

EUROPEAN'S GUIDE
TO

GURKHALI
(NEPALI GRAMMAR)

A. W. CORNELIUS

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OR

(NEPALI GRAMMAR)

A. W. CORNELIUS



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Head Quarters, Meerut Dist.,
Dehra Dun.

31st December, 1942.

This is to certify that Mr. A. W. Cornelius has been employed by this District as an Army Language Teacher. He is a very experienced Urdu Instructor, extremely conscientious and thorough in all his work. We have received excellent testimonials about his good work from the officers he has instructed in Dehra Dun. I can thoroughly recommend him as a first-class Munshi.

In Dehra Dun, Mr. Cornelius has instructed in addition to numerous individual officers, classes at the following Units *5/2nd Gurkha Rifles, 5/4th Gurkha Rifles, 17th British General Hospital* and at the *Survey of India*. They are extremely satisfied with his work.

G. J. FOLKARD

MAJOR — A. E. C.

For Major General
Commander, Meerut Dist

PREFACE

to

"THE EUROPEANS' GUIDE TO GURKHALI"

The main object of writing this book is to help the British officers to acquire a good knowledge of the Nepali language. *Khaskhura* is the universal and common language of the inhabitants of Nepal.

The population of Nepal is mostly Hindus, known as *Gurkhas* and the language is called *Gurkhali*. It is, therefore, the best general dialect which can be learnt by the officers who are in the *Gurkha Regiments*. The following pages are intended to make the acquisition of this language easy to British officers. The present Grammar is more complete than any other yet written on this subject. The companion volume '*The English to Gurkhali Dictionary*' has been of great use in preparing this Grammar. By learning this language you will know and understand the people of Nepal better

In preparing this volume I owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Captain T. M. Hulse, 2nd Gurkha Centre, Dehra Dun. It is due, in a large measure, to his kindness and encouragement that the present work has been composed and printed.

Last, but not the least, the author is greatly indebted to Havaldar clerk N. B. Sinha, 2nd Gurkha Centre, Dehra Dun, for offering corrections and valuable suggestions.

I shall further appreciate all future help and suggestions that may be sent to me from time to time with a view to improving the *Second Edition* of this book.

Permanent Address:—

A. W. CORNELIUS
73, Chitwapur Road,
Lucknow, U. P.

9th May, 1944.

FOREWORD

'European's Guide to Gurkhali' is a timely publication for British officers and other persons, who are greatly interested to learn the Gurkhali language and need a Gurkhali Grammar in which they may find all the fundamental forms of language systematically arranged and explained. The author of this book has tried to fulfil the need of the British officers; and has shown that the Gurkhali Grammar is most simple and easy to acquire.

I being a Gurkha, a trained teacher, and a Gurkhali tutor to many officers in the past, find that this is the best book of Grammar available in the market in my opinion.

Another very important feature is the fuller and better systematized explanation of the Grammar, supplemented by numerous exercises consisting of the words, phrases and expressions from every-day language.

I know, it will prove useful to any one working with no definite object in view except to acquire a good colloquial knowledge of *Khaskhura*, which is the most common language of the inhabitants of Nepal. According to my experience in the past, it is seen that different Gurkhali words are spoken in different Gurkha Regiments. But in this book the author has tried his best to keep to only one form i.e. the correct language spoken according to the Gurkha literatures of the present time.

Hav/Clerk — N. B. SINHA

9th May, 1944.

2nd Gurkha Centre, Dehra Dun.

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EUROPEAN'S GUIDE To GURKHALI

Abbreviations.

| | | |
|-------|-----|-----------------------|
| Trans | | for Transitive Verb |
| Int | ... | for Intransitive Verb |
| Adj | | „ Adjective |
| Adv | ... | „ Adverb |
| n | ... | „ Noun |
| g | ... | „ Garnu—to do |
| h | ... | „ Hugnu—to be |
| f | ... | „ Feminine |
| v | | „ Verb |

The Long Vowels

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| a (long) | is like English “a” | in Army, pass, father |
| ā (long) | is „ „ | “i” in Police, machine |
| u (long) | is „ „ | “u” in Rule, too |
| e (long) | is „ „ | “e” in Say, belly, fate, pay |
| o (long) | is „ „ | “o” in Old, rope, go |

The Short Vowels

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| a (short) | is like English “a” | in Woman, apart |
| i (short) | is „ „ | “i” in Bill, kiss |
| u (short) | is „ „ | “u” in full, pull |

LESSON 1

ARTICLE

Nepali language has no regular article as the English *a* and *the*. The following words are used to represent the article in Nepali:--

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Koī | ... | Some, a certain |
| Yo | . | This |
| Tyo | ... | That |
| Ek janā, ek, yeuṭā | ... | One, a |
| Ti keṭāharu | ... | The boys |
| Yeuṭā keṭo | ... | A boy |

LESSON 2

ORDINARY RULES FOR MAKING FEMININE

- (a) The masculine nouns ending in a *Consonant*, add 'ā'
- (b) The masculine nouns ending in a *Vowel*, the vowel is changed into, 'ā' 'ī', 'nā'.

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-------------------|
| eg. Chhoro (son) | ... | Chhorī (daughter) |
| Rājā (king) | ... | Rānī (queen) |
| Ghoṛā (horse) | ... | Ghoṛī (mare) |

Exception

1. Pāpī (sinner) ... Pāpīnī (f)
 2. Dās (slave) ... Dāsī (f)
-

LESSON 3

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

| | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | Chhoro (son) | ... Chhorāharu (sons) |
| <i>Agent.</i> | Chhorole (by son) | ... Chhorāharule (by sons) |
| <i>Genitive.</i> | Chhoro kā. ko (son's) | ... Chhoraharuko, kā (son's) |
| <i>Dative.</i> | Chhorolāi (to a son) | ... Chhorāharulāi (to sons) |
| <i>Accusative.</i> | Chhorolāi (to son) | ... Chhoraharulāi (to sons) |
| <i>Ablative.</i> | Chhorobāta (from a son) | ... Chhorāharubāta (from sons) |
| <i>Locative.</i> | Chhoromān (in a son, on a son, upto a son) | ... Chhorāharumān (in sons) |
| <i>Vocative.</i> | E Chhorā (O! son) | ... E Chhorāharu ho (O! sons) |

LESSON 4

IMPERATIVES.

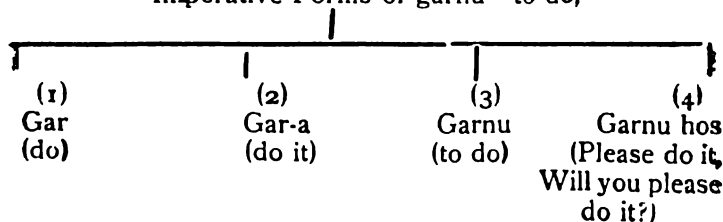
In Gurkhali the Infinitive always ends in 'NU'; as gar-nu=to do. By dropping the 'NU' of the infinitive, the *root* or *stem* of a Verb is left, as gar=do, Li=take.

Lekh=write.

IMPERATIVE FORMS.

There are four Imperative forms used in Nepali.

Imperative Forms of garnu=to do,



1—Gar:--- is *impolite* and *abrupt* form of Imperative, hence it is seldom used.

2—Gar:a-is used for giving *order* and *Command*, it is the one used in Military Units, eg.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|---------|------------|
| Infinitive | ... | Root .. | Imperative |
| Bhannu = to tell | ... | Bhan .. | Bhara |
| Anu = to come | ... | ā ... | āu |

3—Garnu:- is politer than *Gara*.

4—Garnu hos:- is a very polite form of *Imperative*.

IMPERATIVE TENSE.

Garnu = to do.

Singular

1. M Gar-un
2. T Gar
3. Ū Gar-os

Plural

1. HamI gar-un
2. TimI gar
3. UnI gar-un

Useful Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Answer | ... Jawāb |
| Are | ... Chhan |
| Bring | ... Lāu |
| Breakfast | ... Bihāna ko khānā |
| Bread | ... Roṭī |
| Book | ... Pustak, Kitāb |
| Clean (do) | ... Sāf garnu |
| Clean (Adj.) | ... Sāf, Rāmro |
| Chair | ... Kursī, Moṛā |
| Come | ... Āu |
| Come back | ... Farki āu |
| Carriage | ... Gāī |

| | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Do | ... Gara |
| Dinner | ... Belka ko khānā |
| Door | ... Dhokā |
| Go | ... Jāu |
| Here | ... Yahān |
| Is | ... Chha |
| Letter | ... Chitṭhi |
| Make ready | ... Taiyār gara |
| Make | ... Banao |
| Milk | ... Dūdh |
| Place | ... Thāun |
| Put | ... Rākha |
| Ready | ... Taiyār |

Useful Phrases.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Bring a rifle | ... Raifal liyau |
| Bring that book | ... Tyo kitāb liyau |
| Bring milk | ... Dūdh liyau |
| Bring hot water | ... Garam pānī liyau |
| Bring some sugar | ... Thorā chinī liyau |
| Clean the cap | ... Tyo ṭopī sāf gara |
| Come at 2, o'clock | ... Dui baje āu |
| Come in | ... Bhitra āu |
| Come here | ... Yahān āu |
| Come near | ... Najdik āu |
| Come soon | ... Jaldī āu |
| Come back | ... Farkī āu |
| Don't forget | ... Na bhulā |
| Don't come tomorrow | ... Bholī na āu |
| Give him my Compli- ments | ... Ūnlāi mero sewā dhok bhani dinu. |
| Give me some milk | ... Malāi alikati dūdh deu. |

Exercise—1

Translate into English. (consult the 'Key')

1. Malāi ek kaṭorā chā deu. 2. Jaldī gara. 3. Aghārī or āiyānda eslāi na gara. 4. Eslāi wahān na rakha. 5. Hallā na gara. 6. Daftar ma jāu. 7. Pathsālā ma āu. 8. Samā-chār patra liyau. 9. Āj sānj ma āu. 10. Yahān dekhi jāu.

Exercise —2

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Come before six. 2. Come after four. 3. Go upto the river. 4. Hat is on the box. 5. Bring the parcel from the station. 6. He is in the room, open the door. 7. Put this on the bed. 8. Send for a tonga. 9. Call the tailor. 10. Shut this window.

Military Phrases

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| To attack | ... Hamla garnu |
| To advance | ... Aghi baṛnu |
| To imprison | ... Qaid garnu |
| To be killed | ... Marinu |
| To kill | ... Marnu |
| To be scattered | ... Tittar bittar hunu |
| To halt | ... Halt garnu or Rokinu |
| To besiege | ... Gher linu |
| To bombard | ... Golabārī garnu |
| To Capture | ... Pakrinu |
| To fire a gun | ... Bandūq parkaunu |

LESSON 5

IMPERATIVE (Contd.)

Useful Vocabulary.

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| A little | ... Alik sano <i>or</i> alikati |
| All-right | ... Hunchha, Thik chha |
| Bath | ... Nohaunu |
| Butter | .. Nauni |
| Box | ... Bakas |
| Bad | ... Narāmro |
| Cold | ... Chiso, Jāro |
| Egg | ... Anḍā, ful |
| Good | ... Rāmro, Achchhā |
| Great | ... ṭhulo |
| Hot | ... Garam |
| Luggage | ... Sāmān |
| Many | ... Dherai |
| No | ... Nai, Chhaina, Hoina |
| Much | ... Dherai |
| Now | ... Aile |
| Open, (do) | ... Kholnu |
| Quickly | ... Chhito |
| Shut | ... Dhaknu, Band garnu |
| Soon | ... Chanro, Chhito |
| Small | ... Sāno |
| Tea | ... Chāha |
| Tomorrow | ... Bholi |
| Today | ... Āja |
| Thing | ... Chij |
| Table | ... Mej |
| Very | ... Dherai, Sarai |

| | |
|--------|-------------|
| Water | ... Pāni |
| Wait | ... Thamnu |
| Window | ... Jhiāl |
| Yes | .. Ho, chha |

Useful Phrases

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Attack | ... Jhaptinu |
| Bring me a cup | ... Mero lāgi ek katora liyau |
| Bring my shoes | ... Mero jutā liyau |
| Clean this table | ... Yo mej sāf gara |
| Call the tailor | ... Darji lāi bulāo |
| Close the gate | ... Faṭak band gara |
| Do not go there | ... Wahān na jāu |
| Give it to me | ... Yo malāi deu |
| Give it to him | .. Yo uslāi deu |
| Go to the Post Office | ... Dāk <u>khāne</u> ma jāu |
| Go to the Doctor | ... Doctor ko ma jāu |
| Is breakfast ready? | ... Byāhāna ko khānā taiyār chha |
| Please don't come today | ... Kirpa gari āj na āu |
| Show it to me | ... Eslāi malāi dikhāu |
| Show it to him | ... Eslāi ullāi dikhāu |
| Send it to him | ... Eslāi usko ma pathau |
| Send it before 4 O'clock | ... Eslāi chār baje dekhi pahile pathau. |
| Take it at once | ... Eslāi chhito laijāu |
| Wait a little | ... Alichhin aru thama |

Exercise--3

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Malāi chakku aur kāṇṭa deu.
2. Timro boot sāf gara.
3. Naukar lāi bulāo.
4. Nauni aur roṭi mej māthi rākha.

5. Timro *coal* ma burus gara. 6. Timro lugā sāf gara.
 7. Lārai ma jāu. 8. Dhokā khola. 9. Cover gara.
 10. Susta hinta.

Exercise—4

Translate into Gurkhali (consult the 'Key')

1. Send here. 2. Send out a patrol. 3. Put on the uniform. 4. Take off the clothes. 5. Arrest them. 6. Load the luggage on to this lorry. 7. Come to the city tomorrow morning. 8. Go to the bazar. 9. Come here (plural). 10. Come here.

