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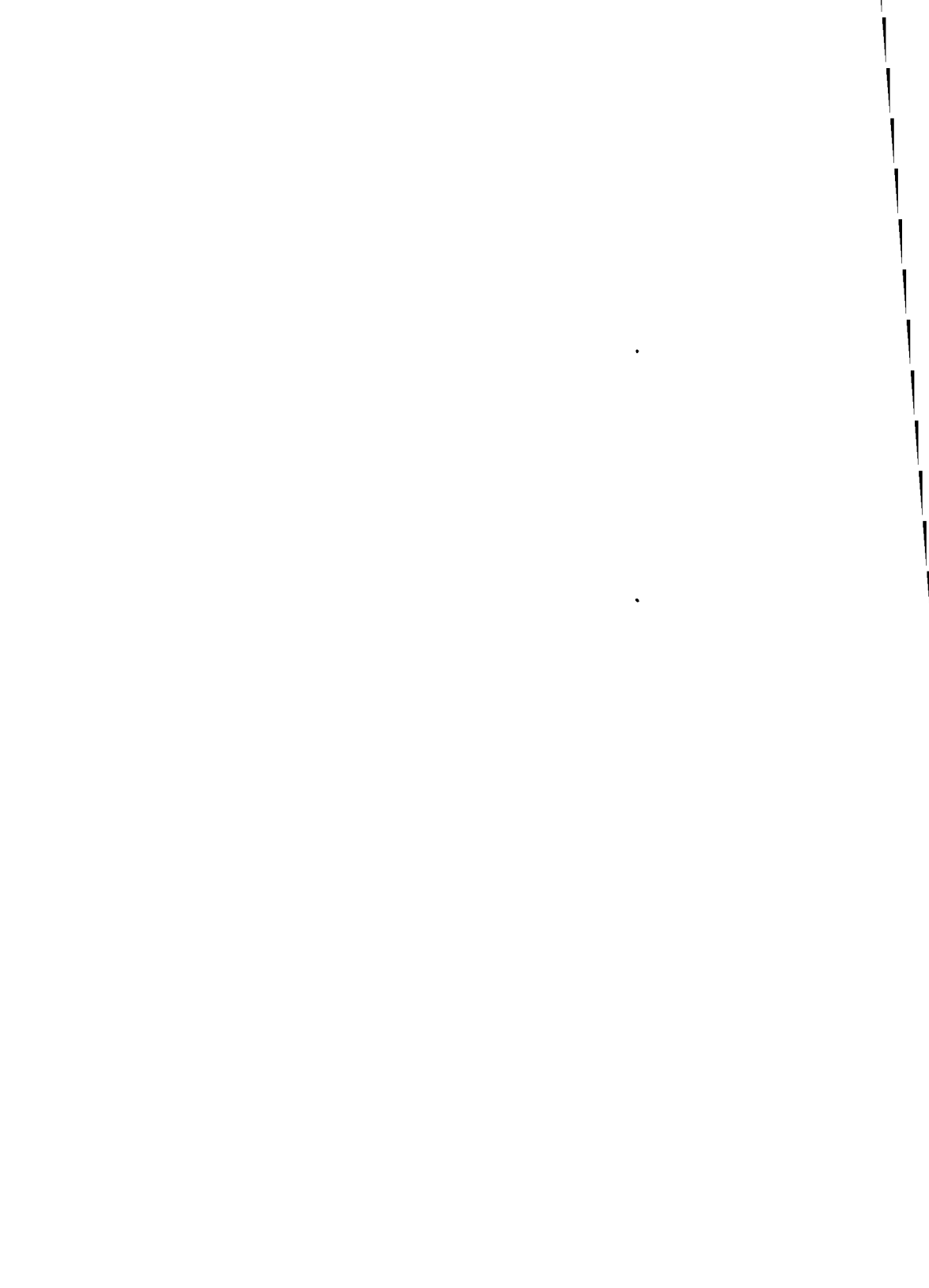
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JACK A. DABBS

SPOKEN BENGALI:

STANDARD, EAST BENGAL

(Transcription)






SPOKEN BENGALI:
STANDARD, EAST BENGAL

(Transcription)

by
Jack A. Dabbs, Ph. D.

Department of Modern Languages
Texas A & M University
1966





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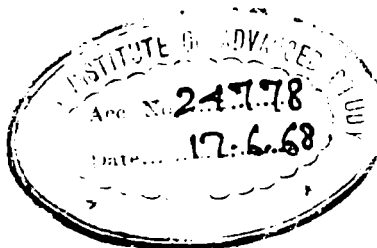
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Introduction

This series consists of 30 lessons and assumes no previous knowledge of the language. They propose to prepare the student for simple conversation in the form of the language current in East Pakistan, particularly the forms used in instruction in the schools. A few dialectical forms appear in Lesson 30.

For the purposes of the beginning student, certain simplifications have seemed desirable. The polite 2nd person form *apni* (you) is used to the exclusion of the familiar *tumi* and *tui* forms. *apni* forms are sufficient until the student masters other elements of the language. *tumi* forms can then be acquired easily.

A modified form of the IPA and Smith-Trager systems of phonetic transcription is used in the transcription text. The transcription is intended as a mnemonic device; the text is not intended for use as a reader. It is anticipated that instructors will follow the memorization and listen-and-repeat system of instruction and that they will furnish correction of inaccurate pronunciation. It is the plan of the book that the student will not use the text for the first eight lessons; therefore description of the transcription system is presented in Lesson 9.

The use of a language laboratory or at least of a tape recorder is assumed. The first part of the text is arranged in units of four lessons each, with hours in the laboratory alternating with hours in class. All lessons are available on magnetic tape from the publisher.

The text consists of about 500 basic words and the main sentence-formative elements. All tenses of the verb and all infinite forms are presented; all cases of the noun are described and used.

A series of appendices is included for reference. In the verb synopses, Appendix IX, the open *o* or *o* is represented by the sign 0.

No vocabulary is attached to this text. Nearly all words used in the 30 lessons appear in *A Short Bengali-English, English-Bengali Dictionary*, 1965, same publisher.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The project to prepare this set of lessons was originally sponsored by the Ford Foundation through the Office of International Programs, Texas A&M University. For printing of the text, the project is indebted to a grant from the Engineering Experiment Station, Texas A&M University (Project 9915). Special thanks for help in preparing Lessons 1-25 are due to Professor A. N. M. Bazlur Rashid, M.A. of the Teacher's Training College, Dacca. When not otherwise indicated, the voice of the Bengali Speaker on the tapes prepared to accompany the lessons is that of Mr. Rashid. Others who have been of great help in preparation of Lessons 26-30 are Mrs. Reena Banerjee, Mrs. Delara Ahmad, and Mrs. Sufia Bary. For work on the appendices, I am especially indebted to Mrs. Bary. This project is indebted to the USIS, Dacca, for the use of its facilities in recording most of Lessons 1-25. Other lessons were prepared in the Language Laboratory at A&M.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
JANUARY 1966

JACK A. DABBS



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SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 1

Students: Use no book at this time.

Instructor: Repeat after me:

A. Meeting a friend

Student: Hello

Friend: Hello

Student: How are you?

Friend: Well, and how are you?

I am . . .

Student: I'm fine.

you

(question)

busy

(you) are

Student: Are you busy?

yes

right now

very

Friend: Yes, I'm very busy, right now.

Student: Excuse me.

.....

all right

I go

Student: It's time for me to go.

again

come!

Friend: Come back again

you (object)

to see

glad

I am

Friend: I am glad to see you.

Student: Thank you.

Good bye.

Friend: Good bye.

Student: salaam.

Friend: salaam.

Student: kæmon ačhen ?

Friend: bhalo. apni kæmon ačhen ?

ami

Student: ami bhalo ačhi.

apni

ki

bæsto

ačhen

Student: apni ki bæsto ačhen ?

hā

ækhon

boro

Friend: hā. ami ækhon boro bæsto ačhi.

Student: map korben.

.....

ačcha

jai

Student: ačcha. ækhon jai.

abar

ašben

Friend: abar ašben.

apnake

dekhe

khuši

hoečhi

Friend: apnake dekhe khuši hoečhi.

Student: šukria.

ačcha aši.

Friend: ačcha ašun.

Lesson No. 1 cont.

B. *Conversation. Listen and repeat:*

Friend: Hello.

Student: Hello.

Friend: How are you?

Student: I'm well. How are *you*?

Friend: I'm well, too.

Are you very busy now?

Student: No. Sit down.

.....

Friend: It's time for me to go.

Student: Come again.

It's nice to see you.

Friend: It's nice to see *you*.

See me again.

Student: Thank you.

Certainly.

Friend: Good bye.

Student: Good bye.

Friend: are. apni?

Student: hã, bhai, ami.

Friend: kæmon ačhen ?

Student: bhalo ačhi. apni ?

Friend: bhalo-i ačhi.

apni ki ækhon khub bæsto ačhen?

Student: na. bošun.

Friend: ačča. ækhon jai.

Student: abar ašben.

apnake dekhe khuši hoečhi.

Friend: apnake dekhe khuši hoečhi.

abar dækha korben.

Student: šukria.

niščoi.

Friend: ačča aši.

Student: ačča ašun.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 2

Laboratory

A.

Listen to the tape. After each sentence or phrase there is a pause for you to repeat the sentence. At the end of the first conversation, stop the machine, rewind the tape to the starting point, and listen to the master voice and then your imitation. If you believe you can improve your imitation, rewind again to the starting point, and with the microphone make a new recording. When you believe you have done your best with the first conversation, go on to the second in the same way.

When you have both conversations recorded, call the lab instructor to listen to your recording. He will give you a slip showing which parts of each sentence you have not pronounced in a satisfactory manner. Repeat those parts of the conversation.

B.

Review: You have now learned a small vocabulary of words and phrases. They are summarized in this review. Take a sheet of paper with vertically numbered lines. Listen to the master voice say each of the basic sentences. After each sentence write down the English meaning. Ready?

1. salaam
2. kæmon ačhen?
3. bhalo ačhi.
4. bæsto ačhen?
5. hā
6. ami bæsto ačhi
7. ækhon
8. map korben
9. ačča ækhon jai.
10. abar ašben
11. apnake dekhe khuši hoečhi.
12. šukria
13. ačča ašun.
14. na
15. bošun
16. abar dækha korben.
17. niščoi

Now watch the sheet on which you have written the English meanings. The master voice will repeat in English by number the statements or questions made in Bengali. Check the ones you did wrong.

Pick out the ones you missed for further study.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 3

Substitution Drill

Most of the phrases that you have learned are fixed expressions or idioms. There are several sentence formative elements that allow substitutions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. How are you? | 1. apni kæmon achen? |
| " " they? | tāra " " ? |
| How is Mr. Smith? | Mr. Smith kæmon achen? |
| How is your family? | apnar chele-mee kæmon ache' |
| 2. I'm well. | 2. bhalo achi. |
| They are well. | tāra bhalo achen. |
| Mr. Smith is well, too. | Mr. Smith bhaloi achen. |
| 3. Are you busy? | 3. apni ki bæsto achen? |
| Are they busy? | tāra ki bæsto achen? |
| Is Mr. Smith very busy? | Mr. Smith ki khub bæsto achen? |
| 4. I'm very busy. | 4. boṛo bæsto achi. |
| He is very busy now. | tini ækhon khub bæsto. |
| They are very busy. | tāra khub bæsto achen. |
| Mr. Smith is very busy. | Mr. Smith khub bæsto achen. |
| 5. It's time for me to go. | 5. ækhon jai. |
| It's time for us to go. | ækhon amra jai. |
| 6. I'm not busy. | 6. ami bæsto noi. |
| They are not busy. | tāra bæsto non. |
| He is not busy. | tini bæsto non. |
| Mr. Smith is not busy. | Mr. Smith bæsto non. |

New words: tāra, apnar, chele-mee, amra, noi, non.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 4

A.

This is the first unit, and all the words are new. While you must know words, it is almost as important to think in terms of a phrase or sentence. In saying these common expressions, try to learn the whole utterance as if it were one word. This exercise aims to help you learn a sentence in which the words occur. Later we isolate the words.

Listen to the pronunciation of the sentences used the last hour and repeat each sentence:

1. apni kæmon aĉhen?
2. tåra kæmon aĉhen?
3. Mr. Smith kæmon aĉhen?
4. apnar ĉele-mee kæmon aĉhe?
5. bhalo aĉhi.
6. tåra bhalo aĉhen.
7. Mr. Smith bhalo-i aĉhen.
8. apni ki bæsto aĉhen?
9. tåra ki bæsto aĉhen?
10. Mr. Smith ki khub bæsto aĉhen?
11. boꞇo bæsto aĉhi.
12. tini ækhon khub bæsto.
13. tåra khub bæsto aĉhen?
14. ækhon jai.
15. ækhon amra jai.
16. ami bæsto noi.
17. tåra bæsto non.
18. tini bæsto non.
19. Mr. Smith bæsto non.

Now go back to the beginning and compare what you have said with the master voice. Is this the best imitation you can make? Ask the lab instructor to listen and give you a checklist of the sentences you have done.

Go back and repeat the sentences which are marked below comprehension level until all sentences are checked.

B.

Review the contents of the first lesson by listening to the Bengali, saying the English, and then listening to the correct English:

Voice:	Student (in English)	Translation:
1. salaam	1.	1. Hello.
2. k̄æmon āchen?	2.	2. How are you?
3. apni k̄æmon āchen?	3.	3. How are you?
4. ami bhalo āchi.	4.	4. I'm fine.
5. apni ki bæsto āchen?	5.	5. Are you busy?
6. h̄a ami ækhon bōro bæsto āchi.	6.	6. Yes, I'm very busy right now.
7. map korben.	7.	7. Excuse me.
8. āc̄cha ækhon jai.	8.	8. It's time for me to go.
9. abar āsben.	9.	9. Come (back) again.
10. apnake dekhe khūsi hoēchi.	10.	10. I'm glad to see you.
11. ūkria.	11.	11. Thanks.
12. āc̄cha, āsi.	12.	12. Good bye.
13. are, apni?	13.	13. Hello (to friend)
14. h̄a, bhai, ami.	14.	14. Hello (to friend)
15. bhalo-i āchi.	15.	15. I'm well, too.
16. apni ki ækhon khub bæsto āchen?	16.	16. Are you very busy now?
17. na, bōsun.	17.	17. No, sit down.
18. ækhon jai.	18.	18. Good bye.
19. abar d̄ækha korben.	19.	19. Come see me again.
20. nīs̄coi.	20.	20. Certainly.
21. āc̄cha āsun.	21.	21. Good bye.

Go back and listen to the utterances you made. If you have a blank, indicating that you could not give the meaning in the allotted time, stop the machine this time and think for a few moments before turning the machine on to hear the translation. Warning: Concentrate on recognizing the whole utterance; don't try to separate words in the phrase.

C.

Review: Listen to the English and say the Bengali. Then listen to the correct Bengali. If you have this text in hand, close the book for the rest of this exercise.

English:	Student Answer	Bengali:
1. Hello, how are you?	1.	1. salaam, k̄æmon āchen?
2. I am well.	2.	2. ami bhalo āchi.
3. Are you busy?	3.	3. apni ki bæsto?
4. I'm very busy right now.	4.	4. ami ækhon khub bæsto āchi.
5. Excuse me.	5.	5. map korben.
6. It's time for me to go.	6.	6. āc̄cha, ækhon jai.
7. Come back again.	7.	7. abar āsben.
8. I'm glad to see you.	8.	8. apnake dekhe khūsi hoēchi
9. Thank you.	9.	9. ūkria.
10. Good bye.	10.	10. āc̄cha āsi.
11. I'm well, also.	11.	11. ami-o bhalo āchi.
12. Are you very busy now?	12.	12. apni ki ækhon khub bæsto?
13. No, sit down.	13.	13. na, bōsun.
14. (Come) see me again.	14.	14. abar āsben.
15. Certainly.	15.	15. nīs̄coi.
16. Good bye.	16.	16. āc̄cha āsun.

Rewind and listen to your recording. This operation is more difficult than recognizing the Bengali, and you may have several blank spaces. Use any mnemonic device you know to help connect, relate, or fix the English meaning with the Bengali. This is a task of pure memory work.

D.

Review: This exercise uses the same expressions as in the preceding, but the order is different, and each item may appear more than once. Only the Bengali is given. Say the English after the master voice. This exercise is an effort to help you memorize the meanings. Notice that the shortest expressions are given first. (Use no book)

1. hā
2. na
3. śukria
4. niščoi
5. ačča
6. salaam
7. bošun
8. kæmon ačhen?
9. map korben.
10. abar ašben.
11. ačča aši.
12. bhalo ači.
13. tāra kæmon ačhen?
14. apni kæmon ačhen?
15. ækhon amra jai.
16. ami bhalo ači.
17. tāra bhalo ačhen.
18. ačča ækhon jai.
19. boro bæsto ači.
20. ami bæsto noi.
21. tāra bæsto non.
22. bhalo-i ači.
23. abar dækha korben.
24. Mr. Smith kæmon ačhen?
25. Mr. Smith bæsto non.
26. apni ki bæsto ačhen?
27. tāra ki bæsto ačhen?
28. apnake dekhe khuši hoeči.
29. tini ækhon khub bæsto.
30. apnar čhelemee kæmon ače?
31. Mr. Smith ki khub bæsto ačhen?
32. ami ækhon boro bæsto ači.
33. apni ki ækhon khub bæsto ačhen?

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 5

Basic Sentences

A. Conversation:

Waiter: Hello.

Student: Hello.

what

you want

Waiter: What do you want?

I want

fruit

fish

meat

dessert

and

Student: I want the fruit, fish, meat, and
dessert.

coffee

or

tea

Waiter: Do you want coffee or tea?

Student: I want tea.

Waiter: You want fruit, fish, meat and
dessert. Is that right?

Student: Yes.

B. Conversation:

Waiter: Hello.

Student: Hello.

here is

Waiter: Here is the menu.

my

hunger

has gotten

Student: I am hungry.

Waiter: salaam

Student: salaam

ki

apni čan

Waiter: apni ki čan ?

ami . . . čai

phol/fol

mačh

gošt

mišti

ar

Student: ami fol, mačh, gošt, ar mišti čai.

kofi

na

ča

Waiter: apni kofi na ča čan ?

Student: ami ča čai.

Waiter: apni fol, mačh, gošt, ar mišti čan.
thik-to ?

Student: hã.

Waiter: salaam.

Student: salaam.

ei je

Waiter: ei je menu.

amar

khide

peeche

Student: amar khide peeche.

to eat.

I want to eat.

food

What do you have (to eat)?

Waiter: The fish is good.

I'll eat

Student: I'll eat the soup.

then

Then I want fish.

Then I'll have the meat

bread

need

Waiter: Do you need bread?

Student: Yes, and coffee.

Waiter: All right.

khete

ami khete čai.

khabar

ki ki khabar ače ?

Waiter: mač bhalo hobe.

khabo

Student: ami sup khabo.

tarpor

tarpor mač khabo.

tarpor gošt khabo.

ruți

lagbe

Waiter: apnar ruți lagbe ?

Student: hã, ar kofi.

Waiter: ačcha.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 6

Laboratory

A.

Practice repeating the basic sentences after the master voice. When done, ask the lab instructor to check your pronunciation.

1. apni ki čan ?
 2. ami fəl, mačh, gošt, ar mišti čai.
 3. apni kofi na ča čan ?
 4. ami ča čai.
 5. apni phəl, mačh, gošt, ar mišti čan, țhik to ?
 6. ei je menu.
 7. amar khide peečhe.
 8. ami khete čai.
 9. ki ki khabar ačhe ?
 10. mačh bhalo hobe.
 11. ami sup khabo.
 12. tarpər mačh khabo.
 13. tarpər gošt khabo.
 14. apnar ruți lagbe ?
- B.

Review. Practice saying the meanings of these sentences until you know them thoroughly. First learn the nouns because they are the easiest to learn. Listen to the master voice pronounce each word and say it in English.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. fəl/phəl | 9. sup | 16. mačh . . . hobe |
| 2. mačh | 10. ruți | 17. ami khabo. |
| 3. gošt | Subject-Verb Combinations | 18. ruți lagbe |
| 4. mišti | 11. apni . . . čan ? | Modifier + Noun Phrases |
| 5. kofi | 12. ami . . . čai. | 19. amar khide |
| 6. ča | 13. ei je | 20. apnar ruți |
| 7. khide | 14. khide peečhe | |
| 8. khabar | 15. khabar ačhe | |

Lesson 6 cont.

C.

Review. You know a number of Bengali words, some of which are unbound forms and can be used more or less independently. Review these first; listen to the master voice and then repeat the English meaning:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. salaam | 11. miṣṭi |
| 2. śukria | 12. ča |
| 3. bhalo | 13. kōfi |
| 4. na | 14. sup |
| 5. hā/hā | 15. ruṭi |
| 6. bæsto | 16. ač-ča |
| 7. ki | 17. ækhon |
| 8. phol | 18. niščoi |
| 9. mačh | 19. tarpor. |
| 10. gošt | |

D.

Review these same words by listening to the English and repeating the Bengali. If you cannot keep up, then take a piece of paper and after each word write the English, leaving a blank for the words you do not know. Now listen to the list and fill in the missing equivalents. Play two or three times the ones you missed, trying to figure out a way to connect the sound and the English meaning.

E.

Review. Some words are not used alone, and you must learn them in phrases. Listen as the master voice lists several phrases that you have had. Try to remember the phrase, rather than individual words.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. kæmon ačhen ? | 10. ami mačh čai. |
| 2. bhalo ači. | 11. kōfi na ča. |
| 3. apni ki bæsto ačhen ? | 12. ṭhik-to ? |
| 4. abar ašben. | 13. ei je menu. |
| 5. ačča aši. | 14. amar khide peeče. |
| 6. khub bæsto ačhen ? | 15. ami khete čai. |
| 7. abar dæk-ha kor-ben. | 16. aj mačh bhalo hobe ? |
| 8. ækhon aši. | 17. apnar ruṭi lagbe ? |
| 9. apni ki čan ? | |

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 7

Substitution Sentences

Types Studied:

7. apni ki čan ?
8. ami mačh čai.
9. ei je menu.
10. amar khide peeče.
11. ami khete čai.
12. ki ki khabar ače ?
13. mačh bhalo hoče.
14. ami sup khabo.
15. apnar ruți lagbe ?

Make new sentences by substituting: Repeat after the instructor:

7. apni ki čan ?
ami ki čai ?
tini ki čan ?
Mr. Smith ki čan ?

Note: apni must be followed by a verb ending in -n. A substitute for apni will require another verb ending.

8. Substitute any mass noun:

I want fish.

soup
meat
rice
dessert
coffee
tea
fruit
bread

ami mačh čai.

sup
gošt
bhat*
mišči
kofi
ča
phol
ruți*

9. Substitute any mass noun or individual:

Here is the menu.
the rice
the meat
the soup
Mr. Smith

ei je menu.

bhat
gošt
sup
Mr. Smith

Lesson 7 cont.

