

नेपाली

Nepali: A Beginner's Primer
Conversation and Grammar

Banu Oja

Shambhu Oja

Department of Asian Studies

South Asia Program

Cornell University

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with editorial assistance from Mark Turin



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The Nepali Alphabet

Nepali Vowels:

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः
a	aa	i	ii	u	uu	e	ai	o	au	a	a
-	ा	ि	ी	ु	ू	े	ै	ो	ौ	ंँ	ः

Nepali Consonants:

consonant + h = aspirated consonant

the half consonant forms are given in parentheses

क (क)	ख (ख)	ग (ग)	घ (घ)	ङ (ङ)
ka	kha	ga	gha	nga
च (च)	छ (छ)	ज (ज)	झ (झ)	ञ (ञ)
cha	chha	ja	jha	ña
ट (ट)	ठ (ठ)	ड (ड)	ढ (ढ)	ण (ण)
Ta	Tha	Da	Dha	Na
त (त)	थ (थ)	द (द)	ध (ध)	न (न)
ta	tha	da	dha	na
प (प)	फ (फ)	ब (ब)	भ (भ)	म (म)
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
य (य)	र (र,)	ल (ल)	व (व)	
ya	ra	la	wa	

श (श्)	ष (ष्)	स (स्)	
sha	sha	sa	
ह (ह्)	क्ष (क्ष्)	त्र (त्र्)	ज्ञ (ज्ञ्)
ha	kshya	tra	gña

Devanagari *Romanized* *Linguistic* *Pronunciation*

Vowels:

अ ()	a	a	low back
आ (ा)	aa	aa	low back
इ (ि)	i	ii	front high
ई (ी)	ii	ii	front high
उ (ु)	u	u	back high
ऊ (ू)	uu	uu	back high
ए (े)	e	e	mid front
ऐ (ै)	ai	ai	diphthong (a+i)
ओ (ो)	o	o	mid back
औ (ौ)	au	au/aw	diphthong (a+u / a+w)
अं/अँ (ं/ँ)	a	a	low back (nasal)
अः (ः)	a	a	low back (lengthened)

Consonants:

क (क्)	ka	k	unaspirated voiceless velar stop
ख (ख्)	kha	kh	aspirated voiceless velar stop
ग (ग्)	ga	g	unaspirated voiced velar stop
घ (घ्)	gha	gh	aspirated voiced velar stop
ङ (ङ्)	nga	ng	velar nasal
ञ (ञ्)	ṅya	ṅy	palatal nasal
ट (ट्)	Ta	T	anaspirated voiceless retroflex stop
ठ (ठ्)	Tha	Th	aspirated voiceless retroflex stop
ड (ड्)	Da	D	anaspirated voiced retroflex stop
ढ (ढ्)	Dha	Dh	aspirated voiced retroflex stop
ण (ण्)	Na	N	retroflex nasal
त (त्)	ta	t	anaspirated voiceless dental stop
थ (थ्)	tha	th	aspirated voiceless dental stop
द (द्)	da	d	anaspirated voiced dental stop
ध (ध्)	dha	dh	aspirated voiced dental stop
न (न्)	na	n	dental nasal
प (प्)	pa	p	anaspirated voiceless bilabial stop
फ (फ्)	pha	ph	aspirated voiceless bilabial stop
ब (ब्)	ba	b	anaspirated voiced bilabial stop

भ (भ)	bha	bh	aspirated voiced bilabial stop
म (म)	ma	m	bilabial nasal
य (य)	ya	y	palatal glide
र (र, ळ)	ra	r	alveolar liquid
ल (ल)	la	l	alveolar liquid
व (व)	wa	w	velar glide
श (श)	sha	sh	palatal fricative
ष (ष)	sha	sh	palatal retroflex
स (स)	sa	s	dental fricative
ह (ह)	ha	h	glottal fricative

Affricates

च (च)	cha	c	unaspirated voiceless palatal stop
छ (छ)	chha	ch	aspirated voiceless palatal stop
ज (ज)	ja	j	unaspirated voiced palatal stop
झ (झ)	jha	jh	aspirated voiced palatal stop

Non-standard

क्ष (क्ष)	kshya	kshy	complex segment (k+s+y)
त्र (त्र)	tra	tr	complex segment (t+r)
ज्ञ (ज्ञ)	gya	gy	complex segment (g+y)

पाठ १
(Lesson 1)

भाग १
(Part 1)

(A)

- A: नमस्ते ।
 B: नमस्ते ।
 A: तपाईंको नाम के हो ?
 B: मेरो नाम सम्झना हो ।
 A: व्रहाँको नाम के हो ?
 C: व्रहाँको नाम सम्झना हो ।
 A: तपाईंको घर काहाँ हो ?
 B: मेरो घर अमेरिका हो ।
 A: व्रहाँको घर काहाँ हो ?
 C: व्रहाँको घर नेपाल हो ।
 A: क्याथीको घर नेपाल हो ?
 B: होईन, व्रहाँको घर अमेरिका हो ।

अनुबाद (Translation) :

- A: Hello! (greetings)
 B: Hello.
 A: What is your name?
 B: My name is Samjhana.
 A: What is his/her name?
 C: His/Her name is Samjhana.
 A: Where do you come from (*literally* where is your home)?
 B: I come from America (*literally* my home is America).
 A: Where does s/he come from?
 C: S/he comes from Nepal.
 A: Does Kathy come from Nepal?
 B: No, she comes from America.

(B)

- A: यो के हो ?
B: यो कलम हो ।
A: यो के हो ?
B: यो मेच हो ।
A: त्यो के हो ?
B: त्यो किताब हो ।
A: त्यो के हो ?
B: त्यो झोला हो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is this?
B: This is a pen.
A: What is this?
B: This is a chair.
A: What is that?
B: That is a book.
A: What is that?
B: That is a bag.

(C)

- A: यो के हो ?
B: यो कलम हो ।
A: यो कस्को कलम हो ?
B: यो मेरो कलम हो ।
A: त्यो के हो ?
B: त्यो कापी हो ।
A: त्यो कस्को कापी हो ?
B: त्यो व्रहाँको कापी हो ।
A: यो किताब हो ?
B: होईन ।
A: यो के हो त ?
B: यो कलम हो ।
A: यो घडी हो ?
B: हो ।
A: यो तपाईको घडी हो ?
B: होईन ।
A: यो कस्को घडी हो त ?
B: यो व्रहाँको घडी हो ।
A: यो तपाईको घडी होईन ?
B: होईन ।

(C)

अनुवाद :

- A: What is this?
B: This is a pen.
A: Whose pen is this?
B: This is my pen.
A: What is that?
B: That is a notebook.
A: Whose notebook is that?
B: That is his/her notebook.
A: Is this a book?
B: No.
A: What is this then?
B: This is a pen.
A: Is this a watch?
B: Yes.
A: Is this your watch?
B: No.
A: Whose watch is it then?
B: This is his/her watch.
A: Isn't this your watch?
B: No.

Vocabulary :

नमस्ते	hello, greetings
नाम	name
के ?	what?
घर	house, home
हो	is
हुनु	to be
काहाँ ?	where?
कलम	pen
मेच	chair
किताब	book
झोला	bag
कापी	notebook
को ?	who?
कस्को ?	whose?
घडी	watch
सिसाकलम	pencil
पञ्जा	gloves
कमिज	shirt
मोजा	sock
जुत्ता	shoe
इयाल	window

भाग २ (Part 2)**(A)**

- A: बानुजी ।
 B: हजुर ।
 A: किताब लिनुस् । किताब पढनुस् । किताब बन्द गर्नुस् ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Hello, Banu!
 B: Yes?
 A: Please take the book. Please read the book. Please close the book.

(B)

- A: बानुजी ।
 B: हजुर ।
 A: त्यो के हो ?
 B: त्यो किताब हो ।
 A: त्यो कस्को किताब हो ?
 B: यो मेरो किताब हो ।
 A: किताब खोल्नुस् । तपाईंले के गर्नुभयो ?
 B: मैले किताब खोलें ।
 A: किताब पढनुस् । तपाईंले के गर्नुभयो ?
 B: मैले किताब पढें ।
 A: व्रहाँले के गर्नुभयो ?
 C: व्रहाँले किताब पढनुभयो ।

(B)

अनुबाद :

- A: Banu!
B: Yes!
A: What is that?
B: That is a book.
A: Whose book is that?
B: This is my book.
A: Please open the book. What did you do?
B: I opened the book.
A: Please read the book. What did you do?
B: I read the book.
A: What did she do?
C: She read the book.

(C)

- A: सम्झनाजी ।
 B: हजुर ।
 A: उठ्नुस् । चक लिनुस् । लिनुभयो ?
 B: लिएँ ।
 A: ब्याकबोर्ड निर जानुस् । तपाईं काहाँ जानुभयो ?
 B: म ब्याकबोर्ड निर गएँ ।
 A: तपाईं ढोका निर जानुभएन ?
 B: होईन । म गईन ।
 A: व्रहाँ ढोका निर जानुभएन ?
 C: व्रहाँ ढोका निर जानुभएन, ब्याकबोर्ड निर जानुभयो ।
 A: ब्याकबोर्डमा तपाईंको नाम लेख्नुस् । तपाईंले के गर्नुभयो ?
 B: मैले मेरो नाम लेखेँ ।
 A: तपाईंले रामको नाम लेख्नुभएन ?
 B: होईन । मैले रामको नाम लेखिन ।
 A: व्रहाँले रामको नाम लेख्नुभएन ?
 C: व्रहाँले रामको नाम लेख्नुभएन, आफ्नो नाम लेख्नुभयो ।

(C)

अनुबाद :

- A: Samjhana!
 B: Yes.
 A: Please get up. Please take the chalk. Did you take the chalk?
 B: Yes, I took it.
 A: Go near (towards) the blackboard. Where did you go?
 B: I went to the blackboard.
 A: You didn't go near the door?
 B: No, I didn't (go).
 A: Didn't s/he go near the door?
 C: S/he didn't go near the door, s/he went to the blackboard.
 A: Please write your name on the blackboard. What did you do?
 B: I wrote my name.
 A: You didn't write Ram's name?
 B: No, I didn't.
 A: S/he didn't write Ram's name?
 C: S/he didn't write Ram's name, s/he wrote her/his name.

(D)

- A: कल्पनाजी ।
 B: हजुर ।
 A: यो कति हो ?
 B: त्यो सात हो ।
 A: यो कति नि ?
 B: त्यो नौ हो ।
 A: एक देखि दस सम्म गन्नुस् त ।

(D)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Kalpana!
 B: Yes?
 A: How much is this?
 B: This is seven.
 A: And this?
 B: That is nine.
 A: Please count from one to ten.

संख्या (Numbers) :

१	एक
२	दुई
३	तीन
४	चार
५	पाँच
६	छ
७	सात
८	आठ
९	नौ
१०	दस

Vocabulary :

हजुर	yes (polite response)
लिनु	to take
पढनु	to read, to study
पढाउनु	to teach
सिकाउनु	to teach
सिक्नु	to learn
बन्द गर्नु	to close
खोल्नु	to open
गर्नु	to do
जानु	to go
आउनु	to come
बस्नु	to sit
उठनु	to get up
लेख्नु	to write
ढोका	door
गन्नु	to count
कति ?	how much?

Useful Expressions :

मलाई थाहा छ ।	I know.
मलाई थाहा छैन ।	I don't know.
मैले बुझें ।	I understood.
मैले बुझिन ।	I didn't understand.
तपाईंले बुझ्नुभयो ?	Did you understand?
तपाईंले बुझ्नुभएन ?	Didn't you understand?
फेरि भन्नुस् ।	Please say it again.
बिस्तारै भन्नुस् ।	Please say it slowly.
माफ गर्नुस् ।	I am sorry, excuse me.
फेरि भेटौंला ।	See /meet you again. (casual farewell)

Grammar Notes :

1) Basic Nepali sentence structure follows this pattern:

Subject – Object – Verb

ब्रह्मले किताब लिनुभयो ।

(S/he took the book)

The verb always comes at the end. The root (citation form) of Nepali verbs always ends in नु

Examples:

आउनु	come
लेख्नु	write
जानु	go

2) The possessive is made by adding the suffix **को**, with the exception of “my”, “ours”, and “yours” (familiar). The possessive forms of the pronouns you have learned so far are:

mine	मेरो
yours (polite)	तपाईंको
his/her (polite)	ब्रह्माँको
whose?	कस्को ?

को can also be used to show ownership by people or things

Examples:

रामको घर	Ram's house
किताबको नाम	the book's name

3) The polite command or imperative form for the second person is always the root **verb + s**

Please come:	तपाईं आउनु + स	=	आउनुस्
Please write:	तपाईं लेख्नु + स	=	लेख्नुस्
Please read:	तपाईं पढ्नु + स	=	पढ्नुस्
Please go:	तपाईं जानु + स	=	जानुस्

4) The simple past tense conjugation for the pronouns introduced so far has the following pattern:

root verb **minus -nu plus** the verbal conjugation ending:

	positive (+)	negative (-)
I	...एँ	...ईन
you (polite)	...नुभयो	...नुभएन
s/he (polite)	...नुभयो	...नुभएन

Examples:

लेख्नु (to write)

	positive (+)	negative (+)
I	लेख्नेँ	लेखिन
you (polite)	लेख्नुभयो	लेख्नुभएन
s/he (polite)	लेख्नुभयो	लेख्नुभएन

There are a few irregular verbs, such as जानु (to go)

जानु (to go)

	positive (+)	negative (+)
I	गएँ	गईन
you (polite)	जानुभयो	जानुभएन
s/he (polite)	जानुभयो	जानुभएन

The verb हुनु (to be) is also irregular and the conjugation will be introduced later. In addition, if the verb being conjugated in the simple past tense is transitive, the subject takes ले as a suffix.

Examples:

मैले लेखेँ

तपाईंले लेख्नुभयो

BUT: म गएँ

(intransitive) तपाईं जानुभयो

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- say hello and introduce yourself
- ask about and identify objects around you and their ownership
- make polite requests
- conjugate the simple past for I, you (polite), and s/he (polite)
- count from 1-10

Exercises:**Questions:**

Ask the following questions in Nepali and answer them:

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) Where are you from?
- 3) Whose shirt is that?
- 4) Did you teach Nepali?
- 5) Is that your pencil?
- 6) Does s/he come from America?
- 7) Did s/he go home?