Military Phrases.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| To plunder | ... Lūṭnu |
| To take a good aim | ... Thīk nishānā lagāunu |
| To oil the rifle | ... Raifal ma tel lagāunu |
| To fix the bayonet | ... SangIn lagāunu |
| You are responsible | ... Timi zimmewār chhau |
| I think | ... Mero bechār chha |
| Find out | ... Khoja |
| I have heard | ... Maile sune |

LESSON—6

POSTPOSITIONS

Useful Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| According to | ... Anusar |
| Along (with) | ... Ko sang |
| At the side of | ... Chheumān |
| After | ... Ko pachhi |

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| About (time) | ... Punṛo |
| Before | ... Ko agi, agārī |
| Before (time) | ... Bhandā pahile |
| Below | .. Tala, muni, undho |
| Beside | ... Paṭṭi, nira |
| Between | ... Bichmā |
| By means of | ... Bāṭole |
| Besides | ... Uprānta |
| Because of | ... Kāraṇe |
| Concerning | .. Bishaymā |
| Before my house | ... Mero ghar ko sāmne |
| From the direction of | ... Bāṭo |
| For the sake of | ... Garnu ko lāgi |
| From, since | ... Dekhi, bata |
| In place of | ... ṭhāuṇmā |
| In the middle of | ... Māṇjhamān |
| Inside of | ... Bhitra, ko bhitra |
| In company of | ... Sathmā |
| In return for | ... Sāṭomā |
| In front of | ... Sāmuṇne, aghāri |
| On, over, above | ... Māṇthi |
| On the other side of | ... Pāri, arko, Paṭṭi |
| Opposite to | ... Sāmuṇne |
| Off | . Dur, taṛo |
| Outside | ... Ko Bāhira |
| Outside of | ... Bāira |
| On the side of | ... Wāri |
| For | ... Ko waste |
| Near | ... Nira, najdik |
| Towards | ∴ Tira |
| To, (place) | ... Bhayēṭhāuṇ |

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Within | ... Bhitra |
| With (at person) | ... Sita |
| Of | . Ko |
| Upon | ... Ko māthi |
| From | ... Dekhin, bāṭa |
| On | ... Māthi |
| To | ... Lāi |
| In | ... Bhitra |
| Up | ... Māthi |

Useful Sentences.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Wait for him | ... Usko lagi thama |
| His house is near the bazar | ... Usko ghar bajār nira chha |
| Of the man | ... Mānchhe ko |
| Upto the river | ... Kholā samma |
| In the room | ... Kothā mā, kamra bhitra |
| From the office | ... Daftar dekhi |
| On the box | ... Baks māthi |
| To the school | ... Pāṭhsala ma |
| Out of the range | ... <i>Range</i> dekhin bhāira |
| To go on rounds | ... Chakkar lagānu |
| Under the command of | ... Hukm ko tala |
| They fled in all directions | .. Uni haru chārai disa ma bhāgi gaye |
| The book is on the table | ... Postak mej mānṭhi chha |
| The book is beneath the table | ... Pustak mez muni chha |
| How far up is Mussoorie | ... Mussoorie kati mānṭhi chha |
| He spoke to me | ... Ma sita bhanyo |
| He went from me | ... Ma bata gayo |
| To his house | ... Usko ghar tira |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| From our house | ... Hāmro ghar dekhi |
| In the Garden | ... Phulbāri ma |
| Under the table | ... Mej muni |
| In which direction | ... Kun patti |
| In the evening | ... Sāñjh ma |

N. B. 'Ko' is not used with it, only *Nira or Najdik* are used

'To' used for a place = 'mā': He went to Mussoorie
= Tini Mussoorie mā gaye.

'To' used for a thing: He went to the house = Uni
ghar mā gaye.

Exercise—5

Translate into English. (consult the 'Key')

1. Es shahr ko nām kye ho?
2. Bharti hunu bhandā aghi kye kām garthiyau?
3. Jab ma bajar ma thiyen.
4. Camp yahān dekhi kati tāro chha?
5. Sahib ko banglā kun ho?
6. Pallo patṭi kye chha?
7. Yos ko dām kati ho?

Exercise—6

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Inside the house.
2. At my place.
3. They will wait for you.
4. These soldiers will go on route march.
5. Our planes will drop bombs on the enemy.
6. We will go to C.O. at 10, o'clock.
7. A section will take up a position on the hill.
8. They may be in that tant.

LESSON 7

PRONOUNS.

Declensions of Pronouns.

(First Personal Pronoun)

| <i>Singular</i> | | <i>Plural</i> | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| I | ... Ma | We | ... Hāmiharu |
| Me | ... Malai | Us | ... Hāmiharulāi |
| To me | ... Malāi | To us | ... Hāmiharulāi |
| By me | ... Maile | By us | ... Hāmiharule |
| My | ... Mero, Mera, Meri. | Our | ... Hāmiharuko, kī, kā. |
| In me | ... Ma mā | In us | ... Hāmiharumā |

(Second Personal Pronoun)

| <i>Singular</i> | | <i>Plural</i> | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Thou | ... Tan | You | ... Timiharu |
| Thee | ... Tanlāi | You | ... Timiharulāi |
| To thee | ... Tanlāi | To you | ... Timiharulai |
| By thee | ... Tainle | By you | ... Timiharule |
| Thy | ... Tero, terī, terā | Your | ... Timiharuko, kī, kā. |
| In thee | ... Tannā | In you | ... Timiharumā |
| O thou | ... Etan | | |

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS

Singular

| Pronouns | Nomina- tive | Agent | Genitive | Dative | Accusative | Ablative | Locative |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| I | M | Maile | Mero | Mlāi | Mlāi | Mbāta | M mā |
| Thou | T | Tainle | Tero | Tlāi | Tlāi | Tbāta | Tmā |
| He, She | U | Usle, ulle | Usko | Uslāi | Uslāi | Usbāta | Usmā |
| This | Yo | Yesle | Yesko | Yeslāi | Yeslāi | Yesbāta | Yesmā |
| That | Tyo | Tesle | Tesko | Teslāi | Teslāi | Tesbāta | Tesmā |
| Who | Jo, ko | Jasle, jalle | Jasko | Jaslāi | Jaslāi | Jasbāta | Jasmā |
| What | Kye | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Some one, } Any one } | KoI, kun | Kasaile | Kasaiko | Kasailāi | Kasailāi | Koibāta | Kasmā |
| Honorific } Your honour } | Āfu | Āfule | Āfnu | Āfulāi | Āfulāi | Afubāta | Āfumā |
| Reflexive } Self } | Āfai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

N. B. T = taṇ

Form of 'ko' is as 'koi' in other forms.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS

Plural

| Pronouns | Nominative | Agent | Genitive | Dative, Accusative | Ablative | Locative |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| We | Hamiharu | Hamiharule | Hamiharuko | Hamiharulāi | Hamiharubata | Hamiharuma |
| You | Timiharu | Timiharule | Timiharuko | Timiharulāi | Timibarubata | Timiharuma |
| They | Uniharu | Uniharule | Uniharuko | Uniharulāi | Uniharubata | Uniharuma |
| These | Iniharu | Iniharule | Iniharuko | Iniharulāi | Iniharubata | Iniharuma |
| Those | Tiniharu | Tiniharule | Tiniharuko | Tiniharulāi | Tiniharubata | Tiniharuma |
| Who | Junharu | Junharule | Junharuko | Junharulāi | Junharubata | Junharuma |
| What | ... | ... | ... | ... | | } Same as singular |
| Some one, | } | } | } | } | .. | |
| Anyone | | | | | | |
| Honorific | } | } | } | } | ... | |
| Your honour | | | | | | |
| Reflexive | } | } | } | } | ... | |
| Selves | | | | | | |
| | Āpāstmā | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

‘N. B.’ Jo and Jun, both are singulars.
Koi and Kun, “ ” ”

Useful words.

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Call | ... Bulāunu |
| This | ... Yo |
| Count | ... Ginnu |
| That | ... Tyo |
| Clothes | ... Lugā |
| Who | ... Ko? |
| Distinctly | ... Safāile |
| What | ... Kye? |
| Fork | ... Kāṇṭā, khānā ko l |
| Give | ... Diṇu |
| Groom | ... Sais—Ghoṛā wālā |
| Who | ... Ko, Jo |
| Horse | ... Ghoṛā |
| When | ... Kaile? |
| Office | ... Daftar |
| Why | ... Kina? |
| Loudly | ... Jorle |
| When | ... Jaba |
| Slowly | ... Sustale |
| Which | ... Kun? |
| Send for | ... Bolāunu |
| Like that | ... Tyesto |
| Tell | ... Bhanna |
| Like this | ... Esto |
| Come now | ... Aile āye |
| Whose | ... Kasko |
| Some way | ... Katai |
| Where | ... Kahāṇ, kata |
| Anywhere | ... Kahīṇ, jatāsukai |
| Here | ... Yahāṇ, eta |

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| There | Tyahāp. |
| In that way | Tyeso, Tesari. |
| How | ... Kati? |
| How many | ... Kati?, Kati-watā? |
| Who came | ... Ko āye?, Ko ayo? |
| Which one | ... Kun chain, Kun. |

Exercise—7

1. Ū hāmra ghar dekhi āye.
2. Ū ghar ko cheo ma thiyo ?
3. Ū lekhnū māngchhan.
4. Sahr ko hāto kata ho ?
5. Yahān basyeko kati din bhayo ?

N B. 'Kun'—is more honorific than 'Ko'
'Ke' — is sometimes used for 'Kye'

Exercise—8

1. He does not go to the lines every day.
2. If you start now, you will arrive there at 8:30.
3. If he is ill, he will not come.
4. I will send the book tomorrow.
5. We shall go to the bazar.

LESSON 8**PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OR AORIST TENSE.**

The present Subjunctive tense is formed from the root by adding the personal terminations.

Conjugation of To do—garnu.

Singular

1. I may do it ... Ma gar-ne thyen.
2. Thou mayst do it .. Tainle gar-ne thysis.
3. He may do it ... Ulle gar-ne thyo.

Plural

1. We may do it ... Hamile gar-ne thiyuṇ
2. You may do it ... Timile gar-ne thiyōṇ
3. They may do it .. Unle gar-ne thye

Useful Sentences

- If he works hard ... Agar usle parishrm garos.
- If they like ... Agar uniharule chāhun.
- I may see ... Ma dekhūṇ.
- I may go ... Ma jāūṇ.
- I may write ... Ma lekhūṇ.
- If he comes ... Agar ū āos.
- If we people go ... Agar hamiharu jāūṇ.
- He might go to-day ... Kadāpi ū āj jāos.
- May we go to the station? ... Hami station jāūṇ?
- If you start now, you will arrive there at 8: 30. ... Agar taṇ aile hiṇlas ta saṇhe āṭh baje wahāṇ pugne chhas.
- Should you tell me this I would be pleased. ... Taṇ malāi yo bhanthis ta ma khus hune thiṇyeṇ.
- Possibly he might come today. ... Sāyad ū āj āus.
- If you observe that ground, it would be better ... Agar taṇ tyo jamin dekh this ta jāti hune thiyō.
- If it is raining don't go to *Mussoorie* ... Agar barkhā hudai rahyo ta *Masuri* na jānu.

LESSON 9

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE.

*Conjugation of To do — garnu:**Singular*

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. I will do it | M gar-unḡa |
| 2. Thou wilt do it ... | T gar-las |
| 3. He will do it | Usle gar-la |

Plural

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. We will do it | Hamiharu gar-unḡa |
| 2. You will do it | Timiharu garaula |
| 3. They will do it | Uniharu gar-lan |

Useful words.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| Pursue | Pichhā |
| Tomorrow | Bholī |
| Tea | ... Chāha |
| Letter | ... Patra |
| Post | ... Dāk |
| Sleep | Sutne |
| To night | Āja rāti |

*Future of Verb 'to be':**Singular*

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| I will be | M hunchhu |
| Thou wilt be ... | Taṅ hunchhas |
| He will be | U hunchha |

Plural

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| We will be | Hamiharu hunchhaṅ |
| You will be | Timiharu hunchhau |
| They will be | Uniharu hunchhan |

Short Sentences

- It is possible. ... Yo munasib chha, Hunchha hola
 Clear this tent. ... Yo tambū khāli gar
 Have you fresh eggs? ... Kye timi sanga tāja phul chha?
 Is it dangerous? ... T'es ma khatra chha ki?
 Stop the Lorry ... Lārī lāi roknu
 What is the Railway fare ... Rel ko kirāyā kati lāg chha?

Useful Sentences

1. They will pursue the enemy ... Ūni haru dusman ko pichhā garlan.
2. I will go tomorrow ... Ma bholi jāunlā
3. You will take cover behind the hill ... Taṇ ū pahaṛ ko pichhāṛi lukera baslas.
4. Our regiment will be stationed in this Cantonment ... Hāmro palṭan yo chhauni māṇ baslā.
5. Will you have tea? ... Taṇ chāhā khanchhas?
6. She will write a letter ... Ūlle eota patra lekhli
7. He will come from the station ... Ū station dekhin ālā
8. John will give the book tomorrow ... John le kitāb bholi delā
9. I shall pay all the servants at 9: o'clock ... Ma 9 baje sab naukar harulāi paisā diunlā.
10. He will send the answer by post ... Ūsle jawāb ḍāk bāta pathālā.
11. I shall write a long letter ... Ma eota lāmo chitṭhi lekhunlā
12. Where will you sleep tonight ? ... Aja rāti taṇ kahaṇ sut chhas ?

LESSON 10

PRESENT IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Conjugation of To do=garnu.**Singular*

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. I am doing | M gar-dai chhu |
| 2. Thou art doing ... | Taṇ gardai chhas |
| 3. He is doing ... | Ū gardai chha |

Plural

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. We are doing ... | Hamharu gardai chhaun |
| 2. You are doing | Timiharu gardai chhau |
| 3. They are doing ... | Unīharu gardai chhan |

Useful words

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| No | ... Hoina, nai |
| Writes | ... Lekh chha |
| Language | Bhāsa |
| At what time | Kati baje |
| Aero-plane | Hawā-jahāj |
| Well or good | Rāmro |
| Learn | ... Sikhnu |
| Always | ... Sandāi |

Useful Sentences

1. Do you know this language? ..Kya taṇ yo bhāsa jānda chhas?
2. At what time do you go ... Kati baje taṇ āfno daftar to your Office. janchhas?
3. I do not play football, I play Hockey ... Man golā kheldina, hāki khel chhu.

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4. Our aero-planes fly over ... Hāmro hawā-jahāj yo hāta
this area daily māthi roj urda chha.
5. Where does the Subedar ... Subedar kahāṅ baschhan?
live?
6. He is coming from Benares .. Ū Benares (Kāshi) dekhi
āundai chha.
7. He speaks and writes ... Ū Gurkhali rāmraī
Gurkhali well bolchha ani lekh chha.
8. I live in a small city called ... Ma Roorkee bhanne sāno
Roorkee sahar māṅ bas chhū.
9. These recruits learn ... E rangruṭharu Roman
Roman Urdu Urdu sikhḍai chhan.
10. I always get up early in the .. Ma sandāi bihāna chāṅrai
morning uṭh chhu.