10. For *I am hungry* etc. say *My hunger*. *He, she, and it* are all the same words in Bengali. Say *tini, or ini* for polite form, or *še* for ordinary form. When these words modify a noun, they are used in the possessive or genitive form: *amar, tar, and Mr.*

Smith-er: I am hungry.

amar khide peeche.

We are hungry.

amader khide peeche.

he

she is hungry.

tār khide peeche.

it

Mr. Smith is hungry.

Mr. Smith-er khide peeche.

11. I want to eat.

ami khete čai.

He wants to eat.

še khete čae.

You want to eat.

apni khete čan ?

Mr. Smith wants to eat.

Mr. Smith khete čan. (the *n* is for polite form)

12. What is there to eat?

ki ki khabar ače ?

The only substitutions are for *khabar* (food).

13. The fish is good.

bhalo mačh ače.

meat

gošt

rice

bhat

dessert

mišti

food

khabar

14. I'll eat the soup.

ami sup khabo.

meat

gošt

rice

bhat

(any mass noun)

(any mass noun)

15. Substitute any mass noun:

Do you need bread?

apnar ki ruṭi lagbe ?

rice

bhat

meat

gošt

water

pani

tea

ča

* new word

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 8

Laboratory

The purpose of this hour is to review the sentence patterns described the previous hour and to practice saying them until they become automatic.

A.

Listen to the following sentences ,then repeat them in Bengali:

1. Mr. Smith ki čan ?
2. ami sup čai.
3. ei je Mr. Smith.
4. amar khide peečhe.
5. še khete čae.
6. ki ki khabar ačhe ?
7. mačh boro bhalo.
8. ami bhat khabo.
9. apnar ruți lagbe ?
10. hã, amar ruți lagbe.

B.

Listen to the English and say the Bengali. When you have finished the list, call the lab instructor and ask him to check your pronunciation.

1. What does Mr. Smith want?
2. I want the soup.
3. Here is Mr. Smith.
4. We are hungry.
5. He wants to eat.
6. What do you have to eat?
7. The fish is very good.
8. I'll eat rice.
9. What do you need?
10. Yes, I need bread.

C.

Listen, then repeat in Bengali:

1. The dessert is good.
2. We'll eat the soup.
3. We are hungry.
4. What do you have to eat?
5. How are you?
6. It's time for me to go.
7. Do you need bread?
8. I want some fruit.
9. Here is the tea.
10. What do you want?

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 9

Basic Sentences

Beginning at this point, use a transcription for reading and introducing new words. The use of the Bengali alphabet will come later. The system of transcription used here is based on the IPA system with modifications taken from the Smith-Trager phonetic system.

a—pronounce as short a in *aha!*

e—pronounce as a pure vowel, as in *bet, set, get*, but without the final glide.

o—pronounce as in *motive, crow, go*, but without the final glide.

u—pronounce as short u in *shoot, moot, scoot*.

i—pronounce as short i in *beet, feet, mesquite, machine*.

ɔ—pronounce short open o as in *boy, oil, spoil, hot*.

ou or ô—long o as in *boat, store, more*, but without the glide vowel.

Pronounce consonants as in English except where shown otherwise.

Main differences:

ç—pronounce as in ch in *church, hunch, catch*.

š—pronounce as the sh in *hush, shout, ash*.

t—pronounce as dental, the tongue against the upper teeth, not as in English.

ʈ—pronounce with the tongue just behind the alveolar ridge and with the tip turned back.

Not as in English!

ã—nasalized as the *ong* in *song* [without the g].

d—dental d. Pronounce with tongue-tip against upper teeth or between tee:h.

ɖ—retroflex d. Pronounce with tongue-tip behind alveolar ridge.

r—Single-flap trill, as in Spanish or Italian.

ɽ—Retroflex r. Pronounce single-flap trill with tongue behind alveolar ridge. Often sounds like *rd* in *hard*.

ŋ—Pronounce as the ng part of *song, bong, cling*.

θ—Pronounce as the th in *bath*; unvoiced dental spirant. Appears only in foreign words.

ī—Long i. Written with a separate letter in the Bengali alphabet. For practical purposes pronounce the same as i.

ū—Long u. Written with a separate letter in the Bengali alphabet. Pronounce the same as u.

æ—Flat a. Pronounce as a in *half, calf, man[age]* (Southern U. S.).

i and u are also used for the semivowels [y, w] in diphthongs with strong vowels a, o, e, rarely others. This use of i and u is retained to simplify transliteration.

ō—Nasal o. Pronounce as o with nasal passage open. Avoid g-part of English nasals.

ē—Nasal e. Pronounce as e with nasal passage open.

ī—Nasal i. Pronounce as vowel in *sing*, but avoid the g-part of the sound.

ū—Nasal u. Pronounce as u with nasal passage open.

A. *Conversation*

Student: Excuse me.

near

is there

[any]

Is there a hotel near here?

Man: Yes, there is.

from here

very far

is not

It is not very far from here.

There it is.

Student: Thank you.

B. *Conversation*

where

to go

Taxi driver: Where do you want to go?

movie

Student: To the Gulistan Cinema.

.....

Taxi driver: Here it is.

how much

to give

there will be

Student: How much?

three

rupee(s)

Taxi driver: Three rupees.

Student: Here they are.

Thank you.

Taxi driver: Three rupees.

Student: Here they are. Thank you.

Student: map korben.

kaçhe

açhe

[kono]

kaçhe kono hoṭel açhe ?

Man: hā/hāḗ, açhe.

ekhan theke

beši dure

noe

ekhan theke beši dure noe.

oi je.

Student: šukria.

kothae

jete

Taxi driver: apni kothae jete çan ?

sinema

Student: Gulistan Sinemae.

Taxi driver: ei je sinema.

koto

dite

hobe

Student: koto dite hobe ?

tin

ṭaka

Taxi driver: tin ṭaka.

Student: ei je. nin. šukria.

Taxi driver: tin ṭaka.

Student: ei je. nin. šukria.

Lesson 9 cont.

C. Conversation

(of) US IS	US IS-er
building	da-lan
where	kot-hae
you know	janen
Student: Do you know where the US IS Building is?	Student: US IS-er dalan kothae janen ?
Rickshawalla: No, I don't know.	Rickshawalla: na, ami janine.
to show	dek-hie
I'll do	de-bo
Student: I'll show you.	Student: ami dekhie debo.
this	ei
street	poth
down, along	di-e
straight	šo-ja
go	jan
Go straight down this street.	ei poth die šoja jan.
right	đan
in this direction	di-ke
Turn to the right.	đan dike jan.
now	æk-hon
left	bā
Now to the left.	ækhon bā di-ke.
Here it is. Stop.	ei je. tha-mun.
How much is it?	koto debo ?
Rickshawalla: 12 annas.	Rickshawalla: baro ana.
Student: Here they are. Thank you.	Student: ei je. nin. šukria.

SPOKEN BENGALI

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LESSON NO. 10

Laboratory

Use the written text from now on. The standard system of transliteration has been modified in the next few lessons to help see the breakdown and to make it easier to pronounce the words. The regular Bengali alphabet is much more difficult and will come later.

Here is a list of the words you have learned so far. You already know how to pronounce them by ear. Now you will find it easier to say them with the use of the text. The hyphen has been used to separate syllables and to emphasize aspirations, that is, to keep the student from pronouncing *ch* as the *ch* in *church*. The *č* should be pronounced like the *ch* in *church*, and the *h* should be added more forcefully than usual in English.

A.

Pronounce the following words and phrases with your eye on the written form.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. How are you? | 1. kæ-mon a-čhen ? |
| 2. I am well. | 2. b-halo ačhi. |
| 3. Are you busy? | 3. ap-ni ki bæ-sto a-č-hen ? |
| 4. Come again. | 4. a-bar aš-ben. |
| 5. All right. I'll come. | 5. ač-ča. a-ši. |
| 6. Are you very busy? | 6. k-hub bæ-sto ač-hen ? |
| 7. Come see me again. | 7. a-bar dækha kor-ben. |
| 8. It's time for me to go. | 8. ækhon a-ši. |
| 9. What do you want? | 9. ap-ni ki čan ? |
| 10. I want fish. | 10. a-mi mač-h čai. |
| 11. Coffee or tea? | 11. kɔ-phi na ča ? |
| 12. Is that right? | 12. ʧ-hik to ? |
| 13. Here is the menu. | 13. ei je menu. |
| 14. I am hungry. | 14. a-mar k-hide pe-eč-he. |
| 15. I want to eat. | 15. a-mi k-he-te čai. |
| 16. Is the fish good today? | 16. aj mač-h b-halo hɔ-be ? |
| 17. Do you need bread? | 17. ap-nar ru-ʧi lag-be ? |
| 18. What do you have to eat? | 18. ki ki k-ha-bar a-če ? |
| 19. The fish is very good. | 19. mač-h bɔʃo b-ha-lo. |
| 20. I'll eat the fish. | 20. a-mi mač-h k-ha-bo. |
| 21. Is there a hotel near here? | 21. kač-he ko-no ho-ʧel ač-he ? |
| 22. There is one not too far from here. | 22. ekhan t-he-ke be-ši du-re nɔe. |
| 23. Where do you want to go? | 23. ap-ni kot-hae je-te čan ? |
| 24. It is three rupees. | 24. tin ʧa-ka. |
| 25. I don't know. | 25. a-mi ja-ni-ne. |
| 26. Go straight down this road. | 26. ei pɔt-h di-e šo-ja čo-le jan. |

Lesson 9 cont.

B.

Return to the text of the 9th lesson and pronounce the sentences again, with the text. When you finish, call the lab instructor to check your sentences. Repeat the sentences which are not checked as approved.

C.

Here is a list of the new words. Pronounce them with the tape:

three	tin	left	bā
rupee(s)	ṭaka	stop	t-ha-mun
take	nin	twelve	ba-ro
building	da-lan	near	kač-he
(You) know	ja-nen	any	ko-no
I don't know	jani-ne	hotel	ho-ṭel
show/showing	dek-hie	Is there?	ač-he ?
I shall	debo	There is.	ač-he.
road/way	poṭ-h	here	ekhan
go/going [along]	di-e	from	t-he-ke
straight ahead	šo-ja	too/very	be-ši
go straight	šo-ja jan	distant	du-re
right	ḍan	is not	nœ
in direction	di-ke	There it is.	oi je
now	ækhon	where	kot-hae
go/going	je-te	movie theatre	si-ne-ma
you want	čan	give/giving	di-te (followed by another verb)
Gulistan	Gulistan	There will be.	ho-be (Future tense of the verb <i>be</i> . Notice that the personal subject is not expressed)

The tape will now repeat this list. Take a sheet of paper and without looking at the list, listen and write the English of each. Then check back against the above list to see how many you have missed. Study these errors a couple of minutes intensely and then repeat.

tin, ṭaka, nin, da-lan, ja-nen, ja-ni-ne, dek-hie, de-bo, poṭh, di-e, šo-ja, šo-ja jan, ḍan, di-ke, ækhon, bā, t-ha-mun, baro, kač-he, ko-no, ho-ṭel, ač-he?, ač-he, ækhan, t-he-ke, be-ši, du-re, nœ, oi je, kot-hae, je-te, čan, Gu-lis-tan, si-ne-ma, di-te, ho-be.

D.

The verbs give more trouble in Bengali than any other part of speech and need more attention. The language is especially fond of verb phrases. English also is fond of verb phrases and uses them almost everywhere except in a general statement or command (The verb *be* is an exception). The Bengali verb-phrase system does not match at all and must be studied carefully.

Go back and review these phrases and verbs and learn them as simple translations:

There is	ač-he	You want to go	apni jete čan.
is not	nœ	I'll show	ami dek-hie de-bo

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LESSON NO. 11

Substitution Sentences

The Basic sentences given in the 9th hour are

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 16. It is not very far from here. | 16. ekhan theke beśi dure nœ. |
| 17. Where do you want to go? | 17. apni kothae jete čan ? |
| 18. How much is it? | 18. koto debo ? |
| 19. Take it. | 19. nin. |
| 20. Do you know where the USIS Building is? | 20. USIS-er dalan kothae janen ? |
| 21. I don't know. | 21. ami ja-ni-na. |
| 22. Go straight down this street. | 22. ei pôt-h die šo-ja jan. |
| 23. How much will that be? | 23. koto di-te ho-be ? |

Substitute for sentence elements as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 16. It is not very far from here.
The hotel
The movie house
Chittagong
That building
The hotel is not very far from the theatre. | 16. ekhan t-heke be-ši du-re nœ.
ho-țel ek-han t-heke be-ši du-re nœ.
si-ne-ma
či-ța-gõŋ
oi da-lan
ho-țel si-ne-ma t-he-ke be-ši du-re nœ. |
| 17. Where do you want to go?
Where do we
Where does Mr. Smith
Do you want to go to the hotel?
Do you want to go to the movies?
Do you want to go to the bathroom? | 17. ap-ni kot-hae je-te čan ?
am-ra kot-hae je-te čai ?
Mr. Smith kot-hae je-te čan ?
apni ki hoțele je-te čan ?
apni ki si-ne-ma je-te čan ?
apni ki baθrume je-te čan ? |
| 18. koto dam debo? No change. | |
| 19. Take it!
Go!
Stop! | 19. nin !
jan !
t-ha-mun ! |
| 20. Do you know where the USIS Building is?
Do you know where the Miska Hotel is?
Do you know where the Gulistan Movie Theatre is?
Do you know where the Shahbagh Hotel is? | 20. USIS-er da-lan kot-hae ja-nen ?

miš-ka ho-țel kot-hae ja-nen ?
Gulistan si-ne-ma kot-hae ja-nen ?

ša-bagh ho-țel kot-hae ja-nen ? |

Lesson 11 cont.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 21. I don't know. | 21. a-mi ja-ni-na. |
| He doesn't know. | še ja-ne-na. |
| You don't know. | ap-ni ja-nen-na. |
| I want. | a-mi čai. |
| I don't want | a-mi . . . čai-na. |
| He wants. | še čae. |
| He doesn't want . . . | še čae-na. |
| We want. | am-ra čai. |
| We don't want. | am-ra čai-na. |
| 22. Go straight down this road. | 22. ei pət-h die šo-ja jan. |
| 23. How much should I give? | 23. koto de-bo? |
| How much should you give? | koto de-ben ? |

Exercise. Say in Bengali after the master voice:

1. It is very far.
2. It is not very far.
3. It is not very far from the movie.
4. What do you know?
5. Where is the Hilton Hotel?
6. Do you know where the Hilton Hotel is?
7. I want to go to the Hilton Hotel.
8. Stop. Here it is.
9. How much (do I give you)?
10. I don't know.
11. I don't know where the Gulistan Cinema is.
12. I'll show you.
13. Go straight.
14. Go straight down this street.
15. The Gulistan Theatre is not very far from the hotel.

Next lesson is No. 13.

SPOKEN BENGALI

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LESSON NO. 12

Laboratory

This unit deals with the speech of transportation within the city, with commands, questions, and answers.

A.

Pronounce the new words of Lesson 11:

či-ta-gəŋ

baθ-rum

B.

Review of Vocabulary in Lessons 1 to 11:

Listen to each word and say it in Bengali before the master voice says it.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. certainly | 18. they | 35. rupee |
| 2. Sit down. | 19. he | 36. building |
| 3. no | 20. family | 37. left |
| 4. thanks | 21. I | 38. stop |
| 5. now | 22. what | 39. twelve |
| 6. yes | 23. fruit | 40. any |
| 7. well | 24. fish | 41. hotel |
| 8. how | 25. meat | 42. way |
| 9. Hello. | 26. dessert | 43. straight ahead |
| 10. again | 27. tea | 44. right |
| 11. you | 28. coffee | 45. in the direction |
| 12. busy | 29. soup | 46. very |
| 13. I go. | 30. bread | 47. is not |
| 14. all right | 31. then | 48. where |
| 15. very | 32. rice | 49. food |
| 16. again | 33. water | |
| 17. glad | 34. three | |

C.

After you have reviewed the above list, go on with the following in the same way. This exercise contains 2-word phrases. Close your book.

Master voice:

1. How are you?
2. I am well.
3. very busy
4. Excuse me.
5. Come again.
6. Good bye.

Student:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Instructor:

1. kəmon ačhen ?
2. ami bhalo.
3. bəro bæsto
4. map korben.
5. abar ašben.
6. ačča aši.

Lesson 12 cont.

Master voice:	Student:	Instructor:
7. It's time for me to go.	7.	7. ačča ækħon jai.
8. Here it is.	8.	8. ei je.
9. Hunger has gotten	9.	9. khide peečhe.
10. There is food	10.	10. khabar ačhe.
11. Bread is needed.	11.	11. ruṭi lagbe.
12. my hunger	12.	12. amar khide
13. your bread	13.	13. apnar ruṭi
14. Good bye.	14.	14. ačča ašun.
15. from here	15.	15. ekhan theke
16. very far	16.	16. beši dure
17. Here it is.	17.	17. ei je
18. I know.	18.	18. ami jani.
19. this road	19.	19. ei poth
20. Go straight.	20.	20. šoja jan.
21. How much is it?	21.	21. kəto debo ?
22. to the right	22.	22. đan dike

Three-word phrases:

	Student:	Instructor:
1. Come see me again.	1.	1. abar dækħa korben.
2. What do you want?	2.	2. apni ki čan ?
3. I want some tea.	3.	3. ami ča čai.
4. Here is the menu.	4.	4. ei je menu.
5. I am hungry.	5.	5. amar khide peečhe.
6. I want to eat.	6.	6. ami khete čai.
7. The fish is good.	7.	7. mačħ bhalo həbe.
8. I'll eat the soup.	8.	8. ami sup khabo.
9. Then I'll eat soup.	9.	9. tarpər sup khabo.
10. You need bread.	10.	10. apnar ruṭi lagbe.

You may use your book for the remainder of this lesson.

D.

Review first-person verb forms by repeating after the instructor:

ami (bhalo)	ačhi
ami	jai
ami (khuši)	hoečhi
ami	aši
ami (bhalo)	noi
ami	čai
ami	janina
ami	khabo
ami	debo

Lesson 12 cont.

Notice that when English *I* is the subject, the verb ends in *i*. This is the regular form for the present tense. Two of the verbs, *khabo* and *debo*, end with *-bo*. This is a sign of the future tense (first person or *I*). One verb, *janina*, ends with *-na*, but it is added to the form that ends in *-i* or *jani*. Therefore the negative of *jani* is *janina*. This is the regular way of forming a negative. Read aloud

I know,	I don't know.	ami jani,	ami janina
I go,	I don't go.	ami jai,	ami jaina.
I want,	I don't want.	ami čai,	ami čaina.
We know,	We don't know.	amra jani,	amra janina.
We go,	We don't go.	amra jai,	amra čaina.
We want,	We don't want.	amra čai,	amra jaina.

E.

Review the polite forms you have learned:

apni (bæsto) ačhen.	apni (ča) čan.
tini (bæsto) ačhen.	tini (ča) čan.
Mr. Smith (bæsto) ačhen.	Mr. Smith (ča) čan.
apni janen.	apni (ṭaka) deben.
tini janen.	tini (ṭaka) deben.
Mr. Smith janen.	Mr. Smith (ṭaka) deben.
apni (bæsto) nɔn.	
tini (bæsto) nɔn.	
Mr. Smith (bæsto) nɔn.	

All of these verbs end in *-n*. The *n* is added to show respect for the subject of the verb (You, he, Mr. Smith). Drop the *-n*, and in most cases you have a form of the verb that is used for ordinary subjects, to which or toward whom no especial respect is attached, that is, the verb ends in *-e*. Here are some examples of verbs that end in *-e*:

čele-mee (bhalo)	ače.
ei	je menu.
khide	peeče.
khabar	ače.
ruṭi	lagbe
mačh (bhalo)	hobe.

Lesson 12 cont.

F.

Pronunciation. So far you have imitated the pronunciation of the instructor. Some of the more difficult sounds require an explanation. Unlike English in most words, Bengali is characterized by a series of aspirated and unaspirated sounds, and the difference between the two is more significant than in English. We transcribe these sounds as

k as opposed to kh, g as opposed to gh
 ċ as opposed to ċh, j as opposed to jh
 ṭ as opposed to ṭh, ḍ as opposed to ḍh
 t as opposed to th, d as opposed to dh
 p as opposed to ph or f, b as opposed to bh

While these differences may exist in English, they are not recognized by native speakers because they are considered two ways of pronouncing the same word. In Bengali they are distinct sounds and are not to be confused. If you pronounce one instead of the other, it is easily noticed by a Bengali speaker, and in some cases the meaning of a word is changed.

The same distinction exists between the dental and retroflex consonants:

t and th, d and dh are pronounced with the tongue-tip further forward than in English, against the upper teeth, more like the Spanish or Italian t.

ṭ and ṭh, ḍ and ḍh are pronounced with the tongue-tip further back than it is in English. [When a Bengali speaker hears an English t, as in *hotel*, he usually thinks it sounds like ṭ, not t].

r represents a single-flap trill. ṛ is a trill further back in the mouth.

SPOKEN BENGALI

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LESSON NO. 13

Basic Sentences

A. Conversation:

thirst

Student: I'm thirsty.

Friend: I'm hungry, too.

restaurant

let's go

Let's go in this restaurant.

there

[something]

[can get]

We can get something to eat there.

Student: Sit here.

I'll sit

other

on side

I'll sit on the other side.

Waiter: What do you want?

to understand

I can

I cannot

Student: I couldn't understand.

slowly

speak

Speak slowly.

this person

my

friend

Friend: This is my friend.

Bengali

to speak

he can

he can't

Friend: He can't speak Bengali very well.

a little

to read

I am able

pipa-ša

Student: amar pi-pa-ša pe-eč-he.

Friend: a-mar-o k-hi-de pe-eč-he.

res-te-ra

ja-o-a jak

ei res-te-rae ja-o-a jak.

ok-ha-ne

[kičhu]

[pe-te pa-ri]

okhane kičhu khabar pete pari.

Student: ekhane bošun.

boš-bo

onno

di-ke

ami onno dike bošbo.

Waiter: apni ki čan ?

buj-hte

parč-hi

parč-hi-na

Student: ami bujhte parč-hina.

as-te

bo-lun

aste bolun.

i-ni

a-mar

bond-hu

Friend: ini amar bondhu.

baᅇ-la

bol-te

pa-ren

pa-ren-na

Friend: i-ni baᅇla beši bhalo bolte parenna.

ol-po

poᅇ-te

pa-ri

Lesson 13 cont.

Student: I can read a little.

I can speak very little Bengali.

I am learning.

I'm learning to speak Bengali.

a glass of water

to bring [having brought]

Waiter: I'll bring (you) a glass of water.

hot

and

sugar

Student: I want hot tea and sugar.

hand(s)

to wash

Friend: I want to wash my hands.

toilet

Where is the toilet?

Waiter: There it is, on the right.

I see (have seen)

Friend: Yes, I see it.

knife

fork

spoon

[and]

Waiter: Here is a knife, fork, and spoon.

sign of direct object

how/what

you say

Student: How do you say *cup* in Bengali?