Translation:

- 1) I wrote my name.
- 2) Didn't you learn Nepali?
- 3) That is Paul's notebook.
- 4) Did you take the shirt?
- 5) Please get up.
- 6) I didn't teach English.
- 7) He went towards the window.
- 8) This is my house.
- 9) Please sit.
- 10) She didn't close the door.

Conjugate in the simple past tense (positive and negative) using I, you and s/he:

सिकाउनु

पढाउनु

सुनु

बस्नु

पाठ २

(A)

- A: तपाईंको नाम के हो ?
B: मेरो नाम राम हो ।
A: तपाईंको बाको नाम के हो ?
B: मेरो बाको नाम श्याम हो ।
A: तपाईंको आमाको नाम के हो ?
B: मेरो आमाको नाम अमृता हो ।
A: तपाईंको बा-आमाको घर कहाँ हो ?
B: मेरो बा-आमा को घर नेपाल हो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is your name (polite)?
B: My name is Ram.
A: What is your father's name?
B: My father's name is Shyam.
A: What is your mother's name?
B: My mother's name is Amrita.
A: Where do your parents live?
B: My parents live in Nepal.

(B)

- A: तिम्नो नाम के हो ?
 B: मेरो नाम सहदेव हो ।
 A: तिम्नो बाको नाम के हो ?
 B: मेरो बाको नाम अशोक हो ।
 A: तिम्नो आमाको नाम के हो ?
 B: मेरो आमाको नाम लक्ष्मी हो ।
 A: तिम्नो बा-आमाको घर कहाँ हो ?
 B: मेरो बा-आमाको घर नेपाल हो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is your name (familiar)?
 B: My name is Sahadev.
 A: What is your father's name?
 B: My father's name is Ashok.
 A: What is your mother's name?
 B: My mother's name is Laxmi.
 A: Where do your parents live?
 B: My parents live in Nepal.

(C)

- A: त्यो के हो ?
 B: यो कापी हो ।
 A: त्यो कस्को कापी हो ?
 B: यो मेरो कापी हो ।
 A: कापीमा तपाईंको नाम लेख्नुस् त । तपाईंले के गर्नुभयो ?
 B: मैले नाम लेखें ।
 A: तपाईंले कस्को नाम लेख्नुभयो ?
 B: मैले मेरो नाम लेखें ।
 A: वहाँले आफ्नो नाम लेख्नुभयो ?
 C: हो, वहाँले आफ्नो नाम लेख्नुभयो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is that?
 B: This is a notebook.
 A: Whose notebook is that?
 B: This is my notebook.
 A: Please write your name in the notebook. What did you do?
 B: I wrote a name.
 A: Whose name did you write?
 B: I wrote my name.
 A: Did s/he write her/his own name?
 C: Yes, s/he wrote his/her own name.

(D)

- A: जिमजी ।
 B: हजुर ?
 A: यो के हो ?
 B: त्यो कागती हो ।
 A: यो के हो नि ?
 B: त्यो केरा हो ।
 A: केरा खानुस् । तपाईंले के गर्नुभयो ?
 B: मैले केरा खाएँ ।
 A: त्यो केरा कस्तो छ ?
 B: यो केरा मिठो छ ।
 A: कागती कस्तो छ ?
 B: कागती अमिलो छ ।
 A: खोर्सानी कस्तो छ ?
 B: खोर्सानी पिरो छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Jim!
 B: Yes?
 A: What is this?
 B: That is a lime.
 A: And what is this?
 B: That is a banana.
 A: Please eat the banana. What did you do?
 B: I ate the banana.
 A: How does that banana taste?
 B: This banana tastes good.
 A: How does a lime taste?
 B: A lime tastes sour.
 A: How does a red pepper taste?
 B: A red pepper is hot (spicy).

(E)

- A: बेकीजी ।
 B: हजुर ?
 A: जोनको कमिज कस्तो छ ?
 B: जोनको कमिज राम्रो छ ।
 A: यो जुत्ता कस्तो छ ?
 B: यो जुत्ता नराम्रो छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Becky!
 B: Yes?
 A: How is John's shirt (i.e. what is it like)?
 B: John's shirt is nice.
 A: How is this shoe (i.e. what is it like)?
 B: This shoe is no good.

संख्या :

११	एघार
१२	बाह्र
१३	तेह्र
१४	चौध
१५	पन्ध्र
१६	सोह्र
१७	सत्र
१८	अठारह
१९	उण्डाइस
२०	बीस

Vocabulary :

बा	father
आमा	mother
दिदी	elder sister
बहिनी	younger sister
दाजु, दाई	elder brother
भाई	younger brother
साथी	friend
गुरु	teacher
आफ्नो	one's own
कागती	lime
केरा	banana
खोर्सानी	pepper
सुन्तला	orange
स्याउ	apple
चिनी	sugar
खानु	to eat
मिठो	tasty
अमिलो	sour
पिरो	hot
गुलियो	sweet
आराम गर्नु	to rest
सुत्नु	to sleep
कुरा गर्नु	to talk
भन्नु	to say
राम्रो	good
नराम्रो	not good, bad

Grammar Notes :

1) Nepali has two forms of the verb to be (हुनु):

हो and छ

हो is used to define or identify a person or a thing.

Examples:

मेरो नाम जिम हो	my name is Jim
ब्रह्मको घर अमेरिका हो	his/her home is America
त्यो कलम हो	that is a pen

छ is used to qualify or describe the possession, size, shape, taste, color, etc. of things, or to locate an object.

Examples:

केरा मिठो छ	the banana is tasty
यो कलम राम्रो छ	this pen is good
कलम टेबुलमा छ	the pen is on the table

For the pronouns you have learned so far, the present tense conjugations of हो and छ are as follows:

	हो		छ	
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
म	हुँ	होईन	छु	छैन
तपाईं	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्न	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्न
तिमी	हो	होईनो	छौ	छैनो
यो	हो	होईन	छ	छैन
त्यो	हो	होईन	छ	छैन
ब्रह्म	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्न	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्न

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- identify family members
- use adjectives
- understand the difference between हो and छ
- count from 11 to 20

Exercises:**Sentence Completion:**

Complete the sentences, using the 'छ' or 'हो' form :

1. त्यो कलम () ।
2. मेरो घर अमेरिका () ।
3. यो कलम किताब निर () ।
4. ब्रह्मको बहिनीको घर कहाँ () ?
5. त्यो तपाईंको सिसाकलम () ?
6. ब्रह्म मेरो गुरु () ।
7. मेरो साथी ढोका निर () ।
8. ब्रह्म मेरो दाई () ।
9. तिमी नेपाली () ?
10. स्याउ मिठो () ।
11. ब्रह्मको दिदीको घर राम्रो () ।
12. ब्रह्मको नाम के () ?
13. यो कस्को कमिज () ?
14. खोर्सानी पिरो () ।
15. त्यो किताब टेबुलमा () ?

पाठ ३

भाग १

(A)

A: सन्चै ?

B: सन्चै छ । तपाईंलाई नि ?

A: मलाई पनि सन्चै छ । जिमलाई कस्तो छ नि ?

B: व्रहाँलाई पनि सन्चै छ ।

अनुबाद :

A: How are you (are you fine)?

B: Fine. And you?

A: I am fine too. How is Jim then?

B: He is also fine.

(B)

- A: त्यो के हो ?
 B: त्यो खरी हो ।
 A: खरी लिनुस् त । तपाईले के लिनुभयो ?
 B: मैले खरी लिएँ ।
 A: तपाई ब्याकबोर्ड निर जानुस् । तपाई काहाँ जानुभयो ?
 B: म ब्याकबोर्ड निर गएँ ।
 A: वहाँ काहाँ जानुभयो ?
 C: वहाँ ब्याकबोर्ड निर जानुभयो ।
 A: ब्याकबोर्डमा तपाईको नाम लेख्नुस् । तपाईले कस्को नाम लेख्नुभयो ?
 B: मैले मेरो नाम लेखेँ ।
 A: वहाँले कस्को नाम लेख्नुभयो ?
 C: वहाँले वहाँको आफ्नो नाम लेख्नुभयो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is that?
 B: That is a piece of chalk.
 A: Take the chalk please. What did you do?
 B: I took the chalk.
 A: Please go towards the blackboard. Where did you go?
 B: I went to the blackboard.
 A: Where did she/he go?
 C: She/he went near the blackboard.
 A: Please write your name on the blackboard. Whose name did you write?
 B: I wrote my name.
 A: Whose name did she/he write?
 C: She/He wrote her/his name.

(C)

- A: टमजी । चिया खानुस् त । तपाईले के खानुभयो ?
 B: मैले चिया खाएँ ।
 A: चिया कस्तो छ ?
 B: चिया मिठो छ ।
 A: अब चिनी खानुस् त । ब्रहँले के खानुभयो ?
 C: ब्रहँले चिनी खानुभयो ।
 A: चिनी कस्तो छ ?
 B: चिनी गुलीयो छ ।

अनुवाद :

- A: Tom. Please drink tea. What did you drink?
 B: I drank tea.
 A: How is the tea?
 B: The tea is good.
 A: Now have some sugar then. What did she/he eat?
 C: She/he ate sugar.
 A: How does sugar taste?
 B: Sugar tastes sweet.

(D)

- A: यो के हो ?
 B: यो कलम हो ।
 A: यी के हुन् ?
 B: यी कलम (हरु) हुन् ।
 A: यहाँ कतिवटा कलम छन् ?
 B: यहाँ चारवटा कलम छन् ।
 A: यहाँ तपाईंको कलम छ ?
 B: यहाँ मेरो कलम छ ।
 A: तपाईंको कलम कुनचाहिँ हो ?
 B: मेरो कलम यो चाहिँ हो ।
 A: व्रहाँको नि ?
 B: व्रहाँको त्यो चाहिँ हो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is this?
 B: This is a pen.
 A: What are these?
 B: These are pens.
 A: How many pens are there?
 B: There are four pens here.
 A: Is your pen here?
 B: My pen is here.
 A: Which one is your pen?
 B: This is my pen.
 A: How about his/hers?
 B: That one is his/hers.

(E)

- A: त्यो के हो ?
 B: त्यो किताब हो ।
 A: ती के हुन् ?
 B: ती किताब हुन् ।
 A: त्याहाँ कतिवटा किताब छन् ?
 B: त्याहाँ दसवटा किताब छन् ।
 A: त्याहाँ तपाईंको किताब छ ?
 B: त्याहाँ मेरो किताब छ ।
 A: तपाईंको किताब कुनचाहिँ हो ?
 B: मेरो किताब त्यो चाहिँ हो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is that?
 B: That is a book.
 A: What are those?
 B: Those are books.
 A: How many books are there?
 B: There are ten books.
 A: Is your book there?
 B: My book is there.
 A: Which one is your book?
 B: That one is my book.

(F)

- A: यो के हो ?
 B: यो कागत हो ।
 A: यो कागतको रङ्ग कस्तो छ ?
 B: त्यो कागतको रङ्ग सेतो छ ।
 A: त्यो के हो ?
 B: त्यो रुख हो ।
 A: त्यस्को रङ्ग कस्तो छ ?
 B: त्यस्को रङ्ग हरियो छ ।
 A: बानुजी, त्यो कस्को कमिज हो ?
 B: व्रहाँको कमिज हो ।
 A: व्रहाँको कमिजको रङ्ग कस्तो छ ?
 B: व्रहाँको कमिज रङ्गिचङ्गी छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is this?
 B: This is a piece of paper.
 A: What color is this paper?
 B: That paper is white.
 A: What is that?
 B: That is a tree.
 A: What color is that tree?
 B: That tree is green.
 A: Banuji, whose shirt is that?
 B: That is her/his shirt.
 A: What color is his/her shirt?
 B: His/her shirt is multicolored.

(G)

- A: यो के हो ?
 B: यो कोठा हो ।
 A: यो कोठामा कतिवटा मेच छन् ?
 B: यो कोठामा तिनवटा मेच छन् ।
 A: यो कोठामा कतिवटा झ्याल छन् ?
 B: यो कोठामावटा झ्याल छन् ।
 A: यहाँ कतिजना मान्छे छन् ?
 B: यहाँजना मान्छे छन् ।
 A: कोर्न्यालमा कतिजना बिद्यार्थीहरु छन् ?
 B: कोर्न्यालमा अन्दाजी सत्र हजार बिद्यार्थीहरु छन् ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is this?
 B: This is a room.
 A: How many chairs are there in this room?
 B: There are three chairs in this room.
 A: How many windows are in this room?
 B: There are windows in this room.
 A: How many people are here?
 B: There are people here.
 A: How many students are there at Cornell?
 B: There are about seventeen thousand students at Cornell.

भाग २**(A)**

- A: शम्भुजी ।
 B: हजुर ।
 A: ब्ल्याकबोर्डको तस्वीरमा हेर्नुस् त, यहाँ कतिजना मानिस / मान्छे छन् ?
 B: त्यहाँ ५जना मानिस छन् ।
 A: भन्नुस्, क्याथी कुनचाहिँ हो ?
 B: क्याथी त्यो चाहिँ हो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Shambhu-ji.
 B: Yes.
 A: Would you look at the pictures on the blackboard, how many people are there?
 B: There are five people.
 A: Tell me, which one is Kathy?
 B: That one is Kathy.

(B)

- A: टेबुलमा कतिवटा कलम छन् ?
 B: टेबुलमा ७वटा कलम छन् ।
 A: त्यहाँ तपाईंको कलम छ ?
 B: त्यहाँ मेरो कलम छ ।
 A: तपाईंको कलम कुनचाहिँ हो ?
 B: मेरो कलम कालो चाहिँ हो ।
 A: तपाईंको कलम लिनुस् र खल्लीमा राख्नुस् । राख्नुभयो ?
 B: राखँ ।

(B)**अनुबाद :**

- A: How many pens are there on the table?
 B: There are seven pens.
 A: Is your pen over there?
 B: Yes, it is there.
 A: Which one is your pen?
 B: The black one is my pen.
 A: Please take your pen and put it in your pocket. Did you do it?
 B: Yes, I did.

