی/آدمی
Vocative	NO CHANGE	\bar{o} /ؤ/و
Example	<i>aadmi</i> /آدمی/آدمی	<i>aadmiyō</i> /آدمیوں/آدمیوں
Oblique	NO CHANGE	\bar{o} /ؤ/و
Example	<i>aadmi</i> /آدمی/آدمی	<i>aadmiyō</i> /آدمیوں/آدمیوں

Table 6: Masculine nouns ending in \bar{i} , \bar{e} , \bar{a} , \bar{u} Example used: *aadmi*/آدمی/آدمی

Feminine Nouns

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	NO CHANGE	ā/آ/اں
Example	<i>larki</i> /لڑکی/لڑکی	<i>larkiyā</i> /لڑکیاں/لڑکیاں
Vocative	NO CHANGE	ō/و/و
Example	<i>larki</i> /لڑکی/لڑکی	<i>larkiyō</i> /لڑکیو/لڑکیو
Oblique	NO CHANGE	ō/آ/اں
Example	<i>larki</i> /لڑکی/لڑکی	<i>larkiyō</i> /لڑکیوں/لڑکیوں

Table 7: Feminine nouns ending in *ii, i*/ई/ई/ی Example used: *larki*/لڑکی/لڑکی

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	NO CHANGE	ē/ऐ/یں
Example	<i>tren</i> /ट्रेन / ٹرین	<i>trenē</i> /ट्रेनें / ٹرینیں
Vocative	NO CHANGE	ō/ओं/وں
Example	<i>tren</i> /ट्रेन / ٹرین	<i>trenō</i> /ट्रेनों / ٹرینوں
Oblique	NO CHANGE	ō/ओं/وں
Example	<i>tren</i> /ट्रेन / ٹرین	<i>trenō</i> /ट्रेनों / ٹرینوں

Table 8: Feminine nouns ending in consonant. Example used: *tren*/ट्रेन / ٹرین

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	NO CHANGE	ē/ऐ/یں
Example	<i>maataa</i> /माता / माता	<i>maataaē</i> /माताए / माताए
Vocative	NO CHANGE	ō/ओं/وں
Example	<i>maataa</i> /माता / माता	<i>maataaō</i> /माताओं / माताओं
Oblique	NO CHANGE	ō/ओं/وں
Example	<i>maataa</i> /माता / माता	<i>maataaō</i> /माताओं / माताओं

Table 9: Feminine nouns ending in *aa*/आ/ا. Example used: *maataa*/माता / माता

Something to keep in mind is that even in the cases in which the noun itself does not change due to case inflection, **the adjectives and other elements describing it must change to reflect the case of the noun.**

4 Adjective Inflection

There are two types of adjectives, declinable and indeclinable. As you may expect, indeclinable adjectives do not change regardless of gender, number, and case. As a rule of thumb, adjectives ending in a consonant tend to be indeclinable. Some example of such

adjectives are *sundar*/سुन्दर/سندر (beautiful), *kharab*/خرااب/خرااب (bad), and *laal*/لال/لال (red). The rest of the adjectives must match the noun they are describing — they must thus match the noun’s gender, number, and case. Luckily, the rules for adjective inflection are simple and fit one of two cases:

1. Case I:

- If the noun is female, the adjective must end in *ii/ई/ی*. This will always be the case, regardless of case and number.
- If the noun is male **and nominative singular**, the adjective will end in *ā/आ/ا*. Else, it will end in *e/ए/ے*.

Let us see some examples of this:

-Nominative case: *yeh aadmi acchaa hai*/यह आदमी अच्छा है/یہ آدمی اچھا ہے

-Oblique case: *Is acche aadmi ke paas eek bara ghar hai*/इस अच्छे आदमी के पास एक बड़ा घर है/اس اچھے آدمی کے پاس ایک بڑا گھر ہے

-Vocative case: *Acche aadmi, kya tumhara naam hai?*/अच्छे आदमी, क्या तुम्हारा नाम है?/اچھے آدمی، کیا تمہارا نام ہے?