I say

cup

Waiter: I say *pe-a-la*.

end

I have made

Student: *ami olpo por̥te pari.*

ami olpo olpo baᅇla bolte pari.

a-mi šik-č̣-hi

ami baᅇla bolte šikči.

æk glas pa-ni

e-ne

Waiter: *ami æk glas pani ene debo.*

gɔ-rom

ar

č̣i-ni

Student: *ami gɔrom č̣a—ar č̣ini č̣ai.*

hat

d-hu-te

Friend: *ami hat dhute č̣ai.*

baθ-rum

baθrum kothae ?

Waiter: *oi je, đan dike.*

dek-heč̣-hi

Friend: *hã, ami dekheč̣hi.*

č̣-hu-ri

kã-ᅇa

č̣a-moč̣

[o]

Waiter: *ei je č̣huri, kãᅇa, o č̣amoč̣.*

-ke

ki

bo-len

Student: *baᅇlae kɔp-ke ki bo-len ?*

bo-li

pe-a-la

Waiter: *peala boli.*

šeṣ̌

ko-re-č̣-hi

Lesson 13 cont.

Student: I'm through.

(to) me

one

clean

plate

bring

Bring me a clean plate.

price

Friend: How much is this?

four .

Waiter: Four rupees.

Friend: Here it is.

Student: šeš koreči.

a-ma-ke

ek-ți

po-riš-kar

pleț

e-ne din

amake ekți poriškar pleț ene din.

dam

Friend: koto dam debo ?

čar

Waiter: čar ťaka.

Friend: ei je. ťaka nin.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 14

Laboratory

A.

Listen and repeat the new vocabulary items:

thirst—pīpaśa	friend—bon-ḍ-hu
hunger—khide	Bengali—baṅ-la
restaurant—resterā	very—be-śi
there—ok-hane	He can—pa-ren (polite)
something—ki-čhu	He cannot—pa-ren-na (polite)
food—kha-bar	a little—ol-po
to get—pete	to read—poṛ-te
I (we) can—pari	I learn—śik-č-hi
other—on-no	I'll bring—e-ne de-bo
side—dik	a glass of water—æk glas pa-ni
I'll sit—boś-bo (božbo)	hot—gō-rom
I can't understand—bujh-te parč-hi-na	sugar—či-ni
slowly—as-te	hand(s)—hat
speak—bo-lun	to wash—d-hu-te
he—še	I see—dek-heč-hi
this person—ini	knife—č-hu-ri
cup—pe-a-la	fork—kã-ṭa
end—šeś	spoon—ča-moč
plate—plet	do/make—ko-re

B.

The master tape will now repeat the words, leaving space for you to say the English, then the correct English will be given after the pause so that you may check or correct what you said. Repeat this exercise until you can say the English before the tape gives it.

Ready:

Voice:

Student:

Correction:

pi-pa-śa

khi-de

resterā

ki-čhu

kha-bar

dik

peala

šeś

plet

bondhu

baṅ-la

Voice:
 æk glas pa-ni
 čī-ni
 hat
 č-hu-ri
 kā-ṭa
 ča-moč
 ok-hane
 on-no
 as-te
 be-ši
 ol-po
 i-ni
 gɔ-rom
 pe-te
 pari
 boš-bo
 bujh-te
 parč-hi-ne
 bolun
 paren
 pa-ren-na
 poɾ-te
 ene debo
 d-hu-te
 dek-heč-hi
 C.

Student:

Correction:

In studying the verbs, notice that in almost every case the main verb is the last word in the sentence. If there is a verb phrase, the infinitive or participle comes just before the main verb.

Distinguish at this time three forms of each verb: those with the subject *I* (we), those with *he* (it, she, they), and those with *you* (polite). The last two are ordinarily the same, except for the addition of an *n* to show respect. It is always added when *apni* is the subject. It is also added for *he* when the respectful forms *tini* or *ini* are used, not for ordinary *he*=še. Repeat:

	ami		še		apni
I speak	= bo-li	he speaks	= bo-le	you speak	= bo-len
I want	= čai	he wants	= čae	you want	= čan
I'll give	= debo	he'll give	= de-be	you'll give	= de-ben
I can	= pa-ri	He can	= pa-re	you can	= pa-ren
I'll sit	= boš-bo	he'll sit	= boš-be	you'll sit	= boš-ben
I'll eat	= kha-bo	he'll eat	= kha-be	you'll eat	= kha-ben
I'll come	= aš-bo	he'll come	= aš-be	you'll come	= aš-ben
I go	= jai	he goes	= jae	you go	= jan
it/there will be	= ho-be				
I come	= a-ši	he knows	= sik-č-he	you come	= a-šen
I know	= ja-ni	he comes	= a-še	you know	= ja-nen
I'm learning	= sik-č-hi	he's learning	= ja-ne	you're learning	= sik-č-hen

Notice that these verbs represent three tenses:

Present Habitual	khai	khae	khan
Present Continuous	sik-č-hi	sik-č-he	sik-č-hen
Future	khabo	kha-be	kha-ben

The Present Habitual Tense refers to actions that are general over an indefinite period of time. If in the English sentence you can add the word *often* before or after the main verb, then use the Present Habitual in Bengali.

The Present Continuous Tense (British terminology) or Present Progressive tense (American terminology) represents action going on at the time of the statement. A number of English words rarely if ever use the Progressive Tenses; they prefer the present or past simple tense, e.g. *I see* (right now), *I understand* (right now), *I hear the noise* (right now), etc., as well as *I am eating* (right now). Bengali will regularly put such constructions in the Continuous Tense, like *I am eating* = khač-či. If in the English sentence you can add the words *right now* to the main verb, then use the Continuous Tense in Bengali.

The Future Tense. Only one form is normally used, with the characteristic endings, -bo, -be, and -ben.

D.

You are now able to recognize the Present Habitual and Future of most of the verbs that have appeared. Read the following list, noting the regularity of the change from Present Habitual to Future. The forms that you have not seen before are given in parentheses.

<i>Present Habitual</i>		<i>Future</i>	
1. I speak	boli	(bolbo)	I'll speak
2. I give	(dii)	debo	I'll give
3. I can	pari	(parbo)	I'll be able to
4. I sit	(boši)	bošbo	I'll sit
5. I eat	(khai)	khabo	I'll eat
6. I come	aši	ašbo	I'll come
7. I go	jai	(jabo)	I'll go
8. I do	(kori)	(korbo)	I'll do
9. I know	jani	(janbo)	I'll know
10. I read	(poṛi)	(poṛbo)	I'll read

E.

Repeat these sentences, noting the difference between Present and Future:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I speak Bengali.
I'll say it again. | ami baṅla boli.
ami abar bolbo. |
| 2. I (often) give money.
I'll give one rupee. | ami ṭaka dii.
ami æk ṭaka debo. |
| 3. I can go now.
I'll be able to go (tomorrow). | ami ækhon jete pari.
ami (kal*) jete parbo. |
| 4. I (often) sit here.
I'll sit here. | ami ekhane boši.
ami ekhane bošbo. |
| 5. I (often) eat fruit.
I'll eat this banana. | ami phol khai.
ami ei kola* khabo. |
| 6. I (often) come to this hotel.
I'll come (tomorrow). | ami ei hoṭele aši.
ami (kal) ašbo. |
| 7. I (often) go to the movies.
I'll go (tomorrow). | ami sinemae jai.
ami (kal) jabo. |
| 8. I like bananas.
I'll do it (tomorrow). | ami kola poṅhondo kori*.
ami (kal) korbo. |
| 9. I know Mr. Smith.
I'll know (tomorrow). | ami Mr. Smith-ke jani.
ami (kal) janbo. |
| 10. I read slowly.
I'll read it again. | ami aste poṛi.
ami abar poṛbo. |

*new words

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LESSON NO. 15

Substitution Sentences

A.

Basic sentence types you have studied now include

24. ei resterae jaoa jak.
25. okhane kičhu khabar pete pari.
26. bujhte parčhina
27. ki bolen ?
28. šeš koreči.
29. koto dam debo ?
24. *-e* or *-te* added to a noun or similar word forms the so-called *locative case*. It means *at* that place or sometimes *to* that place.

jaoa is a present participle = going.

jak—let us be——ing.

Repeat:

Let's go into this restaurant.

Let's go into this hotel.

Let's go into this building.

Let's go into this movie.

Let's eat this rice.

Let's speak Bengali.

ei resterae jaoa jak.

hoṭele

dalane

sinemae

ei bhat khaoa jak.

baṅla bōla jak.

25. Verb forms that end in *-te* are typically infinitives and are used before another verb to make a verb phrase.
Pronounce the two as a unit.

Can we get some food there?

Can we get some food here?

Can we get some food at the hotel?

Can we get some water there?

Can we get some tea there?

Can I get some tea in this cup?

Can I get water in this glass?

I can read very little.

I can speak very little Bengali.

He cannot speak Bengali very well.

okhane kičhu khabar pete pari ?

ekhane kičhu khabar pete pari ?

hoṭele kičhu khabar pete pari ?

okhane kičhu pani pete pari ?

okhane kičhu ča pete pari ?

ei pealae kičhu ča pete pari ?

ei glase kičhu pani pete pari ?

ami ḍlpo poṛte pari.

ami ḍlpo ḍlpo baṅla bolte pari.

tini baṅla beši bhālo bolte parenna.

26. *-ni* added to the Present Habitual Tense gives the idea of the Present Perfect Negative.

I have not been able to understand.

speak.

eat.

see.

go.

ami bujhte parini.

bolte

khete

dekhete

jete

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 16

Laboratory

A.

Questions. Review the questions that you have learned. Repeat each after the tape.

1. kəmon achen ?
2. apni ki bæsto achen ?
3. apni ki čan ?
4. apni kəphi na ča čan ?
5. apni phol, mačh, ar gošt čan, thik to ?
6. ki ki khabar ache ?
7. apnar ruți lagbe ?
8. kače kono hoțel ache ?
9. apni kothae jete čan ?
10. koto dite hobe ?
11. USIS-er dalan kothae, janen ?
12. koto debo ?
13. baθ-rum kothae ?
14. baŋ-lae kapke ki bolen ?
15. koto dam debo ?

As in English these questions come in three classes: Those which can be answered with *yes* or *no* (called Affirmative questions), those which require a substitution (called Interrogative questions and Alternatives).

Affirmative questions have the same wording as the statement except for adjustment to keep the subject and verb in agreement:

You need bread.

apnar ruți lagbe.

Do you need bread?

apnar (ki) ruți lagbe ?

The two sentences are distinguished by the inflection. Listen carefully to the inflection of the speaker's voice. A common device is to use the word *ki* to show that the sentence is a question. It follows the word about which the question is built.

Are you busy?

apni *ki* bæsto achen ?

Do not confuse this *ki* with the interrogative pronoun *ki*. Interrogative questions contain interrogative pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs which are to be replaced by the word/words containing the basis of the answer.

What do you want?

Where is the hotel?

How are you?

apni ki čan ?

hoțel kothae ?

kəmon achen ?

Alternative questions require a choice or decision. Two or more possibilities are offered:

Q. Do you want tea or coffee?

apni ča na kōphi čan ?

A. I want tea.

ami ča čai.

Q. Is Mr. Smith eating rice or bread?

Mr. Smith bhat na ruṭi khačchen ?

A. Mr. Smith is eating bread.

Mr. Smith ruṭi khačchen.

Alternative and affirmative questions are the easiest to answer because they do not require a change in vocabulary (except subject-verb). A question may be indicated by the use of the interrogation sign *ki* or by sharply rising inflection at the end of the sentence. In the following exercise the *ki* is omitted. Note the inflection of the voice in asking the question.

B.

Exercise. Read the questions after the instructor.

1. apni ruṭi na gošt khačchen ?

2. apni ča na kōphi khačchen?

3. apni ča na pani čan ?

4. apni bhat na ruṭi dekhčhen ?

Now read the question and answer:

Question:

1. apni ruṭi na gošt khačchen ?

2. apni ča na kōphi khačchen ?

3. apni ča na pani čan ?

4. apni bhat na ruṭi dekhčhen ?

C.

Read these interrogative questions and answers. (Remember that the *Do you?* — *I do* sequence requires a change in the verb.)

Question:

1. apni bhala ačhen ?

2. apni boṛo bæsto ačhen ?

3. apni hoṭele jan ?

4. apni ṭæksi dekhčhen ?

5. apni bhat khan ?

6. apni Mr. Smith-ke janen ?

7. apni amar kōtha* bojhen ?

8. apni baṅla bolen ?

9. apni mačh khete paren ?

10. apni ekhane bošte čan ?

Answer:

1. ami gošt khačchi.

2. ami ča khačchi.

3. ami ča čai.

4. ami bhat dekhchi.

Answer:

1. hā, bhala achi.

2. hā, boṛo bæsto achi.

3. hā, hoṭele jai.

4. hā, ṭæksi dekhchi.

5. hā, ami bhat khai.

6. hā, Mr. Smith-ke jani.

7. hā, ami apnar kōtha bujhi.

8. hā, ami baṅla boli.

9. hā, mačh khete pari.

10. hā, ekhane bošte čai.

(The *Does he?* — *He does* sequence does not require a change in the verb.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Smith (ki) bhalo achen ? | 1. hā, tini bhalo achen. |
| 2. Mr. Smith boro bæsto achen ? | 2. hā, tini boro bæsto achen. |
| 3. Mr. Smith hoṭele jan ? | 3. hā, tini hoṭele jan. |
| 4. Mr. Smith ṭæksi dekhchen ? | 4. hā, tini ṭæksi dekhchen. |
| 5. Mr. Smith bhat khan ? | 5. hā, bhat khan. |
| 6. Mr. Smith baṅla janen ? | 6. hā, tini baṅla janen. |
| 7. Mr. Smith apnar koṭha bojhen ? | 7. hā, tini amar koṭha bojhen. |
| 8. Mr. Smith baṅla bolen ? | 8. hā, tini baṅla bolen. |
| 9. Mr. Smith ekhane boste čan ? | 9. hā, tini ekhane boste čan. |
| 10. Mr. Smith mačh khete paren ? | 10. hā, tini mačh khete paren. |

D.

The negative answer. Each of the questions in C. may be answered in the negative. The only difference (except noi) lies in the verb form, where the distinction is made by adding -na (or -ne) to the positive form. Read:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. apni bhalo achen ? | 1. na. ami bhalo noi. |
| 2. apni hoṭele jan ? | 2. na. ami hoṭele jaina. |
| 3. apni ṭæksi dekhchen ? | 3. na. ami ṭæksi dekhchine. |
| 4. apni bhat khan ? | 4. na. ami bhat khaina. |
| 5. apni bæsto achen ? | 5. na. ami bæsto noi. |
| 6. apni bhat khete janen ? | 6. na. ami bhat khete janina. |
| 7. apni amar koṭha bojhen ? | 7. na. ami apnar koṭha bujhine. |
| 8. apni baṅla bolen ? | 8. na. baṅla boline. |
| 9. apni mačh khete paren ? | 9. na. ami mačh khete parina. |
| 10. apni ekhane boste čan ? | 10. na. ami ekhane boste čaina. |

You will notice some variation in the vowel of the stem in these verbs. (bo-li, bō-len, bujhi, bojhen, etc.) The nature of this variation will be discussed later. At present just learn the forms. In forming the verb for the negative answer, notice that the final *n* of the polite form is doubled. Pronounce both *n*'s. The negative of achen is non.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Smith bhalo achen ? | 1. na. Mr. Smith bhalo non. |
| 2. Mr. Smith boro bæsto achen ? | 2. na. tini boro bæsto non. |
| 3. Mr. Smith hoṭele jan ? | 3. na. tini hoṭele janna. |
| 4. Mr. Smith bhat khan ? | 4. na. tini bhat khanna. |
| 5. Mr. Smith ṭæksi dekhchen ? | 5. na. tini ṭæksi dekhchen-na. |
| 6. Mr. Smith take* janen ? | 6. na. tini take janen-na. |
| 7. Mr. Smith amar koṭha bojhen? | 7. na. tini apnar koṭha bojhen-na. |
| 8. Mr. Smith baṅla bolen ? | 8. na. tini baṅla bolen-na. |
| 9. Mr. Smith mačh khete paren ? | 9. na. tini mačh khete paren-na. |
| 10. Mr. Smith ekhane boste čan? | 10. na. tini ekhane boste čan-na. |

E.

Tag-line Questions. English has an elaborate system of making a statement and then asking for confirmation. Example:

It is too late, isn't it?

You can go, can't you?

You have eaten, haven't you?

He doesn't care, does he?

He should work harder, shouldn't he?

Other languages usually have a much simpler system of these tag-line questions. One simple pattern in Bengali is the expression *ṭhik-to* (or simply *to*) added to the statement.

Q. You want fish and meat, don't you?

Q. apni mačh ar gost čan, ṭhik-to ?

A. Yes, I do.

A. hā. čai.

The answer to this type of question is a repetition of the verb.

1. apni bhala ačhen, ṭhik-to ?
2. apni hoṭele jan, ṭhik-to ?
3. apni taxi dekhčhen, ṭhik-to ?
4. apni bhat khan, ṭhik-to ?
5. apni bæsto ačhen, ṭhik-to ?
6. apni bhat khete janen, ṭhik-to ?
7. apni amar kotha bojhen, ṭhik-to ?
8. apni baṅla bolen, ṭhik-to ?
9. apni mačh khete paren, ṭhik-to ?
10. apni ekhane boste čan, ṭhik-to ?

1. hā, bhala ačhi.

1. na, bhala noi.

2. hā, jai.

2. na, jaina.

3. hā, dekhčhi.

3. na, dekhčhina.

4. hā, khai.

4. na, khaina.

5. hā, bæsto ačhi.

5. na, bæsto noi.

6. hā, jani.

6. na, janina.

7. hā, bujhi.

7. na, bujhina.

8. hā, boli.

8. na, bolina.

9. hā, pari.

9. na, parina.

10. hā, čai.

10. na, čaina.

F.

Interrogative Questions require a substitution for an interrogative word (pronoun, adverb, or adjective). Interrogatives studied so far:

ke	koto
ki	kothae
ki ki	kæmon
kono	

Common substitutions:

Question:	Answer:	Question:	Answer:
what?	this (one)	ki ?	eṭa
who?	Mr. Smith	ke ?	Mr. Smith
... any hotel?	one hotel	kono hotel ?	ekṭi hotel
how much?	twelve annas	koto ?	baro anna
how many?	twelve	koto ?	baro
Where?	here	kothae ?	ekthane
how?	well	kæmon ?	bhalo

SPOKEN BENGALI

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LESSON NO. 17

Basic Sentences

A. Conversation:

which (definite)

favorite

Student: What is your favorite fruit?

bananas

pineapple

I like

Friend: My favorite fruit is bananas,

[but]

But I also like pineapples.

I think/it seems to me

in comparison with

good/better

Student: I think bananas are better.

both

healthy

[food]

Friend: Both are healthy foods.

sweet

taste

Pineapples have a sweet taste.

in America

saying

bone(s)

have not (is not)

because

Student: In America we have a saying:

I like bananas because they have no bones.

stand

Friend: Here is a fruit stand.

kon-ṭi

prio

Student: apnar prio phol konṭi ?

ko-la

a-na-roś

ami poč-hondo kori

Friend: kola amar prio phol.

[kin-tu]

kintu ami anarōś-o počhondo kori.

amar mone hœ

č-ee

bhalo

Student: amar mone hœ kola tar čee bhalo.

duṭoi

puś-ṭi-kor

[khad-do]

Friend: duṭoi puśṭikor khaddo.

miś-ṭi

śad

anarōśer śad miśṭi.

amerikae

pro-bad

haṛ

nai

ka-ron

Student: amerikae ekṭi probad ače:

ami kola počhondo kori karon tate haṛ nai.

dokan

Friend: ei je ekṭi pholer dokan.

buy
 some/something
 Let's buy some bananas.
 pay
 Student: Fine. I'll pay for them.
 look
 green
 Look at that green fruit.
 that
 What (kind) is that?
 green coconut
 Friend: That is green coconut.
 they say
 (coconut) milk
 for
 stomach
 They say that the milk is good for the
 stomach.
 Student: Let's buy some (a few).
 How much are the green coconuts?
 each (one)
 [nine]
 Vendor: Nine annas each.
 Student: That is too much.
 [five]
 I offer you 5 annas each.
 Vendor: All right. Give me five.

ke-na
 kič-hu
 kičhu kola kena jak.
 dam deoa
 Student: beš. ami kolar dam debo.
 dækho (or čee dækho)
 šo-buj
 šobuj phoġguliŕ dike čee dækho.
 o-ṭa
 oṭa ki phoġ ?
 ḍab
 Friend: oṭa ḍab.
 loke bole
 ḍaber pani
 jonno
 peṭ
 loke bole ḍaber pani peṭer jonno bhalo.
 Student: kičhu kena jak.
 ḍaber dam koto ?
 æk ekṭi
 [no]
 Vendor: æk ekṭi no ana kore.
 Student: boṛo beši dam.
 [pāč]
 ami pāč ana kore dite pari.
 Vendor: ačča. amake pāc ana din.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 18

Basic Sentences, Continued

A. Conversation:

rain

brīṣ-ṭi

is falling

poṛč-he

look

dækho

Student: Look. It's raining.

Student: dækho. brīṣṭi poṛčhe.

East

pur-bo

much/a lot

pro-čur

summer

ḡo-rom kal

Friend: Yes, it rains a lot in East Pakistan
in the summer.

Friend: hāē, ḡo-rom kale purbo-pakistane
pročur brīṣṭi hoe.

monsoon (season)

bor-ša kal

This is the monsoon (season).

ækhon borša kal.

sometimes

kak-ho-no kak-ho-no

heavy

b-hi-ṣon

Sometimes the rain is very heavy.

kakhono kakhono bhiṣon brīṣṭi hoe.

Student: It is raining too hard.

Student: khub brīṣṭi hoč-čhe.

outside

bai-re

I can't go out.

ami baire jete parčhine.

B. Conversation:

Student: I'm sorry.

Student: ami duk-khi-to.

on account of

jon-no

delay

de-ri

has been

ho-e-čhe

I am late on account of the rain.

brīṣṭir jonno amar deri hoečhe.

Friend: That's all right.

Friend: ačcha ta-te ki.

get wet

b-hi-je

have become

gæchen

Have you got wet?

wait

I had done

until

stopping

Student: No. I waited until the rain stopped.

sunbeam

has come up

Now the sun is shining.

blue

sky

Friend: Yes, the sun is shining and the
sky is blue.

apni ki bhije gæchen?

ɔ-pek-kha

ko-reč-hi-lam

por-jon-to

t-ha-ma

Student: na. brišti thama porjonto ami

ɔpekkha korečhilam.

rod

uṭ-heč-he

ækhon rod uṭheče.

nil

a-kaš

Friend: hã, rod uṭheče ar akaš nil.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 19

Laboratory

This hour concentrates on the vocabulary and sentence structure introduced in Lessons 17 and 18.

A.