(C)**संख्या :**

२१	एक्काईस
२२	बाईस
२३	तेईस
२४	चौबिस
२५	पच्चीस
२६	छब्बीस
२७	सत्ताईस
२८	अठ्ठाईस
२९	उनन्तीस
३०	तीस

- A: एक देखि तीस सम्म गन्नुस् । यो कति हो ?
 B: त्यो उनन्तीस हो ।
 A: यो नि ?
 B: त्यो बीस हो ।
 A: यो कति हो नि ?
 B: त्यो सत्र हो ।
 A: ब्ल्याकबोर्डमा बीस लेख्नुस् त । तपाईंले दस लेख्नुभयो ?
 B: होईन, मैले दस लेखिन ।
 A: तपाईंले कति लेख्नुभयो त ?
 B: मैले बीस लेखें ।
 A: ब्रह्माले पच्चीस लेख्नुभयो ?
 B: होईन, ब्रह्माले पच्चीस लेख्नुभएन ।
 A: ब्रह्माले कति लेख्नुभयो त ?
 B: ब्रह्माले बीस लेख्नुभयो ।

(C)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Please count from one to thirty. How much is this?
 B: That is 29.
 A: And this?
 B: That is 20.
 A: And how much is this?
 B: That is 17.
 A: Would you please write 20 on the blackboard, did you write 10?
 B: No, I did not write 10.
 A: How much did you write then?
 B: I wrote 20.
 A: Did she/he write 25?
 B: No, she/he didn't write 25.
 A: How much did she/he write then?
 B: She/he wrote 20.

Vocabulary :

आफ्नो	own
पिउनु	to drink
चिनी	sugar
ई, यी	these
ती	those
कुनचाहिँ ?	which one?
अन्दाजी	about, approximately
जना, व्रटा	(number classifier)
कतिव्रटा ?	how many (things)?
कतिजना ?	how many (people)?
मानिस, मान्छे	man, person, people
गुरु	teacher
बिद्यार्थी	student
खल्ती	pocket
मेच	chair
रङ्ग	color
रङ्गिचङ्गी	multi-colored
हरियो	green
सेतो	white
कालो	black
निलो	blue
रातो	red

Grammar Notes :

1) Simple past negative: if the verb is transitive and in the past tense, don't forget to add **ले** with the subject.

मैले लेखिन ।

तपाईंले / ब्रह्माले लेख्नुभएन ।

2) **ब्रह्म** and **जना** are used as suffixes with numbers when counting inanimate and animate objects. Usually, **ब्रह्म** is used for things and animals while **जना** is used for counting people only.

उदाहरणको लागि (for example) :

मेरो एकजना भाई छ ।

उस्को दुईब्रह्म कुकुर छन् ।

यो कक्षामा ५ब्रह्म मेच छन् ।

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- use the simple past negative
- use **ब्रह्म** and **जना**
- know colors
- count from one to thirty

Exercises:**Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) यी के । (to be, ve).
- 2) ती किताब । (to be, ve).
- 3) टेबुलमा कतिव्रटा किताब ? (to be, ve).
- 4) याहाँ कति मानिस छन् ? (व्रटा /जना)
- 5) तपाईंको कति मोटर छन् ?
- 6) मेरो परिवारमा चार मानिस ।

पाठ ४

(A)

- A: सन्चै छ ?
B: सन्चै छ । तपाईंलाई नि ?
A: मलाई पनि सन्चै छ । आज बिहान तपाईं कति बजे उठ्नुभयो ?
B: आज बिहान म ६ बजे उठें ।
A: अनि तपाईंले के गर्नुभयो ?
B: अनि मैले हात मुख धुएँ र दाँत माझें ।
A: अनि त्यसपछि तपाईंले के गर्नुभयो ?
B: अनि त्यसपछि मैले खाजा खाएँ ।
A: तपाईंले कति बजे खाजा खानुभयो ?
B: मैले साढे ६ बजे तिर खाजा खाएँ ।
A: अनि तपाईं कति बजे क्लासमा आउनुभयो ?
B: अनि म ८ बजे क्लासमा आएँ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Are you fine?
B: Yes, I am fine, and you?
A: I am fine too. What time did you get up this morning?
B: I got up at six o'clock.
A: Then what did you do?
B: Then I washed my hands and face, and brushed my teeth.
A: What did you do after that?
B: Then, I had my breakfast.
A: What time did you eat?
B: I had my breakfast around 6:30.
A: Then, what time did you come to the class?
B: I came to class at 8 o'clock.

(B)

- A: हिजो दिउसो दुई बजे तपाईं बजार जानुभयो ?
 B: हिजो दिउसो दुई बजे म बजार गईन ।
 A: हिजो दिउसो दुई बजे तपाईं काहाँ जानुभयो त ?
 B: हिजो दिउसो दुई बजे म क्लासमा गएँ ।
 A: तपाईंले क्लासमा के गर्नुभयो ?
 B: मैले क्लासमा नेपाली भाषा सिक्केँ ।
 A: व्रहाँले क्लासमा के गर्नुभयो ?
 C: व्रहाँले क्लासमा नेपाली भाषा सिक्नुभयो ।
 A: हिजो राती तपाईं आठ बजे सुत्नुभयो ?
 B: अहँ, हिजो राती म आठ बजे सुतिन ।
 A: हिजो राती तपाईं कति बजे सुत्नुभयो त ?
 B: म दस बजे सुतेँ ।
 A: हिजो राती व्रहाँ आठ बजे सुत्नुभयो ?
 C: अहँ, हिजो राती व्रहाँ आठ बजे सुत्नुभएन ।
 A: व्रहाँ कति बजे सुत्नुभयो त ?
 C: हिजो राती व्रहाँ दस बजे सुत्नुभयो ।

(B)**अनुबाद :**

- A: Did you go to the market yesterday at two o'clock?
 B: No, I didn't.
 A: Where did you go then?
 B: I went to class at two o'clock.
 A: What did you do in class?
 B: I learned Nepali.
 A: What did s/he do in the class?
 C: He/she learned Nepali.
 A: Did you go to bed at 8 o'clock last night?
 B: No, I didn't.
 A: What time did you go to bed then?
 B: I went to bed at 10 o'clock.
 A: Did s/he go to bed at 8 o'clock?
 C: No, s/he didn't go to bed at 8 o'clock.
 A: What time did s/he go to bed then?
 C: Last night s/he went to bed at ten o'clock.

(C)

- A: आज बिहान तिमी कति बजे क्लासमा आयौ ?
 B: आज बिहान म ७ बजे क्लासमा आएँ ।
 A: आज बिहान उ कति बजे क्लासमा आयो ?
 B: आज बिहान उ पनि ७ बजे क्लासमा आयो ।
 A: हिजो दिउसो २ बजे हामीले के गर्थ्यौं ?
 B: हिजो दिउसो २ बजे हामीले नेपाली सिक्थ्यौं ।
 A: अस्ती बेलुका तिमीले साढे ७ बजे खाना खाए ?
 B: अस्ती बेलुका मैले साढे ७ बजे खाना खाएँ ।
 A: आज बिहान उनीहरु कति बजे उठे ?
 B: आज बिहान उनीहरु पौने ६ बजे उठे ।

(C)**अनुबाद :**

- A: What time did you come to class this morning?
 B: This morning I came to class at 7 o'clock.
 A: What time did he come to class this morning?
 B: This morning he also came to class at 7 o'clock.
 A: What did we do yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock?
 B: We studied Nepali at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
 A: What time did you have your supper the night before last?
 B: The night before last, I ate at half past seven.
 A: What time did they get up this morning?
 B: They got up at a quarter of six.

Also practice negative tense for: तिमी, हामी, उ, तिनी (she) र उनीहरू

Comprehension:

रमेशको घर नेपाल हो । व्रहाँ अस्ती अमेरिका आउनुभयो । हिजो राती व्रहाँले अमेरिकी खाना खानुभएन, दाल भात खानुभयो । आज बिहान व्रहाँ ६ बजे उठ्नुभयो र सात बजे व्रहाँले चिया खानुभयो अनि त्यसपछि क्लासमा आउनुभयो र अँग्रेजी भाषा सिक्नुभयो ।

प्रश्नहरू :

१. रमेशको घर कहाँ हो ?
२. व्रहाँ कहिले अमेरिका आउनुभयो ?
३. हिजो राती व्रहाँले अमेरिकी खाना खानुभयो ?
४. कुन खाना खानुभयो त ?
५. आज बिहान व्रहाँ ६ बजे उठ्नुभयो र व्रहाँले के के गर्नुभयो ?

(D)

- A: सन्चै छ ?
 B: सन्चै छ । तपाईंलाई नी ?
 A: मलाई पनि सन्चै छ ।
 B: तपाईं अमेरिका कहिले आउनुभयो ?
 A: म अमेरिका ४ बर्ष अघि आएँ ।
 B: तपाईं कसरी आउनुभयो ?
 A: म हवाईजहाजमा आएँ ।
 B: तपाईं को सँग आउनुभयो ?
 A: म साथी सँग आएँ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: How are you?
 B: I'm fine, how about you?
 A: I'm fine, too.
 B: When did you come to America?
 A: I came to America four years ago.
 B: How did you come?
 A: I came by airplane.
 B: Who did you come with?
 A: I came with a friend.

Practice: तिमी, उ, व्रहाँ, उनीहरु, तिनी, हामी, तपाईं

(E)

- A: जोन कहिले नेपाल गयो ?
 B: उ ४ दिन अगि / अधि गयो ।
 A: उ कसरी गयो ?
 B: उ हवाईजहाजमा गयो ।
 A: उ को सँग गयो ?
 B: उ उस्को साथीहरु सँग गयो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: When did John go to Nepal?
 B: He went four days ago.
 A: How did he go?
 B: He went by airplane.
 A: Who did he go with?
 B: He went with his friends.

संख्या :

३१	एकतीस
३२	बत्तीस
३३	तेत्तीस
३४	चौँतीस
३५	पैंतीस
३६	छत्तीस
३७	सैंतीस
३८	अट्तीस
३९	उनन्चालीस
४०	चालीस

Vocabulary :

स्वाजा	snacks
हात	hand
मुख	face, mouth
दाँत	tooth
अस्ती	day before yesterday
हिजो	yesterday
आज	today
भोली	tomorrow
पर्सी	day after tomorrow
आजभोली	nowadays
अचेल	nowadays
आजकाल	these days
हिजोआज	these days
भोलीपर्सी	in the near future [later, tomorrow or the day after, and any time thereafter]
हिजोअस्ती	in the immediate past [yesterday, the day before or a few days before], the other day
अस्तीन	some time in the far past

Grammar Notes :

Simple past tense

सुत्नु to sleep

म	सुतेँ / सुतिन (I slept / I didn't sleep)
तपाईँ	सुत्नुभयो / सुत्नुभएन
ब्रहाँ	सुत्नुभयो / सुत्नुभएन
तिमी	सुत्यौ / सुतेनौ
हामी	सुत्यौँ / सुतेनौँ
उ	सुत्यो / सुतेन
तिनी	सुतिन् / सुतिनन्
उनीहरु	सुते / सुतेनन्

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson you should able to:

- use the simple past tense positive and negative
- use times of the day (morning, night, day after tomorrow, etc.)
- count to 40

पाठ ५

(A)

- A: तपाईंको घर नेपाल हो ?
B: हो ।
A: तपाईं कहिले अमेरिका आउनुभयो ?
B: म एक बर्ष अगि / अघि आएँ ।
A: तपाईं कसरी आउनुभयो ?
B: म हवाईजहाजमा आएँ ।
A: तपाईं को सँग आउनुभयो ?
B: म साथी सँग आएँ ।
A: तपाईं अमेरिकामा कति बर्ष बस्नुहुन्छ ?
B: म दुई वर्ष बस्छु होला ।
A: अनि तपाईं कहाँ जानुहुन्छ ?
B: अहिले थाहा छैन, शायद नेपाल फर्कन्छु होला ।

अनुवाद :

- A: Are you from Nepal?
B: Yes.
A: When did you come to America?
B: I came a year ago.
A: How did you come?
B: I came by airplane.
A: Who did you come with?
B: I came with a friend.
A: How many years will you stay in America?
B: I may stay for two years.
A: Where will you go then?
B: I don't know right now, perhaps I will go back to Nepal.

(B)

- A: तपाईं कुन भाषा बोल्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: म अँग्रेजी भाषा बोल्छु ।
 A: तपाईं अरु कुन भाषा बोल्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: म फ्रेञ्च र अलिअलि नेपाली बोल्छु ।
 A: तपाईं के काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: म कोर्न्याल विश्वविद्यालयमा नेपाली र समाज शास्त्र पढ्छु ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Which language(s) do you speak?
 B: I speak English.
 A: Which other languages do you speak?
 B: I speak French and a little bit of Nepali.
 A: What do you do?
 B: I study Nepali and sociology at Cornell University.

(C)

- A: तपाईंको भाई छ ?
 B: मेरो भाई छ ।
 A: आजभोली उ कहाँ छ ?
 B: आजभोली उ अमेरिकामा छ ।
 A: उ के काम गर्छ ?
 B: उ बिद्यार्थी हो, स्कूलमा पढ्छ ।
 A: उ के पढ्छ ?
 B: उ इतिहास र भुगोल पढ्छ ।
 A: उ हिसाब र बिज्ञान पनि पढ्छ ?
 B: होईन, उ हिसाब र बिज्ञान पढ्दैन ।

(C)

अनुवाद :

- A: Do you have a younger brother?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: Where is he these days?
 B: He is in America.
 A: What does he do?
 B: He is a student and studies at school.
 A: What does he study?
 B: He studies history and geography.
 A: Does he study math and science as well?
 B: No, he doesn't study math and science.