5 Pronouns

Honorifics are present in Hindi/Urdu. When it comes to the word **you**, there are three main ways you can express it:

- *tu/तू/تو*: this is the most informal way of saying you; it represents closeness between the speaker and the addressee. It is used with close friends and family, and is considered rude when used with strangers. Interestingly, it is also used to address God. When using verbs and adjectives, it is conjugated the same way as **he/she/it**. Example:
-*Tu karmath hai*/तू कर्मठ है/تو کرمٹ ہے
- *tum/तुम/تم*: this is the most common way of saying you. It is okay to be used with strangers and friends alike, but it is not used with people of higher status. When using verbs and adjectives, it is conjugated the same as a plural male. Example:
-*Tum karmath ho*/तुम कर्मठ हो/تم کرمٹ ہو
- *aap/आप/آپ*: Aap is the most formal way of addressing someone and it is usually reserved for those older or higher in status than the speaker. Nowadays, many people also use it casually since they consider it being a way of showing respect to those you care of. It is conjugated the same way as male plurals. When need to

make clear that you are referring to a group of people instead of a single individual, you can say **aap log**/आप लोग/آپ لوگ. Examples:

-*Aap karmath hain*/आप कर्मठ हैं/آپ کرمٹ ہیں

-*Aap log karmath hain*/आप लोग कर्मठ हैं/آپ لوگ کرمٹ ہیں

The third person is divided into proximal/distal and informal/formal.

- Proximal pronouns: They are used when the person being referred to is close to the speaker. The singular colloquial is **yeh**/यह/یہ and the plural is **ye**/ये/یہ. The plural is used when referring to an individual in a formal setting.
- Distal pronouns: They are used when the person being referred to is away from the speaker. The singular colloquial is **vo**/वह/وہ and the plural is **ve**/वे/وہ. The plural is used when referring to an individual in a formal setting.

Pronouns are complicated in that they are the only way the Sanskritic nine-case system is present in modern day Hindi/Urdu. Memorising the declension of each pronoun is rather unhelpful; I would recommend just learning them as they come when you learn new verbs. For easy reference, I will still include the declension of the pronouns in the appendix.

6 Vocabulary

6.1 First Words

:

English	Gender	Transliteration	Hindi	Urdu
Today	-	Aaj	आज	آج
Friend	♂	Yaar	यार	یار
Friend	♂	Doost	दोस्त	دوست
Heart	♂	Dil	दिल	دل
Chair	♂	Kursi	कुर्सी	کرسی
Dick	♂	Lund	लंड	لنڈ
Love	♂	Pyar	प्यार	پیار
Big	-	Bara	बड़ा	بڑا
Small	-	Chota	छोटा	چھوٹا
Dog	♂	Kutta	कुत्ता	کتا
Cat	♂	Billi	बिल्ली	بلی
This	-	Yeh	यह	یہ
Question marker	-	KyA	क्या	کیا
World	♂	Duniya	दुनिया	دنیا
House	♂	Ghar	घर	گھر
Book	♂	Kitab	किताब	کتاب
Thug	♂	Thag	ठग	ٹھگ
Jealousy	♂	Hasad	हसद	حسد
And	-	Aur	और	اور
Good	-	Accha	अच्छा	اچھا

Table 10: First words

Notes:

- The presence of the question marker *kya* can turn a sentence into a question. For instance, *yeh kursi hai* means *this is a chair*, while *kya yeh kursi hai?* means *is this a chair?*. Some other examples:
 - यही प्यार है and क्या यही प्यार है
 - کیا یہ بلی ہے؟/یہ بلی ہے کیا؟ and یہ بلی ہے۔
- The pronoun/determinant *yeh* declenses depending on the person, case and number. For instance, *yeh* becomes *ye* in the plural, and *is* in the oblique case. This will be covered more in detail elsewhere in these notes. For now, just keep in mind that *yeh* is the nominative singular form. For instance, *yeh kursi hai* means *this is a chair*, while *ye kursiya hain* means *these are chairs*.
- The verb to be - simple present: in Hindi/Urdu, the verb to be is irregular. Here are the most common conjugations,