Vocabulary. Practice saying the new nouns:

banana—kōla	stand—dokan
pineapple—anarōś	price—dam
food—khaddo	fruits—phōlguli
taste—śad	green coconut—ḍab
America—amerika	man—lok
wait—ōpekkha	stomach—peṭ
sunbeam—rod	rain—briśṭi
sky—akaś	a lot—pročur
saying—probad	monsoon—bōrśa kal
bone—haṛ	

Rewind to the beginning and repeat until you know these words. Test yourself by playing the following list of words in Bengali only. After each word say the English: bōrśa kal, pročur, briśṭi, peṭ, lok, ḍab, phōlguli, dam, dokan, haṛ, probad, akaś, rod, ōpekkha, amerika, śad, khaddo, anarōś, kōla.

Look up the ones you missed, and repeat until you can say the English after each.

B.

Vocabulary. Practice saying the new adjectives with a representative noun (or in some cases, nouns used adjectivally):

favorite fruit—prio phol	some bananas—kičhu kōla
to my mind—amar mone	price of bananas—kōlar dam
healthy food—puśṭikōr khaddo	green fruit—śobuj phol
sweet taste—miśṭi śad	what fruit—ki phol
fruit store—phōler dokan	green coconut milk—ḍaber pani
price of coconuts—ḍaber dam	heavy rain—bhiśōn briśṭi
high price—beśi dam	my delay—amar deri
five annas—pāč ana	sorry—dukkhito
East Pakistan—purbo-pakistan	wet—bhije
a lot of rain—pročur briśṭi	
rainy season—bōrśa kal	

When an adjective follows a noun, usually the verb *is* or *are* is understood.

akaś nil.

The sky is blue.

ami dukkhito.

I am sorry.

śad miśṭi.

The taste is sweet.

E.

Verbs. Tense. Contrast: *briṣṭi hœ* with *briṣṭi hočche*.

1. *briṣṭi hœ* is called the Present Habitual tense. Note the absence of the *č* sound. This tense is used to say that a thing is usually true. If you can add the word *often* to a verb phrase in English, then use the Present Habitual tense in Bengali.
2. *briṣṭi hočche* is called the Present Continuous or Present Progressive tense. It indicates that an action is going on while the statement is made. If in English you can add the term *right now* to a verb phrase, then use the Present Continuous tense in Bengali. Note the characteristic *č-čh* ending.

F.

The Genitive Case: When a noun (or pronoun) modifies another noun, it precedes the noun and is in the Genitive or Possessive Case. English may use the so-called Possessive case (his money, his daughter's husband, his son's wife) or a prepositional phrase (top of the house, end of the road, edge of the paper), or may show the relationship simply by position (gold mine, wrist watch, book cover). Bengali generally puts the noun before the word modified (the attributive position) and adds *-er* or *-r* as a sign of the relationship or case.

Examples:

fruit shop	—	pholer dokan
price of bananas	—	kolar dam
coconut milk	—	ḍaber pani
the coconut's price	—	ḍaber dam
(to) my mind	—	amar monø
your friend	—	apnar bondhu

G.

The object of a preposition (postposition) is in most cases in the Genitive case:

rain — *briṣṭi* (Genitive - *briṣṭir*)
 on account of the rain — *briṣṭir jonno*

H.

Number

1. Mass nouns. In the case of nouns that cannot be counted (rice, water, coffee, etc.) Bengali like English does not distinguish between singular and plural.

bread = *ruṭi*
 little bread = *ḍpo ruṭi*
 a lot of bread = *pročur ruṭi*

2. Count nouns.

- a. With nouns that can be counted, Bengali does not ordinarily distinguish between singular and plural:

rupee = *ṭaka* / rupees = *ṭaka*

- b. When it is necessary to distinguish between singular and plural, Bengali often uses a modifier that makes the number clear:

one banana = *ekṭi kola*

two bananas = *duṭo kola*

many bananas = *onek kola*

- c. Another way to distinguish between singular and plural is to add a suffix, the most common of which is *-guli* or *-gulo*.

phol = fruit (in general)

onek phol = a lot of fruit (individual items)

phol-guli = fruit (individual pieces)

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LESSON NO. 20

Substitution Sentences

- A.
- New sentence patterns in Lessons 17 & 18 are
30. *apnar prio phol — konṭi?* Peculiarity: A request for an identification. *konṭi* asks for a definite item in answer. The interrogative word is in the predicative position.
31. *kōla tar čee bhālo.* Peculiarity: A comparison. Literally, Bananas in comparison with it are good.
32. *ami kōla pōchondo kori.* Peculiarity: The sentence has an adverbial clause beginning with conjunction *karon*, 'because.'
33. *loke bōle ḍaber pani peṭer jonno bhālo.* Peculiarity: Has a noun clause used as object of a verb. Note that English often, Bengali regularly, omits the relative pronoun *that*. Has a prepositional phrase.
34. *pāč ana kore dite pari.* Peculiarity: Has a verb phrase; ends with three verbs.
35. *amar deri hoeče.* Peculiarity: English likes to specify the subject of a sentence; Bengali likes to avoid the personal reference by making the structure impersonal; "My tardiness has come about"
36. *apni ki bhije gāchen ?* Peculiarity: The verb *jae* is used as the main verb in many sentences to give the idea of a change in condition; dry changed to wet.
37. *briṣṭi thama porjonto ami opekha korechilam.* Peculiarity: English has an adverbial clause "until . . ." Bengali uses the conjunction as a preposition and the dependent verb is in the participle form.
- B.
- Practice substitutions after the instructor:
30. What is your favorite fruit? 30. *apnar prio phol—konṭi ?*
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| food | khābar |
| fish | mačh |
| book | boi |
| flower | phul |

What is your (Pl) favorite fruit?

his

their

Mr. Smith's

31. Bananas are better (than that).
Bananas are better than pineapples.
Milk is better than tea.
Pineapples are better than bananas.
This is better than that.
32. I like bananas because they have no bones.

I like pineapples because they have a sweet taste.

I like hot tea because it is good for the stomach

33. They say that green coconut milk is good for the stomach.

They say that tea is good for the stomach.

They say that warm milk is good for the stomach.

They say that the color green is good for the eyes.

They say that exercise is good for the body.

34. I can give five annas.

four

three

two

one

six

seven

eight

nine

ten

35. I am late.

36. Did you get wet?

37. I waited until the rain stopped.

apnader prio phol—konti ?

tār

tāder

Mr. Smith-er

31. kola tar čee bhalo.
kola anarōšer čee bhalo.
dudh čar čee bhalo.
anarōš kolar čee bhalo.
eṭa tar čee bhalo.
32. ami kola pōchondo kori karon tate haṛ nai.

ami anarōš pōchondo kori karon tar šad mišṭi.

ami gārom ča pōchondo kori karon ta peṭer jonno bhalo.

33. loke bole ḍaber pani peṭer jonno bhalo.

loke bole ča peṭer jonno bhalo.

loke bole gārom dudh peṭer jonno bhalo.

loke bole šobuj rāṅ* čokher* jonno bhalo.

loke bole bāam* šorirer* jonno bhalo.

34. ami pāč ana dite pari.

čar

tin

du

æk

čho

šat

aṭ

no

doš

35. amar deri hoeče.

36. apni ki bhije gæchen ?

37. brišṭi thama porjonto ami opekha korečhilam.

SPOKEN BENGALI

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LESSON NO. 21

Substitution Sentences

- A.
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you want any dessert ?
Yes, I do. | 1. apni ki mišti čan ?
hā, čai. |
| 2. Do you need bread ?
Yes, I do. | 2. apnar ki ruṭi lagbe ?
hā, lagbe. |
| 3. Do you know where the hotel is ?
Yes, I do. | 3. hoṭel kothae, janen ?
hā, jani. |
| 4. Do you want to wash your hands ?
Yes, I do. | 4. apni ki hat dhute čan ?
hā, čai. |
| 5. Do you eat soup in America ?
Yes, I do. | 5. apnara ki amerikae sup khan ?
hā, khai. |
| 6. Is there any hotel near here ?
Yes, there is. | 6. kačhe kono hoṭel ačhe ?
hā, ačhe. |
| 7. Do you like bananas ?
Yes, I do. | 7. apni ki kola počhondo koren ?
hā, kori. |
| 8. Is it raining ?
Yes, it is. | 8. brišti porčhe ki ?
hā, porčhe. |
| 9. Can I get anything to eat here ?
Yes, you can. | 9. ekhane kičhu khabar pete pari ki ?
hā, paren. |
| 10. Do you want to eat here ?
Yes, I do. | 10. apni ki ekhane khete čan ?
hā, čai. |
| 11. Do your children go to movies ?
Yes, they do. | 11. apnar čhelemeera ki sinemae jae ?
hā, jae. |

The short answer. English has a variety of short answers, but (except with the verb *be*) they usually do not repeat the main verb; they merely repeat the auxiliary or use *do/does* if there is no auxiliary in the sentence. Bengali is similar to English except that if there is only one verb, the main verb, in the question, it is repeated in the corresponding form. There is no *do/does*.

As in English, the short answer forms the negative by using the negative form of the verb used for the positive answer.

B. Close your books until the end of this exercise.

Listen to these questions, and after each one give a positive short answer. Then wait for the correct answer to check yours. Keep a record by number of the answers you missed.

Question:

1. apni ki baᅇla bolen ?
2. rod uᅇheᅇhe ?
3. apni ki bhije gæᅇhen ?
4. briᅇᅇti porᅇᅇhe ki ?
5. apni ki ᅇeᅇ koreᅇᅇhen ?
6. apni ki sinemae jan ?
7. apni e dokan janen ?
8. apni ki poriᅇskar ᅇamoᅇ ᅇan ?
9. apni ki gærom ᅇa khan ?
10. hoᅇel kothae janen ?

Student's answer: Instructor's Answer:

- | | |
|-----|------------------|
| 1. | 1. hā, boli. |
| 2. | 2. hā, uᅇheᅇhe. |
| 3. | 3. hā, gæᅇᅇhi. |
| 4. | 4. hā, porᅇᅇhe. |
| 5. | 5. hā, koreᅇchi. |
| 6. | 6. hā, jai. |
| 7. | 7. hā, jani. |
| 8. | 8. hā, ᅇai. |
| 9. | 9. hā, khai. |
| 10. | 10. hā, jani. |

If you made too many mistakes or were too slow in answering, go back and repeat this exercise once or twice. Leave the answers on the tape for the instructor to check.

C.

The Present Perfect Tense. Forms of this tense have already occurred, although the translation does not always show it. Recall these sentences. Pronounce with the tape.

1. apnake dekhe bhari khuᅇi hoᅇᅇhi.
2. amar khide peeᅇᅇhe.
3. hā, dekheᅇᅇhi.
4. ᅇeᅇ koreᅇᅇhi.
5. briᅇᅇᅇtir jonno amar deri hoᅇᅇᅇhe.
6. apni ki bhije gæᅇᅇhen ?

Note the characteristic ending –ᅇᅇhi, –ᅇᅇhe, –ᅇᅇhen. Compare these verbs with the forms of the Present Continuous Tense :

Present Continuous

I am not able – parᅇᅇhine

I am studying – ᅇikᅇᅇhi

It is falling – porᅇᅇhe

Present Perfect

hoᅇᅇᅇhe – It has become

peeᅇᅇᅇhe – It has gotten

dekheᅇᅇᅇhi – I have seen

koreᅇᅇᅇhi – I have done

gæᅇᅇᅇhen – You have gone

Look back at the six sentences at the beginning of part C and compare the English tense usage with the Bengali usage.

1. I am very glad. hoᅇᅇᅇhi; literally, I have become very glad. The idea is that being glad started in the immediate past and the effect continues into the present.
2. peeᅇᅇᅇhe: My hunger has gotten, or grown. Again the action began in the past, and the results are still with you.

3. I see it: dekhečhi, I have seen (it). The seeing began before the statement was made, but the result continues.
4. I am through, or I have done, or I have finished: korečhi. Both languages use the present perfect here and for the same reasons given above.
5. My delay is on account of the rain, with hoeche; that is, the delay has been on account of the rain (and still is).
6. You have got wet; use gæchen. The tenses match, although colloquial English might prefer to say "You got wet."

In each case the present perfect is completely understandable from the English point of view, although it may not be idiomatic. The only difference is that the point of view has shifted from what is happening to the point of beginning, the results of which continue to the present. Be continually on the lookout for this shift in the point of view in going from English to Bengali.

Review the verbs that you have used, pronouncing each in the form previously given.

<i>Infinitives and Participles</i>	<i>Present Habitual or Imperative</i>	<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Present Continuous</i>	<i>Future</i>
khete	khai/khae/khan ašun	khcečhi	khačchi ašche	khabo ašben lagbe hobe
jete	hæ jai/jae/jan bošun	hoečhi gæchen		bošbo
dekhte	dekhi/dækho			
korte	kori/kore	korečhi	korčhi	korben
[čaite]	čai/čae/čan	[čeečhi	čačchi	čabo]
dite/[deoa]	[din] nin jani/jane/janen thamun			debo
thama				
pete				
bujhte	pari/paren	parini		
porte	bujhi		porčhe šikčhi	
ene				
dhute				
kena		uṭheche		

D. Two especially useful verbs are *čai* and *pari*, I *want to*, and *I can*. Read these sample sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I want to eat.
I can eat. | 1. <i>ami khete čai.</i>
<i>ami khete pari.</i> |
| 2. I want to read.
I can read. | 2. <i>ami por̄te čai.</i>
<i>ami por̄te pari.</i> |
| 3. I want to wash my hands.
I can wash my hands. | 3. <i>ami hat dhute čai.</i>
<i>ami hat dhute pari.</i> |
| 4. I want to understand.
I can understand. | 4. <i>ami bujhte čai.</i>
<i>ami bujhte pari.</i> |
| 5. I want to go to the movies.
I can go to the movies. | 5. <i>ami sinemae jete čai.</i>
<i>ami sinemae jete pari.</i> |
| 6. I want to get something here.
I can get something here. | 6. <i>ami ekhane kičhu pete čai.</i>
<i>ami ekhane kičhu pete pari.</i> |

E. Exercise. Answer these questions with a full answer. Then wait to hear the correct answer. When you finish, leave the tape for the lab instructor to check. Repeat it if there is time. Give a positive answer. Close your book.

Question:

1. Mr. Smith ki khete čan?
2. apni por̄te paren?
3. apni khete čan?
4. apni bhat khete čan?
5. apni ekhane bhat khete čan?
6. apni ki hoṭele bhat khete čan?
7. apni ki amar hoṭele bhat khete čan?
8. apni ki hat dhute čan?
9. apni ki ekhane hat dhute čan?
10. apni ki amar hoṭele hat dhute čan?
11. apni ki baṅla por̄te čan?
12. apni ki baṅla bhalo por̄te čan?
13. apni ki baṅla por̄te paren?
14. apni ki baṅla khub bhalo por̄te čan?
15. apni ki kōla pōchondo koren?

Instructor's Answer:

1. *hā, Mr. Smith khete čan.*
2. *hā, ami por̄te pari.*
3. *hā, ami khete čai.*
4. *hā, ami bhat khete čai.*
5. *hā, ami ekhane bhat khete čai.*
6. *hā, ami hoṭele bhat khete čai.*
7. *hā, ami apnar hoṭele bhat khete čai.*
8. *hā, ami hat dhute čai.*
9. *hā, ami ekhane hat dhute čai.*
10. *hā, ami apnar hoṭele hat dhute čai.*
11. *hā, ami baṅla por̄te čai.*
12. *hā, ami baṅla bhalo por̄te čai.*
13. *hā, ami baṅla por̄te pari.*
14. *hā, ami baṅla khub bhalo por̄te čai.*
15. *hā, ami kōla pōchondo kori.*

16. apni ki bayla šikčhen?
17. apni ki šeš korečhen?
18. apni ki bhije gæčhen?
19. apni ki pročur ruți čan?
20. apni ki ekhane bošte čan?

16. hã, ami bayla šikčhi.
17. hã, ami šeš korečhi.
18. hã, ami bhije gečhi.
19. hã, ami pročur ruți čai.
20. hã, ami ekhane bošte čai.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 22

Substitution Sentences

This lesson is devoted to an increase in vocabulary. No new sentence types are introduced. The new vocabulary fits into the basic sentences already given.

* — new words

Basic sentences studied :

1. How are you ?
How is your brother ?
How is your father ?
2. I'm well.
I'm not well.
My friend is well.
3. Are you busy ?
tired ?
ill ?
4. I'm busy.
tired.
ill.
5. It's time for me to go.
6. I'm not busy.
tired.
ill.
7. What do you want ?
see ?
hear ?
think ?
8. I want some fish.
rice.
eggs.
green coconut milk.
ice water.
I want two.
five.
more.
9. Here is the menu.
money
hotel
room
bottle

Repeat

1. apni kæmon ačhen ?
apnar bhai* kæmon ačhen ?
apnar baba* kæmon ačhen ?
2. ami bhalo ačhi.
ami bhalo noi.
amar bondhu bhalo ačhen.
3. apni ki bæsto ?
klanto* ?
ośustho* ?
4. ami bæsto.
klanto.
ośustho.
5. No addition.
6. ami bæsto noi.
klanto
ośustho
7. apni ki čan ?
dekhčhen
śunčhen
bhabčhen
8. ami mačh čai.
bhat
đim*
đaber pani
ami (kičhu) boro-ph pani čai.
ami dučo čai.
pāčta
aro
9. ei je menu.
taka
hočel
ghor
botol

10. I am hungry.
11. I want to eat.
see this.
hurry.
return at 5:00.
12. What kind of food do you have?
cloth
fruit
books
medicine
tickets
13. The fish is good.
fresh.
tender.
fried.
14. I'll eat the soup.
fruit
curry
mutton.
15. Do you need bread?
salt?
sugar?
butter?
milk?
16. It's not far from here.
the hotel.
the office.
the station.
the shop.
17. Where do you want to go?
stop?
get out?
sit?
put this?
18. How much shall I pay?
drink?
10. No addition.
11. ami khete čai.
ami eṭa dekhte* čai.
ami taṛa-taṛi korte* čai.
ami pāčṭae phirte* čai.
12. ki ki khabar ače ?
kapor*
phol
boi*
ośudh*
ṭikiṭ*
13. mačh bhālo hōbe.
ṭaṭka*
molaem*
bhaja*
14. ami sup khabo.
phol
ṭorkarī*
maṭon*
15. apnar ruṭi lagbe ?
lōbon*
čini
makhon*
dudh*
16. ekhan theke beśī dūr nōe.
hoṭel
oṭhiś*
ṭeśon*
dokan
17. apni kothae jete čan ?
thamte*
namte*
bošte
eṭa kothae rakhte* čan ?
18. kōto debo?
kōto (ṭuku) pan korbo ?

19. Take it.
Come.
Go.
Stop.
Listen.
Hurry.
Bring it .
Push.
Pull.
20. Do you know where the USIS building is ?
/when the bus comes?
/how much I should pay?
/who is coming ?
/where I put the key?
21. I don't know.
see it.
have it.
understand it.
22. Go straight down this street.
hall.
lane.
road
23. How much should be paid?
24. Let's go in this restaurant.
cinema.
house.
village.
25. We can get something to eat here.
water to drink.
cigarettes to smoke.
26. I can not understand.
hear.
see.
count.
27. What do you say ?
28. I have finished.
started.
19. nin.
ašun.
jan.
thamun.
šunun.
taratari korun.
eṭa anun.
ṭhelun.
ṭanun.
20. USIS-er dalan kothae, janen?
kəkhon* bas ašbe, janen?
koto debo, janen?
ke* ašche* janen?
kothae čabi* rekheči* janen?
21. ami janine.
dekhini.
pains*
bujhini.
22. ei poth die šoja jan.
hol*
goli*
poth [rasta]
23. See number 18.
24. ei restorae jaoa jak.
sinemae
baṛite*
grame*
25. ekhane kičhu khabar pete pari.
pani pete pari.
cigaret pete pari.
26. ami bujhte parčhine.
šunte*
dekhite*
gunte*
27. No changes.
28. šeš koreči.
šuru* koreči.

SPOKEN BENGALI

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LESSON NO. 23

New Vocabulary

In the preceding lesson you learned a number of new words, mostly nouns and pronouns. This lesson employs the words in combinations that will give you familiarity in their use.

A. Review. Pronounce the new words in common phrases which will help fix the connection and meaning. First you will hear the Bengali. Repeat the phrase and check the meaning when you hear the translation.

1. amar bhai	my brother
2. apnar baba	your father
3. klanto lok	a tired man
4. ośustho bondhu	a sick friend
5. taṭka dim	fresh eggs
6. daber pani	green coconut milk
7. bāroph pani	ice water
8. aro ṭaka	more money
9. onno hoṭel	another hotel
10. poriškar ghor	a clean room
11. æk botol ośudh	a bottle of medicine
12. šobuj kapor	green cloth
13. bhalo boi	a good book
14. pāčṭa ṭikiṭ	five tickets
15. molaem gost	tender meat
16. dim bhaja	fried egg (s)
17. bhat ar torkari	rice and curry
18. čini ar lobon	sugar and salt
19. makhon ruṭi	butter and bread
20. taṭka dudh	fresh milk
21. gaṛir čabi	a car key
22. onno goli	another lane
23. bhalo baṛi	a good house
24. boro gram	a large village

B. The verbs require a different kind of combination, involving an object or adverbial. The following combinations begin with the *Present Habitual* and a typical adverbial. Listen to the sentence, then say it in the negative form.

You should have said
ami baᅅla bolina.

Sample sentence: ami baᅅla boli.

1. ami sinema dekhi.
 2. ami apnar kotha šuni.
 3. ami khub bhabhi.
 4. ami poriškar pleᅅ ani.
 5. ami gaᅅi ᅅheli.
 6. ami čabi ekhane rakhi.
 7. ami ophiše taᅅataᅅi kori.
 8. ami amar ᅅaka guni.
 9. ami pāčᅅae phiri.
 10. ami čear ᅅani.
- C. Recall the formation of the future tense and repeat this exercise in the same way.

Negative: You should have said
na,

1. ami aj sinema dekhbo.
 2. ami apnar kotha šunbo.
 3. ami khub bhabo.
 4. ami poriškar pleᅅ anbo.
 5. ami gaᅅi ᅅhelbo.
 6. ami čear ᅅanbo.
 7. ami čabi ekhane rakhbo.
 8. ami ophiše taᅅataᅅi korbo.
 9. ami bhat pabo.
 10. ami amar ᅅaka gunbo.
 11. ami pāčᅅae phirbo.
- D. Recall the formation of the *Present Continuous* tense. This time there will be two changes. You will hear the question, in the *Present Continuous*. Answer by making the necessary changes in the sentence. Give a positive answer.

Example: apni ki hoᅅele khačᅅhen? hā, ami hoᅅele khačᅅchi.

1. apni ki sinema dekhᅅhen?
2. apni ki amake šunᅅhen?
3. apni ki khub bhabᅅhen?
4. apni ki baᅅite phirᅅhen?
5. apni ki poriškar pleᅅ anᅅhen?
6. apni ki gaᅅi ᅅhelᅅhen?
7. apni ki čear ᅅanᅅhen?
8. apni ki čabi okhane rakhᅅhen?
9. apni ki ophiše taᅅataᅅi korᅅhen?
10. apni ki apnar ᅅaka gunᅅhen?