(D)

- A: तपाईंको बा हुनुहुन्छ ?
 B: मेरो बा हुनुहुन्छ ।
 A: हिजोआज त्रहाँ काहाँ हुनुहुन्छ ?
 B: आजभोली त्रहाँ वाशिङ्गटनमा हुनुहुन्छ ।
 A: त्रहाँ के काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: त्रहाँ कम्प्युटर अफिसमा काम गर्नुहुन्छ ।
 A: तपाईंको आमा हुनुहुन्छ नि ?
 B: मेरो आमा हुनुहुन्छ ।
 A: त्रहाँ के काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: त्रहाँ घरको काम गर्नुहुन्छ ।
 A: तपाईंको बा-आमा कति बर्ष हुनुभयो ?
 B: बा ५० (पचास) बर्ष र आमा ४७ (सतचालीस) बर्ष हुनुभयो ।
 A: तपाईं नि ?
 B: म २० बर्ष भएँ ।

(D)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Do you have a father?
 B: Yes, I have a father.
 A: Where is he these days?
 B: Nowadays he is in Washington.
 A: What does he do?
 B: He works in a computer office.
 A: Do you have a mother also?
 B: Yes, I have my mother.
 A: What does she do?
 B: She does housework.
 A: How old are your parents now?
 B: My father is 50 years old and my mother is 47.
 A: And you?
 B: I am 20 years old.

(E)

- A: तपाईं बिहान कति बजे उठ्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: म बिहान ६ बजे उठ्छु ।
 A: तपाईं बिहान कफी खानुहुन्छ कि चिया खानुहुन्छ ?
 B: म बिहान कफी खान्छु ।
 A: तपाईंलाई कफी मन पर्छ ?
 B: हो, मलाई कफी मन पर्छ ।
 A: तपाईं बिहान दाल-भात खानुहुन्छ ?
 B: अहँ, म बिहान दाल-भात खादिन ।
 A: किन ?
 B: किनभने बिहान मलाई दाल-भात मन पर्दैन ।

(E)**अनुबाद :**

- A: What time do you get up in the morning?
 B: I get up at 6 o'clock.
 A: Do you drink coffee or tea in the morning?
 B: I drink coffee in the morning.
 A: Do you like coffee?
 B: Yes, I like coffee.
 A: Do you eat *daal-bhaat* in the morning?
 B: No, I don't eat *daal-bhaat* in the morning.
 A: Why?
 B: Because I don't like *daal-bhaat* in the morning.

Comprehension:

मलाई दाल-भात मन पर्छ । त्यसकारण, म सधैं दाल-भात खान्छु । तर मेरो साथी दाल-भात खादैन, किनभने उसलाई दाल-भात मन पर्दैन । नेपालीहरूलाई दाल-भात मन पर्छ; त्यसकारण, उनीहरू सधैं दाल-भात खान्छन् । अमेरिकनहरूलाई दाल-भात मन पर्दैन; त्यसैले उनीहरू अमेरिकन खाना खान्छन् ।

Questions:

Answer the following questions:

- (१) तपाईंलाई दाल-भात मन पर्छ कि मन पर्दैन ?
- (२) त्यसोभए, तपाईं सधैं दाल-भात खानुहुन्छ ?
- (३) तपाईंको साथी पनि दाल-भात खान्छ ?
- (४) उ किन दाल-भात खादैन ?
- (५) नेपालीहरूलाई दाल-भात मनपर्छ कि मन पर्दैन ?
- (६) त्यसोभए, उनीहरू सधैं दाल-भात खान्छन् त ?
- (७) तपाईंको बिचारमा, अमेरिकनहरूलाई दाल-भात मन पर्छ कि मन पर्दैन ?
- (८) अमेरिकनहरूलाई कस्तो खाना मन पर्छ त ?
- (९) तपाईंको बा-आमालाई पिरो खाना मन पर्छ ?
- (१०) तपाईंलाई ह्यामबर्गर मन पर्छ कि मन पर्दैन ?

संख्या :

४०	चालीस
४१	एकचालीस
४२	बयालीस
४३	त्रीचालीस
४४	चौत्रालीस
४५	पैंतालीस
४६	छयालीस
४७	सतचालीस
४८	अठ्चालीस
४९	उनान्चास
५०	पचास

Vocabulary :

हवाईजाहाज	airplane
बस	bus
रेल	train
मोटर	car
वर्ष	year
अहिले	now
शायद	perhaps
फर्कनु	to return (intransitive)
भाषा	language
बोल्नु	to speak
अलिअलि	a little
बिश्वविद्यालय	university
समाज शास्त्र	sociology
हिजोआज	nowadays
बिद्यार्थी	student
स्कूल	school
इतिहास	history
भुगोल	geography
हिसाब	math
बिज्ञान	science
हिजोआज	nowadays
बिहान	morning
दिउसो	afternoon
बेलुका	evening
राती	night
कफी	coffee

चिया	tea
पिउनु	to drink
दाल-भात	lentil soup and rice, the typical Nepali meal

Grammar Notes :

1) In Nepali, the same conjugation is used for the simple present, habitual and future tenses.

For example, the sentence म दाल-भात खान्छु can mean

or I am eating *daal-bhat* (right now)
 or I eat *daal-bhat* (as a habit)
 or I will eat *daal-bhat*

To conjugate the verb, drop नु from the root verb and add:

	Affirmative	Negative
म	+ छु	+ दिन
तिमी	+ छौ	+ दैनौ
तपाईं	+ नुहुन्छ	+ नुहुन्न
ब्रह्म	+ नुहुन्छ	+ नुहुन्न
तिनी	+ छिन्	+ दिनन्
उ	+ छ	+ दैन
हामी	+ छौं	+ दैनौं
उनीहरु	+ छन्	+ दैनन्

The only variation is in root verbs that end in a vowel before the नु or if there is a consonant with a vowel symbol attached directly before the last letter नु of the root verb; such as खानु or जानु. In such cases, keep the half (न्) when you conjugate in the present positive tense.

For example, with the verbs स्वानु, जानु, लिनुः

म स्वान्छु; तिमी जान्छौ; उनीहरु लिन्छन् ।

मन पर्नु literally means something along the lines of “to fall to mind”, i.e., “to like”.

मन पर्नु is an impersonal verb (it is never conjugated) and the subject always takes

लाई

Present tense :

Positive	Negative
मन पर्छ	मन पर्दैन
मलाई दाल-भात मन पर्छ	मलाई दाल-भात मन पर्दैन
रामलाई दाल-भात मन पर्छ	रामलाई दाल-भात मन पर्दैन
तपाईंलाई दाल-भात मन पर्छ	तपाईंलाई दाल-भात मन पर्दैन

Past tense :

Positive	Negative
मन पर्थ्यो	मन परेन
मलाई दाल-भात मन पर्थ्यो	मलाई दाल-भात मन परेन
रामलाई दाल-भात मन पर्थ्यो	रामलाई दाल-भात मन परेन
तपाईंलाई दाल-भात मन पर्थ्यो	तपाईंलाई दाल-भात मन परेन

2) **सँग** and **को**: को is used to show ownership or belonging, सँग is used to indicate possessions which are physically or temporarily present.

मेरो मोटर छ	I have a car
म सँग कलम छ	I have a pen (with me)
उस्को भाई छ	He has a brother
उ सँग भाई छ	His brother is with him

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- conjugate the simple past tense for any verb
- express liking and not liking
- understanding the difference between **को** and **सँग**
- know and count the numbers up to 50

Exercises:**Translation:**

- 1) She won't come this evening.
- 2) They study math.
- 3) He speaks English.
- 4) Nowadays I don't go to the university.
- 5) When do you (familiar) return?
- 6) We will discuss that.
- 7) You don't read the newspaper?
- 8) He (polite) rests in the afternoon.
- 9) She (familiar) writes books.
- 10) They don't speak Nepali.

Conjugation:

Conjugate the present tense of **तोक्नु** (to decide, to fix) for all pronouns.

Translation (को / सँग):

- 1) That house doesn't have any windows.
- 2) Do they have a car?
- 3) I don't have my book with me.
- 4) Is this her house?
- 5) Does he have an older brother?
- 6) We don't have any coffee at the moment.
- 7) Her mother is with her.
- 8) Do you have gloves?

Applications:

- 1) Ask someone when they came to America and how long they will be staying.
- 2) Confirm that a friend went to New York and then ask how (by what means) did s/he go? Find out if they liked the city?
- 3) Describe the members of your family: where they are and what they are doing.
- 4) Ask a friend how old the teacher is. Then confirm this with the teacher.
- 5) Say that you like apples but that your older sister doesn't.

पाठ ६

(A)

- A: सन्चै ?
B: सन्चै छ । तपाईंलाई नि ?
A: मलाई पनि सन्चै छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: How are you?
B: I'm fine. And you?
A: I am also fine.

(B)

- A: तपाईं बजार जानुहुन्छ ?
B: हो, म बजार जान्छु ।
A: कति बजे जानुहुन्छ ?
B: म चार बजे जान्छु ।
A: तपाईं बजारमा के के किन्नुहुन्छ ?
B: एउटा झोला र छाता किन्छु ।
A: अनि बजारबाट कति बजे फर्कनुहुन्छ ?
B: अनि, ५ बजेतिर फर्कन्छु होला ।

(B)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Are you going to the market?
 B: Yes, I'm going.
 A: What time will you go?
 B: I will go at 4 o'clock.
 A: What will you buy at the market?
 B: I will buy a bag and an umbrella.
 A: What time will you return from the market?
 B: At about 5 o'clock.

(C)

- A: शम्भुजी ।
 B: हजुर ?
 A: तपाईंले चिया खानुभयो ?
 B: हो, मैले खाएँ ।
 A: कृष्णले पनि चिया खायो त ?
 B: अहँ, उसले खाएन ।
 A: किन खाएन त ?
 B: किनभने उसलाई चिया मन पर्दैन ।
 A: उसलाई के मनपर्छ त ?
 B: उसलाई कफी मनपर्छ ।
 A: त्यसोभए, उसले कफी खायो त ?
 B: हो, खायो ।
 A: उसले कफी मात्र खायो कि अरु चिज पनि खायो ?
 B: उसले केक र फुल पनि खायो ।

(C)

अनुबाद :

- A: Shambhu!
 B: Yes?
 A: Did you have tea?
 B: Yes, I did.
 A: Did Krishna also have tea, then?
 B: No, he didn't (drink).
 A: Why didn't he (drink) then?
 B: Because he doesn't like tea.
 A: What does he like then?
 B: He likes coffee.
 A: In that case, did he drink coffee?
 B: Yes, he did.
 A: Did he have only coffee or something else as well?
 B: He also ate some cake and an egg.

(D)

- A: ए, भाई । तिमी आज स्कूल गएनौ ?
 B: आज म स्कूल गईन ।
 A: हिजो गयौ त ?
 B: हिजो पनि गईन ।
 A: किन ?
 B: किनभने अचेल मलाई सन्चो छैन ।
 A: क्याथी, तिमी स्कूल गयौ त ?
 C: म त गएँ ।
 A: तिमीले स्कूलमा के पढ्यौ ?
 C: मैले हिसाब र बिज्ञान पढेँ ।
 A: तिमीलाई हिसाब र बिज्ञान को पढाउनुहुन्छ ?
 C: पिटर सर पढाउनुहुन्छ ।

(D)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Hey, brother. You didn't go to school today?
 B: I didn't go to school today.
 A: How about yesterday then?
 B: Yesterday I didn't go either.
 A: Why?
 B: Because I am not feeling well these days.
 A: Kathy, how about you then?
 C: I went.
 A: What did you study at school?
 C: I studied math and science.
 A: Who teaches you math and science?
 C: Mr. Peter teaches us.

(E)

- A: ए साहुजी, चुरोट छ ?
 B: छ, कुन चुरोट ?
 A: याक चुरोट छ ?
 B: याक त छैन, गैडा मात्र छ ।
 A: एक बट्टाको कति पर्छ ?
 B: एक बट्टाको तीन रुपियाँ पर्छ ।
 A: हुन्छ, एक बट्टा चुरोट दिनुस् र एक बट्टा सलाई पनि दिनुस्, है ?
 B: लिनुस् ।
 A: दिनुस् । जम्मा कति पैसा भयो ?
 B: जम्मा तिन रुपियाँ बीस पैसा भयो ।

(E)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Hello (Mr. Shopkeeper), do you have cigarettes?
 B: Yes, which (kind of) cigarette?
 A: Do you have 'Yak' ?
 B: No, I don't have any 'Yak', I have only 'Gaidaa'.
 A: How much does a pack cost?
 B: One pack costs three rupees.
 A: Ok, give me a pack of cigarettes and a box of matches as well.
 B: Please take it.
 A: Please give it to me. How much all together?
 B: Three rupees and 20 paisa all together.

(F)

- A: ठमेल टोलमा चीज पाईन्छ ?
 B: पाईदैन ।
 A: ठमेलमा के पाईन्छ त ?
 B: चामल, तरकारी, फलफुल, थाङ्का र अरु मालसामान पाईन्छ ।
 A: पक्का हो ?
 B: पक्का हो ।
 A: चीज काहाँ पाईन्छ त ?
 B: डेरी फार्म र न्युरोडमा पाईन्छ ।
 A: एक किलोको कति पर्छ ?
 B: एक किलोको १६० रुपियाँ पर्छ ।

(F)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Is cheese available in Thamel Tol?
 B: No, it is not (available).
 A: What is available in Thamel then?
 B: Rice, vegetables, fruits, *thankas* and other goods.
 A: Really?
 B: Really.
 A: Where is cheese available then?
 B: It is available at the Dairy Farm and on New Road.
 A: How much does a kilo cost?
 B: It costs 160 rupees.

Comprehension:

आज बिहान म र शम्भुजी साईकलमा बजार गर्यौं । हामीले तरकारी र केरा किन्यौं । सुन्तला र भुईकटहर किनेनौं, किनभने सुन्तला र भुईकटहर पाईएनन् । हामीले चीज पनि किनेनौं , किनभने त्याहाँ चीज पनि पाइएन ।

Answer the following questions:

- 1) आज बिहान हामी काहाँ गर्यौं ?
- 2) हामी कसरी गर्यौं ?
- 3) हामीले के के किन्यौं ?
- 4) हामीले सुन्तला र भुईकटहर किन किनेनौं ?
- 5) हामीले चीज किन्यौं कि किनेनौं ?
- 6) किन हामीले चीज किनेनौं ?