English	Transliteration	Hindi	Urdu
I am	MaiN hooN	मैं हूँ	میں ہوں
You are	Tum ho	तुम हो	تم ہو
He/She/It is	Voh hai	वह है	وہ ہے
We are	Hum haiN	हम हैं	ہم ہیں
You are	Aap ho	आप हो	آپ ہو
They are	Vo haiN	वे हैं	وہ ہیں

Table 11: Simple present of the verb to be

Sample sentences:

-*MaiN bara hooN*/میں بڑا ہوں/مैं बड़ा हूँ

-*Tum chote ho*/تم چھوٹے ہو/तुम छोटे हो

-*Tu chota hai*/تو چھوٹا ہے/तू छोटा है

-*Voh aik bara kutta hai*/وہ ایک بڑا کتا ہے/वह एक बड़ा कुत्ता है

-*Hum saath saath hain*/ہم ساتھ ساتھ ہیں/हम साथ साथ हैं

-*Aap log khush hain*/آپ لوگ خوش ہیں/आप लोग खुश हैं

-*Vo billiya hain*/وہ بلیاں ہیں/वे बिलियाँ हैं

6.2 Family Vocabulary

:

English	Gender	Transliteration	Hindi	Urdu
Mother	♀	Maa	माँ	ماں
Mother (Urdu)	♀	Walida	-	والدة
Father	♂	Baap	बाप	باپ
Father	♂	Pitha	पिता	پتا
Father (Urdu)	♂	Walid	-	والد
Brother	♂	Bhai	भाई	بھائی
Sister	♀	Behen	बहन	بہن
Brother	♂	Bhaiya	भैया	بھیاں
Paternal grandfather	♂	Dada	दादा	داوا
Paternal grandmother	♀	Dadi	दादी	داوی
Maternal grandfather	♂	Nana	نانा	نانا
Maternal grandmother	♀	Nani	नानी	نانی
Son	♂	Beta	बेटा	بیٹا
Daughter	♀	Beti	बेटी	بیٹی
Cute	-	Sundar	सुन्दर	سندر
Grandson	♂	Pota	पोता	پوتا
Granddaughter	♀	Poti	पोती	پوتی
Family (Hindi)	♂	Parivaar	परिवार	پر یوار
Family (Urdu)	♂	Khandaan	-	خاندان
Sleepy	-	Neend	नींद	نیند
But	-	Lekin	लेकिन	لیکن

Table 12: Family Vocabulary

Notes:

- In order to show respect, singular nouns are pluralised. This pluralisation is reflected in the pronouns used, the verb conjugation, and the adjectives related to the noun. For instance, you should not say *mera pita kela khata hai*/मेरा पिता केला खाता है/میرے پتا کیلا کھاتا ہے, but rather *mere pita kela khate haiN*/मेरे पिता केला खाते हैं/میرے پتا کیلا کھاتے ہیں.
- Siblings are differentiated in a similar way to English; for instance, compare *bare bhaiya*/बड़े भैया/بھیاں بڑے (older brother) and *chota bhaiya*/छोटा भैया/بھیاں چھوٹا (younger brother).

Some sample sentences:

-*Mere pitha aur mere bhaiya bare hain*/मेरे पिता और मेरे भैया बड़े हैं/میرے پتا اور میرے بھیاں بڑے ہیں

-*Meri maa sundar hain*/मेरी माँ सुन्दर हैं/میری ماں سندر ہیں

- Kya aapki behen sundar hai?*/کيا آپکی بہن سندر ہے؟ /
-*Mere dada aur dadi bahut khush hain*/میرے دادا اور دادی بہت خوش ہیں
-*Mera beta mera duniya hai*/میرا بیٹا میرا دنیا ہے /
-*Meri poti neend hai, lekin mera pota neend nahi hai*/میری پوتی نیند ہے، لیکن میرا پوتا نیند نہیں ہے /
-*Mere bhaiya ki kitab bahut achchi hai*/میرے بھائی کی کتاب بہت اچھی ہے