E. Recall the formation of the *Present Perfect* tense. In the following exercise you will hear a question like the ones in the preceding, but there will be an interrogative word, which you will resolve in your answer, using one of the words of Lesson 22.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. apni ki dekhečhen? | ami čabi dekhečhi. |
| 2. apni ki šunečhen? | ami bhaike šunečhi. |
| 3. apni ki bhebečhen? | ami kičhu bhebečhi. |
| 4. apni kothae phirečhen? | ami o grame phirečhi. |
| 5. apni ki enečhen? | ami dim bhaja enečhi. |
| 6. apni ki thelečhen? | ami gaṛī thelečhi. |
| 7. apni čabi kothae rekhečhen? | ami čabi tebile rekhečhi. |
| 8. apni ki peečhen? | ami kičhu khabar peečhi. |
| 9. apni ki gunečhen? | ami taḁa gunečhi. |

Answer:

F. Return to the nouns and adjective of Lesson 22. Repeat each sentence. The instructor will give the first part of the sentence; you finish the sentence, then listen as the instructor approves or gives a typical completion. Several combinations are possible. Ready?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. apnar bhai | baṅla śikhčhen. |
| 2. apnar baba | o phiše jan. |
| 3. klanto lok | bošte čae. |
| 4. ošustho bondhu | baṛīte ačhe. |
| 5. taṭka dim | khete bhalo. |
| 6. daber pani | khub šad. |
| 7. bəroph pani | ene din. |
| 8. aro taḁa | dite hoḁe. |
| 9. onno hoṭel | kothae ačhe? |
| 10. poriškar ghər | dekhete bhalo. |
| 11. æk botol ošudh | kinte čai. |
| 12. šobuj kapor | pačhondo kori. |
| 13. bhalo boi | poṛte čai. |
| 14. pačṭa tikiṭ | kinte čai. |
| 15. molaem gošt | khete bhalo. |
| 16. dim bhaja | ene din. |
| 17. bhat ar tərkarī | pete pari. |
| 18. še makhon ruṭi | čae. |
| 19. taṭka dudh | khub bhalo. |

End of taped portion of the lesson.

G. Homework. Translate

1. Where is your brother?
2. Are you tired?
3. Is Mr Smith sick today?
4. Do you see this book?
5. Do you hear my words? (what I say)
6. I want some rice and eggs.
7. Do you want fried eggs?
8. Bring me a glass of ice water.
9. Do you want more rice?
10. Your book is in my room.
11. I want something to eat.
12. I want to see this.
13. I want to hurry.
14. What kind of cloth do you have?
15. What kind of cloth do you have in this store?
16. I do not like medicine.
17. I am not very sick.
18. This meat is very tender.
19. This meat is not very tender.
20. I don't want to eat the fruit.
21. Is there any sugar in this tea?
22. It is not very far from my office to the hotel.
23. Do you want to go to the hotel?
24. Do you like ice water?
52. Is this food good for the stomach?
26. Is this fruit sweet?
28. Let's go to this village.
29. There is no water in my glass.

H. Homework. Here is a group of scrambled sentences. Rearrange and read so they will make sense.

1. čamoč ki? apni poriškar čan
2. hoečhi apnake khuši bharī dekhie
3. pete khabar kičhu pari ekhane?
4. jae ki? sinemae čhele-meera apnar
5. sup apnara khan amerikae ki?
6. ami thama brišti porjonto korečhilam opekha
7. jonno bhalo peter dudh gərom loke bole
8. kori ami jonno ča gərom pəčhondo tar karon
bhala peter
9. kəkhono həe bhīson kəkhono brišti
10. pəč kore pari dite ami ana

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 24

Basic Sentences

Conversation:

a friend of mine
with
acquaintance

amar æk bondhu
šathe
poričœ

Friend: I want you to meet a friend of mine.

Friend: ami amar æk bondhur šathe apnar poričœ korie dite çai.

Mr. Kazī, this is Mr. Davis,
acquainted

Kazī šaheb, ini holen Mr. Davis.
alap

Davis: I am glad to meet you.

Davis: apnar šathe alap kore khušī hoeçhi.

Kazī: I am glad to see you.

Kazī: apnar šathe dækha kore khušī hoeçhi.

secondary
school
teacher

sekendarī
skul
šikkhok

Friend: Mr. Kazī is a teacher in the secondary school.

Friend: Kazī šaheb sekendarī skuler ækjøn šikkhok.

music

gan

He (polite) teaches

tini šekhan

He teaches music.

tini gan šekhan.

lawyer

ukil

Mr. Davis is a lawyer.

Mr. Davis ækjøn ukil.

international

antorjatik

law

ain

specialist

bišešoggo

He is a specialist in international law.

tini antorjatik ainer ækjøn bišešoggo.

how long

kotodin

You will stay.

thakben

Kazī: How long will you be (stay) here?

Kazī: apni ekhane kotodin thakben?

days

din

Davis: Six days.

Davis: çhã din.

have been / it makes
week

holo

I have been here one week.

šoptaho

ami æk šoptaho holo ekhane achi.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I'll leave
Monday
next
I 'll leave next Monday.
business / job
have come</p> <p>Kazī: Are you here on business?</p> <p>Davis: Yes, I am.
legal
case / job
I'm working on a legal case.
I hope</p> <p>Kazī: I hope I see you again.</p> <p>Davis: Thank you.
I hope I see you again.</p> | <p>čole jabo
šombar
šamner
ami šamner šombar čole jabo.
kaj
ešečhen</p> <p>Kazī: apni ki kono kaje ekhane
ešečhen?</p> <p>Davis: hã.
mokodomar
kaj
ami ækta mokodomar kaje achi.
ami aša kori</p> <p>Kazī: aša kori, apnar šathe abar
dækha hobe.</p> <p>Davis: šukria.
aša kori, apnar šathe abar
dækha hobe.</p> |
|--|--|

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 25

Basic Sentences

Conversation:

Friend: Hello, Mr Hamid.
let me

Let me introduce Dr. Gauze to you.

Mr. Hamid, this is Dr. Gauze.

Hamid: How do you do?

Gauze: How do you do, Mr. Hamid?

principal
college's

Friend: Mr. Hamid is principal of
this college
and
has taught
for many years

He has taught here and in Lahore
for many years.

Arabic
English

He speaks Bengali, Urdu, Arabic,
and English.

has written

He has written many books.
kindness

Hamid: You are very kind.

What do you do, Dr. Gauze?

Gauze: I work with ICA.

field
health
public

My field is public health.

Friend: Do you prefer to speak Eng-
lish or Bengali?

Friend: ei je, hamid šaheb.
dei

ašun, ḍakṭar gəuzer šathe apnar
alap korie dei.

hamid šaheb, ini holer ḍakṭar gəuz.

Hamid: apni kæmon ačhen?

Gauze: apni kæmon ačhen, hamid
šaheb?

oddhokkho
kəlejer

Friend: hamid šaheb ei kəlejer
oddhokkho.

eboṅ

šikkhəkəta korečhen

ənek bəčhor dhore

tini ekhane eboṅ lahore ənek
bəčhor dhore šikkhəkəta korečhen.

arbī

iṅrejī

tini baṅla, urdu, arbī, eboṅ
iṅrejī bəlen.

likhečhen

tini ənek boi likhečhen.

meherbani

Hamid: apnar bəṅo meherbani.

ḍakṭar gəuz, apni ki kəren?

Gauze: ami ICAtə kaj kori.

khettro / karjokhettro.

šastho

jəno(šadharon)

jəno šastho amar karjokhettro.

Friend: apni iṅrejī na baṅla bolte
pəčhondo kəren?

Gauze: I prefer to speak Bengali.

yet

I do not speak very well yet.

but

But I want to learn.

place

right

learning

Hamid: This is the right place to learn Bengali.

opportunity

You will find an opportunity to speak Bengali here.

Friend: I must go now.

later

I will see you again later.

Hamid: Thank you. Come again.

It's nice to see you, Dr. Gauze.

Gauze: It's nice to meet you.

Gauze: ami baᅅla bolte pāchondo kori.

ækhono

ami ækhono bhālo bolte parina.

kintu

kintu ami śikhte čai.

jaega

ᅅhik

šekha

Hamid: baᅅla śekhā eᅅai ᅅhik jaega.

śujog

apni ekhane baᅅla bōlar śujog paben.

Friend: amake ækhon jete hōbe.

pōre

apnar śathe pōre abar dækha korbo.

Hamid: śukria. abar aśben.

ᅅaktar gōuz, apnar śathe dækha kore khuśi hoeči.

Gauze: apnar śathe alap kore khuśi hoeči.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 26

Laboratory

Accusative Case; Infinitive Verb Forms

1. The direct object of a finite verb is in the accusative case. Words that refer to a living being, especially people, add *-ke* to form the accusative case. *-ke* is added sometimes to other words for emphasis or to make the case relationship clear. You already know these forms:

Nom.

কাপ

apni

Mr. Smith

Acc.

কাপ-কে বোলি

apna-ke dekhe

Mr. Smith-ke janen?

2. Many of the other sentences that you have learned have direct objects; but they do not refer to people. Therefore they have the same form as the nominatives. Repeat:

cf.

ami tækxi dekhchi.

ami amar bondhu-ke dekhchi.

ami amar bhái-ke dekhchi.

ami amar baba-ke dekhchi.

ami lokgulo-ke dekhchi. (*-ke* follows plural suffix)

3. There is little chance of confusing a subject and object, even when *-ke* is not used. The word order usually makes the case clear. The order is subject-object-adverb-verb. *cf.*

ami tækxi dekhchi.

ami bayla alpo boli.

ami phal ækhon khabo na.

amar bondhu ækhon phal khete paren na.

4. The subject of an infinitive is in the accusative case.

5. Necessity is indicated by an infinitive and its subject, with the auxiliary *hōoa*, usually the future form *hōbe*.

I must go.

I must stay.

You must stay.

Mr. Smith must stay.

amake jete hōbe.

amake thakte hōbe.

apnake thakte hōbe.

mistar smithke thakte hōbe.

6. *The Present Participle (active)* is the lexical unit. The present participle may here be called a gerund, because it is frequently used as a noun, although it retains its basic verbal nature.

The present participle nearly always ends in *-a*. Listen to and identify the present participles of verbs with which you already have some acquaintance:

jaoa, dækha, khaoa, rakha, jana, pōra, kōra, šona, bhaba, čaoa, paoa, para, bōša, šekha, bōla, thama, neoa, deoa, laga, ana, ťana, oṭha.

Some of these verbs may be difficult to recognize because the stem vowel has changed. The rules for these changes are not suitable for an elementary course and are not given here. Consult a verb chart in a reference work.

Review the sentences that you know that have present participles:

See me again.

abar dækha korben.

I waited until the rain stopped.

brīṭi thama porjōnto ami
oṭekkha korečhilam.

I hope to see you again.

aša kori apnar šathe abar
dækha hōbe.

I will see you again later.

apnar šathe pōre abar
dækha korbo.

In these examples the present participles 'dækha' and 'thama' occur in verb phrases with 'hōbe,' forms of 'kōra,' and with the preposition 'porjōnto.' These verbs are typical of the present participle.

7. *The Perfect Participle.* The ending is *-e*, and the stem of the verb is very similar to that of the present participle except that there is frequently a change in the stem vowel. Listen to these pairs. In each case the present participle is given, then the perfect participle:

dækha – dekke

paoa – pee

rakha – rekhe

bōša – boše

kōra – kore

bōla – bole

šona – šune

thama – theme

čaoa – čee

neoa – nie

laga – lege

ana – ene

Consult a reference work for these vowel changes.

12. *The Conditional Participle.* Insert the letter or sound 'l' before the final 'e' of the perfect participle, and you have the conditional participle. Repeat these pairs:

having seen / if he sees	dekhe / dekhle
having placed / if he places	rekhe / rakhle
having made / if he makes	kore / korle
having heard / if he hears	šune / šunle
having got / if he gets	pee / pele
having sat down / if he sits down	boše / bošle
having spoken / if he speaks	bole / bolle
having taken / if he takes	nie / nile
having brought / if he brings	ene / anle

13. The conditional participle is an invariable form, applying to all persons and numbers. It usually has the meaning of 'if' with the verbal idea and is assumed to have the same person and number as that of the main verb of the sentence.

Listen and repeat these contrasting sentences:

Having gone home, he eats the rice.

(i.e. He goes home and eats the rice.)

If he goes home, he will eat the rice.

Having put the key on the table, he sits down.

(i.e. He puts the key on the table and sits down.)

If he puts the key on the table, it may get lost.

Having taken the money, he buys rice and fish.

(i.e. He takes the money and buys rice and fish.)

If he takes the money, he buys fish and rice.

baṛīte gie, bhat khan.

baṛīte gele, bhat khaben.

čabi ṭebile rekhe, tini

bošen.

tini ṭebile čabi rakhle,

harie jete pare.

tini ṭaka nie, bhat ar

mačh kenen.

ṭaka nile, tini bhat ar

mačh kenen.

14. The conditional participle is often used in generalized statements and precepts. Learn this example:

If one learns slowly, he will long retain it.

aste šikhle, onek din thakbe.

B. Exercise. Answer each question by saying "when I have finished my work" or "when I have obtained the money." Watch for changes in person.

Books closed.

Suggested Answer:

1. kōkhon apni baṛīte jaben?

amar kaj šeš kore, ami baṛīte jabo.

2. kokhon apni bhalo boi kinben ?

ṭaka pee, bhalo boi kinbo.

3. kokhon o kaj šuru korben ?

e kaj šeš kore, oṭa šuru korbo.

4. kokhon čīṭhi* apnar babake likhben ?

kaj šeš kore, tāke čīṭhi likhbo.

5. kokhon apnar bhāi amake gaṛir čabi deben ?

kaj šeš kore, tini čabi deben.

C. Often a “when” clause in English appear as an “if” clause in Bengali.

Learn these sentences:

1. kōkhon apni baṛite jaben?

kaj šeś kore ami baṛite jabo.

or

kaj šeś hoe gele ami baṛite jabo.

2. kōkhon apnar bondhu hoṭele jaben?

mistar smith bolle tini hoṭele jaben.

3. kōkhon amra bhat khabo?

cheleṭa bhat anle amra bhat khabo.

or

cheleṭa bhat ene dile amra bhat khabo.

D. “jōkhon . . . tōkhon” with the present or future tense often is used with a meaning almost identical to the conditional participle and its modifiers. Study:

1. kōkhon apni baṛite jaben?

jōkhon amar kaj šeś hoe jabe,
tōkhon ami baṛite jabo.

2. kōkhon apnar bondhu hoṭele jaben?

jōkhon mistar smith bolben, tōkhon
tini hoṭele jaben.

3. kōkhon amra bhat khabo?

jōkhon cheleṭa bhat ene debe,
tōkhon amra bhat khabo.

E. Exercise. Answer each question with the full sentence begining “when I have done my work” or “If I can finish my work in time” whichever makes better sense.

Question:

For answers see tape.

1. kōkhon apni sinemae jaben?

2. kōkhon apnar baba game phire jaben?

3. apni ki amar śathe bhat khaben?

4. kōkhon apni ośudh cheleke deben?

5. apnar baba ekhane kōkhon aśben?

6. apni ki kazī śahebke dekhte jaben?

F. Exercise. Answer in a complete sentence, using clue suggested:

Clue:

1. kōkhon apnar baba game aśben?

When he reads the letter.

2. kōkhon śikkhok apnar śōṅge kōtha bōlen?

When (if) he sees me.

3. kōkhon apni bōroph pani khaben?

When (if) the boy brings
the glass.

4. ami kōtha bolle apni bujhte paren?

If you say (it) in Bengali.

5. amar jonno kičhu dab kinben?

If you give me the money.

6. amar śōṅge baṛite jaben ki?

If the sky remains blue.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 27

Basic Sentences

Conversation:

- paddy field
Student: Is this your paddy field?
Farmer: Yes, it is.
you live
Student: Where do you live?
village
Farmer: In that village.
people
Student: How many people live in that village?
about
two hundred
Farmer: About two hundred.
rice in the field
harvest (verb)
when
Student: When will you harvest your rice?
month
Farmer: Next month.
ready
It's not ready yet.
river
Student: How far is it to the river?
Farmer: Not very far.
dry season
dries up
In the dry season the water dries up.
rainy season
into
enters/comes into
In the rainy season the river comes into this field.
damage
- dhan khet
Student: eṭa ki apnar dhan khet?
Farmer: hāē.
apni thaken
Student: apni kothae thaken?
gram
Farmer: oi grame.
lok
Student: oi grame koto lok baś kore?
prae
duiśo
Farmer: prae duiśo lok.
dhan
fōśol kaṭa
kōkhon
Student: dhan kōkhon kaṭhen?
maś
Farmer: pōrer maśe.
toiri
ækhono toiri hōe nai.
nodi
Student: ekhan theke nodi koto dure?
Farmer: beśi dūre nōe.
śukna kal
śukie jae
śukna kale pani śukie jae.
bōrśa kal
bhitore
aśe
bōrśa kale nodiṭi kheter bhitor aśe.
khoti

- Student: Does the water damage your crops?
last/past
year
to stand
- Student: pani ki phošoler kono khoti kore?
goto
śal
dārie thaka
- Farmer: Last year the water stood in the field for a month.
ruin
It ruined my rice.
raise
besides
- Farmer: goto śale pani æk maś dhore dārie čhilo.
nośto
ta amar dhan nośto kore.
pholano
čhara
- Student: What do you raise besides rice?
patch
jute
vegetable
garden
- Student: dhan čhara ar ki phošol pholan?
phali
paṭ
śak-śobjī
bagan
- Farmer: I have one patch of jute and a vegetable garden.
profit
- Farmer: amar æk phali paṭ khet ar ekṭi śak śobjīr bagan ačhe.
labh
- Student: Do you make much profit with jute?
difficult
down
- Student: paṭe apnar labh hae?
- Farmer: No. The work is very hard, and the price has gone down.
corn [zea mais]
farm
- Farmer: na. boṛo śokto kaj ar dam-o khub niče neme gečhe.
bhutta
khamar
- Student: Do you raise corn on your farm?
neighbor
- Student: apnar khamare bhutta pholan?
poṛsī
- Student: No. But my neighbor has a patch of corn.
catch
tank
- Farmer: na. kintu amar poṛsīr æk phali bhuttar khet ačhe.
dhora
pukur
- Student: Do you catch many fish in this tank?
- Student: apni ei pukure onek mačh dhoren.
- Farmer: We used to catch a lot of fish.
water hyacinth
covered
- Farmer: age onek mačh dhortam.
kočuri pana
bhore

Now the water hyacinth is in the
tank.

clean

It needs cleaning.

cost

Student: Does it cost much to clean
the tank?

intend

ourselves

Farmer: No. My neighbor and I intend
to clean it ourselves after we
harvest the rice.

Student: I must go now.

ækhon pukur kočurī panae bhore
gečhe.

saph

ečake saph kōrate hōbe.

khōroč

Student: saph kōrte ki ōnek khōroč
lage?

ičča

nijerai

Farmer: na. dhan kaṭar pōr amar
poṛšī ebōṅ ami nijerai saph
korbo ičča korečhi.

Student: amake ækhon jete hōbe.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 28

Causative Verbs; Past Habitual

A. Compare these sentences:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ami dekhie debo. | I will show you. |
| 2. apnake dekhe khuṣī hoečhi. | I am glad to see you. |
| 3. apnar śathe alap kore khuṣī hoečhi. | I am glad to meet you. |
| 4. ami amar æk bondhur śathe apnar
alap korie dite čai. | I want you to meet a friend
of mine. |
| 5. śukna kale pani śukie jae. | In the dry season the water
dries up. |

B. Causative Verbs

Verb studies hitherto have mostly been in the active forms. Many of the same basic verbs have parallel forms which carry the idea of causing the action of the verb on the part of another person. Compare these sentences:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. I cut the grass. | ami ghaś kaṭi. |
| 2. I have the grass cut.
(I cause the grass to be cut) | ami ghaś kaṭai. |
| 3. The mother eats the rice. | ma bhat khačchen. |
| 4. The mother feeds rice to the baby. | ma śiśuke bhat khaoáčhen. |

In some cases English requires a paraphrase to give the idea of the causative verb; other times English will use a separate verb. Bengali has regular progression of verb forms involving corresponding forms of the same verbal idea. Compare these endings:

kāra / kārano	doing / causing to do
khaoa / khaoano	eating / feeding.
jaoa / paṭhano	going / sending
śekha / śekhano	learning / teaching
bośa / bośano	sitting / seating
jana / janano	knowing / informing
pāra / pārano	reading / teaching
ana / anano	bringing / causing to be brought
bolā / bolano	stopping v.i. / stopping v.t.
daḅha / daḅhano	speaking / causing to say
	seeing / showing

Learn these sentences and the implications of the verbal construction:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. The mother gets up and then gets the child up.
ma uthe, śiśuke oṭhan. | oṭha / oṭhano |
|---|---------------|

2. The mother dresses, and then she dresses the baby.
ma kapoṛ pore, šišuke kapoṛ pōran. pōra/pōrano
3. The mother eats breakfast, and then she feeds the baby.
ma *nasta khee, šišuke khaoan.
4. The mother seats the baby at the table, and then she sits down.
ma šišuke ṭebile bosie, tini nije bōšen.
5. The mother bathes the baby, and then she takes a bath.
ma šišuke gosol korie, nije gosol kōren.
6. The water covers the ground, but the farmer covers the ground with water.
pani jomike bhore *phæle, kintu čašī pani die jomike bhorie phæle.
7. The teacher learns the new rule and then teaches it to the students.
šikkhək *nutōn *niōm šikhe, *čhattroder šekhan.
8. The teacher says the new words and then has the students say them.
šikkhək nutōn *šōbdo bole, čheleder die bōlan.
9. The policeman stops the car, and then he stops beside the driver.
puliš gaṛī thamie, nije dṛaivarer *paše eše thamen.
10. The boy buys one toy and has his father buy the other. kena/
čheleṭa nije ækṭa khæla kine babake die onnoṭa kenae. kenano
11. When my watch quits running, I wind it. čōla/čōlano
amar ghoṛī čōla bōndo korle, ami čalai.
12. If you can not see the building, I will show you.
apni jodi dalanṭa na dekhṭe paren, ami dekhie debo.

VI. *The Past Habitual Tense:*

Review:

age ònek mačh dhortam.

We used to catch a lot of fish.

Here the basic verb is *dhōra* "catching."

Endings for the *Past Habitual Tense* are *-tam, ten, -to, -te*.

ami (amra) [first person]	dhortam	kortam	jetam	khetaṃ
apni (apnara) [second person, polite]	dhorten	korten	jeten	kheten
tini (tāra) [third person, polite]	same as in second person, polite.			
tumi (tomra) [second person, familiar]	dhorte	korte	jete	khete
še (tara) [third person, familiar]	dhorto	korto	jeto	kheto

This tense represents a repeated action in the past.

mačh dhortam

We used to catch fish.