संख्या :

५०	पचास
५१	एकाउन्न
५२	बाउन्न
५३	त्रीपन्न
५४	चौत्रन्न
५५	पचपन्न
५६	छपन्न
५७	सन्ताउन्न
५८	अण्ठाउन्न
५९	उनन्साठी
६०	साठी

Vocabulary :

सन्चै	well, healthy
बजार	market
पसल	shop, store
मालसामान	things, goods
किन्नु	to buy
बेच्नु	to sell
छाता	umbrella
किन ?	why?
किनभने	because
त्यसै	just because
यसोभए	if so, in this case
त्यसोभए	if so, in that case
उसोभए	if so, in that case
यसोभएर	this being the case, because of this
त्यसोभएर	that being the case, because of that
उसोभएर	that being the case, because of that
मात्र	only
अरु	others
चीज	stuff, things
फुल	egg
हिजो	yesterday
अस्ती	the day before yesterday
भोली	tomorrow
पर्सी	the day after tomorrow
अचेल	now, these days
साहुजी	shopkeeper (male, term of address)

साहुनी	shopkeeper (female, term of address)
चुरोट	cigarette
बट्टा	pack, packet
रुपियाँ	rupee(s)
सलाई	matches
दिनु	to give
लिनु	to take
जम्मा	altogether, total
पैसा	<i>paisa</i> , money
असन टोल	Asan Tol, name of a street in Kathmandu
चीज	cheese
पाईनु	to be available
चामल	rice (uncooked)
तर्कारी, तरकारी	vegetables
फल	fruit
फलफुल	fruits
पक्का	real, true
पक्का हो ?	really?
तर	but

Grammar Notes :

1) पाईनु - to be available

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Present	पाईन्छ	पाईदैन
Past	पाईयो	पाईएन

उदाहरणः

त्याहाँ फलफूल पाईन्छ ?	Is fruit available there?
पाईदैन ।	It's not available.
सलाई पाईयो ?	Were matches available?
पाईएन ।	They weren't available.

2) त has two meanings in Nepali:

a) त 'then'

उदाहरणको लागि (for example)

उ रामको भाई होईन ।	He is not Ram's brother.
उ श्यामको भाई पनि होईन ।	He is also not Shyam's brother.
उ कस्को भाई हो त ?	Whose brother is he then?

b) त as for Y, in case of Y.

उ दाल भात खान्छ तर म त खादिन ।	He eats दाल-भात but I (as for me) don't eat it.
अमेरिकामा गाईको मासु पाईन्छ तर नेपालमा त पाईदैन	Beef is available in America, but as for/whereas in Nepal it is not available.

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- buy things, including finding out where they are available and how much they cost
- count from 51-60

Exercises:**Applications**

- 1) Find out if the shop has umbrellas, and if so how much they cost.
- 2) Ask a friend why they didn't go to the university yesterday.
- 3) You need eggs, rice and vegetables so that you can cook dinner tonight. Find out where they are available and how much they cost from a friend, then go and buy them.
- 4) Explain that you aren't going to buy a shirt right now because you don't have any money with you.
- 5) Explain that since your (younger) sister doesn't have a bike, she isn't coming tomorrow.

पाठ ७

(A)

- A: आजभोली तपाईं काहाँ बस्नुहुन्छ ?
B: म बानेस्वरमा बस्छु ।
A: बानेस्वर काहाँ निर छ ?
B: डिल्लीबजार निर छ । किन सोध्नुभयो ?
A: त्यतातिर अरु डेरा पाईन्छ ?
B: पाईन्छ, तपाईंलाई कस्तो डेरा चाहियो ?
A: दुई तिनवटा कोठाभएको चाहिन्छ ।
B: ठीक छ, म खोज्छु ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Where are you staying these days?
B: I live in Baneswar.
A: Where is Baneswar?
B: It is close to Dillibazar. Why did you ask?
A: Are there other apartments available in that area?
B: Sure, what kind of apartment do you need?
A: I need an apartment with two or three rooms.
B: Okay, I will look for one.

(B)

- A: तपाईंलाई के चाहियो ?
 B: एरोग्राम र टिकट चाहिन्छ, पाईन्छ कि पाईदैन ?
 A: किन नपाईनु, पाईन्छ ।
 B: उसोभए, दसब्रटा एरोग्राम र एक एक रुपियाँको पाँचब्रटा टिकट दिनुस् ।
 A: हस् ।
 B: जम्मा कति भयो ?
 A: जम्मा १५ रुपियाँ भयो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What do you need?
 B: I need aerograms and stamps (tickets), are they available or not?
 A: Why shouldn't they be? They're available.
 B: In that case, could you give me 10 aerograms and 5 one rupee stamps.
 A: Okay.
 B: How much is it altogether?
 A: It is 15 rupees total.

Comprehension:

आज हाम्रो डेरामा भोज छ । भोजमा घेरैजना मान्छे आउँछन् । त्यसकारण हामिलाई घेरै मासु, फलफुल, पिठो र चीज चाहिन्छ । यी चीजबीज बजारमा पाईन्छन् तर दही डेरी फार्ममा पाईन्छ । यी सबै खाना किन्न अन्दाजी सय रुपियाँ लाग्छ ।

Answer the following question

- 1) आज कस्को डेरामा भोज छ ?
- 2) भोजमा कतिजना मान्छे आउँछन् ?
- 3) त्यसकारण हामीले के के किन्नु पर्छ ?
- 4) अन्दाजी कति पैसा लाग्छ, होला ?

(C)

- A: तपाईं नेपाल कहिले आउनुभयो ?
 B: म एक हप्ता अघि नेपाल आएँ ।
 A: कसरी आउनुभयो ?
 B: हवाईजहाजमा आएँ ।
 A: तपाईं एकलै आउनुभयो ?
 B: एकलै आईन, धेरै साथीहरु सँग आएँ ।
 A: तपाईंलाई नेपाल कस्तो लाग्यो ?
 B: मलाई नेपाल रमाईलो लाग्यो ।
 A: तपाईं नेपालमा कति बस्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: म दुई वर्ष बस्छु ।
 A: आजभोली के काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: आजभोली म नेपाली भाषा सिक्छु ।
 A: तपाईं को सँग सिक्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: बानु सँग सिक्दैछु ।
 A: तपाईंलाई नेपाली भाषा सजिलो लाग्यो कि गाह्रो लाग्यो ?
 B: मलाई नेपाली भाषा गाह्रो लाग्यो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: When did you come to Nepal?
 B: I came a week ago.
 A: How did you come?
 B: I came by airplane.
 A: Did you come alone?
 B: No, I came with many friends.
 A: How do you like Nepal?
 B: I like it.
 A: How long will you stay in Nepal?
 B: I will stay for two years.
 A: What are you doing these days?
 B: I study Nepali.
 A: With whom do you study Nepali?
 B: I am studying with Banu.
 A: Do you find Nepali easy or difficult?
 B: I find it difficult.

(D)

- A: तपाईंलाई कस्तो छ ?
 B: ठिकै छ, तर अलिअलि थकाई लाग्यो ।
 A: किन ?
 B: किनभने सात घण्टा नेपाली सिक्ने । त्यसमाथी, क्लासपछि एक घण्टा सकर पनि खेलें ।
 A: तपाईंले नुहाउनुभयो त ?
 B: नुहाइन । जाडो छ, भोली नुहाउँछु ।
 A: भोक लाग्यो ?
 B: हो, भोक पनि लाग्यो ।
 A: खाना कति बजे खानुहुन्छ ?
 B: सात बजे खान्छु ।

अनुबाद :

- A: How are you?
 B: Alright, but a little tired.
 A: Why?
 B: Because I studied Nepali for 7 hours. On top of that, I also played soccer for an hour after class.
 A: Did you bathe then?
 B: No, I didn't. It is cold, I'll bathe tomorrow.
 A: Are you hungry?
 B: Yes, I am also hungry.
 A: When will you eat?
 B: I will eat at 7 o'clock.

(E)

- A: हिजो तपाईंहरू खाना खान कहाँ जानुभयो ?
 B: हिजो तिबेती रेष्टुराँमा गयौं र चाउचाउ खाँयौं ।
 A: तपाईंहरूलाई चाउचाउ कस्तो लाग्यो ?
 B: मलाई त मिठो लाग्यो तर शम्भुलाई मिठो लागेन ।
 A: अनि उस्ले के खाँयो त ?
 B: अनि उ दाल-भात खान अर्को रेष्टुराँमा गयो ।
 A: उसलाई दाल-भात मिठो लाग्छ ?
 B: हो, उसलाई दाल-भात एकदम मिठो लाग्छ ।
 A: तपाईंलाई नि ?
 B: मलाई त दाल-भात त्यति मिठो लाग्दैन, अलिअलि मात्र मिठो लाग्छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Where did you all go to eat yesterday?
 B: We went to a Tibetan restaurant and had noodles.
 A: How did you like it?
 B: I liked it but Shambhu didn't.
 A: What did he have then?
 B: Then he went to another restaurant for *daal-bhaat*.
 A: Does he like *daal-bhaat*?
 B: Yes, he likes it very much.
 A: How about you then?
 B: I (as for me) don't like it that much, I like it some.

Comprehension:

हामी दुई हप्ता अघि नेपाल आयौं । हामीलाई नेपाल रमाईलो लाग्यो । आजभोली हामी याहाँ नेपाली सिक्दैछौं । बिहान हामी ठीक ६ बजे उठ्छौं र खाने कुरा खान्छौं । त्यसपछि हामी नेपाली सिक्न क्लासमा जान्छौं । हामी एक दिनमा करीब सात घण्टा नेपाली सिक्छौं । अनि हामीलाई थकाई लाग्छ । त्यसोभएर, त्यसपछि हामी हाम्रो कोठामा जान्छौं, एकछिन सङ्गीत सुन्छौं र आराम गर्छौं ।

Vocabulary :

सोध्नु	to ask
जवाफ दिनु	to answer, to reply
डेरा	apartment
कोठा	room
चाहिनु	to need, to be needed
ठीक छ	is okay, fine
खोज्नु	to search, look for
एरोग्राम / हवाईपत्र	aerogram
टिकट	ticket or stamp
हुलाक	post office
भोज	party, feast
मान्छे	person
त्यसकारण	therefore, for that reason
त्यसोभएर	because of that, that being the case
मासु	meat
पीठो	flour
चीजबीज	stuff, things
दही	yoghurt, curd
सबै	all

खाना	food
अन्दाजी	about
सय	hundred
चिट्ठी	letter
पठाउनु	to send
हप्ता	week
आउने "X"	the coming "X" (week, month, year)
गएको "X"	the past "X" (week, month, year)
दिन	day
महिना	month
अघि / अगि	before, ago
पछि	after
एकलै	alone
काम	work
सजिलो	easy
गाह्रो	hard, difficult
थकाई लाग्नु	to feel tired
घण्टा	hour
नुहाउनु	to bathe, wash
जाडो	cold (weather)
गर्मी	hot (weather)
भोक लाग्नु	to feel hungry
चाउचाउ	noodles
मोमो	<i>momos</i> (Tibetan dumplings)
तर	but
एकदम	very, really
करिब	about

सङ्गित	music
त्यति	that much
यति	this much

Additional impersonal verbs (see Grammar Notes for explanation):

निन्द्रा लाग्नु	to feel sleepy
अल्छी लाग्नु	to feel lazy
खुशी लाग्नु	to feel happy
तिर्खा लाग्नु	to feel thirsty
दिक्क लाग्नु	to feel bored
अचम्म लाग्नु	to feel surprised
दुखः लाग्नु	to feel sorrow, to feel sad
पिर लाग्नु	to feel sorry, to feel sad
खोकी लाग्नु	to have a cough
रुघा लाग्नु	to have a cold
थकाई लाग्नु	to feel tired
रमाईलो लाग्नु	to feel pleasant
भोक लाग्नु	to feel hungry
नरमाईलो लाग्नु	to feel unpleasant
निरास लाग्नु	to feel frustrated

Grammar Notes:

1) किन न (verb) = why not / why shouldn't it be so?

Examples:

किन नपाईनु ?	Why shouldn't it/they be available?
किन नजानु ?	Why not to go?

2) लाग्नु is an impersonal verb. It does not have an exact translation. It has different meanings in different situations. So far, we know four different kinds of लाग्नु:

a) To cost or require: बसको भाडा कति लाग्छ ?
How much does the bus fare cost?

(b) To have: (subject takes लाई, past tense of लाग्नु is used)

मलाई खोकी लाग्यो	I have a cough.
मलाई खोकी लागेको छैन	I don't have a cough.

(c) To feel: (subject takes लाई, past tense of लाग्नु is used for present situation)

लाग्छ — लाग्दैन	future or habitual tense/general use
लाग्यो — लागेन	past tense
लाग्यो — लागेको छैन	present tense
लागेकोछ — लागेको छैन	present perfect tense

Feelings are always past tense in Nepali because you feel something first then you express it:

उसलाई खुशी लाग्यो	He feels happy.
उसलाई खुशी लागेको छैन	He has not felt happy.
मलाई भोक लाग्यो	I am hungry (I felt hungry).
तिनीलाई भोक लागेको छैन	She is not hungry (she has not felt hungry).

(d) To be: (subject takes लाई, past tense of लाग्नु is used)

कमलालाई बिज्ञान गाह्रो लाग्यो Kamala finds science difficult.

3) The infinitive form is used in a sentence by replacing the “u” of the root verb with an “a”.

For example, किन्नु becomes किन्नः

म कलम किन्न गएँ । I went to buy a pen.

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- handle post offices
- use the different meanings of लाग्नु
- use the infinitive verbs

Exercises:

Translation

- 1) They came two weeks ago.
- 2) I'm not thirsty right now. Maybe later.
- 3) Do you have a cold?
- 4) How much do 2 kilos of rice cost?
- 5) She (familiar) likes to dance very much.
- 6) Please give me 5 of the 10 rupee pens.
- 7) Are they all looking for apartments?
- 8) He (familiar) didn't answer because he doesn't know.
- 9) Are you (polite) living in Kathmandu?

10) Math is easy for her, but she finds history a bit difficult.

11) We are going to Asan Tol.

12) I'm hungry, are you?