LESSON 11

PAST CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE.

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Having gone | ... Gaye pachhi or g e-ra. |
| Having seen it | Here-ra, dekhe-ra. |
| Having done it | ... Gar-ikana or garera. |

Useful Sentences

1. I will write a letter and ... Ma ch ṭṭhi lekhera
give it to the peon peon lai di diunlā.
2. He comes to my room ... Ū mero kothā māṅ āc ra
and writes the letter chitṭhi lekh chha.
3. Go to the bazar and ... Bajar gae-ra yo chijharu
bring these things lāu.
4. I will go and find out, what ... Ma gae-ra patā lagāunlā ki
is the matter ? kye bhayo ?

5. Go to your company Commander
and tell him there will .. Āfno Company Comman-
be no parade this evening der lai gae-ra bhana ki
āj sām *parade* hune bhhaina.
6. Load all this luggage and Sab sāmān motor gaṛī māṇ
take it to the Station lāde-ra *station* ma lāi jāu.
7. Fold up the clothes and ... Sab lugā pat-tiyāye-ra
put them away rākhi deu.
8. Having wept he said Ūlle roe-ra bhaneo.
9. C O. having heard this, ... C.O. Sāhible yo kura sune-
became very angry ra sarai naraj bhaye.
10. Kindly listen to what I ... Kirpā gare-ra mero binti
have to say suni leu.

LESSON 12

CONJUGATION OF THE *AUXILIARY VE B*

We shall now proceed to give the *Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb* Hunu=to be *or* to become.

(a) THE IMPERATIVE.

Singular

1. Ma huṇ
2. Tyo ho
3. Ū hawas

Plural

1. Hamīharu hoṇ
2. Timiharū haṇ
3. Unīharu hun *or* hoṇ

(b) THE FUTURE.

Singular

1. Ma hunchhu *or* huṇla .. I will be.
2. Yo hunchha *or* hola .. Thou wilt be.
3. Ū hunchha *or* hola ... He will be.

*Plural **

1. Hamiharu hounla ... We will be.
2. Timiharu hunchhau or haula... You will be.
3. Uniharu hunchhan or hunan . They will be.

(c) PRESENT IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular

1. M hunda chhu or hun ... I am
2. Tan chhas or hos ... Thou art
3. U chha or ho ... He or she is

*Plural **

1. H chhaun or houn ... We are
2. T chhau or hou ... You are
3. U chhan or hun ... They are

(d) PAST ABSOLUTE TENSE.

Singular

1. M Thiyen or Bhāyen I was
2. Tan Thiyis or Bhāis Thou wast
3. U Thyo or Bhāyo He was

*Plural **

1. H Thiyeun or Bhāyeun... We were
2. T Thiyau or Bhāyau You were
3. U Thiye or Bhāye ... They were

(e) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

Singular

1. M Bhāyeko chhu I have been
2. T Bhayeko chhas Thou hast been
3. U Bhāyeko chha .. He has been

* In Plural forms, H=Hamiharu.

T=Timiharu.

U=Uniharu.

*Plural**

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. H Bhayeka chhaun | We have been |
| 2. T Bhayeka ehau | You have been |
| 3. U Bhayeka chhan | They have been |

(f) PAST PERFECT TENSE.

Singular

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. M bhāyeko thyen | ... I had been. |
| 2. T bhāyeko this | ... Thou hadst been. |
| 3. Ū bhāyeko thyo | ... He had been. |

*Plural**

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. H bhāyeka thyaun | ... We had been. |
| 2. T bhāyeka thyaū | ... You had been. |
| 3. U bhāyeka thiye | ... They had been. |

(g) FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. M bhāyeko hunla | ... I must have been. |
| 2. T bhāyeko holas | ... Thou must have been. |
| 3. Ū bhāyeko hola | ... He must have been. |

*Plural**

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. H bhāyeka houṅlā | ... We must have been. |
| 2. T bhāyeka houla | ... You must have been. |
| 3. U bhāyeka holān | ... They must have been. |

*In Plural forms, H=Hamiharu

T=Timiharu

U=Uniharu

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

Exercise—9

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Go to your barrack. 2. Give it to him. 3. Go to my house 4. Where is Jit Bahudar? 5. Let me know as soon as the C. O. comes. 6. Write in my book. 7. Think before you answer. 8. Do you drink tea every day? 9. Where does the Hawaldar live? 10. He does not live here. 11. He lives in the lines. 12. What is the number of his house? 13. Where will you go now? 14. I will go to the Office. 15. We shall go there this evening.

Exercise—10

Translate into English. Consult the 'Key'

1. Ule ke bhandai chha? 2. Yo ke ko lagi chha? 3. Arko manchhe lai pathai dinu. 4. Furti manchhe chha? 5. Aba sun. 6. Yo kamra ko chhat chuhunchha. 7. Kasko palo ho chha? 8. Bhinnai bhinnai khal ko sawal sodhnu. 9. Yo ghisi sakyō. 10. Nikli jau.

LESSON 13

THE PAST TENSE.

The Past Tense is formed by adding 'yo' to the root.

| <i>Infinitive</i> | <i>Root</i> | <i>Past Tense.</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Bolnu | bol | bol-yo, (spoke). |
| Lekhnu | lekh | lekh-yo, (wrote) |
| Paṛhnu | paṛh | paṛh-yo, (read). |
| Linu | li | lagyo, (took). |
| Dinu | di | di-yo, (gave). |

The list of Irregular Verbs.

1. Gayo—Went, 2. Bhayo—became, 3. Gareyo—did,
4. Maryo—died.

Useful Sentences.

1. I gave the person a rupee... Manchhe lāi ek rupiyā diyen.
2. I told you before ... Māile timi lāi aghinai bhanyen.
3. He did it knowingly ... Usle jāni bhuje garyo.
4. The boy came ... Keto āyo.
5. The boy did it ... Ketole garyo.
6. He abused ... Usle gali diyo.
7. He spoke to me ... Ū ma sita bolyo.
8. He gave the son a book .. Usle chhorolāi eyota pustak
diyo.
9. When did he come? ... Tiyo kaile āyo.
10. He asked me ... Usle ma sita sodhyo.
11. I went ... Ma gayen.
12. He saw it ... Usle dekhyo.

Exercise—11

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Usle afnai khushi le garyo. 2. Usle malāi ek roṭi
diyo. 3. Tiyo kahile āyo. 4. Usle na jāni garyo. 5. Maile
madān jang ma bahudari gareṇ. 6. Uni harule āja āṭh
baje bihanā drill khele. 7. Jamadar Sāhib le bhane ki
jawan harule khānā khāyo. 8. Hijo usle apno sabaq paṛhena.
9. Hijo rati sute na. 10. Usle dekhiyo.

Exercise—12

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. I went to the Station at 5, o'clock. 2. At what time
did you arrive Yesterday? 3. Who brought this letter

4. How long did you stay in Mussoorie? 5. Where did you go in the morning? 6. Mr. John stayed a week in Lucknow. 7. Who brought this letter from H. Q.? 8. Why did you not come at 9:15? 9. The Urdu teacher did not come today. 10. How many soldiers went on leave?

LESSON 14

Āfu=you. (Respectful).

We use āfu for respect to a gentleman and ladies, never use Timi or Taṇ.

1. How are you?...Āfu kasto hunū hun chha?(respectful)

Timi kasto chhau. (ordinary)

2. Subedar Sahib what is your name? ... Subedār Sāhib
āfu ko nam kye ho?

Āf=Self.

1. He saw his own book ... Usle āfno pustak dekhyo.

2. He saw *his* book ... Usle usko pustak dekhyo.
(his means some one else)

To translate the English word 'To' means 'Ko pās' or 'ma'.

1—When 'to' refers to animate objects, it is translated 'ko pās' with Verb of motion, like āunū—'To come, Jānu—To go, Laijānu—To take away, Liāṇu—To bring.

eg. (a) Go to him ... Usko pās jāu.

(b) Go to the tailor ... Darjī ko pās jāu.

(c) Go to the C. O. ... C. O. Sāhib ko pās jāu.

2—When 'to' refers to inanimate Objects, it is translated by 'ma'.

eg. (a) Go to the Post Office ... Dāk khāna ma jāu.

(b) Go to the Office ... Daftar ma jāu.

(c) Come to the house ... Ghar ma āu.

Verb 'to have' is expressed in many ways.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) John has a horse | ... John ko pās ma ghoṛā chha. |
| (b) John had a horse | ... John ko pās ma ghoṛā thiyo. |
| (c) I have one sister | ... Mero ek baini chhā. |
| (d) I have fever | ... Hamilāi bukhār chhā. |

N.B.—Thiyo or Theo;—both are Commonly used.

LESSON 15

THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

The possessive case in Nepali is expressed by using 'ko' only in Masculine gender. (In Gurkhali kā, ke are not used like Hindustani).

- eg. (1) The man's house ... Manchhe ko ghar.
 (2) The man's horses ... Manchhe ko ghoṛāharu.
 (3) On the men's house ... Manisharu ko ghar mathi.
 (4) On the men's horses... Manisharu ko ghoṛā haru mathi.

For feminine 'kī' is used, when the object possessed is feminine.

- eg. (1) The man's mare ... Manchhe kī ghoṛī.
 (2) The man's mares ... Manchhe kī ghoṛīharu.

Use of Na

1—In Nepali 'Na' is used to show *strong Negative Future*.

- eg. Ū jā ne bhaina ... He will not go at all.

2—'Na' is used in all the Compulsive forms.

- eg. (1) You ought not to do it ... Timilai garnu chāhinna.
 (2) You must do it ... Timilai garnu chāhin chha.
 (3) You had to do it ... Timilai garnu paṛeo.

Phrases.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Kaile-na-kaile | ... Sometime <i>or</i> other. |
| Kahin-na-kahin | ... Somewhere <i>or</i> other. |
| Koi-na-koi | ... Some one <i>or</i> other. |
| Kei-na-kei | ... Something <i>or</i> other. |

LESSON 16

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The Present Perfect Tense is formed by adding the Present Tense of the Auxiliary Verb 'hunu' = to be, to the Past Participle of the main Verb.

Singular

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Maile lekhe ko chhu | ... I have written. |
| 2. Timile lekhe ko chha | ... You have written. |
| 3. Usle lekhe ko chha | ... He has written. |

Plural

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Hamiharule lekhe ka chhaun | ... We have written. |
| 2. Timiharule lekhe ka chhau | ... You have written. |
| 3. Uniharule lekhe ka chhan | ... They have written. |

N.B. 'Timi'—is used in singular as well as plural. But the correct word for plural is 'timiharu,' i.e. when 'haru' is used either after a noun or pronoun (in most cases) it becomes automatically plural.

Useful Sentences.

1. I have written a letter ... Maile chitṭhi lekhe ko chhu.
2. He has seen a book ... Ūsle pustak dekhye ko chha.
3. He has gone to the station .. Ū station gaye ko chha.
4. Have you seen our Platoon .. Hamro Platoon dekhiyau ki.

Exercise—13

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. They have gone to the station.
2. Have you written a letter to England?
3. She has gone to Miss Helen's place.
4. I have seen Mr. John.
5. Has he brought an answer?
6. Have you brought my luggage from the station?
7. He has gone on leave.
8. Has the tailor come?

Exercise—14

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Colonel Sahib le hi ja 'Inspection' garye.
2. Hamiharule bahut dushman ko sāmna gariun.
3. Uniharū 5 ghanta ma 15 mile higne.
4. Āja hamiharule bihāna 10 baje khānā khāye ko thiun.
5. Jawānharule āfno sabai kām bhiāi sakyē.
6. Timile bayān suneu.
7. Hami rupiya harāyeko chhu.
8. M āyeko chhu.
9. Hamro fauj dekhiyau ki.
10. Delhi gayeko chha hola.
- *11. Ū gaye ko chha.

N. B. 'le'—is not used with Intransitive Verbs.

LESSON 17**THE PAST PERFECT TENSE.**

The Past Perfect Tense is formed by adding the Past Tense of the Auxiliary Verb 'hunu' = to be, to the Past Participle of the main Verb.

Singular

1. Maile lekhe ko thinyen ... I had written.
2. Timile lekhe ko thiyo ... You had written.
3. Usle lekhe ko thiyo ... He had written.

Plural

1. Hamiharule lekhe ka thinu ... We had written.
2. Timiharule lekhe ka thiyoū ... You had written.
3. Uniharule lekhe ka thiye ... They had written.

Useful Sentences.

1. He had seen it ... Usle dekhe ko thiyo.
2. We had written a letter... Hamiharule chit̤̤hi lekhe ke thinu.
3. I had gone ... Ma gaye ko thiyen.

N. B. No 'Le' is used with the following words.

1. Bolnu ... to speak.
2. Laṛnu ... to fight.
3. Lānu ... to bring.
4. Daṛnu ... to fear.
5. Lai jānu...to take away.
6. Birsinu... to forget.
7. Lagnu .. to take.
8. Milnu ...to find, to meet
9. Pugnu... to reach.
10. Bujhnu...to understand.

Exercise—15

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. I had seen him Yesterday.
2. He had arrived two days ago.
3. There had been a storm yesterday.
4. He had studied for six months.
5. They had written a long letter to England.
6. John had given a book to Henry.
7. They had eaten (taken) their food.
8. He had seen it.

Exercise—16

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Hamro manchhe harule *trench* khāne ko thiyo.
 2. Colonel Sahib le razā manjūr gare ko thiyo.
 3. Gurkhali Palṭan Burma mā khub laṛe ko thiyo.
 4. Bavarchī le Khānā pakai rakhe ko thiyo.
 5. Maile uslai Bombay ma dekhe ko thiyeg.
-

LESSON 18**PAST IMPERFECT TENSE.***Singular*

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. M gar-dāi thyen | ... I was doing. |
| 2. T gar-dāi this | ... Thou wast doing. |
| 3. U gar-dāi thiyo | ... He was doing. |

Plural

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hamiharu gardāi thiyaun | ... We were doing. |
| 2. Timiharu gar-dāi thyaun | ... You were doing. |
| 3. Uniharu gar-dāi thye | ... They were doing. |

Short Sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. He was seeing | Ū dekhdāi thiyo. |
| 2. He was going to Station | ... Ū Station jāndāi thiyo. |
| 3. I was writing a letter | ... Ma chitṭhi lekhdāi thyen. |
| 4. We were speaking | ... Hamiharu bāt gardāi thiyaun. |
| 5. They were speaking | Ūniharu bāt gardāi thye. |

N, B. (1) Root + dāi = Present-Participle.