6.3 Food, food, food (part 1)

English	Gender	Transliteration	Hindi	Urdu
Food	♂	Khana	खाना	کھانا
To eat	-	Khana	खाना	کھانا
To drink	-	Peena	पीना	پینا
To cook	-	Pakana	पकाना	پکانا
To like	-	Pasand karna	पसंद करना	پسند کرنا
Favourite	-	Pasandeeda	पसंदीदा	پسندیدہ
Bread	♂	Roti	रोटी	روٹی
Samosa	♂	Samosa	समोसा	سموسہ
Rice	♂	Chawal	चावल	چاول
Pani puri	♂	Pani puri	पानी पूरी	پانی پوری
Water	♂	Paani	पानी	پانی
Tea	♂	Chai	चाय	چائے
Dosa	♂	Dosa	डोसा	ڈوسا
Tandoori Chicken	♂	Tandoori Chicken	तंदूरी चिकन	تندوری چکن
Butter Chicken	♂	Murg Makhane	मुर्ग मक्खनी	مرغ مکھنی
Nihari	♂	Nihari	निहारी	نہاری
Cow	♂	Gaay	गाय	گائے
Chicken	♂	Murgi	मुर्गी	مرغی
Goat	♂	Bakri	बकरी	بکری
Tasty (Hindi)	-	Swadisht	स्वादिसु	-
Tasty (Urdu)	-	Lazeez	-	لذیذ
Tasty (Urdu, informal)	-	Mazedaar	-	مزیدار
Taste (Hindi)	♂	Swaad	स्वाद	سواد
Taste (Urdu)	♂	Zaiqa	-	ذائقہ
Near	-	Paas	पास	پاس
Restaurant	♂	HoTal	होटल	ہوٹل
Every	-	Har	हर	ہر
Day	♂	Din	दिन	دن

Table 13: Food, food, food (part 1)

Notes:

- here are several ways to refer to meat. Firstly, there is simply English. For instance,

butter chicken is often just called *batar chikan*/बटर चिकन/بٹر چکن. Secondly, you can name the animal followed by the word meat; beef would be *gaay ka maans*/गाय का मांस or *gaay ka gosht*/گائے کا گوشت. Lastly, there are sometimes single words to refer to a specific animal's meat. For instance, beef is *gomaans*/गोमांस/گومانس— this is however pretty uncommon

• TO LIKE

In Hindi/Urdu, like is expressed in a different way than in English. A way to see it is that instead of liking being an action, it is a description of the object. Following this intuition, the way to like is communicated is similar to saying *to me, (object) is likeable*. Notice that we say **to me** instead of just saying **I**. In practise, the effect of this is that the person who likes the object must always be referred to using the **dative case**. For example, if you want to say "I like nihari," you would say *mujhe nihari pasand hai*. Saying *maiN nihari pasand hai* is incorrect.

Another valid example is *Sangeetha ko pani puri pasand hai*/संगीता को पानी पूरी पसंद है/سنگیتا کو پانی پوری پسند ہے (Sangeetha likes pani puri). Notice how this sentence contains the postposition **ko** — in Hindi/Urdu, this postposition is the one that converts names to the dative case Some other examples:

-*Mujhe samosa pasand hai*/मुझे समोसा पसंद है/مجھے سموسہ پسند ہے

-*Tujhe aur use chawal pasand hai*/तुझे और उसे चावल पसंद है/تجھے اور اسے چاول پسند ہے

-*Tumhe aur tumhari behen ko pakana pasand hai*/تुम्ہے اور تمہاری بہن کو پکانا پسند ہے/تمہیں اور تمہاری بہن کو پکانا پسند ہے

-*Hame yeh duniya nahi pasand hai*/हमें यह दुनिया नहीं पसंद है/ہمیں یہ دنیا نہیں پسند ہے

Other English verbs also follow the the subject + *ko/को/کو* + object structure, but they will be introduced later on in these notes.