Fill in the blanks with निर, मा, अघि

- 1) हुलाक टिकट पाईन्छ ।
- 2) तपाईं बल्ल्याकबोर्ड जानुभएन ।
- 3) एक हप्ता छुट्टी थियो ।
- 4) एक हप्ता ७ दिन हुन्छ ।
- 5) मेरो साथीको घर पाहाड छ ।
- 6) राम दुई महिना इथका आयो ।

Applications:

- 1) A friend has found a possible apartment for you. Find out where it is, how much it costs a month, and when it will be available.
- 2) Explain that because there was a party last night you didn't sleep much. That's why you are sleepy now.
- 3) Ask if many people are coming to the party tomorrow and suggest that since it is very hot, they will be thirsty. Say that for that reason you are going to the store to buy some stuff. Confirm that it's okay.

पाठ ८

(A)

- A: ब्याकबोर्ड निर जानुस् । तपाई के गर्दैहुनुहुन्छ ?
B: म ब्याकबोर्ड निर जादैछु ।
A: व्रहाँ के गर्दैहुनुहुन्छ ?
C: व्रहाँ ब्याकबोर्ड निर जादैहुनुहुन्छ ।
A: ब्याकबोर्डमा तपाईको नाम लेख्नुस् । तपाई के गर्दैहुनुहुन्छ ?
B: म ब्याकबोर्डमा मेरो नाम लेख्दैछु ।
A: तपाईले के गर्नुभयो ?
B: मैले ब्याकबोर्डमा मेरो नाम लेखेँ ।
A: व्रहाँले के गर्नुभयो ?
C: व्रहाँले ब्याकबोर्डमा व्रहाँको नाम लेख्नुभयो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Go near the blackboard. What are you doing?
B: I am going to the blackboard.
A: What is s/he doing?
C: S/he is going to the blackboard.
A: Write your name on the blackboard. What are you doing?
B: I am writing my name on the blackboard.
A: What did you do?
B: I wrote my name on the blackboard.
A: What did s/he do?
C: S/he wrote his/her name on the blackboard.

(B)

- A: तिमीहरु ढोका बाहिर जाउ । तिमीहरु के गर्दैछौ ?
 B: हामीहरु ढोका बाहिर जादैछौं ।
 A: उनीहरु के गर्दैछन् ?
 C: उनीहरु ढोका बाहिर जादैछन् ।
 A: तिमीहरुले के गर्नु ?
 B: हामीहरु ढोका बाहिर गयौं ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Go out the door (2nd person familiar plural). What are you doing?
 B: We are going out the door.
 A: What are they doing?
 C: They are going out the door.
 A: What did you (plural) do?
 B: We went out the door.

(C)

- A: पिटर अहिले के गर्दैछ ?
 B: उ अहिले पढ्दैछ ?
 A: उ के पढ्दैछ ?
 B: उ नेपाली किताब पढ्दैछ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What is Peter doing now?
 B: He is reading.
 A: What is he reading?
 B: He is reading a Nepali book.

(D)

- A: तपाईंको भाई छ ?
 B: छ ।
 A: काहाँ छ ?
 B: बस्टनमा छ ।
 A: के काम गर्छ ?
 B: उ कलेजमा पढ्छ ।
 A: उ कति वर्ष भयो ?
 B: उ बीस वर्ष भयो ।
 A: तपाईंको बहिनी छिन् ?
 B: मेरो बहिनी छिन् ।
 A: तपाईंको बहिनी के काम गर्छिन् ?
 B: मेरो बहिनी स्कूलमा पढ्छिन् ।
 A: उनी के पढ्छिन् ?
 B: उनी हिसाब, बिज्ञान र भुगोल पढ्छिन् ।
 A: उनी कति वर्ष भईन् ?
 B: उनी पन्ध्र वर्ष भईन् ।

(D)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Do you have a younger brother?
 B: Yes.
 A: Where is he?
 B: He is in Boston.
 A: What does he do?
 B: He studies at college.
 A: How old is he?
 B: He is twenty.
 A: Do you have a younger sister?
 B: Yes.
 A: What does your younger sister do?
 B: She studies at school.
 A: What does she study?
 B: She studies math, science and geography.
 B: How old is she?
 A: She is 15.

(E)

- A: तपाईंको बा-आमा हुनुहुन्छ ?
 B: हुनुहुन्छ ।
 A: कहाँ हुनुहुन्छ ?
 B: अमेरिकामा हुनुहुन्छ ।
 A: तपाईंको बा के काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: मेरो बा स्कूलमा पढाउनुहुन्छ ।
 A: आमा नि ?
 B: आमा घरको काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 A: तपाईंको बा-आमा कति वर्ष हुनुभयो ?
 B: बा पचास वर्ष र आमा पैतालीस वर्ष हुनुभयो ।

(E)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Are your parents alive?
 B: Yes.
 A: Where do they live?
 B: They live in America.
 A: What does your father do?
 B: My father teaches in a school.
 A: And your mother?
 B: My mother works at home/she is a housewife.
 A: How old are your parents?
 B: My father is 50 and my mother is 45 years old.

(F)

- A: नमस्कार शम्भुजी । तपाईं के गर्दैहुनुहुन्छ ?
 B: म यो किताब पढ्दैछु ।
 A: के किताब हो ?
 B: उपन्यास हो ।
 A: उपन्यास कस्तो छ ?
 B: एकदम चाखलाग्दो छ ।
 A: पछि मलाई पनि पढ्न दिनुस् है ?
 B: हुन्छ, दिन्छु ।

(F)**अनुबाद :**

- A: Hello, Shambhu. What are you doing?
 B: I am reading this book.
 A: What kind of book is it?
 B: It's a novel.
 A: What's it like?
 B: It is very interesting.
 A: Later could you give it to me to read?
 B: Yes, I'll give it to you.

(G)

- A: जन कुन भाषा बोल्छ ?
 B: उ अँग्रेजी भाषा बोल्छ ।
 A: आजभोली उ कुन भाषा सिक्दैछ ?
 B: आजभोली उ नेपाली भाषा सिक्दैछ ।
 A: उ शम्भु सँग सिक्दैछ ?
 B: होईन, उ बानु सँग सिक्दैछ ।
 A: एक दिनमा कति घण्टा सिक्छ त ?
 B: उ ६ घण्टा कुरा गर्न र एक घण्टा लेख्न पढ्न सिक्छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What language does John speak?
 B: He speaks English.
 A: What language is he studying these days?
 B: He is studying Nepali.
 A: Is he studying with Shambhu?
 B: No, he is studying with Banu.
 A: How many hours a day does he study?
 B: He has six hours of conversation class and one hour of reading and writing.

(H)

- A: तपाईंको घर काहाँ हो ?
 B: मेरो घर नेपाल हो ।
 A: तपाईंको घर शहरमा छ कि गाउँमा छ ?
 B: मेरो घर गाउँमा छ ।
 A: तपाईंको गाउँ सानो छ कि ठूलो छ ?
 B: मेरो गाउँ ठूलो छ ।
 A: तपाईंको गाउँ सफा छ कि फोहर छ ?
 B: मेरो गाउँ त्यति सफा छैन, अलिअलि सफा छ ।
 A: रमाईलो छ ?
 B: रमाईलो छ ।
 A: तपाईंको गाउँमा कतिजना मानिस छन् ?
 B: अन्दाजी दस हजारजना मानिस छन् ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Where are you from?
 B: I am from Nepal.
 A: Do you live in a city or a village?
 B: I live in a village.
 A: Is your village small or big?
 B: My village is big.
 A: Is your village clean or dirty?
 B: My village isn't that clean, it's fairly clean.
 A: Is it pleasant?
 B: Yes, it is pleasant.
 A: How many people are there in your village?
 B: There are about 10,000 people.

(I)

देबको ऊचाई साढे ६ फिट छ ।
 शम्भुको ऊचाई पाँच फिट ६ ईन्च छ ।
 हरीको ऊचाई पाँच फिट ४ ईन्च छ ।
 हरी भन्दा शम्भु अग्लो छ ।
 शम्भु भन्दा देब अग्लो छ ।
 हरी, देब भन्दा होचो छ ।

अनुबाद :

Dev is six and a half feet tall.
 Shambhu is five feet six inches tall.
 Hari is five feet four inches tall.
 Shambhu is taller than Hari.
 Dev is taller than Shambhu.
 Hari is shorter than Dev.

(J)

A: नाईल नदी भन्दा मिसिसिपी नदी छोटो छ कि लामो छ ?
 B: नाईल नदी भन्दा मिसिसिपी नदी छोटो छ ।
 A: नाईल नदी भन्दा आमजन नदी लामो छ कि छोटो छ ?
 B: आमजन नदी, नाईल नदी भन्दा छोटो छ ।

अनुबाद :

A: Is the Mississippi River shorter or longer than the Nile River?
 B: The Mississippi is shorter than the Nile.
 A: Is the Amazon longer or shorter than the Nile?
 B: The Amazon is shorter than the Nile.

(K)

- A: संसारको सब्भन्दा अग्लो पहाड कुन हो ?
 B: संसारको सब्भन्दा अग्लो पहाड सगरमाथा हो ।
 A: संसारको सब्भन्दा लामो नदी कुन हो ?
 B: संसारको सब्भन्दा लामो नदी नाईल हो ।
 A: संसारमा सब्भन्दा धेरै मानिस कुन देशमा छन् ?
 B: संसारमा सब्भन्दा धेरै मानिस चिनमा छन् ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Which is the tallest mountain in the world?
 B: The tallest mountain in the world is Everest.
 A: Which river is the longest in the world?
 B: The longest river in the world is the Nile.
 A: Which is the most populous country in the world?
 B: China is the most populous country in the world.

Vocabulary :

बाहिर	outside
भित्र	inside
नमस्कार	alternate form of नमस्ते
चाखलाग्दो	interesting
शहर	city
गाउँ	village
कि	or
सानो	small
ठूलो	big
सफा	clean
फोहर	dirty
हजार	thousand
मानिस	people, person
ऊचाई	height
साढे	plus one-half (for telling time साढे चार = 4:30)
अग्लो	tall
होचो	short (height)
नदी	river
छोटो	short (length)
लामो	long
संसार	world
पहाड	mountain, hill

Grammar Notes :

1) The present progressive tense is made by dropping **नु** from the root verb and adding **दै** + the appropriate conjugation of **छ** :

Example:

म खादैछु	I am eating.
तपाईं खादैहुनुहुन्छ	You are eating.
उ खादैछ	He is eating.

See the table at the end of this book for the complete conjugation. There is no negative form of the present progressive, although you may occasionally hear it in spoken Nepali. To give a negative response to a question, simply negate the question with **होईन** and then say what you are doing.

Example:

तपाईं पढ्दैहुनुहुन्छ ?	Are you reading?
होईन, म लेख्दैछु ।	No, I'm writing.

2) तिमी (the “familiar second person”) command or imperative form has two patterns:

-if the root verb minus **नु** ends in a vowel, drop the **नु** and add **उ**

उदाहरण:

खानु	→	तिमी खाउ
जानु	→	तिमी जाउ
सिकाउनु	→	तिमी सिकाउ

-if the root verb minus **नु** ends in a consonant, drop the **नु** and add **अ**

उदाहरणः

लेख्नु	→	तिमी लेख
हेर्नु	→	तिमी हेर

3) भन्दा and सबभन्दा / सबैभन्दा

भन्दा is used for comparing two things, similar to “than.” There are two possible sentence structures with the same meaning:

X भन्दा Y “adj.” छ

or

Y, X भन्दा, “adj.” छ

Example:

न्यूयोर्क भन्दा ईथका सानो छ ।

अथवा

Ithaca is smaller than New York.

ईथका, न्यूयोर्क भन्दा सानो छ ।

हरी, राम भन्दा होचो छ ।

अथवा

Hari is shorter than Ram.

राम भन्दा हरी होचो छ ।

सबभन्दा (सबै+ भन्दा) means “compared to all” and is used to make superlative comparisons (“the — est”). **सबभन्दा** should always be followed by an adjective.

उदाहरणः

त्यो मोटर सब्भन्दा नराम्रो छ ।	That is the worst car.
उ सब्भन्दा बलियो मान्छे हो ।	He is the strongest person.

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson you should be able to:

- conjugate and use the present progressive tense
- compare things
- use the 2nd person familiar command

Exercises:**Translation:**

- 1) I am going to the store.
- 2) Ithaca is cleaner than New York City.
- 3) Younger sister, buy some yoghurt from the dairy farm.
- 4) My younger brother is taller than I am.
- 5) Oranges are sweeter than limes.
- 6) He (familiar) is asking the teacher.
- 7) Are they working in the city?
- 8) Thai food is the hottest in the world.
- 9) She (polite) is looking for her book.
- 10) We are cleaning our apartment.
- 11) Come inside, younger brother.
- 12) Are you living with your older brother?

Conjugation:

Conjugate the present progressive tense of **मान्नु** (to honor, follow, respect, obey) for all pronouns.

Applications:

- 1) Tell a young child to close the window.
- 2) Ask politely if a group of people speak English.
- 3) Ask a shopkeeper if s/he has apples or bananas.
- 4) You've been asked about your recent travels in Nepal. Say that you liked Kathmandu better than Pokhara, but that Tansen was the nicest of all.

पाठ ९

(A)

- A: टमजी ।
B: हजुर ।
A: तपाईंको साईकल छ ?
B: अहँ, मेरो साईकल छैन ।
A: कस्को साईकल छ त ?
B: जिमको छ, तर बाहिर छ । तपाईंलाई किन चाहियो ?
A: मलाई एकछिन बाहिर जान चाहियो ।
B: हुन्छ, जिमको साईकल माग्नुस् न त ।
A: हव्रस् ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Tom!
B: Yes!
A: Do you have a bike.
B: No, I don't.
A: Who does have a bike then?
B: Jim has a bike, but it is outside now. Why do you need it?
B: I need it to go out for a while.
A: Okay, ask for Jim's bike then.
B: Okay.

(B)

- A: तपाईं बाहिर जानुभएन ?
 B: अहँ, गईन ।
 A: किन, के भयो ?
 B: जिमको साईकल अग्लो छ, म चढ्न सकिदैन ।
 A: उसोभए देबको लिनुस् न, होचो छ ।
 B: देबको साईकल यहाँ छैन ।
 A: छ, भित्र कोठामा छ । जिमको साईकलभन्दा देबको साईकल नयाँ पनि छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: You didn't go out?
 B: No, I didn't.
 A: Why, what happened?
 B: Jim's bike is (too) tall, I can't ride it.
 A: In that case get Dev's. It is short.
 B: Dev doesn't have his bike here.
 A: Yes he does, it's inside the room. Compared to Jim's bike, Dev's is also newer.