(2) Present Participle + Auxiliary = Past Imperfect Tense.

(3) When 'dāi' is added to a root, after taking out 'Nu' from it, it always becomes continuous Tense.

| <i>Infinitive</i> | <i>Root</i> | <i>Imperfect tense.</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Garnu | Gar | Gar-dāi. (doing) |
| Sutnu | Sut | Sut-dāi. (sleeping) |
| Hiṛnu | Hiṛ | Hiṛ-dāi. (going) |

Exercise—17

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Ū sandāi nayā samachār lāu thiyo. 2. Hamiharu ghalay haru lāi aspatāl lāi jān thiun. 3. Hamro jawān yo maidān mān parēḍ gardāi thiye. 4. Uniharu kye kye khel khelḍa thiye. 5. Dui sal aghi hanū ek ṭhulo bangla mān basda thiun. 6. Yo jagah ma eota sipahi sapdai rāt na pahra lin thiyo. 7. Bilāyat jāna bhandā pahile ma Gurkhali rāmro bol thiyen. 8. Hamiharu jāda garera dushman ko morecha ko khoj mān wahān jānda thiun. 9. Kye āfū yo sāmne ko ghar mān basda thiyau? 10. Jaba Capt. Hulse Sāhib wahān jāda thiye, ta jawānharu dherai khushi hunḍa thiye. 11. Karnal Sāhib sandai jawānharu sita gurkhali kurā gardai thive.

LESSON 19

THE FUTURE IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular

1. Ma garī rahē ko hunḍā ... I will be doing *or* I must be doing it.

2. T gari rahe ko holas ... Thou wilt be doing *or* Thou must be doing it.
 3. Ū gari rahe ko hola ... He will be doing *or* He must be doing it.

Plural

1. Hamiharu gari rahe ka houlā ... We must be doing it.
 2. Timiharu gari rahe ka holau ... You must be doing it.
 3. Ūniharu gari rahe ka holan ... They must be doing it.

Exercise—18

Translate into English. (consult the 'Key')

1. Gurūjī jwānharu lai Roman-Urdu parhaundāi holan
 2. Ghoṛāharu maidān māṇ chardai holan. 3. Naniharu maidān māṇ kheldāi holan. 4. Ū ghar baṭa āundāi hola.
 5. Himmat Singh aile samman kām gardai hola. 6. Jawānharu aile khānā khandāi holan. 7. Angrejī hawāi-jahaj Germonharu mathi gola bārt gardāi holan. 8. Allen Sahib le āfū lāi sapdāi patra lekhdāi holan.

LESSON 20

THE PAST CONDITIONAL TENSE.

The Past Conditional Tense is formed by using the Present Participle as the main Verb. Sometimes the word 'Agar' is used in the beginning of a sentence. (very seldom)
 eg. (1) If you had written to me, I would have answered you...
 Āphule malai lekhe ko bhaye ma jawāb dīne thiyen,

- (2) If you had come, I would have given him a letter...
 Timi āyeko bhaye ma uslai chitṭhi dīne thiyen.

Exercise—19*Translate into English.* (Consult the 'Key')

1. Usle dushman ko patā chal paye ko bhaye khabar jarur dine thiyo. 2. Ek ghanṭā pahile hamro jawān yahān hun thiye tā bhusak kai hoi jān thiye. 3. Hami dui baje na hinṛe ko bhaye belā mān pugne thiyenau. 4. Kholā mān pānī hun-thiyo tā dherai dukh hun-thiyo. 5. Agar āphū Gurkhali bolna jānda thiyau tā dherai sajilo hun-thiyo. 6. Ū yo kuā ko pānī khān-thiyo tā mari jān-thiyo. 7. Dushman yahān dekhi dekhai din-thiyo tā hami khabar paṭhai din thiyen. 8. Āja pānī na paṛ thiyo tā hami jraur Mussoorie jān-thiyen.
-

LESSON 21**ADJECTIVES.***Some Useful Adjectives.*

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Aged | ... Buṛho | Heavy | ... Garung |
| Blind | .. Anḍhā | Low | ... Hocho |
| Bad | ... Na-rāmro | Long | ... Lāmo |
| Broad | ... Chauṛā, thulo | Better | .. Bhandā, rāmro |
| Cheap | ... Sasto | Bigger | ... Bhandā-thulo |
| Clean | Sāf | Smaller | ... Bhandā-sano |
| Deep | ... Gahiro | Light | ... Halungo, halukā |
| Dirty | ... Mailo | Lame | ... Langro |
| Dear,(expensive)... | Mahngo | New | ... Nayā |
| Difficult | ... Kaṭhin, sāro | Old,(for things)... | Purāno |
| Deaf | ... Bahiro | Soft | ... Kamalo |
| Dumb | ... Gongā | Short | .. Chhoto |

| | | | |
|------|----------------|-------|------------|
| Easy | ... Sajilo | Thin | .. Pātlo |
| Fat | ... Moṭo | Thick | ... Bāklo |
| Good | ... Rāmro | Weak | ... Kamjor |
| High | ... Algo, Aglo | Worse | ... Bhaṇḍa |
| Hard | ... Sāro | | -naramro. |

Bhaṇḍā = than. (In Comparison)

1. Good . . Better ... Best
Rāmro ... Khub-rāmro ... Sab bhaṇḍā ramro
2. High ... Higher ... Highest
Ūncho ... Bhaṇḍā-ūncho... Sab bhaṇḍā ūncho
3. Small ... Smaller ... Smallest
Sāno Bhaṇḍā-sāno ... Sab bhaṇḍā sāno

Useful Sentences.

1. How old is he? ... Ū kati barsa pugyo?
2. This is better *than* that ... T'yo bhaṇḍā yo rāmro chha.
3. How deep is the river? ... Yo khola kati gahiro chha?
4. This is the best ... Yo sab bhaṇḍā rāmro ho.
5. Delhi is bigger *than* Lucknow. ... Delhi Lucknow bhaṇḍā thulo chha.
6. Where is the nearest Post Office? ... Sab bhaṇḍā najik ko ḍāk-ghar kahān chhā?
7. This is the nearest Post Office. ... Yo sab bhaṇḍā najik ko ḍāk-ghar ho.
8. Ram is better *than* Sohan... Ram Sohan bhaṇḍā rāmro chha.
9. Dehra Dun is colder *than* Lucknow. ... Dehra Dun Lucknow bhaṇḍā ṭhaṇḍā chha.
10. Which is the easiest way to Mussoorie? ... Mussoorie mā jāne sab bhaṇḍā sajilo bāta kun chha?

LESSON 22

COMPOUND VERBS.

1. Intensive Compound.

The list of Intensive Verbs used in Gurkhali.

- (1) Mārnu—to strike, (shows Violence). eg. Khub-mārnu = to strike hard to some one.
- (2) Linu—to take, (It expresses the idea of one's own gain or advantage). eg. Khāī-linu = to eat.
- (3) Rakhnu—to keep, (It expresses the idea of information, retention and requirement). eg. lekhi-rakhaye = keep it ready.
- (4) Chhoṛnu—to leave, (It gives the idea of reference) eg. Rakhī-chhoṛnu = to keep it for an unlimited period.
- (5) Paṛhnu—to read, eg. Paṛhi-hāla = Read it now.
- (6) Ānu or āunu—to come, (It expresses the idea of having been) eg. Laī-āunu=to bring along.
- (7) Nikālnu—to take out by force. eg. Nikāla=Take it out, [turn him out].
- [8] Dinu—to give, [It expresses doing something for some one else] eg. Lekhi-deū = write it, Dīdeū = give it.

Exercise—20

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Yo chakku uṭhāi leu. 2. Sabai dawāi khāi leu.
3. Āfno kām mā lāgi jāu. 4. Chhiṭo khabar gari deu.
5. Paṅkhā kholi deu.

Exercise—21

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. I shall put your book on the table. 2. John wrote a letter for me. 3. He threw a book on the ground. 4. He has killed his enemy. 5. Colonel Sahib will explain your duties tomorrow. 6. Change these clothes at once. 7. The boy fell down from the horse. 8. They spoke out in the meeting.

LESSON 23**2. Potential Compound**

Saknu = to be able

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| I am able to go | ... Ma jan sak-chhu. |
| He is able to see it | ... Usle dekhna sak-chha |
| He could write | ... Usle lekhi sakiyo. |
| He is able to go | ... Ū jai sak-chha. |

Exercise—22

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Ū kasrat gari sak-chha. 2. Yo manchhe pahār ko toppā mā pugnu sak-chha. 3. Timi āram gari sak-chhav. 4. Ū sipāhī pānī mā pauri sak-chha. 5. Ram Lal āba kuchh khāi sak-chha.

Exercise—23

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. I can speak the Gurkhali language. 2. The boy can not read this book. 3. My brother could not come to-day. 4. When will they be able to go to the hospital? 5. He will not be able to catch the train. 6. Could you recognise me? 7. Can you show me the way to the Gurkha lines? 8. Can you speak English well? 9. How many can swim across this stream? 10. Can you do this work for me now?

LESSON 24**3. Completive Compound.**

Bhiyaunu = to have finished, to be done.

I have finished my food ... Maile āfno khāna khāi liyān.

I have finished ... Maile khāi bhiyayen.

He has already seen it ... Usle dekhi sake ko chha.

Exercise—24

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Maile āfno kām gari bhiyānyen. 2. Hamile uslāi kati khep bhani sakyeūn. 3. Usle yo khel lai dekhi bhiyāyo. 4. Timile uslāi sabai bāt samjhāi halye ka chhau. 5. Manchhe-haru ramrai ghar pugi gae.

Exercise—25

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. The men had finished eating. 2. They have not finished their work. 3. Have you finished your Parade?
 4. We will finish our food at 6, o'clock. 5. Have you finished your lesson ?
-

LESSON 25**4. The Relative and Correlative.**

| <i>Relative</i> | | <i>Correlative</i> | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jo | ... (who, which, whoever). | Tyo | ... (he, that same) |
| 2. Jasko | ... Whose | Usko | ... His |
| 3. Jaba | ... When | Taba | ... Then |
| 4. Jasto | ... As | Usto | ... So |
| 5. Jati | ... As much as | Ūti | ... So much |
| 6. Jahāṇ | ... Where | Wahāṇ | ... There |
| 7. Jatāsukai | ... Wherever | Uthai | ... There |
| 8. Jadapi | ... Although | Taba pomi | ... Yet |
| 9. Jab samma. | As long as | Tab samma. | So long |
| 10. Jahāṇ tak | | Wahāṇ tak | |
| (saṁma) | ... As far as | (samma) | ... Upto that place |

eg. If he had played, then we would not have been defeated
 ... Ū khelthyo, ta hami hārne thiyenau.

When he came then I went ... Jaba Ū āyo taba ma
 gayen.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I want to go | ... Ma janu māṅgchhu. |
| He wants to see it | ... Usle herna māṅgchha. |
| I want to go to the station.. | Ma <i>station</i> ma jānu māṅgchhu. |
| I want to write | ... Ma lekhnu māṅgchhu. |
| I wish to go to the line | ... Ma <i>line</i> mān jānu māṅgchhu. |
| I wish to play | ... Ma khelnu māṅgchhu. |

Exercise – 26

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Hāmī dushman lāi jītnu māṅghhuṁ. 2. Hāmī shahr
lāi harbād garnu māṅghhuṁ. 3. Ma āfu sita ijājat linu
māṅghhu. 4. Padam Singh bajār jānu māṅghha. 5. Ū
hockey khelnu māṅghha.

Exercise – 27

Translate into Gurkhali (Consult the 'Key')

1. I wish to see them. 2. I wish to learn the language of Nepal. 3. These Gurkhas wants to fight the Japs. 4. Do you wish to read this book? 5. My elder brother wishes to go to Delhi.

LESSON 27

6. Habitual Compound.

He is in the habit of ... Usle bajār jāne bāni chha
going to bazar.
He used to go to the bazar... Ū bajār jān̄thiyo.

I used to write a long letter... *Mā lāmo chitṭhī lekhten.*
 They used to play in the ... *Uniharu beṭakā khel the.*
 evening.

Singular

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>Ma gar-thiyen</i> | ... I used to do. |
| 2. <i>Timi gar-thiyau</i> | ... You used to do |
| 3. <i>Ū gar-thiyo</i> | ... He used to do. |

Plural

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Hamiharu gar-thiyon</i> | ... We used to do. |
| 2. <i>Timiharu gar-thiyau</i> | You used to do. |
| 3. <i>Uniharu gar-thiye</i> | ... They used to do. |

Exercise—28

Translate into English. (consult the 'Key')

1. *Hami har sandhai usko ghar ma janthiyon.* 2. *Ma janthiyen.* 3. *Usle herthiyo Har hafta hami England ma patra lehh thiyon.* 5. *Ū ghar mā basthiyo.* 6. *Sārā din uniharu bāt gar-thiye.* 7. *Uniharu dui ghanṭā khelthiye.*

Exercise—29

Translate into Gurkhali (consult the 'Key')

1. He used to write a letter to England every week.
 2. They used to come to the Office at 10, o'clock. 3. We used to play tennis every evening at 5. 4. John used to work the whole day. 5. Boy's used to sleep in the tents.

I am *about** to go ... Ma jānewālā thiyen.

N.B. *about is used here for 'uncertainty.'

Exercise—30

1. Rel gārī *Station* ma ānewālā chha. 2. Ū bajār jāna lai taiyār chha. 3. Tej Bahadur āspatāl jānewālā chha. 4. Bālak sunta lai taiyār chha. 5. Mero ristedār yahān āne-wālā chha.

Exercise- 31

1. My father is about to come here. 2. The child is about to sleep. 3. He is about to write a long letter to England. 4. They are about to attack the enemy. 5. They were about to start now.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

Mixed Exercise - 32

(On different Tenses)

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Ma jaṇḍai chhu. 2. Û chāhos ta yahān āos.
3. Capt. Sahib Gurkhali sikhi rahe ka chhau. 4. Malāi alikati
ḍuḍh deu. 5. Samāchār patra liyau. 6. Aj sāj ma āu.
7. Timro *boot* sāj gara. 8. Timro *coat* ma burus gara.
9. Pustak mej māṇthi chha. 10. Usko lagi thama.