• SIMPLE PRESENT

A way of seeing the simple present in Hindi/Urdu is treating the main verb as an **adjective** that inflects based on the gender, number, and case of the subject. After the main verb, the verb "to be" follows as a copula. For instance, we have the verb *khaata*/खाता/کھاتا (to eat). When inflected, it can become *khaata*/खाता/کھاتا (male singular), *khatae*/खाते/کھاتے (male plural), or *khaati*/खाती/کھاتی. For example,

-*Yeh kutta roti khaata hai*/यह कुत्ता रोटी खाता है/-*یہ کتا روٹی کھاتا ہے* (MALE SINGULAR SUBJECT)

-*Yeh billi roti khaati hai*/ये बिल्ली रोटी खाती है/-*یہ بلی روٹی کھاتی ہے* (FEMALE SINGULAR SUBJECT)

-*Ye kutte roti khaate hain*/ये कुत्ते रोटी खाते हैं/-*یہ کتے روٹی کھاتے ہیں* (MALE PLURAL SUBJECT)

-Ye billiya roti khaati hain/ये बिल्लियाँ रोटी खाती हैं/- (FEMALE PLURAL SUBJECT)

• TO HAVE

You just learnt that *paas* means nearby. However, we also use *paas* to express the verb to have. In English, you can think of the construction of this expression as *in my vicinity, there is (object)*. For example, "I have a dog" would be said *mere paas aik kutta hai*/मेरे पास एक कुत्ता है/میرے پاس ایک کتا ہے.

• A cultural note — BREAD

There are several words for bread. Here is a short explanation provided by Quora user Sangeeta Goel: *Roti is a flatbread, originated in India, and is made with ground wholewheat flour. It is a staple in most parts of India and Pakistan, and consumed in many other countries. It is made traditionally on a tawa and on direct flames, and is a lighter bread. Healthier in terms of zero oil or the very little amount of ghee used in it, and also for the fact that it is rolled out thinly. Chapati is just another name for roti.*

Naan is typically made by combining refined flour or maida with salt, and leavened with yeast. It is preferable to make in a tandoor, and can be made with number of variations, including butter, garlic etc. It is of Iranian origin, and consumed again in many countries. Not as healthy as roti, owing to the use of maida, and thickness of bread. It is a heavier form of bread.

Paratha, again originated in India, and consumed across India, Pakistan etc. Amalgation of parat and atta, meaning layers of bread, it is usually stuffed with various fillings, including but not restricted to potatoes, paneer, cabbage, etc., and then shallow fried with ghee. It is tastier than roti, but again, considered less healthy, reason is shallow frying

Some sample sentences:

-Mere paas chai aur roti hai/मेरे पास चाय और रोटी है/میرے پاس چائے اور روٹی ہے

-Mujhe chai aur roti pasand hai/मुझे चाय और रोटी पसंद है/مجھے چائے اور روٹی پسند ہے

-Kya Sangeetha ke paas swadisht samosa hai?/क्या संगीता के पास स्वादिष्ट समोसा है? /کیا سنگیتا کے پاس سوادشت سموسہ ہے؟

-Nazia ka hotel hamare ghar ke paas hai/नाज़िया का होटल हमारे घर के पास है/نازیہ کا ہوٹل ہمارے گھر کے پاس ہے

-Zain drinks coke zero every day/ज़ैन हर दिन कोक जीरो पीता है/زین ہر دن کوک زیرو پیتا ہے

-Is kutte ka pasandida khana murg makhane hai/इस कुत्ते का पसंदीदा खाना मुर्ग मक्खनी है/اس کتے کا پسندیدہ کھانا مرغ مکھنی ہے

-Is khaane ka swaad bahut achchha hai/इस खाने का स्वाद बहुत अच्छा है/اس کھانے کا سواد بہت ہے

اچھا ہے

-Kya tumhare paas is gaay ka khaana hai?/کيا تمہارے پاس اس گائے کا کھانا ہے؟

اس گائے کا کھانا ہے؟

-Mujhe Pakistani khaana pasand hai, lekin mere dost ko pasand nahi hai/میں نے پاکستانی کھانا پسند ہے، لیکن میرے دوست کو پسند نہیں ہے

-Yeh maans mein bahut chiknay hotee hai/یہ مانس میں بہت چکنائی ہے

-Kya tumhe chawal pasand hai?/کيا تمہیں چاول پسند ہے؟

-Satya roti khaata hai/ساتھ روتی کھاتا ہے

-Meri maa chai nahi piti hain/میری ماں چائے نہیں پیتی ہیں

6.4 People