(C)

- A: शम्भुजी, आज के बार हो ?
 B: आज शुक्रबार हो ।
 A: भोली नि ?
 B: भोली शनिबार हो र छुट्टि छ ।
 A: भोली कति तारिख हो ?
 B: भोली अगस्टको तीन तारिख हो ।
 A: पर्सी आईतबार तपाईंको क्लास छ ?
 B: छ, आईतबार, सोमबार, मङ्गलबार, बुधबार, बिहीबार र शुक्रबार, हरेक दिन छ । शनीबार मात्रै क्लास छैन ।

(C)

अनुबाद :

- A: Shambhu, what day is it today?
 B: Today is Friday.
 A: And tomorrow?
 B: Tomorrow is Saturday and it is a day off.
 A: What is tomorrow's date?
 B: Tomorrow is the 3rd of August.
 A: Do you have a class on Sunday, the day after?
 B: Yes! Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday - I have class every day. I don't have class on Saturday.

(D)

- A: अहिले कति बज्यो ?
 B: अहिले आठ बज्यो बानुजी ।
 A: ओहो । ढिलो भयो ।
 B: किन, के काम छ ?
 A: आठ बजे देखि कक्षा छ, म अहिले सम्म यहीं छु ।
 B: तपाईं कति घण्टा पढाउनुहुन्छ ?
 A: आठ बजे देखि पौने ९ बजे सम्म बिज्ञान, पौने ९ बजे देखि साढे नौ बजे सम्म हिसाब पढाउछु । फेरि सवा १० बजे देखि ११ बजे सम्म मानव सास्त्र पढाउछु ।
 B: ओहो ! सवा दुई घण्टा पढाउनुहुन्छ ? बाफरेबाफ, कति धेरै कक्षा ।
 A: हजुर, मेरो कक्षा जम्मा तिनवटा छन् ।

(D)**अनुबाद :**

- A: What time is it now?
 B: It is 8 o'clock now, Banuji.
 A: It's gotten late!
 B: Why, what do you have to do?
 A: I have a class at 8 o'clock, and I am still here.
 B: How many hours do you teach?
 A: I teach science from 8 to 8:45 and math from 8:45 to 9:30. And again from 10:15 to 11, I teach anthropology.
 B: You teach 2 and a quarter hours? Wow, so many classes!
 A: Yes, I have three classes all together.

(E)

- A: तपाईंको घडी ठीक छ ?
 B: ठीक छ, किन ?
 A: तपाईंको घडीमा कति बज्यो ?
 B: दस बजेर आठ मिनेट गयो । तपाईंको घडीमा कति बज्यो नी ?
 A: मेरो घडीमा दस बज्ज चार मिनेट बाँकी छ ।
 B: मेरो बिचारमा, मेरो घडी भन्दा तपाईंको घडी ढिलो छ ।
 A: हो र ? कि मेरो भन्दा तपाईंको घडी छिटो छ ?
 B: ल, हेरौँ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Is your watch okay?
 B: It has the right time, why?
 A: What time is it?
 B: It is 8 minutes after 10. What times does your watch have?
 A: My watch says it is 4 minutes to 10.
 B: I think your watch is slower than mine.
 A: Is it so? Or is yours faster than mine?
 B: Let's see.

(F)

- A: ए । पालेभाई ।
 B: हजुर ?
 A: याहाँ हेर त ।
 B: किन सर ?
 A: “कति बज्यो ?” बानुलाई सोध त ।
 B: सर, व्रहाँ अफिसमा हुनुहुन्न ।
 A: बानु काहाँ हुनुहुन्छ त ?
 B: कुन्नी, सर ।
 A: बाहिर केदारलाई सोध त ?
 B: हस् सर, घण्टी बजाउछु अनि सोध्न जान्छु ।
 A: छिटो गर, है ?
 B: हस्, सर ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Yo! Watchman brother.
 B: Yes?
 A: Look here.
 B: Why, sir?
 A: Ask Banu “what time is it” ?
 B: Sir, she is not in the office right now.
 A: Where is she then?
 B: I don't know, sir.
 A: Would you ask Kedar then?
 B: Okay, sir. Let me ring the bell and I will go ask Kedar.
 A: Hurry up, okay?
 B: Okay, sir.

(G)

- A: भात खाएर आउनुभयो बानुजी ?
 B: भात खाएर आएँ ।
 A: खाना कस्तो थियो ?
 B: मिठो थियो, तपाईं खानुहुन्न ?
 A: अँ, म नुहाएपछि खान्छु । अब तपाईं के गर्नुहुन्छ त बानुजी ?
 B: म त एकछिन आराम गरेपछि अफिसमा जान्छु ।
 A: आजभोली तपाईंको अफिसमा निक्कै काम छ कि के हो ?
 B: एकदम धेरै काम छ, अफिसमा पुगेपछि त सास फेर्न पनि फुर्सद हुदैन ।
 A: धेरै काम नगर्नुस्, बिरामी हुनु होला ।
 B: के गर्नु, काम गर्नु पर्छ, नत्र खाना खान पाइदैन ।
 A: त्यो त पक्का हो, जीवन यस्तै छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Banu, did you come having eaten?
 B: Yes, I ate and then came.
 A: How was the food?
 B: It was good, aren't you going to eat?
 A: Yes, I will eat after I take a bath. What will you do now, Banu?
 B: I (as for me) will take a rest for a while then, after that, I will go to the office.
 A: These days do you have lot of work to do at the office or what?
 B: Yes, a lot, after one arriving at the office there isn't even time to breathe.
 A: Don't work hard, you might become ill.
 B: What to do, one must work, otherwise one can't make a living.
 A: You are right, such is life.

Comprehension:

मेरो साईकल छैन । मलाई साईकल चाहियो, तर जिमको साईकल अग्लो छ । म अग्लो साईकल चढ्न सकिदैन । आज शुक्रबार हो र अगस्टको तीन तारिख हो । आज मेरो क्लास छ । म आठ बजे देखि सवा १० बजे सम्म बिज्ञान र हिसाब पढाउछु । अहिले मेरो घडीमा आठ बजन चार मिनेट बाँकी छ । म छिटो भात खाएर अफिसमा जान्छु । अफिसको काम सिधिएपछि आज बेलुका म सिनेमा हेर्न जान्छु किनभने भोली अफिस जानु पर्दैन । भोली शनिबार हो र छुट्टी छ । आज बेलुका सिनेमा हेरेर घर फर्केपछि कुखुराको मासु र भात पकाएर खान्छु । सायद एउटा चिसो बियर पनि खान्छु होला ।

संख्या :

६०	साठी
६१	एकसठ्ठी
६२	बयसठ्ठी
६३	त्रिसठ्ठी
६४	चौसठ्ठी
६५	पैंसठ्ठी
६६	छयसठ्ठी
६७	सतसठ्ठी
६८	अठसठ्ठी
६९	उनान्सत्तरी
७०	सत्तरी

Vocabulary :

साईकल	bicycle
माग्नु	to ask for, to request, to demand, to beg
चढ्नु	to ride, to climb
सक्नु	to be able (to do something)
नयाँ	new
पुरानो	old
बार	day (of the week)
छुट्टी	holiday, day off
तारिख	day of the month, date (in Western calendar)
कक्षा	class
आइतबार	Sunday
सोमबार	Monday
मङ्गलबार	Tuesday
बुधबार	Wednesday
बिहीबार	Thursday
शुक्रबार	Friday
शनीबार	Saturday
हरेक	every
कति बज्यो ?	what time is it?
ढिलो	slow, late
छिटो	fast, early
देखि	from
बाट	from
सम्म	up to
पढाउनु	to teach
पौने X	a quarter to X

साढे X	half past X, one and a half X
सवा X	a quarter after X
डेढ	1:30 (one and a half)
फेरि	again
बाफरेबाफ	wow! (positive expression of surprise)
हजुर	yes
बाँकी	remaining
मेरो बिचारमा	I think, in my opinion
हेर्नु	to look, to watch
देख्नु	to see
भेट्नु	to meet, to see
निक्कै	a lot
बिरामी हुनु	to be ill
पुग्नु	to reach
आइपुग्नु	to arrive (to come and arrive)
सास फेर्नु	to breathe
फुर्सद	free time
चिसो	cold
नत्रभने	otherwise
कुखुराको मासु	chicken meat
शायद	perhaps
यस्तो / यस्तै	such/ like this
जीवन	life
मानब-शास्त्र	anthropology
ओहो	oh!
बाफरेबाफ	wow!
तपाईंलाई भेटेर खुशी लाग्यो	pleased to meet you

Grammar Notes :

1) **सक्नु** 'to be able' is often used with the infinitive form of other verbs to express the ability to do something.

उदाहरण:

म नेपाली लेख्न सक्छु	I can write Nepali
अहिले उ तपाईं सँग भेट्न सक्दैन	He can't meet with you now

2) Time expressions:

Minutes before and after the hour are usually expressed as follows:

X बज्ज Y मिनेट बाँकी छ	Y minutes to X o'clock
X बजेर Y मिनेट गयो	Y minutes after X o'clock

Examples:

दस बज्ज चार मिनेट बाँकी छ	four minutes to 10 o'clock
दस बजेर आठ मिनेट गयो	eight minutes after 10 o'clock

3) **एर** and **एपछि** are used to join two consecutive actions: "(verb X) **एर** (verb Y)" means "to do X and then Y," and often implies that the two actions are interdependent.

The structure is made by dropping **-नु** and adding **एर** to the root form of the first verb, and then conjugating the second verb normally.

खानु	→	खाएर
लेख्नु	→	लेखेर
जानु	→	गएर
बस्नु	→	बसेर
गर्नु	→	गरेर

उदाहरणको लागि (for example):

I went to the store and bought rice.

म बजार गएँ र मैले चामल किनेँ ।

बजार गएर मैले चामल किनेँ ।

S/he took the book and left.

ब्रहँले किताब लिनुभयो र ब्रहँ जानुभयो ।

ब्रहँ किताब लिएर जानुभयो ।

She comes to the class and learns Nepali.

तिनी कक्षामा आउछिन् र तिनी नेपाली सिक्छिन् ।

तिनी कक्षामा आएर नेपाली सिक्छिन् ।

They discuss and write the report.

उनीहरु छलफल गर्छन् र प्रतिवेदन लेख्छन् ।

उनीहरु छलफल गरेर प्रतिवेदन लेख्छन् ।

“(verb X) **एपछि** (verb Y)” means “to do Y after doing X”. This structure is made by

dropping **-नु** and adding **एपछि** to the root form of the first verb:

खानु	→	खाएपछि
लेख्नु	→	लेखेपछि
जानु	→	गएपछि
नाच्नु (to dance)	→	नाचेपछि
जिस्काउनु (to kid, to pick on)	→	जिस्काएपछि

उदाहरणको लागि (for example) :

He goes to the office after eating *daal-bhat*.

उ दालभात खान्छ अनि त्यसपछि उ अफिस जान्छ ।

दालभात खाएपछि उ अफिस जान्छ ।

Yesterday after having a discussion, we wrote papers.

हिजो हामीले छलफल गर्यौं, त्यसपछि हामीले लेख लेख्यौं ।

हिजो हामीले छलफल गरेपछि लेख लेख्यौं ।

After dancing an hour, Radhika will go home.

राधिका एक घण्टा नाच्छिन् त्यसपछि तिनी घर जान्छिन् ।

एक घण्टा नाचेपछि राधिका घर जान्छिन् ।

Shyam's father will come after Ram's father comes.

रामको बा आउनुहुन्छ त्यसपछि श्यामको बा आउनुहुन्छ ।

रामको बा आएपछि श्यामको बा आउनुहुन्छ ।

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- use “able/not able”
- know the days of the week and the month
- tell and ask times in Nepali
- use एर and एपछि structures
- count the numbers up to 70

Exercises:**Time:**

Translate the following into Devanagari script

4:56	12:20	7:15	11:14
6:30	2:05	10:45	2:30
8:25	3:10	1:30	1:45

Translation:

- 1) They can write Nepali.
- 2) Yesterday we went to Asan Tol and bought vegetables.
- 3) Will you play soccer after you study?
- 4) I don't think I can buy the bike right now because I don't have any money with me.
- 5) He will go to Nepal after learning Nepali.
- 6) I will finish my work and come.
- 7) After he took a long breath he rode his bicycle up the hill.

Applications:

- 1) Describe your daily routine, try to fit more than one action into each sentence.
- 2) Ask someone if they can come to the office a little early the day after tomorrow.

पाठ १०

(A)

- A: तपाईं नेपाल आएको कति भयो ?
B: झण्डै दुई महिना भयो ।
A: तपाईंको घर देखि यहाँ सम्म आउन कति डलर लाग्छ ?
B: अन्दाजी चौध सय डलर ।
A: तपाईंलाई त्यतिका पैसा कस्ले दियो ?
B: मेरो अफिसले ।
A: तपाईं कुन अफिसमा काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
B: म शिक्षा मन्त्रालयमा काम गर्छु ।

अनुबाद :

- A: How long have you been in Nepal?
B: Two months.
A: How much does it cost to come from your home to here?
B: About \$1400.
A: Who gave you that much money?
B: My office did.
A: Who do you work for?
B: I work for the Ministry of Education.

(B)

- A: तपाईं पोखरा जानुभयो ?
 B: म पोखरा गएँ ।
 A: कसरी जानुभयो ?
 B: हवाईजहाजमा गएँ र बसमा फर्के ।
 A: तपाईंलाई पोखरा मन पऱ्यो ?
 B: हो, धेरै मन पऱ्यो ।
 A: पोखरामा तपाईंलाई के के मन पऱ्यो?
 B: मलाई हिमाल र प्राकृतिक सुन्दरता / सौन्दर्य मन पऱ्यो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Did you go (have you been) to Pokhara?
 B: Yes, I went (have been) to Pokhara.
 A: How did you get there?
 B: I went by plane and returned by bus.
 A: Did you like Pokhara?
 B: Yes, I liked it a lot.
 A: What did you like in Pokhara?
 B: I liked the Himalayas and the natural beauty.