Mixed Exercise—33

(On different Tenses)

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. The book is on the table. 2. We will go to C. O. at 7, o'clock. 3. I shall send the books tomorrow. 4. He does not go to the lines every day. 5. May we go to the station? 6. It is raining, don't go to Mussoorie. 7. Will you have tea? 8. Go to the bazar and bring these things. 9. Fold up the clothes and put them away. 10. He is in the fact of seeing it.

Mixed Exercise—34

(On different Tenses)

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. \bar{U} hāmra ghar dekhi āye. 2. Agar mānchhe yahān basun ta ma sab bandobast garuṇ. 3. \bar{U} taiyār hos ta ma uslāi khāna mā bulāuṇ. 4. Yahān basyeko kati din bhayo. 5. Ma āfo ko parcel paṭhai rahe chhu. 6. Usle herdai thiyō. 7. Maile uslai boldai gare ko sune. 8. Kye āfū yo sāmne ko ghar mān basda thiyau. 9. \bar{U} ghar baṭa aundāi hola. 10. Timi āyeko bhaye ma uslai chitṭhi dine thiyen.

Mixed Exercise—35

(On different Tenses)

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Has he brought an answer? 2. Has the tailor come? 3. We had written a letter. 4. They had eaten their food. 5. If you had written to me, I would have answered you. 6. Dehra Dun is colder than Lucknow.

7. This is the best book. 8. I shall put your book on the table. 9. I can speak the Gurkhali language. 10. He has already seen it.

LESSON 29

8. Compulsive Compounds—(Expressing requirement, obligation, duty and fortune etc.)--are formed by prefixing the Infinitive to any of the following words: paṛyo, chāhin chha, chha etc.

Useful Short Sentences.

1. I must go ... Malai jānu chha. (shows necessity)
2. I had to go ... Malai jānu paṛyo (shows strong compulsive).
3. I have to go ... Malai jānu par chha. (Necessity)
4. I will have to go .. Malai jānai par chha.
5. He ought to go ... Usle jānai parthiyo. (obligation)
6. I ought to have ... Malai jānu chāhin thiyo *or* (paṛne gone thiyo).
7. They ought to ... Uniharulai chitṭhi lekhnū chāhin have written a letter thiyo *or* (paṛne thiyo).

Exercise—36

(On *ought* and *ought to have*)

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Hamilai khub kām garnu chāhin thiyo.
2. Unilai āfno sāmān khabardāri le rākhnu chāhin thiyo.
3. Jit Singh lai sajā dinu chāhin thiyo.
4. Uslai āfnu *duty* garnu chāhin

thiyo. 5. Havalدارلای nau baje pachhī line ma jānu chāhinna thiyo. 6. Hamilai ṭhik ṭhik pata lāunu paṛne thiyo. 7. Bahadur Singh lai bijjoi rahnu chābin thiyo. 8. Usle khānā-pina ko ṭhik bandobast garnu paṛne thiyo. 9. Male usko patra ko uttar dinu paṛne thiyo. 10. Jawān-harule saḡgin-le hamlā garnu paṛne thiyo.

Exercise—37

(on *have to* and *will have to* and *had to*)

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Malāi jaldi iṣṭeshan pugnu chha. 2. Jawanharu lai bihāna uṭhnu chhā. 3. Hamilai bandūk sāf garnu chha. 4. Timile dushman lai harāunu chha. 5. Ram Singh lai 'operation' garāunu chha. 6. Malāi dushman sita laṛnai paṛlā. 7. Jawanharulai āfno kām khatam ḡarnai paṛlā. 8. Haval-dar lai sārā hisāb dinai paṛlā. 9. Uslai imtiḥān *pass* garnai paṛlā. 10. Āj sablai bandūk sāf ḡarnai paṛlā. 11. Malai ek mahina ko chhuṭṭī linu paṛyo. 12. Mohan Lal nadi pār ḡarnu paṛyo. 13. Ganga Singh lai sahar baṭa bhāḡnu paṛyo. 14. Gopal lai āfno ghar khālī ḡarnu paṛyo. 15. Sohan lai diwāl nāḡnu paṛyo.

Exercise--38

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. I must do it now. 2. He ought to come to the class. 3. You should fight with all your might. 4. They should come here at 2 p. m. 5. You must obey the order. 6. John ought to work well. 7. I ought to have written a letter. 8. You ought to have gone there yesterday.

9. I ought not to have done this work. 10. She ought to have stayed there for a week. 11. He has to see it. 12. I will have to go to the Station. 13. He will have to see it. 14. He had to go to the lines. 15. I had to write a letter.
-

LESSON 30

9. Inceptive Compound.

To begin = lāgnu.

To begin, when used with a noun, it is translated by 'shuru garnu' or shuru hunu.

Useful Sentences.

1. He began to see ... Usle dekhna lagyo.
2. I began the work ... Maile kām shuru gareṇ.
3. The game began ... Khel shuru bhayo.
4. I began to go ... Ma janu thaleṇ.
5. He began to see it ... Usle hernu thālio.

Exercise—39

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Bāgh ghurnnā lagyo. 2. Ū bajār jāna lagyo.
 3. Bahadur Singh roṭī khāna lagyo. 4. Ū kām garna lagyo.
 5. Ma dui baje bāṭa aphna pāṭh paṛhna lagyeṇ.
-

LESSON 31

10. Permissive Compound.

To let, to allow = Dinu.

1. I gave him ... Maile uslai diyēṇ.

2. I let him go ... Maile uslai janu diyen.

3. He let him see it ... Usle uslai hernu diyo.

Exercise—40

Translate into English. (consult the 'Key')

1. Maile uslāi kamra bāṭa janu diyen.
 2. Unle John lāi Hindustani sikhna diye.
 3. Hamile uslai *Football* khelna diyeu.
 4. Timile uslāi yo pustak paṛhna diyeu.
 5. Maile uslāi jāna diyaṇ kinaki Ū bimār thiye.
-

LESSON 32

11. Acquisitive Compound

To be allowed
or
To find. = Pāunu.

1. I found a pen ... Maile eota kalam payen.
 2. I was not allowed to go home.. Ma ghar jānu pāi na.
 3. I was not allowed to go ... Ma jāna sakin-na.
 4. He was not allowed to see it... Usle hernu payena.
-

LESSON 33

12. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To receive} \\ \text{To find} \\ \text{To get} \\ \text{To meet} \end{array} \right\} = \text{MILNU.}$

The Subject takes 'lāi' and the verb agrees with the object in gender and number.

1. How much salary he gets ? } = Uslai kati tankha
or
What is his salary ? } mil-chha.

Exercise – 41

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Timilai dui hafta ko chhuṭṭi millā. 2. Uslai kati rupia mil-chha. 3.³ Ū āimāile kati tankha paunchhe. 4. Ū āimāi lāi kati tankha mil-chha. 5. Āja ū malāi milyo. 6.^{*} Ma āja ū sang milyen. 7.^{*} Hamro lagi pānī liāu.

N.B. *No 'lāi' is used in No. 3, 6 and 7, Sentences.

LESSON 34

13. Infinitive Used as a Noun.

To go = Jānu.

To see it = Dekhnu, hernu.

Exercise—42

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Khānā har koi ko lāgi jaruri chha. 2. Kasai ko dil dukhaunu kharāb ho. 3. Imtihān ko lāgi koshish garnu jaruri chha. 4. Sāncho bolnu rāmro gun ho, 5. Samai lāi khālī jāna dinu narāmro ādat ho.

LESSON 35

14. I heard him Speaking = Maile uslai boldai gare ko
sune.

He saw him doing it = Usle uslai gardai gare ko dekhyo.

Exercise—43

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Maile uslāi sute ko dekhē. 2. Usle uslāi dugre ko dekhyo. 3. Maile uniharulāi bāt gare ko sune. 4. Tej Bahadur le uslai raksi khaye ko dekhyo. 5. Maile ūlāi patra lekhe ko dekhē.

Exercise—44

Translate into Gurkhali. (Consult the 'Key')

1. We saw him writing a letter. 2. They heard him speaking in the church. 3. I saw him going to the bazar in the evening. 4. Did you see them playing football. 5. John saw Mrs. Jones going to the dance.

LESSON 36

15. It is necessary for him to see it ... Usle herna jaruri chha.

Exercise—45

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Uslai jānu chāhin chha. 2. Uslai pachha hatnu chāhin chha. 3. Uslai khelnu chāhin chha. 4. Jit Singh lai āunu chāhin chha. 5. John Sāhib lai imtihān dinu chāhin chha.

Exercise—46

Translate into Gurkhali (consult the 'Key')

1. It is necessary for you to go to the station today.

2. It is necessary for them to write a long letter. 3. It is necessary for John to come to the Office. 4. It is necessary for me to see Colonel Sāhib. 5. It is necessary for you to sleep at least 2 hours.

LESSON 37

16. I tried to go = Maile janu lai koshish garen.
 He tried to see it = Usle herna koshish garyo.

Exercise—47

Translate into English. (Consult the 'Key')

1. Usle karnel sāhib lai dekhnu koshish garyo, tara dekhin sakena. 2. Unle hāmro manchhe lai jānu koshish garye. 3. Maile 'rifle' fire garna koshish garen. 4. Hamile dushmanlāi khojna koshish garyeūn. 5. Maile *Gurkhali* bolna koshish garyen.

LESSON 38

17. Recapitulation of an Intransitive Verb.

Root

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Go | ... Jāu. |
| 2. Please go | Jānu hos. |
| 3. Will you please go? | ... Jānu hos. |
| 4. Having gone | ... Gayera. |
| 5. I am in the act of going | ... Ma jandai chha. |

6. I have already gone ... Ma gayen.
 7. If I should go he would go .. Ma gayan bhane ū jān chha.
 8. I will go ... Ma jāne chhu.
 9. I am able to go ... Ma jāna sak-chhu.

Present Participle.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 10. I am going | ... Ma jandai chhu. |
| 11. I was going | ... Ma jandai thiyen. |
| 12. If I had gone he would not have gone. | ... Ma jando lun ta ū jāne thiyena. |
| 13. I must be going | ... Ma jāndai hun chhu. |
| 14. I keep on going | ... Ma hindai rahan chhu. |
| 15. I kept on going | ... Ma jāndai gāren. |
| 16. I go on writing | ... Ma lekhdai jān-chhu. |
| 17. I heard him speaking | Maile uslai boldai gare ko sune. |

Past Participle

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18. I went | ... Ma gayen. |
| 19. I have gone | ... Ma gaye ke thiyen. |
| 20. I had gone | .. Ma gaye ko thiyen. |
| 21. I must have gone | ... Ma gayen ko hola. |
| 22. I used to go | ... Ma jan then. |
| 23. Did you do as I told you? | ... Jasto bhane then ustai gareū. |
| 24. (a) To be seen | .. (a) Dekhinu. |
| (b) He will be seen | ...(b) Uslai dekhine chha. |
| (c) He is being seen | ...(c) Uslai dekhindai chha. |
| (d) He has been seen | ...(d) Uslai dekhiye ko chha |
| (e) He was seen | ...(e) Uslai dekhīyo. |
| (f) He had been seen | ...(f) Uslai dekhiye ko thiyo |

25. I caused (him) to sleep ... Maile (uslai) sutānye.

Infinitive

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 26. I want to go | ... Ma jānu māṅgchhu. |
| 27. I will have to go | ... Malai jānai paṛchha. |
| 28. I have to go | ... Ma jānu chha. |
| 29. I had to go | ... Malai jānu paryo. |
| 30. I ought to go | ... Malai jānu parchha. |
| 31. I ought to have gone | ... Malai jānu paṛne thiyo. |

Inflected Infinitive

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 32. I went to see him | ... Ma uslai hernu gāyen. |
| 33. I began to go | ... Ma jānu thālen. |
| 34. I am about to go | { Ma jāne-wālā chhu. Ma jāne-lai taiyar chhu. |
| 35. I let him go | ... Maile (uslai) jānā diyen. |
| 36. I tried to go | ... Ma janu koshish gāren. |
| 37. I did not manage to go | } = Ma jāna sakin-na. |
| or I was not allowed to go. | |

Extra Forms

38. I need (or require) one ... Malai ek pustak chāhin
book. chha.
39. It is necessary for him ... Usle hernu jaruri chha.
to see.
40. Go away (Emphatic) ... Jai—jāu.
-

IMPORTANT TOPICS
for
EVERY-DAY USE.