čhiṭhi rakhtam

We used to keep letters.

bhuṭṭar čaš kortam

We used to raise corn.

gaṛī čalatam

We used to drive a car.

V. Substitution Exercise.

Repeat the sentences given, then say the sentence substituting the word or phrase given in the cue.

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Cue</i>	<i>New Sentence</i>
1. nodīte age ñek mačh dhortam.	*čīṅṛī	see tape
2. " dhorten.	amar baba	"
3. "	pukure	"
4. "	panite	"
5. age ñek mačh khetam	gošt	"
6. "	kintam	"
7. "	bhalo mačh	"

B. Same procedure.

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Cue</i>	<i>New Sentence</i>
1. gāto šale pani æk maš dhore dāṅṛie čhilo.	dui din	See tape
2. "	e šale	dāṅṛie thakbe
3. "	ašče šale	dāṅṛie thakbe
4. "	ñek din	"

C. Continue:

D. Necessity is indicated by the accusative case of the person who has to do something and the infinitive of the action with a form of "hōoa." *cf.*

1. amake ækhon jete hōbe.	I must go now.
2. amake ekhane bošte hōbe.	I must sit here.
3. amake labh korte hōbe.	I must make a profit.
4. amake khabar khete hōbe.	I must eat the food.
5. apnake bhat khete hōbe.	You must eat the dinner.
6. apnake amar šōṅge jete hōbe.	You must go with me.

E. Exercise. Substitute words as above:

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Cue</i>	<i>New Sentence</i>
1. amake ækhon jete hōbe.	bhat khete	See tape
2. "	grame jete	"
3. "	apnake	"
4. "	mištar smithke	"
5. "	take	"
6. "	dhan khete kaj korte	"
7. "	dhan kaṭte	"
8. "	labh korte	"
9. "	mačh dhorte	"
10. "	bhuṭṭa pholate	"
11. "	pukur saph korte	"
12. "	apnake čabi dite	"

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 29

Basic Sentences

I. How to Fry an Egg.

Egg over hard

At first put some melted butter on the frying pan and heat it. The frying pan must be quite clean. Otherwise there is a possibility of getting the egg stuck in the frying pan. When the butter is hot, break the eggshell very carefully so that the yolk of the egg is not broken. Now put the egg on the hot, melted butter. Then sprinkle a bit of salt and black pepper on it. When the lower portion is hard enough to turn it, just turn it over. After a few seconds move it to the plate with a turner.

II. How to Set the Dinner Table.

Before you bring the food, wipe the table with a cloth. After that, spread the place-mats in front of each chair. Then place the plates on those mats. The plate must be in the middle of the mat. Put a knife and spoon on the right side and two forks on the left side. Keep the glasses in front of each plate. Fold the napkins and place one within each glass. Place the flower vase in the centre of the table. Put some heat-proof mats in other convenient places. Then place the food dishes on those. Near the other plates arrange your salt and black-pepper shakers, water-jug, and sauces.

ḍimer ḍobol phrai

*prothome phrai pæne *ghi die ghitake bhalo *mato gærom kore nin. phrai pæn khub bhalo bhabe poriškar thaka dærkar. *nahole ḍim pæne lege jabar *šombhabæna. ghi gærom hole ḍimtake *šabdhone *bhaḍun. ækhon oṭa ghie ašte çhere din *jate *kušumṭa bheḍe na jae. tarpær ḍimer upor *šamanno læbon eboḅ *gol moriçer gūro *çhiṭie din. niçer dikṭa *ulṭe debar mato šokto holei ḍimṭa ulṭe din. *kæek sekend pær šabdhone *khunti die pleṭe *tule anun.

ki kore khabar ṭebil *šajate hæe.

ṭebile khabar anbar age ṭebilṭa bhao bhabe kapor die *muçhe rakhun. *pære *prottek çearer šamne ṭebiler upor ækṭa kore çhoṭo *madur *biçhie din. pletgulo oi madurer ṭhik *majhkhane rakhte hæbe. pleṭer dan dike çhuri ar çamoç eboḅ bā dike duto kāṭa rakhun. prottek pleṭer šamner diker jaegae ækṭa kore glaš rakhun. hat *mukh moçhar *toalegulo *bhāḅ kore glašer bhitore *šajie rakhun. khabar ṭebiler *phuldaniṭa ṭebiler ṭhik majhkhane rakhun. ṭebiler *ænnanno *šubidhajænak *çṅše gærom *nibaroni madur biçhie din. tarpær khabarer *baṭigulo tar upor ene rakhun. pleṭer ænnanno paše læbon, golmoriç-dani, panir jag, eboḅ açarer pattrogulo šajie rakhun.

III. *How to Sweep the Floor.*

Before you begin sweeping, wipe the furniture of the room. Then clean the floor under the furniture. Now hold the broom straight and begin sweeping from the corner of the room. Proceed to the door, brushing the dust before you. You should be careful not to leave any dirt on the floor. After you sweep the room, bring all the dirt to the porch and clean that too. Now collect all the dirt in one place. Bring a dust pan and put all the dirt on it with the broom and throw the sweepings in a dust bin.

IV. *How to Sew a Button on a Shirt.*

Determine where the broken button previously was. At that place put a small mark to indicate the exact position. Otherwise the button will be too high or low. Tie a knot in the loose ends of the thread. Now place the button over that mark and insert the needle from beneath the cloth and button and bring it up through a hole in the button. Push the needle down through the other hole and the cloth. Continue this operation four or five times or until the button is firmly in place. Then when you are beneath the cloth fasten the thread into the cloth and cut the thread. The button is now ready to use.

ki kore ghər jhāt dite hœ.

ghər *jhāt debar age ghərer
*ašbab pətro bhalo bhabe muče nite
hœbe. tarpər ašbab pətrer niče theke
*aborjəna poriškar kore anun. ækhon
*jhaṛuṭi *šoja bhabe dhore ghərer
*kon theke jhāt deoa arəmbho korun.
*šamner aborjəna gulo jhāt dite dite
dərojar dike *egon. aborjəna jate
kothao na thake šedike lokkho rakhun.
ghər jhāt debar pər aborjəna *barandae
ene barəndao jhāt die *phelun. ækhon
aborjəna gulo æk khane *jəma korun.
aborjəna tolar pattro ene aborjəna gulo
jhaṛur *šahajje tate tule aborjəna
*phælar jaegae phele die ašun.

ki kore *botam *lagate hœ.

bhaṇa botamṭa age kothae čhilo
še jaegaṭa *nirdharon (ṭhik) kore nin.
ṭhik jaega *nirdeš kərar jonno šekhane
ækṭa *čhoṭo *dag din. nahole botam
upore *oṭhoba niče lagano hoe jete
pare. *khola *šutor *agae ækṭa *gīṭh
*bādhun. ækhon oi dager upore botam
rekhe kapər eboṅ botamer niče theke
*šūč *dḥukie botamer *phuṭor bhitor
die upore tule anun. šūč onno phuṭe
kapərer bhitor die niče ṭene anun. ei
bhabe čar pāč *bar oṭhoba botam
šəkto hoe na bəša porjənto *šelai kore
jan. tarpər apni jəkhon ničər dike
thakben təkxon šūto kapərer šathe
*aṭke šūto *keṭe phelun. botamṭa
ækxon *bæboharjoggo.

- aborjona, *n.* dirt.
 ačarer pattro, *n.* sauce pot.
 agae *prep.* at the end of.
 ašbab pōtro, *n.* furniture
 atke, *v.t.* having fastened; *perf. part.*
 of atkano.
 bar, *n.* time, occasion.
 baranda, *n.* porch, veranda.
 bādhun, *v.t.* tie; *imper. polite of bādha.*
 bæboharjoggo, *adj.* usable, fit to use.
 baṭigulo, *n.* dishes; *plural of baṭi.*
 bhāj *n.* fold.
 bhaṇun, *v.t.* break; *imper. of bhaṇa.*
 bičhie, *v.t.* having spread; *perf. part.*
 of bičhano.
 botam *n.* button.
 čhiṭie, *v.t.* having sprinkled; *perf.*
 part. of čhiṭano.
 čhoṭo, *adj.* small.
 dag, *n.* mark.
 dukie, *v.t.* having inserted; *perf. part.*
 of dhokano.
 egon, *v.i.* proceed; *imper. of egono.*
 ghi, *n.* melted butter.
 ghīṭh, *n.* knot.
 gol morič danī, *n.* black pepper
 shaker.
 gol moričer gūro, *n.* ground black
 pepper.
 jate, *sub. conj.* so that.
 jharuṭi, *n.* the broom.
 jhāt, *n.* sweeping motion; *verb is jhāt*
 deoa.
 jōma, *n.* collection.
 keṭe, *v.t.* having cut; *perf. part. of*
 kaṭa.
 kholā, *adj.* loose.
 khunti, *n.* turner.
- kœek, *pron.* a few.
 kon, *n.* corner.
 kušumṭa, *n.* the yolk of the egg.
 lagate, *v.t.* to fix; *inf. of lagano.*
 madur, *n.* mat.
 majh khane, *adv.* in the middle.
 mōto, *prep.* like, in condition of.
 mučhe, *v.t.* having wiped; *perf. part.*
 of močha.
 mukh, *n.* face.
 nahole, *adv.* otherwise.
 nibaronī, *n.* proof.
 nirdeš, *n.* indication.
 nirdharon, *n.* determination.
 onnanno, *adj.* other.
 oṅše, *n.* part, side; *loc. of oṅšo.*
 oṭhoba, *conj.* or.
 phælar, *v.t.* throwing; *verbal noun of*
 phæla.
 phuldaniṭa, *n.* the flower vase.
 puṭor, *n.* of the hole in the button.
 prothome, *adv.* at first.
 prottek, *adj.* each, every.
 šabdhanē, *adv.* carefully.
 šahajje, *n./prep.* with the help.
 šajate, *v.* to arrange; *inf. of šajano.*
 šamanno, *adv./adj.* a little bit.
 šamner, *prep.* in front of.
 šelai, *n.* sewing.
 šombhabōna, *n.* possibility.
 šubidhajōnok, *adj.* convenient.
 šuč, *n.* needle.
 šūtor, *n.* of thread; *gen. of šūto.*
 toale, *n.* towel.
 tule, *v.t.* having picked up; *perf. part.*
 of tola.
 ulṭe, *v.t.* having turned; *perf. part.*
 of ulṭano.

SPOKEN BENGALI

(Standard, East Bengal)

LESSON NO. 30

Basic Sentences

Visitor: Hello.

Visitor: salam alaikum.

Farmer: Hello (to you).
all

Farmer: alaikum as salam.
šob

Visitor: How is your family?
all right?
this time (year)

Visitor: baṛīr šob kæmon ačhe?
bhalo to?
ebar

What do think about the crops
this year?

Visitor: ebar phašol kæmon mone
hočče?

Farmer: Don't mention it.
There is no water.
Everything is drying up.

Farmer: ar bolben na.
pani nai
šob šukie gælo.

Visitor: How long has it been since
it rained last?

Visitor: kætodin holo brišti hoe nai?

Farmer: About three months.

Farmer: prae maš tinek holo.

Visitor: In this village haven't the
tanks dried up?
of course

Visitor: apnader gramer pukurgulo
šukie gese naki?
boiki

Farmer: Of course they have dried
up.

Farmer: ta šukie gese boiki.

only (approximately)
Only about 2 cubits of water
are there.

moṭe
moṭe hat dui pani aše.

likely
I do not think we will have any
crops this year.

bole
phašol ebar hæbe bole mone
hočče na.

God alone
what ever
God alone knows what will
become of us.

allai
ki je
ki je kōpale ačhe ta allai jane.

fear

Visitor: Don't be afraid.
if He gives (allows)

bhœ
Visitor: na, na, bhœ paben na.
dile

If God grants it, we shall have
a good shower soon.

well (change of subject).

if / when it is

If there is no rain, how do you
cultivate your field?

way / method

Farmer: There is no way (to irrigate).

seed

having sown

we wait

what day

it will rain

We plant the seed and hope
for rain.

to grow

grows

need

Rice needs a lot of water.

Visitor: What kind of paddy do you
grow here?

if it rains

aus rice

we plant

rainy season

in August

Farmer: We sow aus rice in May if
it rains, and at the end of the
rainy season in August we har-
vest it.

so that

Visitor: You harvest it in the month
of August, don't you?

yes

Farmer: Yes, that's right.

Visitor: Now it is the dry season.

What kind of paddy do you
have here?

Farmer: It is sali rice.

[we] transplant

alla dile, pani šiggīri hōbe.

ačča

hole

brišti na hole, apnara maṭhe

pani den kəmon kore?

bəbostha

Farmer: tar kono bəbostha nai.

bij

bune

boše thaki

kōbe

pani hōbe

bij bune boše thaki kōbe pani
hōbe.

hote

hote gele

dərkar

dhaner jonno ənek panir dərkar.

Visitor: apnara kon dhaner phōšol
kōren?

pani hole

auš dhan

buni

bərša

bhaddro maše

Farmer: boišakh maše brišti hole auš
dhan buni, ar bəršar šeše bhaddro
maše ta kaṭi.

tai

Visitor: apnara bhaddro maše auš
dhan kaṭen, tai na?

jī

Farmer: jī, hā.

Visitor: əkhon to šukna kal.

ei kon dhan?

[better: eṭa ki dhan?]

Farmer: šali dhan.

rui [from roa]

- Visitor: When did you transplant this paddy?
 Farmer: About 4 months ago.
 plant (n.)
 growing
- Visitor: Where did you grow the plants?
 bed / field
 Farmer: In the rice bed near my house.
 plenty
 We have plenty of water there.
 only
 But after we seeded, it has only rained twice.
 land
- Visitor: How much land do you have in rice?
 1 1/2
 bigha
- Farmer: About one and one half bigha.
 still
 place
 piece
 Still, it is divided into three pieces.
 if
 kindly
 then / so that
 If you will please come with me, then I can show you.
- Visitor: Certainly.
 I'll be glad to see it.
- Visitor: e dhan kabē ruečhilen?
 Farmer: maš čarek age.
 čara
 lagano
- Visitor: kothae čara lagiečhilen?
 apor
 Farmer: baṛīr kačhei apore.
 jothešto
 okhane jothešto pani ače.
 mattro
 kintu čara lagabar pōr mattro
 duibar brīṣṭi hoeče. (hoise)
 jomi
- Visitor: apnar dhaner jomi kōtokhani ače?
 deṛ
 bigha
- Farmer: deṛ bighar mōto.
 tao
 jaega
 ṭukro
 tao abar tin jaegae tin ṭukro.
 [tao abar tin ṭukroē bibhōkto.]
 jodi
 dōea
 tahole
 apni jodi dōea kore aṣen tahole
 dekhate pari.
- Visitor: niščoi.
 ami dekhbo.

Cardinal Numerals

1.	১.	এক	æk.	35.	৩৫.	পঁয়ত্রিশ	pōetriš.
2.	২.	দুই	dui.	36.	৩৬.	ছয়ত্রিশ	čhotriš.
3.	৩.	তিন	tin.	37.	৩৭.	সাঁইত্রিশ	šāitriš.
4.	৪.	চার	čar.	38.	৩৮.	আটত্রিশ	aṭtriš.
5.	৫.	পাঁচ	pāč.	39.	৩৯.	উনচল্লিশ	unočolliš.
6.	৬.	ছয়	čh0e.	40.	৪০.	চল্লিশ	čolliš.
7.	৭.	সাত	šat.	41.	৪১.	একচল্লিশ	ekčolliš.
8.	৮.	আট	aṭ.	42.	৪২.	বিয়াল্লিশ	bialliš.
9.	৯.	নয়	n0e.	43.	৪৩.	তেতাল্লিশ	tetalliš.
10.	১০.	দশ	d0š.	44.	৪৪.	চুয়াল্লিশ	čualliš.
11.	১১.	এগারো	ægáro.	45.	৪৫.	পঁয়তাল্লিশ	pōetalliš.
12.	১২.	বারো	baro.	46.	৪৬.	ছেচল্লিশ	čhečolliš.
13.	১৩.	তেরো	tæro.	47.	৪৭.	সাতচল্লিশ	šatčolliš.
14.	১৪.	চোদ্দ	čoddo.	48.	৪৮.	আটচল্লিশ	aṭčolliš.
15.	১৫.	পনেরো	ponero.	49.	৪৯.	উনপঞ্চাশ	unop0nčāš.
16.	১৬.	ষোল	šolo.	50.	৫০.	পঞ্চাশ	p0nčāš.
17.	১৭.	সতেরো	šatero	51.	৫১.	একান্ন	ekanno.
18.	১৮.	আঠারো	aṭharo	52.	৫২.	বাহান্ন	bahanno.
19.	১৯.	উনিশ	ūniš.	53.	৫৩.	তিপ্পান্ন	tippanno.
20.	২০.	কুড়ি	kuri.	54.	৫৪.	চুয়ান্ন	čuanno.
21.	২১.	একুশ	ekuš.	55.	৫৫.	পঞ্চান্ন	p0nčanno.
22.	২২.	বাইশ	baiš.	56.	৫৬.	ছাপ্পান্ন	čhappanno.
23.	২৩.	তেইশ	teiš.	57.	৫৭.	সাতান্ন	šatanno.
24.	২৪.	চব্বিশ	čobbiš.	58.	৫৮.	আটান্ন	aṭanno.
25.	২৫.	পঁচিশ	pōčiš.	59.	৫৯.	উনষাট	unošāṭ.
26.	২৬.	ছাব্বিশ	čhabbiš.	60.	৬০.	ষাট	šāṭ.
27.	২৭.	সাতাশ	šataš.	61.	৬১.	একষাট	ekšōṭṭi.
28.	২৮.	আঠাশ	aṭhaš	62.	৬২.	বাষাট	bašōṭṭi.
29.	২৯.	উনত্রিশ	ūnotriš.	63.	৬৩.	তেষাট	tešōṭṭi.
30.	৩০.	ত্রিশ/তিরিশ	triš/tiriš.	64.	৬৪.	চৌষাট	čoušōṭṭi.
31.	৩১.	একত্রিশ	ektriš.	65.	৬৫.	পঁয়ষাট	pōčšōṭṭi.
32.	৩২.	বত্রিশ	botriš.	66.	৬৬.	ছেষাট	čhešōṭṭi.
33.	৩৩.	তেত্রিশ	tetriš.	67.	৬৭.	সাতষাট	šatšōṭṭi.
34.	৩৪.	চৌত্রিশ	čoutriš.				

68. ৬৮. আটষট্টি aṭṣoṭṭi.
 69. ৬৯. উনসত্তর unoṣottor.
 70. ৭০. সত্তর ṣottor.
 71. ৭১. একাত্তর ekattor.
 72. ৭২. বাহাত্তর bahattor.
 73. ৭৩. তিয়াত্তর tiattor.
 74. ৭৪. চুয়াত্তর čuattor.
 75. ৭৫. পঁচাত্তর pōčattor.
 76. ৭৬. ছিয়াত্তর čhiattor.
 77. ৭৭. সাতাত্তর šatattor.
 78. ৭৮. আটাত্তর aṭattor.
 79. ৭৯. উনআশি unoaši.
 80. ৮০. আশি aši.
 81. ৮১. একাশি ekaši.
 82. ৮২. বিরাশি biraši.
 83. ৮৩. তিরাশি tiraši.
 84. ৮৪. চুরাশি čuraši.
 85. ৮৫. পঁচাশি pōčaši.
 86. ৮৬. ছিয়াশি čhiaši.
 87. ৮৭. সাতাশি šataši.
 88. ৮৮. আটাশি aṭaši.
 89. ৮৯. উননব্বই unonobboi.
 90. ৯০. নব্বই nobboi.
 91. ৯১. একানব্বই ekanobboi.
 92. ৯২. বিরানব্বই biranobboi.
 93. ৯৩. তিরানব্বই tiranobbo.
 94. ৯৪. চুরানব্বই čuranobboi.
 95. ৯৫. পঁচানব্বই pōčanobboi.
 96. ৯৬. ছিয়ানব্বই čhianobboi.
 97. ৯৭. সাতানব্বই šatanobboi.
 98. ৯৮. আটানব্বই aṭanobboi.
 99. ৯৯. নিরানব্বই niranobboi.
 100. ১০০. একশো æk šo.
 1000. ১০০০. এক হাজার æk hajar.
 100,000 ১০০,০০০. এক লাখ/লক্ষ æk lakh/lokkho.
 10,000,000 ১০,০০০,০০০. এক কোটি æk koṭi/
 কোর kror/"crore."

APPENDIX II

Ordinal Numerals 1—32

Days of the month

1st.	১ম.	prothom.	pœla.	১লা.
2nd.	২য়.	ditio.	došra.	২রা.
3rd.	৩য়.	tritio.	tešra.	৩রা.
4th.	৪র্থ.	ċoturtho.	ċouŋha.	৪ঠা.
5th.	৫ম.	pœnċom.	pāċoi.	৫ই.
6th.	৬ষ্ঠ.	šoštho.	ċhœoi.	৬ই.
7th.	৭ম.	šoptœm.	šatoi.	৭ই.
8th.	৮ম.	œštœm.	aŋtoi.	৮ই.
9th.	৯ম.	nœbœm.	nœoi.	৯ই.
10th.	১০ম.	dœšœm.	dœšœoi.	১০ই.
11th.	১১শ.	œkadœš.	œgarœoi.	১১ই.
12th.	১২শ.	dadoš.	harœoi.	১২ই.
13th.	১৩শ.	trœodœš.	tœroei.	১৩ই.
14th.	১৪শ.	ċœturdoš.	ċœddœoi.	১৪ই.
15th.	১৫শ.	pœnċœodœš.	pœnerœoi.	১৫ই.
16th.	১৬শ.	šœrœœš.	šœloei.	১৬ই.
17th.	১৭শ.	šœptœdoš.	šœterœoi.	১৭ই.
18th.	১৮শ.	œštœdoš.	aŋharœoi.	১৮ই.
19th.	১৯শ.	œnobinšœ.	œniše.	১৯শে.
20th.	২০শ.	binšœ.	biše.	২০শে.
21st.	২১শ.	œkbinšœ.	ekušœ.	২১শে.
22nd.	২২শ.	dabinšœ.	baiše.	২২শে.
23rd.	২৩শ.	trœœbinšœ.	teiše.	২৩শে.
24th.	২৪শ.	ċœturbinšœ.	ċœbbiše.	২৪শে.
25th.	২৫শ.	pœnċœbinšœ.	pœċiše.	২৫শে.
26th.	২৬শ.	šœrobinšœ.	ċhabbiše.	২৬শে.
27th.	২৭শ.	šœptœbinšœ.	šœataše.	২৭শে.
28th.	২৮শ.	œštœbinšœ.	aŋhaše.	২৮শে.
29th.	২৯শ.	œnotrinšœ.	œnotriše.	২৯শে.
30th.	৩০শ.	trinšœ.	triše.	৩০শে.
31st.	৩১শ.	œktrinšœ.	ekotriše.	৩১শে.
32nd.	৩২শ.	dœtrinšœ.	bottriše.	৩২শে.

*In English after 31st. and in Bengali after “bottriše” there are no words denoting dates. Ordinals shown here are of Sanskrit origin. In common speech after 4th use Cardinals plus noun; sometimes a Genitive form is also used: *pāċer pata*, *the 5th page*, etc.

APPENDIX III

Verb Paradigm: k0ra

K0r-a—one of the 3 or 4 most frequently used verbs in the language. This paradigm also shows the main tense structure of the Bengali verb. Practically all basic forms appear here. The endings may be applied to the stem of almost any verb. The problem of vowel - change in the verb stem is not explained here. It requires more advanced study. *tui* forms are omitted. Since there is no distinction between singular and plural in the verb, the form is given only once.

When used as personal pronouns, e, era, o, ora take the same verb form as *še*.

Personal pronouns *tini*, *ini*, *uni*, *tāra*, *ēra*, and *ōra* take the same verb form as *apni*.

Plural pronouns are shown in parentheses.

Only spoken forms are given.

<i>pres. part.</i>	করা	k0ra	[the lexical unit] <i>doing</i>
<i>perf. part.</i>	করে	kore	<i>having done</i>
<i>cond. part.</i>	করলে	korle	<i>if...does</i>
<i>verbal noun</i>	করার	k0rar	<i>doing</i>
<i>infinitive</i>	করতে	korte	<i>to do</i>

The present system:

Present habitual

ami (amra)	করি	kori	<i>I (we) do</i>
tumi (tomra)	কর	k0ro	<i>you do</i>
še (tara)	করে	k0re	<i>he does (they do)</i>
apni (apnara)	করেন	k0ren	<i>you do</i>

present continuous

ami (amra)	করছি	korčhi	<i>I am doing</i> <i>(we are doing)</i>
tumi (tomra)	করছো	korčho	<i>you are doing</i>
še (tara)	করছে	korčhe	<i>he is doing</i> <i>(they are doing)</i>
apni (apnara)	করছেন	korčhen	<i>you are doing</i>

present perfect

ami (amra)	করেছি	korečhi	<i>I have done</i> <i>(we have done)</i>
tumi (tomra)	করেছো	korečho	<i>you have done</i>
še (tara)	করেছে	korečhe	<i>he has done</i> <i>(they have done)</i>
apni (apnara)	করেছেন	korečhen	<i>you have done</i>

The past system:

past habitual

ami (amra)	করতাম	kortam	<i>I (we) used to do</i>
tumi (tomra)	করতে	korte	<i>you used to do</i>
še (tara)	করতো	korto	<i>he (they) used to do</i>
apni (apnara)	করতেন	korten	<i>you used to do</i>

past continuous

ami (amra)	করছিলাম	korčhiam	<i>I was doing</i> <i>(we were doing)</i>
tumi (tomra)	করছিলে	korčhile	<i>you were doing</i>
še (tara)	করছিলো	korčhilo	<i>he was doing</i> <i>(they were doing)</i>
apni (apnara)	করছিলেন	korčhilen	<i>you were doing</i>

past perfect

ami (amra)	করেছিলাম	korečhiam	<i>I had done</i> <i>(we had done)</i>
tumi (tomra)	করেছিলে	korečhile	<i>you had done</i>
še (tara)	করেছিল	korečhilo	<i>he had done</i> <i>(they had done)</i>
apni (apnara)	করেছিলেন	korečhilen	<i>you had done</i>

<i>past simple</i>			
ami (amra)	করলাম	korlam	<i>I (we) did</i>
tumi (tomra)	করলে	korle	<i>you did</i>
še (tara)	করলো	korlo	<i>he (they) did</i>
apni (apnara)	করলেন	korlen	<i>you did</i>

Future tense system:

ami (amra)	করবো	korbo	<i>I (we) shall do</i>
tumi (tomra)	করবে	korbe	<i>you will do</i>
še (tara)	করবে	korbe	<i>he (they) will do</i>
apni (apnara)	করবেন	korben	<i>you will do</i>

Imperatives

ami (amra)	করি	kori	<i>Let me (us) do!</i>
tumi (tomra)	কর	koro	<i>Do!</i>
še (tara)	করুক	koruk	<i>Let him (them) do!</i>
apni (apnara)	করুন	korun	<i>Do!</i>

Synopsis of written forms

Since only the personal endings change, and since these personal endings are the same as in the spoken forms, only the first-person forms are given here. Translations are the same as for the spoken form.

<i>pres. part.</i>	করা	kora
<i>perf. part.</i>	করিয়া	koria
<i>cond. part.</i>	করিলে	korile
<i>verbal noun</i>	করিবার	koribar
<i>inf.</i>	করিতে	korite
<i>pres. hab.</i>	করি	kori
<i>pres. cont.</i>	করিতেছি	koritechi
<i>pres. perf.</i>	করিয়াছি	koriachi
<i>past hab.</i>	করিতাম	koritam
<i>past cont.</i>	করিতেছিলাম	koritechilam
<i>past perf.</i>	করিয়াছিলাম	koriachilam
<i>past simple</i>	করলাম	korilam
<i>fut.</i>	করিব	koribo

APPENDIX IV

Paradigm -- Causative Verbs

Example: kərano.

<i>pres. part.</i>	kərano	causing something to be done.
<i>perf. part.</i>	korie	having caused someone to do something.
<i>cond. part.</i>	kərale	if someone causes something to be done.
<i>verbal noun</i>	kəranor	causing someone to do something.
<i>infinitive</i>	kərate	to cause someone to do something.

Present System:

	ami	tumi	tui	še	apni
<i>pres. hab.</i>	kərai	kərao	kəraś	kərae	kəran
<i>pres. cont.</i>	kəračchi	kəračcho	kəračchiś	kəračche	kəračchen
<i>pres. perf.</i>	koriechi	koriecho	koriechiś	korieche	koriechen

Past System:

<i>past hab.</i>	kəratam	kərate	kəratiś	kərato	kəraten
<i>past cont.</i>	kəračchilam	kəračchile	kəračchili	kəračchilo	kəračchilen
<i>past perf.</i>	koriechilam	koriechile	koriechili	koriechilo	koriechilen
<i>past simple</i>	kəralam	kərale	kərali	kəralo	kəralen

Future tense system:

	kərafo	kərafe	kərafi	kərafe	kərafen
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Imperatives:

	kərai	kərao	kəraś	kərae	kəran
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APPENDIX V

tui Forms

tui forms are not used in this text. They are presented in this appendix for reference. Exercise caution in their use. Examples of the use of *tui* forms (although they alternate with *tumi* forms):

1. Speaking to animals and close friends.
2. Older brothers and sisters speaking to younger brothers and sisters.
3. Parents speaking to their children, especially young children.
4. Speaking to servants, especially to the very young ones.
5. More generally in villages than in cities.

Pronoun 2nd person:

Singular:

Nom.	tui
Gen.	tor
Acc	toke
Loc.	tote

Plural:

Nom.	tora	(same verb form as tui)
Gen.	toder	
Acc.	toderke	
Loc.	(rare. Use toder moddhe)	

Verbs:

Present System:

	<i>spoken</i>	<i>written</i>
<i>pres. hab.</i>	koriš	koriš
<i>pres. cont.</i>	korčhiš	koritečhiš
<i>pres. perf.</i>	korečhiš	koriačhiš

Past System:

<i>past hab.</i>	korti	koritiš
<i>past cont.</i>	korčhili	koritečhili
<i>past perf.</i>	korečhili	koriačhili
<i>past simple</i>	korli	korili
<i>future</i>	korbi	koribi
<i>Imperatives:</i>	koriš	koriš

APPENDIX VI
Personal Pronouns

First Person: I, We.

<i>Singular:</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>
	ami	amar	amake	amate
<i>Plural:</i>	amra	amader	amaderke	not used

Second Person: You.

<i>Singular:</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>
<i>familiar</i>	tui	tor	toke	tote
<i>common</i>	tumi	tomar	tomake	tomate
<i>polite</i>	apni	apnar	apnake	apnate
<i>Plural, familiar</i>	tora	toder	toderke	not used
<i>common</i>	tomra	tomader	tomaderke	"
<i>polite</i>	apnara	apnader	apnaderke	"

Third Person: He, She, They, This Person, and That Person.

This person (present)

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>
<i>Singular, common</i>	e	er	eke	ete
<i>polite</i>	ini	ēr	ēke	ēte
<i>Plural, common</i>	era	eder	ederke	not used
<i>polite</i>	ēra	ēder	ēderke	"

That person (not present)

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>
<i>Singular, common</i>	o	or	oke	ote
<i>polite</i>	uni	ōr	ōke	ōte
<i>Plural, common</i>	ora	oder	oderke	not used
<i>polite</i>	ōra	ōder	ōderke	"

That person & That thing:

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>
<i>singular, common</i>	še	tar	take	tate
<i>polite</i>	tini	tār	tāke	tāte
<i>plural, common</i>	tara	tader	taderke	not used
<i>polite</i>	tāra	tāder	tāderke	"

Note 1. Personal Pronouns may be made Possessive Pronouns by addition of suffix *-ta* to Genitive forms.

2. e, o, and še are used for animals and things as well as for people.

3. e, o, and še with *-ta* create Demonstrative forms.

APPENDIX VII

Common Prepositions

With Genitive Case

- age before. *śokal hobar age / before daylight.*
 baire outside, out. *tini ækbon śhorer baire / He is now out of town.*
 bhitoro inside, into. *baṛīr bhitoro / inside the house.*
 biruddhe against. *tār iččar biruddhe / against his will.*
 biśæ concerning. *oi čhelegulir biśæ / concerning those boys.*
 čee than. *amar bhaier čee lombo / taller than my brother.*
 dara (*wr.*) by. *tini śottrur dara akkrato hoilen / He was attacked by his enemy.*
 dike at. *še amar dike pathor čhuṛečhilo / He threw a stone at me.*
 jonno for, because of. *brīṣṭi hoar jonno / because of the rain.*
 kačhe near. *śhorer kačhe / near the city.*
 moddhe between, among. *tar bondhuder moddhe / among his friends.*
 mōte according to. *tār mōte / according to him.*
 mōto like, as. *ager mōto / as before.*
 niče below. *śunner dōś digrī niče / 10 degrees below zero.*
 oṇor dike on the other side. *nodīr oṇor dike / on the other side of the river.*
 onno dike on the other hand, but also. *tini kebōl śoṇitōggoi nōn onno dike
 ækjōn kobio / He is not only a musician but also a poet.*
 paše around, along. *pōther paše / along the road.*
 pečhone behind. *baṛīr pečhone / behind the house.*
 pōre after. *brīṣṭir pōre / after the rain.*
 poribōrte instead of. *amar poribōrte še bolečhilo / He spoke in my place.*
 proti at, each, toward. *tar pōṛar proti kono monojog nai / He has no in-
 clination toward studying.*
 śamne in front of. *dalaner śamne / in front of the building.*
 śathe with. *bondhur śathe / with a friend.*
 śoṇge with. *onno manuśer śoṇge / with the other people.*
 upore over, on. *tebiler upor / on the table.*

With Accusative Case

- bætīto except, without. *še amar bhaike bætīto ar śōbaike daoat korečhilo /
 He invited everybody except my brother.*
 bina without. *pani bina / without water.*
 bōrabor along. *tini rasta bōrabor hāṭčhen / He walks along the road.*
 čhara without. *amake čhara amar bondhu čōlte paren na / My friend
 cannot go without me.*
 die along, down, through. *ei pōth die / down this road. janala die /
 through the window.*
 porjōnto until. *pāčṭa porjōnto / until 5:00 clock.*
 prae almost, about. *prae dōśjōn lok / about ten people.*
 śōtteo in spite of. *ośuśtho thaka śōtteo / in spite of his illness.*

APPENDIX VIII

Some Common Suffixes

- ači creates 1. name of small things 2. derivation from original form:
 bæŋ, *frog* / bæŋači, *tadpole*. gham, *sweat* / ghamači, *prickly heat*.
- ali in similar sense, makes adj. from noun:
 šona, *gold* / šonali, *golden*. rūpa, *silver* / rūpali, *silver colored*.
- ari, -arī added to noun shows person professionally involved in an activity:
 kāša, *copper* / kāšari, *coppersmith*. bhikkha, *alms* / bhikharī, *beggar*.
 pūja, *worship* / pūjari, *worshipper*. jua, *gambling* / juari, *gambler*.
- baj added to noun or adj. shows cleverness (pejorative):
 phondi, *artifice* / phondibaj, *a schemer*. phāk, *deceit* / phākibaj *deceitful*.
- č makes noun or adj. with qualities of the basic noun:
 čhōa, *touch* / čhōač, *contagion*. kon, *corner* / konač, *unsociable*.
- če light degree of an adj. especially with color:
 kalo, *black* / kalče, *blackish*. lal, *red* / lalče, *reddish*.
- čhōra used for counting things like *necklace*:
 æk čhōra har, *one necklace*. du čhōra šikol, *two chains*.
- či denotes 1. container 2. small things 3. person who holds something:
 dhūp, *incense* / dhūpči, *incense pot*. nōl, *pipe* / nōlči, *small pipe used for smoking tobacco*. mōšal, *torch* / mōšalči, *a torch bearer*.
- dan, -dani, -danī makes a container:
 mombati, *candle* / mombati dan, *candlestick*. phul, *flower* / phuldani, *flower vase*. pan, *betel leaf* / pandan, *betel box*.
- dar term implying ownership, profession, or possession:
 dokan, *shop* / dokandar, *shopkeeper*. jomi, *land* / jomidar, *land owner*.
 tošil, *tax collection* / tošildar, *tax collector*.
- dari name of the profession connected with something:
 dokandar, *shopkeeper* / dokandari, *shopkeeping*. tobildar, *cashier* /
 tobildari, *office of a cashier*.
- gačha, -gačhi determinative used in counting long, thin things:
 doṛigačha, *single rope*. čulgačha, *strand of hair*.
- giri determinative referring to profession: keranī, *clerk* / keranigiri, *clerkship*. muṭe, *porter* / muṭegiri, *work of a porter*.
- gulo, -guli, added to nouns and pronouns in 1a, make them plural forms:
 barīta, *the house* / barīgulo, *the houses*.
- i, ī 1. makes adj. of noun 2. makes noun of adj. 3. makes noun into an abstraction of the basic noun.
 deš, *country* / dešī, *country made*. dalal, *broker* / dalali, / *work of a broker*.
 čakor, *servant* / čakurī, *job*. čakal, *skillful* / čakaki, *skill, cleverness*.
 badšah, *king* / badšahi, *sovereignty*, / badšahī (adj.), *royal*.
 bōgo manuš, *rich man* / bōromanuši, *imperiousness*.

- jən determinative used in counting people: ækjən lok, *one person*. duijən lok, *two persons*. lokjən, *the people*.
- khan, -khana, -khani determinative used in counting house, book, dish etc. Added to noun, -khan and -khana are slightly pejorative. -khani is slightly approving in tone: boikhan, boikhana, *the book (not a very good one)*. boikhani, *the book (a good one)*.
- khana place of business: daktarkhana, *dispensary*. jelkhana, *the jail-house*. kōśaikhana, *slaughter-house*.
- khor added to noun to show person addicted to something: məd, *wine* / mədkhor, *drunkard*. gāja, *hemp* / gājakhor, *a habitual hemp smoker*. guli (aphiṅ), *opium* / gulikhor, *an opium eater*,
- kōra 1. distributive concept, 2. makes adj. from noun: mon, *maund* / monkōra, *per maund*. śōtō, *hundred* / śōtkōra, *per cent*. nam, *name* / namkōra, *famous*.
- o makes adj. of noun: maṭh, *meadow* / meṭho, *rude, wild*. gā, *village* / gēo, *rustic*. kaṭh, *wood* / keṭho, *wooden*. bən, *forest* / bunō, *wild, savage*.
- oala person who has something for commercial purpose: rikša, *rickshaw* / rikšaoala, *the rickshawpuller*. baṛī, *house* / baṛīoala, *the owner of a rent house*. phəl, *fruit* / phəloala, *a fruit vendor*.
- r person addicted to an intoxicating drug: bhaj, *hashish* / bhajor, *hashish eater*.
- ra diminutive: gačh, *tree* / gačhra, *small tree*. am, *mango* / amra, *hog plum*.
- śa in the sense of resemblance: pani, *water* / panśa, *tasteless*. phæn, *rice froth* / phænśa, *taste like rice froth*.
- ta, -ṭi -ṭī 1. Demonstrative. Used to make a noun, pronoun, or numeral definite. Frequently equal to definite article. bhaddro lokṭi, *the gentleman*. ta is slightly pejorative. ṭi, ṭī have favorable tone.
2. ækṭa, *one*. amar ei jamata, *this shirt of mine*. oi baṛīta, *that (particular) house*. 3. With numeral to show time by the clock. pāčta, *5:00 o'clock*. 4. Case endings follow ta. pāčtae, *at 5:00 o'clock*. baṛītate, *at that house*. e jamaṭar pōket, *the pocket of this shirt*. 5. Use only in singular. For plural use gula. guli, gulo. 6. With genitive pronouns these suffixes form possessive pronouns. apnar gaṛīta bhalo; amarta čōle na. *Your car is o.k.; mine does not run*. 7. Use with demonstrative adjective to create demonstrative pronouns. e čheleṭa bhalo; oṭa bhalo nōe. *This boy is o.k.; that one is no good*.
- ṭe add to noun to show general quality: rog, *disease* / roga, rogate, *ailing, somewhat sick*. ghola, *muddy* / gholate, *somewhat muddy*. lōmba, *tall* / lōmbate, *tallish*.
- ṭu, -ṭuk, -ṭuku indicates small quantity of the noun: ekṭu pōre, *after a while*. dudhṭuku, *a small amount of milk*. eṭuk, *this small portion*.

- uk added to noun shows possession of that quality: *pet*, *belly* / *petuk*, *glutton* (n), *gluttonous*. *laj*, *bashfulness* / *lajuk*, *shy*. *hiṅṣa*, *jealousy* / *hiṅṣuk*, *jealous*.
- uli creates small things: *khaṭ*, *bedstead* / *khaṭuli*, *small cot*. *śuta*, *thread*, *śutoli*, *thin thread* or *thin rope*.
- urīa, -urē, -re a person professionally involved; also makes adjective with characteristic of noun: *śap*, *snake* / *śapurīa*, *śapurē*, *snake charmer*. *haṭ*, *hand* / *haṭurē*, *quack*, *montebank*. *bhūt*, *devil* / *bhūturē*, *devilish*. *čaša*, *cultivator* / *čašaṛe*, *rustic*.

APPENDIX IX

Verb Synopses

On the following 4 sheets appear the Synopses of 136 common verbs showing the first-person forms and infinite forms of each verb. In cases where 1st person forms are rare, the “*tumi*” form is given. For imperatives the “*apni*” or polite form is given except where the “*tumi*” form is almost universal. Verbs are arranged alphabetically by the present participle. This list is intended to be of use in determining the vowel quality of the verb stem. Other forms of the verb may be predicted by referring to Appendix III, except for stem-vowel quality, for which reference to a descriptive grammar or educated speaker is recommended.

“*čolit*” or spoken forms only are given.

	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Cond. Part.</i>	<i>Verbal Noun</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Pres. Hab.</i>	<i>Pres. Cont.</i>	<i>Pres. Perf.</i>	<i>Past Hab.</i>	<i>Past Cont.</i>	<i>Past Perf.</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
to advance	agano	agie	agale	agabar	agate	agai	agačchi	agiechi	agatam	agačchilam	agiechilam	agalam	agabo	agan
to bring	ana	ene	anle	anar	ante	ani	anchi	enechi	antam	ančhilam	enechilam	anlam	anbo	anun
to come	aša	eše	ašle	ašar	ašte	aši	ašchi	ešechi	aštam	aščhilam	ešechilam	ašlam	ašbo	ašun
to live	bāca	bēce	bācle	bācar	bācte	bāci	bāčchi	bēcechi	bāctam	bāčchilam	bēcechilam	bāclam	bācbo	bācun
to bind	bādha	bēdhe	bādhle	bādhar	bādhte	bādhi	bādhchi	bēdhechi	bādhtam	bādhchilam	bēdhechilam	bādhlam	bādhbo	bādhun
to sell	bāca	bece	bečle	bācar	becte	beči	bečchi	becechi	bectam	bečchilam	becechilam	bečlam	bečbo	bečun
to walk	bæraṇo	berie	bærale	bæraṇor	bærate	bærai	bæračchi	beriechi	bæratam	bæračchilam	beriechilam	bæralam	bæraḅo	bæraṇ
to strike (hours)	baja	beje	bajale	bajar	bajte	baje	bajche	bejeche	bajto	bajchilo	bejechilo	bajlo	bajbe	bajo
to strike (play)	bajano	bajie	bajale	bajanor	bajate	bajai	bajačchi	bajiechi	bajatam	bajačchilam	bajiechilam	bajalam	bajabo	bajan
to prepare	banano	banie	banale	bananor	banate	banai	hanačchi	baniechi	banatam	banačchilam	baniechilam	banalam	banabo	banan
to steer	baoa	bee	baile	baoar	baite	bai	baičchi	beechi	baitam	baičhilam	beechilam	bailam	baibo	ban
to grow	baṛa	berē	baṛle	baṛar	baṛate	baṛai	baṛchi	berēchi	baṛtam	baṛchilam	berēchilam	baṛlam	baṛbo	baṛun
to think	bhaba	bhebe	bhable	bhabar	bhabte	bhabi	bhabchi	bhebechi	bhabtam	bhabchilam	bhebechilam	bhablam	bhabbo	bhabun
to fry	bhaja	bheje	bhajle	bhajar	bhajte	bhaji	bhajchi	bhejechi	bhajtam	bhajchilam	bhejechilam	bhajlam	bhajbo	bhajun
to break	bhaṅga	bheṅge	bhaṅle	bhaṅar	bhaṅte	bhaṅgi	bhaṅchi	bheṅgechi	bhaṅtam	bhaṅchilam	bheṅgechilam	bhaṅlam	bhaṅbo	bhaṅgun
to get wet	bheja	bhije	bhijle	bhejar	bhijte	bhiji	bhijchi	bhijechi	bhijtam	bhijchilam	bhijechilam	bhijlam	bhijbo	bhijun
to forget	bhola	bhule	bhulle	bholar	bhulte	bhuli	bhulchi	bhulechi	bhultam	bhulchilam	bhulechilam	bhullam	bhulbo	bhulun
to fill	bh0ra	bhore	bhorle	bh0rar	bhorte	bhori	bhorchi	bhorechi	bhortam	bhorchilam	bhorechilam	bhorlam	bhorbo	bhorun
to stick	bīdha	bīdhe	bīdhle	bīdhar	bīdhte	bīdhai	bīdhačchi	bīdhiechi	bīdhatam	bīdhačchilam	bīdhiechilam	bīdhalam	bīdhobo	bīdhan
to distribute	bilano	bilie	bilole	bilanor	bilate	bilai	bilochchi	biliechi	bilotam	bilochchilam	biliechilam	bilolam	bilobo	bilan
to flow	b0ha	bohe	boile	b0har	boite	bai	b0hačchi	boiechi	boitam	b0hačchilam	boiechilam	boilam	b0habo	b0han
to understand	bojha	bujhe	bujhle	bujhar	bujhte	bujhi	bujhchi	bujhechi	bujhtam	bujhchilam	bujhechilam	bujhlam	bujhbo	bujhun
to say/tell	b0la	bole	bolle	b0lar	bolte	boli	bolchi	bolechi	boltam	bolchilam	bolechilam	bollam	bolbo	bolun
to sit	b0ša	boše	bošle	b0šar	bošte	boši	boščchi	bošechi	boštam	boščhilam	bošechilam	bošlam	bošbo	bošun
to set	b0šano	bošie	b0šale	b0šanor	b0šate	b0šai	b0šačchi	bošiechi	b0šatam	b0šačchilam	bošiechilam	b0šalam	b0šabo	b0šan
to close	bujano	buje	bujle	bojar	bujte	buji	bujchi	bujechi	bujtam	bujchilam	bujechilam	bujlam	bujbo	bujun
to shout	čācāno	čēcie	čācale	čācanor	čācate	čācai	čācačchi	čēciechi	čācatam	čācačchilam	čēciechilam	čācalam	čācabo	čācan
to drive	čalano	čalie	čalale	čalanor	čalate	čalai	čalačchi	čaliechi	čalatam	čalačchilam	čaliechilam	čalalam	čalabo	čalan
to want	čaoa	čee	čaile	čaoar	čaitē	čai	čaičchi	čeechi	čaitam	čaičhilam	čeechilam	čailam	čaibo	čan
to ride	čapa	čepe	čaple	čapar	čapte	čapi	čapchi	čepechi	čaptam	čapchilam	čepechilam	čaplam	čapbo	čapun
to pat	čapraṇo	čaprie	čaprale	čapraṇor	čāprāte	čāprai	čapračchi	čapriechi	čāpratam	čapračchilam	čapriechilam	čāpralam	čāprabo	čāpraṇ
to recognize	čena	čine	činle	čenar	činte	čini	činchi	činechi	čintam	činchilam	činechilam	činlam	činbo	činun
to strain	čhāka	čhēke	čhākle	čhākar	čhākte	čhāki	čhākchi	čhēkechi	čhāktam	čhākchilam	čhēkechilam	čhāklam	čhākbo	čhākun
to spread	čhaoa	čhec	čhaile	čhaoar	čhaite	čhai	čhaičchi	čheechi	čhaitam	čhaičhilam	čheečhilam	čhailam	čhaibo	čhan