LESSON 39

Time.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Evening | ... Sānjh, beluka. |
| Morning | ... Bihān, bhiyāna. |
| Now | Aile |
| Tomorrow | ... Bholi |
| Last week | Gayeko hafta. |
| Come tomorrow | ... Bholī āu. |
| Come this evening | Āju belukā āu. |
| Come after four | ... Chār baji bād āu. |
| Come before six | ... Chha baji bhandā aghī āu. |
| Yesterday | ... Hijo. |
| Time | ... Belā, baja. |
| Today | ... Āju, Āj. |
| Day before yesterday | ... Asti. |
| Come at 2, o'clock | ... Dui baje ān. |
| Go there at 4, p. m. | ... 4 baje belukā wahān jāu. |
| Go there at 10, a. m. | ... 10 baje bihānā wahan jāu. |
| What is the time? | ... Kati bajyo or kati baji? |
| Remind me tomorrow | ... Bholi malai samjhāunu. |
| It is 2, o'clock | ... Dui baji |
| It is 2:15 | ... Sawā dui baji. |
| It is 2:30 | ... Dhāī baji. |

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| It is 1:45 | ... Paune dui baji. |
| Five minutes past 2 | ... Dui bajiera panch minaṭ. |
| 5 to two | ... Dui bajnu ma 5 minaṭ. |

LESSON 40

Useful Sentences on Daily Parade.

| | |
|--|---|
| A short step | ... Chhoṭo qadam. |
| A long step | ... Lamo qadam. |
| A little to the right | ... Alīk dāhine tira. |
| A little to the left | ... Alīk bāyān tira. |
| Are you tired? | ... Timi thakyeau. |
| At what time the parade will be dismissed. | ... Kati baje <i>parade dismiss</i> hun chha. |
| At what time parade will be started. | ... Parade kati baje shuru hun chha? |
| A soldier should always salute an officer. | ... Sipahi le afsar lai sandai <i>salute</i> garnu chāhin chha. |
| Be silent | ... Chup lag, chup chap legera bas. |
| Be careful | ... Hoshiyār ho. |
| Back a little | ... Alīk pachhi. |
| Blow your whistle | ... Siṭī baja. |
| Bring the chest forward | ... Chhatī aghi gara. (gar). |
| Close up | ... <i>Close gar</i> , (mili jāu). |
| Come behind me | ... Mero pachhī ānu. |
| Come one step forward | ... Ek qadam agi āu. |
| Carry (your) right foot 8 inches to the right. | ... Dahine khuṭṭa 8 inch dahine tira lai jāu. |
| Don't run | ... Na dauṛa. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Don't hold the breath | ... Sāṅs na rok. |
| Don't forget | ... Na bhūl. |
| Don't move | ... Na hilā, (Na hil). |
| Don't speak in the line | ... <i>Line</i> ma na bolā. (<i>Line</i> ma na bol.) |
| Don't look down, look to your front. | ... Tala na hera <i>or</i> her, sāmne hera <i>or</i> her. |
| Don't lean forward | ... Aghi na jhuk. |
| Don't swing your hands | ... Hāth na hilāu. |
| Don't bend the left knee | ... Bāyāṇ ghunra na jhukāu. |
| Don't spit here and there | ... Yahāṇ wahāṇ na thuk. |
| Do some brain exercise after the parade. | ... <i>Parade</i> ko akheri ma alik magaj barhaune ko kasrat garnu. |
| Draw your stomach in | ... Peṭ bhitra gar. |
| Drop your hands | ... Hāth tala jhar. |
| Don't put your finger on the trigger. | ... Aunla tigger ma na rakh. |
| Fall in for parade | ... <i>Parade</i> ko lāgi <i>fall</i> in gara. |
| Form four line | ... Chār <i>line</i> banāu. |
| Form a line | ... Line banāu. |
| Get up at once | ... Ek dam uṭhā, (uṭh). |
| Go away | ... Jai jā. |
| Go straight there | ... Wahāṇ sidha jau. |
| Get in step with the drum | ... Dhol ko saṅg ma qadam mila. |
| Hold the rifle tight | ... Raifal mazbūt sāth pakṛa. |
| Hurry up and put down your rifle. | ... Raifal chhito rakh. |
| He never used to come late .. | Ṫ dhilo kaile pani aundaina thiyo. |
| He refused to do what- ever he was ordered (to do) | .. Usle bhanyeko jasto manena, |

Have one foot distance ... Afno aghi ko manchhe dekhi
from the person in front ... ek foot ko fāsla rakha.
of you.

I am late ... Malai dhilo bhayo.

It is too late ... Dherai aber bhayo.

In the front line ... Aghi *line* ma.

In the rear line ... Pachhi *line* ma.

Keep alert ... Chankho sita bas.

Keep back ... Pichhari bas.

Keep elbows close to your ... Kuhina pahlu sangā milāu.
sides.

Keep your heels in line ... Eṛī ek sāth milaera ek *line*
and together. ... ma rakha.

Keep your hands close to ... Hāth badan sangā milāu.
the body.

Keep (your) body straight ... Badan sidhā rakha.

Keep your shoulders back ... Timi kum pachhi gara, or(gar)

Keep your feet apart ... Khuttā alag gar.

Keep your feet 12 inches ... Khuttā barāh *inch* ko fasla
apart. ... ma rakha.

Keep your hands straight ... Hāth sidha rakha.

Look to your front ... Sāmne hera or her or sidhā her.

Look ... Heraī.

Look at me ... Malai her.

Look up ... Mathi hera or (her).

Lie down on the ground ... Jamin ma leṭi jāu or (suti jāu).

Look to the distance of ... Tīn sau gaj aghi hera.
300 yards.

Lean more forward ... Ajai aghi jhuka.

Move more to the left hand... Ajhai bayān tira sar.

Move one step back ... Ek qadam pachhi jāu.

| | |
|---|--|
| One step forward | ... Ek qadam agi (āu). |
| One step back | ... Ek qadam pachhi (iāu). |
| Open your eyes | ... Ankhā kholā (khol). |
| Pick up your rifle | ... Timro raifal tip. |
| Put your hand up | .. Hāth uṭhā. |
| Put your shoulders back | ... Chhātī khol. |
| Rear rank come in front | ... Pichhāṛī ko manchhe-haru aghaṛī āunu. |
| Raise your head | ... Sir sidhā gara <i>or</i> (gar). |
| Shut up | ... Chup chap lagera bas. |
| Stand straight | ... Sidhā khaṛā ho. |
| Stand with your heels to- gether. | ... Eṛī milāera khaṛā ho. |
| Show him how to do it | ... Uslai kasari garnu paṛne ho dekha. |
| Step together | ... Qadam milāu. |
| Step by step | ... Qadam qadam ma. |
| Step out | ... Bahira niska. |
| Take two steps | ... Dui qadam phailāu. |
| Turn together | ... Ek sang ghuma. |
| To the left hand | ... Bayān <i>or</i> bāen tira. |
| To the right hand | ... Dahine tira. |
| Turn that way | ... Uta tira ghum. |
| There is too much distance... | Bahut fāsla bho. |
| Walk straight | ... Sojho hinṛ. |
| Was Jit Singh present on parade today? | ... Kye Jit Singh āja <i>parade</i> ma hājir thiyo? |
| What do you call this in Gurkhali? | ... Eslai Gurkhali ma kye bhan- chha? |
| What has happened ? } | ... Ke bhayo ? |
| What is the matter ? } | ... Ke bāt chhā ? |
| What is the reason of this? | ... Yesko ke kāran chha ? |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| What do you want? | ... Kye māṅghau? |
| Why did you not come? | ... Timi kina āyenāu? |
| Where were you this morning? | ... Āja bihanā timi kahāṅ thiyēu? |

LESSON 41

Rifle Drill

| | |
|--|---|
| Don't be late | ... Dhilo na garnu. |
| He is active | ... Furti manchhe chha. |
| Hold the rifle tightly with the right hand. | ... Dāhine hāth le raifal jor sāṅga pakṛā. |
| Hold the rifle more up-right | ... Raifal ajai sidha umbho pakṛa. |
| How many cartridges are there in your pouch? | ... Timro ponch ma kati kārtus chha? |
| Keep the bullets always dry | ... Goliharu sandāi sukha rakha. |
| Keep the back-sight up | ... <i>Back-sight</i> sidhā rākha. |
| Keep (your) right arm against the butt. | ... Dāhine pakhura <i>butt</i> sāṅga lagāi rakha. |
| Look at the target | ... <i>Target</i> ma hera. |
| Listen to me | ... Mero bāt sun. |
| My rifle was lying on the ground. | ... Mero raifal bhuin ma thiyo. |
| Rifle is loaded | ... Raifal bhare ko chha. |
| Send another man | ... Arko manchhe lai paṭhai dinu. |
| Step out | ... Qadam baṛhāu. |
| They had twenty rifles | ... Uniharu sāṅga bis raifal thiyo. |
| Take care, the rifle is loaded | ... Hoshiyār, raifal bhare ko chha. |
| Take out the cartridges | ... Kartūs nikāla. |

LESSON 42

Camp

Clean the ground in the Camp bhitra zamīn sāf gara.
camp.

Does this Kachha road goes .. Yo (kachha) bāṭo camp nā
to the camping ground. jānchha.

Don't throw dirty water ... Camp ma yahān wahān mailo
here and there in the pānī na phenka.
camp.

How far is the camp from ... Paṛāo yahān dekhi kati dūr
here? chha?

No one should cook food ... Camp bhitra khānā pakāunu
in the camp. chahinna.

Pitch a tent here ... Yahān chholdārī lagau.

Strike a tent ... Chholdārī khola.

These tent-ropes should be... Yo tambu doriharu kasnu
tightened. chahin chha.

Where is the camp? ... Camp kahan chha?

Whose is this large tent ... Yo ṭhulo chholdārī kasko ho?

LESSON 43

(a) Pay

Do you get pay weekly or ... Timi talab haftawār yā mahā-
monthly? wārī paun chhau?

Do you get any free ... Timilai koi bhatta mil chha?
allowance?

What is your pay? ... Timro talab kati chha?

What pay does a soldier ... Sipahi lai mahina piche kati
get? talab mil chha?

(b) Leave

Absenting himself without ... Chhuṭṭi manjurī binā gair-
leave. hāzir hunu.

Pretending to be sick ... Bimārī ko bahānā garnu.

The Corporal Himmat ... Naik Himmat Singh chhuṭṭi
Singh has gone on leave. ma gayo.

LESSON 44**Education**

Ask various kinds of .. Bhinnai bhinnai khal ko sawal
questions. sodhnu.

Come to the School • ... School mā āu.

Can you read and write? ... Timi lekhnu, paṛhnu sak-chha?

How many men were in ... Class ma kati jana thiyo?
the class?

How many pupil are in ... Timro class ma kati chela
your class? chhan?

I want you to do this ... Yo kām timile nain garyeko
māngchhu.

Let him do it himself ... Ū aphaī le-garos.

This man ins't trying to ... Yo manchhe Roman Urdu
learn Roman-Urdu. sikhnu koshish gardaina.

Think before you give an ... Jawāb dinu bhanda aghari
answer. sochnu.

Whose turn is it? ... Kasko palo ho chha?

Where is Jit Bahudar? ... Jit Bahudar khoi?

When do you begin your .. Timro imtihān kaile shuru
examination? hunchha?

Which is the way to the ... School ko bāto kun ho?
School?

What sort of book is this? ... Yo kasto kitāb ho?

LESSON 45

Military Questions (Interrogative Sentences).

- How many clothes are ... Wahān katiwatā lugā-fātā
there? chhan?
- How far is your house? ... Timro ghar kati tāro chha?
- How many children have .. Timra katiwata nānīharu
you? chhan?
- How far is the next station .. Arka pānī milne jagah kati
where there is water? tāro chha?
- How long will it take to ... Station pugnu kati *time* lāg
get to the station? chha?
- How far is your city? ... Timro shahr kati tāro chha?
- How far is your village ... Timro gāon yahān dekhi kati
from here? tāro chha?
- How is your helth? ... Timro swāstha (mijāj) kasto
chha?
- How shall I go there? ... Ma wahān kasari jaun?
- How many brothers have ... Fauj ma timro kati jānā dāju-
you in the Army? bhai chha?
- How far is it from the lines?... *Line* dekhi kati tāro chha?
- How deep is the river? ... Kholā kati gahiro chha?
- How will you do it? ... Timile kasari garchhaū?
- How many petrols are ... Timro palṭan ma kati *petrol*
there in your regiment? chha?

How many years service ... Timro naukri kati sāl bhayo ?
have you?

How many times are you ... Mahina ma kati khep timro
on duty in a month? *duty* āunchl a?

How far is the 3rd. Gurkha... Yahān dekhi *3rd. Gurkha*
centre? *centre* kati taṛo chha?

How many cartridges are ... Timro *pouch* ma kati kārtus
there in your pouch? chha?

How many men cāi you ... Kati manchhe ganyau?
count?

How long has your hospital .. Timro aspatāl kaile dekhi yo
been in this city? shahr mā chha?

How long have you been Line ma basyeko kati din
living in the lines? bhoyo?

How many Subedars are ... Har ek fauj mā kati subedār
there in each army? chha?

How far is 2nd. Gurkha ... 2nd Gurkha centre yahān
centre from here? dekhi kati tāro chha?

How much do we owe you .. (Timro) kati tīrne ho?

Who will go with me to ... Ma sānga *Calcutta* ko jān chha?
Calcutta?

Who told you this? ... Yo bāt kasle timi lai bhanyo?

Who is in charge of the ... *Mess* kasko zimma ma chha?
Mess?

Who is the C. O. of your ... Timro palṭan ko C. O. ko
army? chhau?

Who is the owner of this ... Yo ghar ko mālik ko ho?
house?

Who is there? ... Tiñhān ko chha?

Who is he? ... Tyo ko ho?

| | |
|---|---|
| Who are those people? | ... Ti mānisharu ko hun? |
| Who enlisted him? | ... Uslāi kasle bhartī garyo? |
| Who is the Commander of this company? | Yo <i>company</i> ko kamandar ko chha? |
| Who will stop them? | ... Ūniharū lāi kasle roklā? |
| What is the date today? | Āju kun tārik ho? |
| What animal is that? | Tyo jantu kye ho? |
| What is he doing? | Ū (or tyo) yaṇhān ke gardai chha? |
| What is the time? | ... Kati bajyo? |
| What do you say? | ... Timro bhānnu ke chha? or Timi ke bhan chhāū? |
| What is your work? | ... Timi kye kām gar-chhāū? |
| What is the chief food of a soldier? | ... Sipahi ko khās chīz khāne ko kye (or ke) ho? |
| What is your regiment? | ... Timi kun palṭan ma chhau? |
| What regiment is here? | ... Yahān aile kun palṭan base ko chha? |
| What is the matter? | ... Kye ho or kye bho? |
| What is the news today? | ... Āja ke khabar chha? |
| What arms have you? | ... Timro pās kun hathiyār chhan? |
| What is his rank? | Usko padbi kye chha? |
| What time will the drill be over? | ... Kati baje <i>parade</i> khatam huni bho? |
| When the Company comes, open the front door? | ... Jāba company āulā, sāmne ko dhokā kholnu? |
| When will you go? | ... Timi kaile jān-chhāū? |
| When did you get promo- tion? | ... Timilai kaile taraqqi milyo? |
| When did you enrol (or enlist)? | ... Timi kahile bhartī bhayeu? |

- When will the regiment ... Palṭan kaba hinṛ chha?
march?
- When was the army ... Palṭan kaba qnabja bhaye ko
captured? ... thiyo?
- When do you begin your ... Timro imtiḥan kaile shuru
examination? ... hunchha?
- When will you return? Timi kaile farkan chhāū?
- When did you come? ... Timi kaile āyeū?
- When will you get married? .. Timro bibāh (biha) kaile hun-
chha?
- When did you get married? .. Timro bibāh (or biha) kaile
bhayo?
- Where is your residence? ... Timro ghar kaṇhān chha (or
bho)?
- Where did you hear this ... Yo khabar timile kaṇhān
news? ... suneū?
- Where is my servant? ... Mero nakur kaṇhān chha?
- Where were you before? Timro aghi kahān thiyo?
- Where is your unit now? Timro *unit* aile kahān chha?
- Where are you going? ... Timi kaṇhān jāndai chhāū?
- Where do you live? ... Timi kaṇhān bas chhāū?
- Where is the *boiled rice*? ... Bhāt kahān chha?
- Which is the way to 2nd. ... 2nd. G. R. C. ko bāṭo kun ho?
G. R. C. .
- Which is the shortest way ... Line ko sab bhanda chhoṭo
to the lines? ... bāṭo kun chha?
- Why don't you keep clean? .. Timi kina safā basdai nāū?
- Why do you go there? ... Timi wahān kina jānchhāū?
- Why did you not come? ... Timi kina āyenāū?
- Why did you dismiss him ... Timi le uslai kina nikālī diyau?

Why did you disobey the ... Timile āfnu afsar ko kina
orders of your Officer? hukūm māne nāu?

Whom do you want to ... Timi kaslai bheṭnu māngchhau?
see?

LESSON 46

Useful Military phrases.

A petrol will set out to- ... *Petrol* bholī jane bho.
morrow.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Arrest them | ... Uniharu lai qaid gar. |
| Bring me a cup | Eota piyāla (batu ko) liāu. |
| Bring some sugar | ... Alikatā chinī liāu. |
| Bring some milk | ... Alikatā dūdh liāu. |
| Bring my shoes | ... Mero juttā liāu. |
| Bring the newspaper | ... Akhbār (khabar kagaj) liāu. |
| Bring an answer | ... Jawāb liāu. |
| Clean this table | ... Yo mej safā gara. |
| Call the tailor . | ... Damai (Darzī) lai bulāu. |
| Come at 2: o'clock | ... Dui baje āu. |
| Come in | ... Bhitra āu. |
| Come here | ... Yahān āu. |
| Come near | ... Najīk āu. |
| Come soon | ... Chhito āu. |
| Come back | Farki āu. |
| Come to the school | ... School ma āu. |
| Come this evening | .. Āju belukā āu. |
| Come tomorrow | ... Bholī āu. |
| Come again | ... Pheri āu. |
| Come alone | ... Eklai āu. |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Come before six | ... Chha baji bhandā aghi āū. |
| Come after four | ... Chār baji bād āū. |
| Don't come tomorrow | ... Bholī na āū. |
| Don't forget | ... Na bhula. |
| Don't bother me | ... Dik na deū. |
| Don't go there | ... Wahān na jāū. |
| Don't wait | ... Na parkha. |
| Don't you know | ... Timī lai thāhā chhaina. |
| Don't make a noise | ... Halla na gara. |
| Don't put it there | ... Wahān na rakha. |
| Don't do it in future | .. Aba esto na garnu. |
| Do you know him? | ... Tainle uslai chin chhas? |
| Do as I tell you to do | ... Jasto bhanchhu testai gar. |
| Go to the Post Office | ... Dākghar jāū. |
| Go to the Doctor | ... Dākṭar ko mā jāū. |
| Go to the Washerman | .. Dhobī ko mā jāū. |
| Go there | ... Wahān jāū. |
| Go there at 4: p. m. | ... 4 baji beluka wahān jāū. |
| Go there at 10: a. m. | ... 10 baji bihānā wahān jāū. |
| Go away from here | ... Yahān dekhi jāū. |
| Go to the Office | ... Daftar mā jāū. |
| Give me a cup of tea | ... Ek batu ko chahā deū. |
| Give it to me | .. Malai deū. |
| Give it to him | .. Uslai deū. |
| Give me some milk | ... Malai alikatā dūdh deū. |
| Give him my compliments | ... Uslai mero salām deū. |
| Make haste, (Hurry up) | ... Chitṭo gara. |
| Make up one's mind | ... Afno dil ma thāni linu. |
| Show it to me | ... Malai dekhāū. |
| Show it to him | ... Uslāi dekhāū. |

Send it to him ... Usko mā pathai deū.
 Send it before four o'clock .. Chār baji ko aghi pathāū.

LESSON 47

Enlisting the Recruits (or Admission of Recruits).

What is your name? ... Tapain ko shub nām ke ho or
 Timro nām kye ho?
 What is your father's name? ... Timro Buba (or bābu) ko ke
 nām ho?
 What is the name of your Village? ... Timro gaon ko ke nām ho?
 How far is it? ... Ū yahān dekhiñ kati taṛo
 chha?
 When did you come? ... Timi kaile yahān āunu bho?
 Do you want to be enrolled? ... Timi bhartī hunu chāhin
 chhau?
 Are you willing to be enrolled in our army? ... Hāmro palṭan ma bhartī hunu
 rājī chhas?
 Are you consented to serve in the British army? ... Timi angrezī palṭan ma
 naukari garnu rājī chhau?
 What Caste are you? ... Timi kasma hunu hun chhau?
 How old are you? } ... Timi katī barsā ko (bhayo) or
 What is your age? } chhau?
 Whose son are you? ... Timi kasko chhora (ho) or hau?
 What is your religion? ... Timro dharam kun ho?
 Your Caste will not interfere in your Military service. ... Timro jati le fauj ko kām?
 ma koi hani ta pabunchne
 chhaina.

- You will have to serve the ... Timlai laṛāi huiṇjel naukri
Govt. for the duration ... garnu parla.
of war.
- In what district is your ... Timro gaon kun zilla ma
village situated? ... chha?
- How far is the railway ... Timro gaon rel ko *Station*
station from your village? ... dekhi kati taṛo chha?
- How many days it will take ... Gaon ma pugni kati din lag
you to reach your village ... chha?
- You will get very little ... Timi lai pahle thoṛai talab
salary in the beginning ... millā.
- Where-ever the Govt. will ... Timi lai jahān sarkarle paṭhau-
send you, you will have ... la wahān jānu parlā.
to go there.
- When did you enlist? ... Timi kaile bharti bhayeu
- How many brothers have ... Timiharu kati bhāi chhau?
you?
- How many brothers are ... Kati bhai paṭan ma bharti
already serving in the ... chhau?
Army?
- In what regiment your ... Timro dajū bhai kun paṭan
brother is serving? ... ma bharti chhau?
- You should answer these ... Timile sānchi sānchi inhi kura
things truthfully (or ... ko jawāb deu.
honestly).
- Where was this man ... Yo manchhe kahān bharti bho?
enlisted?
- Who enlisted him? ... Uslai kase bharti garyo?
- Is your father and mother ... Timro āmā-bābu jiundai
alive (or living)? ... chhan?

Do you have any land? ... Timro koi jamin chha?
 Do you like to be a soldier? ... Timilai sipahi hunu ramro
 lägchha?
 Are you able to read and .. Timi lekhnu parhnu sak-chhau?
 write?

LESSON 42

Ration

What provisions has he ... Usle kye kye khāne chiz
 brought? liyaye ko chha?
 What supplies can we get ... Yahān khāne chiz ke pahin-
 here? chha?
 What quantity of rations is .. Harek sipahi lai kati ration
 issued to every soldier? mil-chha?
 What time do you get Sandai *ration* timilai kati baje
 rations daily? mil-chha?
 Who gives the rations? ... Ration kasse bantdai chha?
 What things do you get? Timilai kye kye *jinis* mil-chha?
 We get flour, rice, dal, ... Hamilai, aṭo, chāwal, dāl,
 ghee, patotoes, sugar, gheu, ālū, chinī, chha pattī,
 tea leaves, wood and lakṛī sikār mil-chha.
 meat.
 Do you get rations every- ... Timilai roj roj *ration* mil-chha?
 day?
 No, we get once a week ... Nahīn hafta ma ek dafe mil-
 chha.
 Do you have any complaint ... Kye timile *ration* ko barā ma
 to make about rations? kei bhannu mangchhau?

| | |
|--|--|
| How many times a week do you get meat? | ... Sikār kati dafe (or palo) mil- chha ? |
| Do you get any extra money for species? | ... Masalo ko paisa alag mil-chha? |

LESSON 49

Talking to a Sube-dar

| | |
|--|---|
| Subedār Sāhib come in | ... Subedār Sāhib bhitra āunu hos. |
| Please sit down | ... Basnu hos. |
| How are you? | ... Rājī khushī chau? |
| You have come after a long time. | ... Timi dherai dirī ma āunu bho. |
| How is your family? | ... Nani-haru sabai jātinai chhan? |
| When did you come back from active service? | ... Timi laṛāī dekhin kaile āunu bhayo (or bho)? |
| How is your sick child? | ... Timro birānī nanī kasto chhan? |
| Thank you, he is alright | ... Dannebad ! ū jātinai chha |
| How many months leave have you taken? | ... Tapaīle kati mahina ko chhuṭṭī linu bho? |
| I have taken 3 months leave. | ... Maile tīn mahina ko chhuṭṭī liye ko chhu. |
| May I help you in any way? | ... Ma tapaīn ko kasai tarah le gohar gari sak-chhu? |
| No, there is no need | ... Ji nahīn, kei garnu pardai na. |
| Whenever, you are free, come again. | ... Jaba timilai fursat hola taba āunu hos. |

LESSON ' 50

Relations

| <i>English</i> | <i>Gurkhali</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Step-father | ... Kakā babu, saute babu. |
| Father | ... Bābu. |
| Father's father | ... Baje. |
| Father's brother | .. Kanchoba. |
| Father's mother | ... Bajai. |
| Father's brother's wife | ... Kanchhiamā. |
| Father's sister's husband | .. Pusain. |
| Father-in-law | ... Sasura. |
| Father's sister | ... Pihupu. |
| Father's brother's son | ... Daju. |
| Father's brother's daughter | ... Baini. |
| Mother | ... Āmāji. |
| Step-mother | ... Kanchhiama, sauteniama. |
| Mother's father | .. Bāje. |
| Mother's mother | ... Bajai. |
| Mother's brother | ... Mamaji. |
| Mother's brother's wife | ... Maijūji. |
| Mother's sister's husband | ... Kanchhoba. |
| Mother's sister | ... Kanchhiama. |
| Mother-in-law | ... Sasūji. |
| Son | ... Chhora, putr. |
| Son-in-law | ... Jawāin. |
| Son's son | ... Nati. |
| Son's daughter | .. Natini. |
| Daughter | ... Chhorī. |
| Daughter-in-law | .. Bowāri, Bohāri. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Daughter's daughter | ... Natini. |
| Daughter's son | ... Nāti. |
| Brother | { Elder brother ... Dāju. { Younger brother... Bhāi. |
| Brother's son | ... Bhatījā. |
| Brother's daughter | ... Bhatījī. |
| Brother's wife | ... Bhaojū, Bowāri. |
| Sister | { Elder sister ... Didijī. { Younger sister ... Bainija |
| Sister's son | ... Bhānja. |
| Sister's daughter | ... Bhānjī. |
| Sister's husband | ... Bahnoi. |
| Wife's sister | .. Sālī. |
| Wife's brother | ... Sālā. |
| Husband's elder brother | ... Jethājui. |
| Husband's elder brother's | ... Didijī. |
| wife. | |
| Husband's younger brother | Nani. |
| Husband's younger | ... Bahin. |
| brother's wife. | |
| Husband's sister's husband | ... Nandebhai. |
| Husband's sister | ... Nani. |
| Wife | ... Suāsni, āimāi. |
| Husband | ... Logane. |
| Relation | ... Sainoparne. |
| People | .. Manchheharu. |
| Friend | ... Sāthī. |
| Friendship | ... Mīt, Sangī. |

“THE KEY”

Exercise—1 (Page--6)

1. Give me a cup of tea. 2. Make haste. 3. Don't do it in future. 4. Don't put it there. 5. Don't make a noise. 6. Go to the Office. 7. Come to the School. 8. Bring the newspaper. 9. Come this evening. 10. Go away from here.

Exercise—2 (Page—6)

1. Chhe dekhin pahile āu. 2. Chār dekhin pachhi āu. 3. Khola tak jāu. 4. Topī baks māthi chha. 5. Station dekhi pārsal lāu. 6. Ū koṭhā ma chha, dhoka khola. 7. Es lāi bistārā mathi rākha. 8. Ek tāngā bolāu. 9. Darji lāi bolāu. 10. Yo jhiāl band gara.

Exercise—3 (Page—8)

1. Give me a knife and a fork. 2. Clean your boats. 3. Call the servant. 4. Put the bread and butter on the table. 5. Brush your coat. 6. Wash your clothes. 7. Go by Lorry. 8. Open the door. 9. Take cover. 10. March slowly.

Exercise—4 (Page--9)

1. Yahān pathāu. 2. Ek patrol pathāu. 3. Uniform lagāu. 4. Lugā khola. 5. Uni harulāi pakra. 6. Yo lārī ma sāmān bhara. 7. Bholi bihān sahr ma āu. 8. Bazar jāu. 9. Eta āu. 10. Eta aija, (āu)

Exercise—5 (Page—12)

1. What is the name of this city? 2. What were you doing before enlisting? 3. When I was in the bazar?
4. How far is the camp from here? 5. Which is the Sahib's bungalow? 6. What is on the bank? 7. What is the price of this?

Exercise—6 (Page—12)

1. Ghar bhitra. 2. Mero thounmā. 3. Uniharu timi lai parkhalān. 4. E sipahi haru rūṭ march mā jā'ān.
5. Hāmro jāhaj le dusman māthi bam pheklā. 6. Hāmi C.O. Sahib ko pās das baje jāne chhāuṅ. 7. Ek section pahār ma pojisan lelā. 8. Uniharu ū chholdāri māṅ holān.

Exercise—7 (Page—17)

1. He came from our house. 2. Was he near the house? 3. He wants to write. 4. Where is the road to the city? 5. How long have you been living here?

Exercise—8 (Page—17)

1. Ū barīk mā roj jāṅdai na. 2. Taṅ aile hipris bhane wahāṅ sārhe āṭh bajī puglās. 3. Ū bimār chha bhane ū āune chhaina. 4. Ma kitāb bholi paṭhāuṅla. 5. Hāmi bajār jāne chhaṅ.