	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Cond. Part.</i>	<i>Verbal Noun</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Pres. Hab.</i>	<i>Pres. Cont.</i>	<i>Pres. Perf.</i>	<i>Past Habitual</i>	<i>Past Continuous</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
to start	čara	čhere	čarle	čarar	čarte	čare	čarče	čereče	čarto	čarčhilo	čerečhilo	čarlo	čarbe	čarun
to peel / skin	čarano	čarie	čarale	čarale	čarate	čarai	čaračchi	čariechi	čaratam	čaračchilam	čariechilam	čaralam	čarabo	čaran
to tear	čīra	čīre	čīrle	čīrar	čīrte	čīri	čīrchi	čīrechi	čīrtam	čīrchilam	čīrechilam	čīrlam	čīrbo	čīrun
to spread	č0rano	čorie	č0rale	č0ranor	č0rate	č0rai	č0račchi	čoriechi	č0ratam	č0račchilam	čoriechilam	č0ralam	č0rabo	č0ran
to run	čoṭa	čuṭe	čuṭle	čoṭar	čuṭte	čuṭi	čuṭchi	čuṭechi	čuṭtam	čuṭchilam	čuṭečhilam	čuṭlam	čuṭbo	čuṭun
to walk	č0la	čole	čolle	č0lar	čolte	čoli	čolchi	čolechi	čoltam	čolchilam	čolechilam	čollam	čolbo	čolun
to see	dækha	dekhe	dekhle	dækhar	dekhte	dekhi	dekhchi	dekhechi	dekhtam	dekhchilam	dekhechilam	dekhlam	dekhbo	dekhun
to call	daka	deke	dakle	dakar	dakte	daki	dakchi	dekechi	daktam	dakchilam	dekechilam	daklam	dakbo	dakun
to stand	dārano	dārie	dārale	dāranor	dārate	dārai	dāračchi	dāriechi	dāratam	dāračchilam	dāriechilam	dāralam	dārabo	dāran
to give	deoa	die	dile	deoar	dite	dei	diechi	diechi	ditam	diechilam	diechilam	dilam	debo	din
to pour	dhala	dhele	dhalle	dhalar	dhajte	dhali	dhachi	dhelechi	dhaltam	dhachilam	dhelechilam	dhallam	dhhalbo	dhhalun
to enter	dhoka	dhuke	dhukle	dhokar	dhukte	dhuki	dhukchi	dhukechi	dhuktam	dhukchilam	dhukechilam	dhuklam	dhukbo	dhukun
to catch	dh0ra	dhore	dhorle	dh0rar	dhorte	dhori	dhorchi	dhorechi	dhortam	dhorchilam	dhorechilam	dhorlam	dhorbo	dhorun
to slide	dh0ša	dhoše	dhošle	dh0šar	dhošte	dh0še	dhošche	dhošeche	dhošto	dhoščhilo	dhošečhilo	dhošlo	dhošbe	dh0šo
to insert	dhukano	dhukie	dhukole	dhukanor	dhukote	dhukai	dhukačchi	dhukiechi	dhukatam	dhukačchilam	dhukiechilam	dhukalam	dhukabo	dhukan
to sink / drown	doba	dube	duble	dobar	dubte	dubi	dubchi	dubechi	dubtam	dubchilam	dubechilam	dublam	dubbo	dubun
to swing	dola	dule	dulle	dolar	dulte	duli	dulchi	dulechi	dultam	dulchilam	dulechilam	dullam	dulbo	dulun
to run	dourano	dourie	dourle	douranor	dourte	dourai	douračchi	dourechi	douratam	douračchilam	dourechilam	douralam	dourabo	douran
to sing	gaoa	gee	gaile	gaoar	gajte	gai	gaichi	geechi	gaitam	gaichilam	geečhilam	gailam	gaibo	gan
to string	gātha	gēthe	gāthle	gāthar	gāhtte	gāthi	gāthchi	gēthechi	gāhttam	gāthchilam	gēthechilam	gāthlam	gāthbo	gāthun
to rub against	ghæša	ghēše	ghēšle	ghæšar	ghēšte	ghēši	ghēšchi	ghēšechi	ghēštam	ghēščhīlam	ghēšečhilam	ghēšlam	ghēšbo	ghēšun
to surround	ghera	ghire	ghirle	gherar	ghirte	ghiri	ghirchi	ghirechi	ghirtam	ghirchilam	ghirechilam	ghirlam	ghirbo	ghirun
to sleep	ghumano	ghumie	ghumole	ghumanor	ghumote	ghumai	ghumačchi	ghumiechi	ghumatam	ghumačchilam	ghumiechilam	ghumalam	ghumabo	ghuman
to lose	harano	harie	harale	haranor	harate	harai	haračchi	hariechi	haratam	haračchilam	hariechilam	haralam	harabo	haran
to laugh	hāša	hēše	hāšle	hāšar	hāšte	hāši	hāšchi	hēšechi	hāštam	hāščhilam	hēšečhilam	hāšlam	hāšbo	hāšun
to walk	hāṭa	hēte	hāṭle	hāṭar	hāṭte	hāṭi	hāṭchi	hētechi	hāṭtam	hāṭchilam	hētechilam	hāṭlam	hāṭbo	hāṭun
to be	h0oa	hoe	hole	h0oar	hote	hoi	hočchi	hoechi	hotam	hočchilam	hoechilam	holam	h0bo	h0n
to awaken	jaga	jege	jagle	jagar	jagte	jagi	jagchi	jegechi	jagtam	jagchilam	jegechilam	jaglam	jagbo	jagun
to know	jana	jane	janle	janar	jante	jani	janchi	jenechi	jantam	janchilam	jenechilam	janlam	janbo	janun
to go	jaoa	gie	gele	jaoar	jete	jai	jačchi	giechi	jetam	jačchilam	giechilam	gelam	jabo	jan
to fall / droop	jh0ra	jhore	jhorle	jh0rar	jhorte	jh0re	jhorče	jhorieče	jhorto	jhorchilo	jhorechilo	jhorlo	jhorbe	jh0ro
to be hung	jhola	jhule	jhulle	jh0lar	jhulte	jhole	jhulče	jhuleče	jhulto	jhulchilo	jhulechilo	jhullo	jhulbe	jholo
to hang	jhulano	jhulie	jhulole	jholanor	jhulote	jhulai	jhulačchi	jhuliechi	jhulotam	jhuločchilam	jhuliechilam	jhulolam	jhulobo	jhulan
to rest	jirono	jirie	jirole	jironor	jirote	jiroi	jiročchi	jiriechi	jirotam	jiročchilam	jiriechilam	jirolam	jirobo	jiran

	<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>	<i>Cond. Part.</i>	<i>Verbal Noun</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Present Habitual</i>	<i>Present Continuous</i>	<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past Habitual</i>	<i>Past Continuous</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
to gather	j0ma	jome	jomle	j0mar	jomte	j0me	jomche	jomeche	jomto	jomchilo	jomechilo	jomlo	jombe	j0mo
to unite	j0mano	jomie	j0male	j0manor	j0mate	j0mai	j0mačchi	jomiechi	j0matam	j0mačchilam	jomiechilam	j0malam	j0mabo	j0man
to be born	jonmano	jonme	j0nmale	j0nmanor	j0nmate	j0nmai	j0nmačche	jonmeche	j0nmato	j0nmačchilo	jonmechilo	j0nmalo	j0nmabe	j0nmao
to wrap	j0rano	jorie	j0rale	j0ranor	j0rate	j0rai	j0račchi	joriechi	j0ratam	j0račchilam	joriechilam	j0ralam	j0rabo	j0ran
to weep	kāda	kēde	kādle	kādar	kādte	kādi	kādchi	kēdechi	kādtam	kādchilam	kēdechilam	kādlam	kādbo	kādun
to bite	kamrano	kamre	kamrale	kamranor	kamrate	kamrai	kamračchi	kamrechi	kamratam	kamračchilam	kamrechilam	kamralam	kamrabo	kamran
to cut	kaṭa	keṭe	kaṭle	kaṭar	kaṭte	kaṭi	kaṭchi	keṭechi	kaṭtam	kaṭchilam	keṭechilam	kaṭlam	kaṭbo	kaṭun
to spend(time)	kaṭano	kaṭie	kaṭale	kaṭanor	kaṭate	kaṭai	kaṭačchi	kaṭiechi	kaṭatam	kaṭačchilam	kaṭiechilam	kaṭalam	kaṭabo	kaṭan
to play	khæla	khele	khelle	khælar	khelte	kheli	khelchi	khelechi	kheltam	khelchilam	khelechilam	khellam	khelbo	khælen
to eat	khaoa	khee	khele	khaoar	khete	khai	khačchi	kheechi	khetaṁ	khačchilam	kheechilam	khelam	khabo	khan
to feed	khaoano	khaie	khaoale	khaoanor	khaoate	khaoai	khaoačchi	khaiechi	khaoatam	khaoačchilam	khaiechilam	khaoalam	khaoabo	khaoan
to work	khaṭa	kheṭe	khaṭle	khaṭar	khaṭte	khaṭi	khaṭchi	kheṭechi	khaṭtam	khaṭchilam	kheṭechilam	khaṭlam	khaṭbo	khaṭun
to employ	khaṭano	khaṭie	khaṭale	khaṭanor	khaṭate	khaṭai	khaṭačchi	khaṭiechi	khaṭatam	khaṭačchilam	khaṭiechilam	khaṭalam	khaṭabo	khaṭan
to open	khola	khule	khulle	kholar	khulte	khuli	khulchi	khulechi	khultam	khulchilam	khulechilam	khullam	khulbo	khulun
to buy	kena	kine	kinle	kenar	kinte	kini	kinchi	kinechi	kintam	kinchilam	kinechilam	kinlam	kinbo	kinun
to speak	k0ha	kohe	kohile	k0har	kohite	kohi	kohitechi	kohiachi	kohitam	kohitechilam	kohiachilam	kohilam	kohibo	kohun
to do/make	k0ra	kore	korle	k0rar	korte	kori	korchi	korechi	kortam	korchilam	korechilam	korlam	korbo	korun
to cause	k0rano	korie	k0rale	k0ranor	k0rate	k0rai	k0račchi	koriechi	k0ratam	k0račchilam	koriechilam	k0ralam	k0rabo	k0ran
to pick up	kuṛano	kuṛie	kuṛole	kuṛanor	kuṛate	kuṛai	kuṛačchi	kuṛiechi	kuṛatam	kuṛačchilam	kuṛiechilam	kuṛalam	kuṛabo	kuṛan
to stick	laga	lege	lagle	lagar	lagte	lage	lagche	legeche	lagto	lagchilo	legechilo	laglo	lagbe	lago
to attach	lagano	lagie	lagale	laganor	lagate	lagai	lagačchi	lagiechi	lagatam	lagačchilam	lagiechilam	lagalam	lagabo	lagan
to write	lekha	likhe	likhle	lekhar	likhte	likhi	likhchi	likhechi	likhtam	likhchilam	likhechilam	likhlam	likhbo	lekhun
to take	l0oa	loe	loile	l0oar	loite	loi	loitechi	loiachi	loitam	loitechilam	loiachilam	loilam	loibo	loun
to hit/kill	mara	mere	marle	marar	marte	mari	marchi	merechi	martam	marchilam	merechilam	marlam	marbo	marun
to be excited	mata	mete	matle	matar	matte	mati	matchi	metechi	mattam	matchilam	metechilam	matlam	matbo	matun
to stimulate	matano	matie	matale	matanor	matate	matai	matačchi	matiechi	matatam	matačchilam	matiechilam	matalam	matabo	matan
to mingle	meṣa	miṣe	miṣle	meṣar	miṣte	miṣe	miṣche	miṣiechi	miṣto	miṣačchilam	miṣečchilo	miṣlo	miṣbe	miṣo
to mix	miṣano	miṣie	miṣole	miṣanor	miṣate	miṣai	miṣačchi	miṣiechi	miṣatam	miṣačchilam	miṣiechilam	miṣalam	miṣabo	miṣan
to dance	nača	neče	načle	načar	načte	nači	načchi	nečechi	načtam	načchilam	nečechilam	načlam	načbo	načun
to get down	nama	neme	namle	namar	namte	nami	namchi	nemechi	namtam	namchilam	nemechilam	namlam	nambo	namun
to take	neoa	nie	nile	neoar	nite	nii	ničchi	niechi	nitam	ničchilam	niechilam	nilam	nebo	nin
to get up	oṭha	uṭhe	uṭhle	oṭhar	uṭhte	uṭhi	uṭhchi	uṭhechi	uṭhtam	uṭhchilam	uṭhechilam	uṭhlam	uṭhbo	uṭhun
to lift	oṭhano	uṭhie	uṭhole	oṭhanor	uṭhate	uṭhai	uṭhačchi	uṭhiechi	uṭhtam	uṭhačchilam	uṭhiechilam	uṭhalam	uṭhabo	uṭhan
to escape	palano	palie	palale	palanor	palate	palai	palačchi	paliechi	palatam	palačchilam	paliechilam	palalam	palabo	palan

	<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>	<i>Cond. Part.</i>	<i>Verbal Noun</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Present Habitual</i>	<i>Present Continuous</i>	<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past Habitual</i>	<i>Past Continuous</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
to get	paoa	pee	pele	paoar	pete	pai	pačchi	peečhi	petam	pačchilam	pecchilam	pelam	pabo	pan
to be able	para	pere	parle	parar	parte	pari	parchi	perechi	partam	parchilam	perechilam	partam	parbo	paren
to send	paṭhano	paṭhie	paṭhale	paṭhanor	paṭhate	paṭhai	paṭhačchi	paṭhiechi	paṭhatam	paṭhačchilam	paṭhiechilam	paṭhalam	paṭhabo	paṭhan
to grind	peṣa	piṣe	piṣle	peṣar	piṣte	piṣi	piṣchi	piṣechi	piṣtam	piṣchilam	piṣechilam	piṣlam	piṣbo	piṣen
to throw	phæla	phele	phelle	phælar	phelte	pheli	phelchi	phelechi	pheltam	phelchilam	phelechilam	phellam	phelbo	phelun
to return <i>v.i.</i>	phera	phire	phirle	pherar	phirte	phiri	phirchi	phirechi	phirtam	phirchilam	phirechilam	phirlam	phirbo	phirun
to return <i>v.t.</i>	pherano	phirie	phirale	pheranor	phirate	pherai	pheračchi	phiriechi	phiratam	pheračchilam	phiriechilam	phiralam	pherabo	phiran
to grow <i>v.i.</i>	ph0la	phole	pholle	ph0lar	pholte	phole	pholche	pholeche	pholto	pholchilo	pholechilo	phollo	pholbe	ph0lo
to grow <i>v.t.</i>	ph0lano	pholie	ph0lale	ph0lanor	ph0late	ph0lai	ph0lačchi	pholiechi	ph0latam	ph0lačchilam	pholiechilam	ph0lalam	ph0labo	ph0lan
to bloom	phoṭa	phuṭe	phuṭle	phoṭar	phuṭte	phoṭe	phuṭche	phuṭeche	phuṭto	phuṭchilo	phuṭechilo	phuṭlo	phuṭbe	phuṭo
to read	p0ṛa	pore	porle	p0ṛar	porte	pori	porchi	porechi	portam	porchilam	porechilam	porlam	porbo	porun
to teach	p0ṛano	porie	p0rale	p0ṛanor	p0rate	p0ṛai	p0ṛačchi	poriechi	p0ṛatam	p0ṛačchilam	poriechilam	p0ṛalam	p0ṛabo	p0ṛan
to reach	pōuṅhano	pōuṅhe	pōuṅhole	pōuṅhanor	pōuṅhote	pōuṅhoi	pōuṅhočchi	pōuṅhechi	pōuṅhotam	pōuṅhechilam	pōuṅhiechilam	pōuṅholam	pōuṅhabo	pōuṅhan
to cook	rādha	rēdhe	rādhle	rādhar	rādhte	rādhi	rādhechi	rēdhechi	rādhtam	rādhechilam	rēdhechilam	rādhlam	rādhbbo	rādhun
to get angry	raga	rege	ragle	ragar	ragte	ragi	ragchi	regechi	ragtam	ragchilam	regechilam	raglam	ragbo	ragun
to keep	rakha	rekhe	rekhle	rakhar	rakhte	rakhi	rakhchi	rekhechi	rakhtam	rakhchilam	rekhechilam	rakhlam	rakhbo	rakhun
to stay	r0ha	roe	roile	r0har	roite	rohi	roičhi	roechi	rohitam	roičhilam	roechilam	rohilam	roibo	rohun
to be dressed	ṣaja	ṣaje	ṣajle	ṣajar	ṣajte	ṣaji	ṣajchi	ṣejechi	ṣajtam	ṣajchilam	ṣejechilam	ṣajlam	ṣajbo	ṣajun
to decorate	ṣajano	ṣajie	ṣajale	ṣajanor	ṣajate	ṣajai	ṣajačchi	ṣajiechi	ṣajatam	ṣajačchilam	ṣajiechilam	ṣajalam	ṣajabo	ṣajan
to threaten	ṣaṣano	ṣaṣie	ṣaṣale	ṣaṣanor	ṣaṣate	ṣaṣai	ṣaṣačchi	ṣaṣiechi	ṣaṣatam	ṣaṣačchilam	ṣaṣiechilam	ṣaṣalam	ṣaṣabo	ṣaṣan
to learn	ṣekha	ṣikhe	ṣikhle	ṣekhar	ṣikhte	ṣekhi	ṣikhchi	ṣikhechi	ṣikhtam	ṣikhchilam	ṣikhechilam	ṣikhlam	ṣikhbo	ṣikhun
to teach	ṣekhano	ṣikhie	ṣikhale	ṣekhanor	ṣikhate	ṣekhai	ṣekhačchi	ṣikhiechi	ṣikhatham	ṣekhačchilam	ṣikhiechilam	ṣikhalam	ṣekhabo	ṣikhan
to lie down	ṣoa	ṣue	ṣule	ṣoar	ṣute	ṣui	ṣučchi	ṣuechi	ṣutam	ṣučchilam	ṣuechilam	ṣulam	ṣubo	ṣohun
to lay	ṣoano	ṣuie	ṣuale	ṣoanor	ṣuate	ṣoai	ṣoačchi	ṣuiechi	ṣuatam	ṣoačchilam	ṣuiechilam	ṣualam	ṣoabo	ṣoan
to suffer	ṣ0ha	ṣohe	ṣoile	ṣ0har	ṣoite	ṣohi	ṣoičhi	ṣoechi	ṣoitam	ṣoičhilam	ṣoechilam	ṣoilam	ṣoibo	ṣ0n
to look at	takano	takie	takale	takanor	takate	takai	takačchi	takiechi	takatam	takačchilam	takiechilam	takalam	takabo	takan
to pull	ṭana	ṭene	ṭanle	ṭanar	ṭante	ṭani	ṭanchi	tenechi	ṭantam	ṭančhilam	tenechilam	ṭanlam	ṭanbo	ṭanun
to push	ṭhæla	ṭhele	ṭhelle	ṭhælar	ṭhelte	ṭheli	ṭhelchi	ṭhelechi	ṭheltam	ṭhelchilam	ṭhelechilam	ṭhellam	ṭhelbo	ṭhelun
to stay	ṭhaka	ṭheke	ṭhackle	ṭhaka	ṭhakte	ṭhaki	ṭhakchi	ṭhekechi	ṭhaktam	ṭhakchilam	ṭhekechilam	ṭhaklam	ṭhakbo	ṭhakun
to stop	ṭhama	ṭheme	ṭhamle	ṭhamar	ṭhamte	ṭhami	ṭhamchi	ṭhemechi	ṭhamtam	ṭhamchilam	ṭhemechilam	ṭhamlam	ṭhambo	ṭhamun
to be startled	ṭh0mkano	ṭhomke	ṭh0mkale	ṭh0mkanor	ṭh0mkate	ṭh0mkai	ṭh0mkačchi	ṭhomkechi	ṭh0mkatam	ṭh0mkačchilam	ṭhomkechilam	ṭh0mkalam	ṭh0mkabo	ṭh0mkan
to lift	tola	tule	tulle	tolar	tulte	tuli	tulchi	tulechi	tultam	tulchilam	tulechilam	tullam	tulbo	tulun
to fly <i>v.i.</i>	uṛa	uṛe	uṛle	uṛar	uṛte	uṛe	uṛche	uṛeche	uṛto	uṛchilo	uṛechilo	uṛlo	uṛbe	uṛo
to fly <i>v.t.</i>	uṛano	uṛie	uṛale	uṛanor	uṛate	uṛai	uṛačchi	uṛiechi	uṛotam	uṛačchilam	uṛiechilam	uṛolam	uṛabo	uṛan