Exercise—9 (Page—26)

1. Timro bārik ma jāu. 2. Yo uslāi deu. 3. Mero ghar mā jāu. 4. Jit Bahadur kahāṅ chha? 5. Jaba Comanding sahab āunchhan malāi khabar dinu. 6. Mero pustak mā lekha. 7. Jawāb dinu ko aghi socha. 8. Dinai pichhe timi chaha pinchhau? 9. Hawaldar kahān baschha? 10. Ū

yahān basdāina. 11. Ū line mā baschha. 12. Usko ghar ko nambar kati ho? 13. Aba kahān janchhan? 14. Ma afis mā jānchhu? 15. Bhare belukā hami wahān jāunla.

Exercise—10 (Page—26)

1. What is he saying? 2. What is it for? 3. Please send another man. 4. Is the man swift? 5. Let us hear now. 6. The roof of this room is leaking. 7. Whose turn now? 8. Ask different questions. 9. This has become rotten. 10. Go away.

Exercise—11 (Page 27)

1. He did it according to his own sweet will. 2. He gave me a bread. 3. When did he come? 4. He did it unknowingly. 5. I did bravery in the battlefield. 6. They drilled at 0800 hrs this morning. 7. Jem sahib told that the fellows ate their food. 8. He did not read his lesson yesterday. 9. He did not sleep last night. 10. He saw.

Exercise—12 (Page—27 and 28)

1. Ma 5 baje station mā gayen. 2. Hijo kati baji āyeu? 3. Kasle yo chitṭhi liāyo? 4. Mussoorie mā timi kati din basyeu? 5. Bihana timi kahān gayeu? 6. Mr. John Lucknow mā ek haftā base. 7. H. Q. bāta kasle yo chitṭhi liāyo? 8. Kina 9:15 baji timi āyenau? 9. Urdu master āja āyenun. 10. Kati jānā sipahi chhuṭṭi mā gaye?

Exercise—13 (Page—31)

1. Uniharū station gaye kā chhan. 2. Kye timi le Bilāyet ma chitṭhi lekhe ka chhau? 3. Uni Kumāri Helen ko ghar mā gaye ki chhan? 4. Maile John lai dekhe ko chhu. 5. Ke usle jawāb liāye ko chha? 6. Ke timi le

mero chij-bij station bata liāyeu? 7. Ū chhuṭṭī ma gaye ko chha. 8. Ke damai (darzī) āyo?

Exercise—14 (Page—31)

1. Colonel had his inspection yesterday. 2. We faced a great number of enemies. 3. They marched 15 miles in 5 hours. 4. We had taken our food at 1000 hrs this morning. 5. Men have finished their work. 6. Did you hear the descriptions. 7. We have lost the money. 8. I have come. 9. Have you seen our army. 10. He might have gone to Delhi. 11. He has gone.

Exercise—15 (Page—32)

1. Maile uslāi hijo dekhe ko thiyeṇ. 2. Ū dui din aghi āi puge ko thiyo. 3. Hijo āndhi āye ko thiyo. 4. Usle 6 mahinā samma paṛhe ko thiyo. 5. Unihārū le eotā lāmo chiṭṭhi belāyet mā lekhe ka thiye. 6. John le Henry lāi eota kitab diye ko thiyo. 7. Unihāru le khānā khāi sake ko thiye. 8. Usle dekhe ko thiyo.

Exercise—16 (Page—33)

1. Our people had dug the trench. 2. Colonel had agreed for furlough. 3. Gurkha units had fought well in Burma. 4. The cook had cooked the food. 5. I had seen him in Bombay.

Exercise—17 (Page—34)

He used to bring fresh news every day. 2. We were taking the wounded to the hospital. 3. Our men were on parade in this field. 4. What games were they playing? 5. Two years ago we were living in a big

bungalow. 6. One soldier was on duty every night in this place. 7. I used to speak Gurkhali well before I went to England. 8. We used to go there often to look for enemies positions. 9. Where you living in the house in front of us? 10. When Capt. Hulse used to go there the people were very glad. 11. Colonel used to talk in Gurkhali to the soldiers.

Exercise—18 (Page 35)

1. The teacher will be teaching Roman-Urdu to the soldiers. 2. The horses will be grazing in the field. 3. The children must be playing in the field. 4. He must be coming from home. 5. Himmat Singh will be doing work uptill now. 6. The soldiers will be taking their food now. 7. British aeroplane will be bombarding the Germans. 8. Allen Sahib must be writing letters always to you.

Exercise—19 (Page 36)

1. If he had known the where abouts of enemies he would have surely given us the information. 2. If our soldiers had been here an hour ago, all of them would have been killed. 3. If we had not started at 2, o'clock we would not have reached there in time. 4. Had there been water in the stream there had been much difficulties. 5. If you had been able to speak Gurkhali, it would have been much easier for you. 6. If he had drunk the water of this well, he would have died. 7. If the enemies had been seen we would have sent the news. 8. Had there been no rain today we would have gone to Mussoorie.

Exercise—20 (Page—38)

1. Pick up that knife.
2. Drink all the medicine.
3. Get on to your work.
4. Send news immediately.
5. Switch on the fan.

Exercise—21—(Page 39)

1. Ma timro pustak mez māthi rākhchhu.
2. John le mero lāgi chitṭhi lekhi diyo.
3. Usle eota kitab bhuin mathi phānki diyo.
4. Usle usko dusman (satru) lāi māryo.
5. Colonel sāhib le bholi timiharū lai bayān garlān.
6. Jhattai lugā badli gara.
7. Keto ghoṛā bata laṛyo.
8. Uniharū le sabha ma bole.

Exercise—22 (Page—39)

1. He is able to do exercise.
2. This man is able to reach the top of the mountain.
3. You will be able to rest.
4. That soldier is able to swim.
5. Ram Lal is able to take something now.

Exercise—23 (Page—40)

1. Ma Gurkhali bhasa bolnu sakchhu.
2. Keto le yo pustak paṛhnu sakchha.
3. Mero bhai āja āunu sakena.
4. Uniharū kaile aspatāl janu saklān?
5. Usle gāri bhetnu sakdaina.
6. Malai chinnu sakchhau?
7. Timi le malai Gorkha line mā jāne bāṭo batāunu sakchhau?
8. Timi angreji ramrari bolna sakchhau?
9. Kati jānā le pauriera khola tarnu sakchhau?
10. Mero lāgi yo kam timi le garnu sakchhau?

Exercise—24 (Page—40)

1. I have finished my work.
2. How many times have we told him.
3. He has seen this play.
4. You have

already explained him everything. 5. People have reached their homes safely.

Exercise - 25 (Page—41)

1. Manchhe harū le khai sake (bhiyāye). 2. Uniharule āfno kām sake ka chhainan. 3. Timro pareḍ sakeu (saki bhiyāyeu)? 4. Hāmro khānā ināmi 6 baji sakchhauḡ. 5. Timile āfno path sakeu?

Exercise - 26 (Page—42)

1. We want to defeat the enemy. 2. We want to destroy the city. 3. I want to take your permission. 4. Padam Singh want to go to bazar. 5. He wants to play hockey.

Exercise - 27 (Page—42)

1. Ma uniharū lai hernu māṅgchhu? 2. Ma Nepal ko bhāshā sikhnu māṅgchhu? 3. E Gurkhaliharū Jāpāni saṅga larnu māṅgchhau. 4. Ke timi yo kitab paṛnu māṅgchhau? 5. Mero dāju Dilli mā jānu māṅgchha.

Exercise - 28 (Page—43)

1. We used to go to his house daily. I used to go. 3. He used to see. 4. We used to write a letter to England weekly. 5. He used to stay at home. 6. They used to talk all day long. 7. They used to play two hours.

Exercise - 29 (Page—43)

1. Har haftā usle belāyāt ma chiṭṭhi lekh thiyo. 2. Uniharū āfis ma 10 baji āunthiye. 3. Hāmiharū dinai piche sāṅj mā tennis khel thiyeḡ. 4. John le din bhari kām garthiyo. 5. Ketā harū chholdāri mā sut thiye.

Exercise—30 (Page—44)

1. The train is about to arrive at the station. 2. He is about to go to the bazar. 3. Tej Bahadur is about to go to the hospital. 4. The boy is about to sleep. 5. My relatives are about to come here.

Exercise—31 (Page—44)

1. Mero pitaji (babu) āuna lai taiyār chhan. 2. Nani sutna lai taiyār chha. 3. Ū belāyar ma eota lāmo chitṭhi lekhnā lai taiyār chha. 4. Uniharū dushman māthi hamlā garnu taiyār chhau. 5. Uniharū aba hiṛna lai taiyār chhau.

Exercise—32 (Page—44)

1. I am going. 2. If he wishes he can come here. 3. Capt. sahib is learning Gurkhali. 4. Give me some milk. 5. Did you bring newspaper? 6. Come this evening. 7. Clean your boots. 8. Brush your coat. 9. The book is on the table. 10. Wait for him.

Exercise—33 (Page—45)

1. Pustak mej mathi chha. 2. Hāmi Commanding sahib'ko pās ma 7 bajī jāne chhau. 3. Kitāb harū ma bholi pathaunlā. 4. Ū line ma sandai jānna. 5. Ke hāmi harū station jāun? 6. Pāni pardai chha, Mussoorie na jāu. 7. Chāhā khānchhāu (Pinchhāu?) 8. Bazār gayera è chizharū liāu. 9. Lugā pattiyāyera rākha. 10. Ū herna lai taiyār chha.

Exercise—34 (Page—45)

1. He came from our house *or* (He came after seeing our house). 2. If the men would have stayed here I would have made all the arrangements. 3. If he would be ready

I would call him to dinner. 4. How long have you been here? 5. I am sending your parcel. 6. He was seeing. 7. I heard him speaking. 8. Were you living in the house in front? 9. He will be coming from home. 10. Had you come I would have given a letter for him.

Exercise—35 (Page—45 and 46)

1. Kye usle jawāb liāye ko chha? 2. Damāi (Darjee) āye ko chha. 3. Hamile cotā chitṭhi lekhe kā thiyeu. 4. Uniharū le āfno khānā khāi sake kā thiye. 5. Timi le malāi lekhe ko bhaye ma jawāb dine thiyeu. 6. Dehra Dun Lucknow bhandā thanda chha. 7. Yo sab bhandā rāmro kitab ho. 8. Ma timro kitab mej mathi rakhū lā. 9. Mā Gurkhali bhāshā bolna sakchhu. 10. Usle dekhi sake ko chha.

Exercise—36 (Page—46 and 47)

1. We ought to have work hard. 2. He ought to keep his stores carefully. 3. Jit Singh ought to be punished. 4. He ought to perform his duties. 5. Havildar ought to have gone to the lines after 9, o'clock. 6. We ought to have received correct information. 7. Bahadur Singh ought to win. 8. He ought to have done nice fooding arrangements. 9. He ought to have replied to his letter. 10. The soldiers ought to have charged with fixed bayonets.

Exercise—37 (Page—47)

1. I will have to be at the station quickly. 2. The soldiers will have to get up early. 3. We have got to clean our guns. 4. You will have to defeat the enemies. 5. Ram

Singh will have to be operated. 6. I have to fight with the enemy. 7. The soldiers have to finish their work. 8. Havildar will have to be supplied with accounts. 9. He will have to get through the examination. 10. Everybody will have to clean their guns today. 11. I have to take one month's leave. 12. Mohan Lal had to cross the river. 13. Ganga Singh had to run away from the city. 14. Gopal had to vacate his house. 15. Sohan had to jump over the wall.

Exercise—38 (Page—47 and 48)

1. Maile turantai garnu parchha. 2. Ū class mā āunu parthiyo. 3. Timi le bal le sake samma laṛnu parchha. 4. Uniharū 2 baji yāhān āunu parchha. 5. Timi le hukm mānnāi parchha. 6. John le ramro kām garnu parthiyo. 7. Maile eota chiṭṭhi lekhnu parne thiyo. 8. Timi higo wahān jānu parne thiyo. 9. Maile yo na garnu parthiyo. 10. Ū wahān ek hafta basnu parne thiyo. 11. Usle heṛnai chha. 12. Malāi station jānu chha. 13. Usle heṛnai parchha. 14. Uslai line ma jānu paryo. 15. Malai eota chiṭṭhi lekhnu paryo.

Exercise—39 (Page—48)

1. The tiger began to roar. 2. He started to go to the city. 3. Bahadur Singh began to take food. 4. He started to work. 5. I began to study my lesson since 2, o'clock.

Exercise—40 (Page—49)

1. I allowed him to go in the room. 2. They allowed John to learn Hindustani. 3. We allowed him to play

football. 4. You allowed him to read that book. 5. I allowed him to go because he was sick.

Exercise—41 (Page—50)

1. You will get two weeks leave. 2. How much money he gets? 3. How much salary she gets? 4. How much salary she gets? 5. He met me today. 6. I met him today. 7. Bring water for me.

Exercise—42 (Page—50)

1. Food is necessary for everybody. 2. It is not good to hurt some body's heart. 3. It is necessary to work hard for the examination. 4. To speak truth is a very good thing. 5. It is not good to waste time.

Exercise—43 (Page—51)

1. I saw him sleeping. 2. He saw him running. 3. I heard them speaking. 4. Tej Bahadur saw him drinking. 5. I saw him writing a letter.

Exercise—44 (Page—51)

1. Maile uslai patra lekhe ko dekhen. 2. Usle uniharulāi mandar (church) ma bole ko sune. 3. Maile uslai sānjh ma bajār gaye ko dekhen. 4. Timile uniharulāi *football* khele ko dekhyo. 5. Jonn sāhib le Mrs. Jones lai nachnulai jāna lage ko dekhe.

Exercise—45 (Page—51)

1. It is necessary for him to go. 2. It is necessary for him to retreat. 3. It is necessary for him to play.

4. It is necessary for Jit Singh to come. 5. It is necessary for John sahib to appear in the examination.

Exercise—46 (Page—51 and 52)

1. Timilai station ma jarur jānu chāhin chha. 2. Uniharulai lamo chiṭṭhī lekhnū chāhin chha. 3. John sahib lai daftar ma jarur ānu chāhin chha. 4. Malai Colonel sahib lai dekhnu jururi chha. 5. Timilai kamti bhane ko dui ghanṭa sutnu chāhin chha.

Exercise—47 (Page—52)

1. He tried to see the Colonel sahib, but he could not see (him). 2. He tried to take away our people. 3. I tried to fire (the rifle). 4. We tried to find out the enemy. 5. I tried to speak the Gurkhali language.



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