(C)

- A: तिमिलाले सबभन्दा धेरै कुन खेल मन पर्छ ?
 B: मलाई सबभन्दा धेरै फुटबल मन पर्छ ।
 A: अरु के मन पर्छ ?
 B: बास्केट बल पनि मन पर्छ ।
 A: टेनिस नी ?
 B: टेनिस मन पर्दैन ।
 A: किन ?
 B: किनभने म टेनिस खेल्न जान्दिन ।

(C)

अनुवाद :

- A: What games do you like the most?
 B: I like football.
 A: What else do you like?
 B: I also like basketball.
 A: And what about tennis?
 B: I don't like tennis.
 A: Why?
 B: Because I don't know how to play tennis.

(D)

- A: तिमीलाई बियर मन पर्छ कि रक्सी मन पर्छ ?
 B: बियर मन पर्छ, रक्सी मन पर्दैन ।
 A: तिमी बियर सधैं खान्छौ ?
 B: अहँ खादिन, कहिलेकाहिँ खान्छु ।
 A: रक्सी नी ?
 B: रक्सी त कहिलेपनि खादिन ।
 A: तिम्रो साथीलाई रक्सी मन पर्छ कि बियर मन पर्छ ?
 B: उसलाई दुबै मन पर्छ ।

(D)**अनुबाद :**

- A: Do you like beer or liquor?
 B: I like beer, I don't like liquor.
 A: Do you always drink beer?
 B: No, just sometimes.
 A: And liquor?
 B: As for liquor, I never drink it.
 A: Does your friend like liquor or beer?
 B: He likes both.

(E)

- A: हिजो मलाई मोमो खान मन लागेर ओम रेष्टुराँमा गएँ ।
 B: ओम रेष्टुराँ काहाँ छ ?
 A: नयाँ सडकमा ।
 B: त्याहाँको मोमो कस्तो लाग्यो ?
 A: मिठो लाग्यो, तर रेष्टुराँ त्यति सफा छैन ।
 B: अरु के के खानुभयो ?
 A: अरु केहिपनि खाइन ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Yesterday I felt like eating momos and went to Om's Restaurant.
 B: Where is Om's Restaurant?
 A: It's on New Road.
 B: How did you like the momos?
 A: They were good but the restaurant is not very clean.
 B: What else did you eat?
 A: Nothing else.

(F)

- A: हिजो दिउसो के गर्नुभयो ?
 B: नेपाली सिनेमा हेरें । “साईनो” नाम भएको ।
 A: मन पच्यो त ?
 B: त्यतिको मन परेन ।
 A: किन ?
 B: कथा चाखलाग्दो थिएन र त्यसको साथसाथै अभिनय पनि त्यति राम्रो थिएन ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What did you do yesterday?
 B: I watched a Nepali film. It was called Saino.
 A: Did you like it?
 B: I didn't like it that much.
 A: Why?
 B: The story was not interesting and on top of that the acting was poor.

(G)

- A: तिमि हिजो किन क्लासमा आएनौ ?
- B: मलाई नेपाली पढ्न मन लागेन ।
- A: किन ?
- B: किनभने मलाई अल्छी लाग्यो र मेरो टाउको पनि दुख्यो ।
- A: अहिले पढ्न मन लागेको छ त ?
- B: अहिले त मन लागेको छ ।
- A: कति घण्टा सम्म पढ्न सक्छौ होला त ?
- B: दुई घण्टा सम्म पढ्न सक्छु होला ।
- A: फेरि अहिले पनि अल्छी लाग्यो भने के गर्छौ ?
- B: आज त अल्छी लाग्यो भने चिसो पानीमा नुहाएर कफी खाएर पढ्न बस्छु ।
- A: तर एकदम धेरै टाउको दुख्यो भने के गर्छौ ?
- B: त्यस्तो दुख्यो भने यास्पृन खान्छु । त्यस्तो बेलामा तपाईं के गर्नुहुन्छ नि सर ?
- A: त्यस्तो बेलामा म त सुत्न कोशिस गर्छु । निदाउन सकियो भने शरिरलाई आराम मिल्छ र टाउको दुख्न पनि बिषेक हुन सक्छ ।
- B: अझै पनि बिषेक भएन भने के गर्नुहुन्छ त सर ?
- A: यदि बिषेक भएन भने ताइलानोल खान्छु कि डाक्टर काँ जान्छु ।

(G)

अनुबाद :

- A: Why didn't you come to class yesterday?
 B: I didn't feel like studying Nepali.
 A: Why?
 B: Because I felt lazy and also had a headache.
 A: Do you want to study (feel like studying) now?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: For how many hours?
 B: For two hours.
 A: What do you think you will do if you feel lazy again now?
 B: If I feel the same now I will take a cold shower, drink coffee and study.
 A: Well, if you have a bad headache what will you do?
 B: In that case I will take an aspirin. And, what about you?
 A: In that situation I would try to sleep. Because if I can sleep, the body can get rest and the headache will also be cured.
 B: Still, if you are not cured what will you do?
 A: If it is still not cured, then either I would take Tylenol or go to the doctor.

(H)

- A: ओ साथी नमस्कार है, सन्चै हुनुहुन्छ ?
 B: नमस्कार, नमस्कार सन्चै छु, तपाईं नी ?
 A: म पनि सन्चै छु, के छ तपाईंको हालखबर ?
 B: ठीकै छ ।
 A: होईन साथी मैले त भुसुकै बिर्सै, आज कक्षामा कस्को भाषण छ, हँ ?
 B: प्राध्यापक क्याथी मार्चको भाषण छ ।
 A: भाषण के को बारेमा छ ?
 B: नेपाली चलन र संस्कृतीको बारेमा छ ।
 A: कति बजे सुरु हुन्छ, तपाईंलाई थाहा छ ?

- B: किन थाहा नहुनु, ठीक १० बजे सुरु हुन्छ ।
- A: त्यसोभए हामी त्याहाँ कति बजे पुग्नु पर्छ ?
- B: मेरो बिचारमा हामी त्याहाँ पौने १० बजे पुग्ने पर्छ, किनभने त्याहाँ गएर हामीले कोठा सफा गरेर मेचहरु मिलाउनु पर्छ ।
- A: हामीले भाषणको नोट लेख्नु पर्छ कि पर्दैन ?
- B: पर्दैन, अनिबार्य छैन, तर यदि तपाईंले लेख्नुभयो भने राम्रो हुन्छ ।
- A: साथी, नेपाली चलनमा कोठा बाहिर जुत्ता फुकाउनु पर्छ रे, हो ?
- B: हो, पर्छ ।
- A: गाउँमा त खाना पनि हातले खानु पर्छ रे, हो ?
- B: पर्दैन, तर के गर्नुहुन्छ ? त्याहाँ काँटा चम्चा पाइदैन त्यसोभएर हातले खाने पर्छ र खाना खाएपछि हात धुने पर्छ किनभने हात जुठो हुन्छ – जुठो हातले केहिपनि छुनु हुदैन । यदि तपाईंले जुठो हात धुनुभएन भने र अरुलाई छुनुभयो भने त्यो राम्रो हुदैन र मानिसहरुले तपाईंलाई असभ्य अथवा जङ्गली भन्छन् । त्यसैले आज भाषण राम्रो सँग सुन्नुस् र प्रश्न सोध्न पनि लाज नमान्नुस् ।
- A: हुन्छ, तर क्याथीलाई यी कुराको बारेमा कसरी थाहा भयो, हँ ?
- B: हत्तैरी । तपाईं पनि कस्तो कुरा गर्नुहुन्छ, तपाईंलाई थाहा छैन ? क्याथीले नेपालमा त्यति धेरै बर्ष बसेर अध्ययन गरेको र अनुसन्धान गरेको ।
- A: ए, हो र ? मलाई थाहा थिएन ।
- B: हो हो, ल जाने बेला भयो जाओँ । कहिलेकाहिँ तपाईंको कुरा बुझ्न पनि गाह्रो हुन्छ ।
- A: त्यसै नरिसाउनुस् न । मलाई सत्ते थाहा थिएन ।
- B: ल ल हुन्छ । अब जाओँ ।

(H)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Hello friend, *namaskaar*, how are you?
 B: *Namaskaar*, I am fine, and you?
 A: I am also fine. What's news?
 B: Everything's okay.
 A: Well, who is giving the talk in class today, do you know? Because I completely forget.
 B: Professor Kathy March.
 A: What will it be about?
 B: It will be about the customs and culture of Nepal.
 A: Do you know what time it begins?
 B: Of course, right at 10 o'clock.
 A: So what time should we be there?
 B: I think we must be there by 9:45 because we need to clean the room and arrange the chairs.
 A: Do we have to take notes of the speech?
 B: Don't have to, it's not mandatory. However it would be good if you do.
 A: My friend, I heard that the Nepali custom is that you must take your shoes off outside the room, is that so?
 B: Yes, you should.
 A: I heard that in rural areas you have to eat food with your hands, is that true also?
 B: You don't have to, but what can you do? You can't find a spoon or fork around there therefore you must eat with your hands and after you finish eating you must wash your hands because they will be polluted. You should not touch anything with polluted hands. If you don't wash and you touch people or things with dirty hands, that that's not good and people will think of you as uncivilized and barbarian. So, listen to the talk carefully and don't be shy to ask questions.
 A: OK, but how does Kathy know about all these things?
 B: Oh no! What are you saying? Don't you know that Kathy lived in Nepal for so many years and did research?
 A: Oh! Is that so? I didn't know.
 B: Yes, yes. It's time to go. Let us go. Man! It is sometimes difficult to understand you.
 A: Come on, don't get upset for no reason. I swear I didn't know that.
 B: OK, OK, let's go now.

संख्या :

७०	सत्तरी
७१	एकहत्तर
७२	बहत्तर
७३	त्रीहत्तर
७४	चौहत्तर
७५	पचहत्तर
७६	छयहत्तर
७७	सतहत्तर
७८	अठहत्तर
७९	उनान्असी
८०	असी

Vocabulary :

जान्नु	to know, to be able to do
त्यति	that much
यति	this much
शिक्षा	education
मन्त्रालय	Ministry
पोखरा	Pokhara (a city west of Kathmandu)
हिमाल	Himalaya
प्रकृती	nature
प्राकृतिक	natural
सुन्दरता / सौन्दर्य	beauty
ताल	lake
रक्सी	liquor
सधैं	always
कहिलेकाहिँ	sometimes
कहिलेपनि खादिन	I never drink
सडक	road
नयाँ सडक	New Road (a street in Kathmandu)
केहिपनि खाईन	I ate nothing
सिनेमा	cinema, film, movie
अभिनय	acting
कथा	story
त्यस्को साथसाथै	on top of that, along with that
दुख्नु	to have a pain, to ache
कोशिस गर्नु	to try
त्यो बेलामा	at that time

शरिर	body
बिसेक हुनु	to be cured
निको हुनु	to be cured
त्यस्तो	like that
लाज मान्नु	to be shy, to feel shy
भाषण	speech
के को बारेमा ?	about what?
अबस्य	certainly
चम्चा	spoon
काँटा	fork
अनिवार्य	mandatory
चलन	custom
संस्कृती	culture
अरुलाई	to others
शुरु	beginning
जुठो	food contamination, pollution
छुनु	to touch
फुकाल्नु	to take off
रिसाउनु	to get upset, to become angry
असभ्य	uncivilized
मिलाउनु	to arrange
त्यसै	just because, for no reason
सत्ते	to swear the truth

Grammar Notes

1) जान्नु 'to know, be able to do'. To distinguish it from जानु 'to go', you will have to add द after the न for the positive form in order to conjugate the verb in the present tense.

उदाहरणको लागि :

म	जान्दछु	जान्दिन
तपाईं / त्रहाँ	जान्नुहुन्छ	जान्नुहुन्न
तिमीहरु	जान्दछौ	जान्दैनौ
हामीहरु	जान्दछौं	जान्दैनौं
उ / त्यो / यो	जान्दछ	जान्दैन
तिनी	जान्दछिन्	जान्दिनन्
उनीहरु / यिनीहरु / तिनीहरु	जान्दछन्	जान्दैनन्

2) कहिलेपनि plus negative verb gives the meaning of "never"

उदाहरणको लागि :

म कहिलेपनि रक्सी खादिन *	I never drink liquor.
तिनी कहिलेपनि रुदिनन्	She never cries.
पिटर कहिलेपनि झगडा गर्दैन	Peter never quarrels.
हामीले कहिलेपनि गीत गाएनौं	We never sang a song.

*One can never say म कहिलेपनि रक्सी खान्छु - this is incorrect grammar

3) केहिपनि plus a negative verb gives the meaning “nothing”

उदाहरणको लागि :

म केहिपनि खादिन	I eat nothing/ I don't eat anything
यो केहिपनि होईन	This is nothing
याहाँ केहिपनि छैन	There is nothing here

4) Present and future conditional clause (यदि भने)

Unlike English, in Nepali we usually use the simple past tense in the first clause and the present or future tense in the second clause in the general form of present and future conditional clauses. The first clause begins with **यदि** and ends with **भने**. You can drop **यदि** from the sentence but may never drop the **भने**.

उदाहरणको लागि :

यदि subject simple past tense **भने** present or future tense.

(क) यदि म नेपाल गएँ भने म हिमाल चढ्छु ।

If I Nepal went I Himalaya climb.

If I go to Nepal, I will climb the Himalayas.

(ख) यदि गुरु आउनुभएन भने म घर जान्छु ।

(यदि) गुरु आउनुभएन भने म घर जान्छु ।

If the teacher doesn't come, I will go home.

(ग) यदि आमाले पैसा दिनुभयो भने म सिनेमा हेर्न जान्छु ।

If my mother gives me money I will go to see a movie.

5) Use of **ले** in Nepali:

In Nepali **ले** occurs both as a morphological case marker and as an instrumental or agent marker. Examples:

(a) **ले** is used as a suffix with the subject if the main verb in a sentence is transitive and in the past tense. Intransitive verbs don't take the suffix.

तपाईं आउनुभयो	(You came)	is correct
तपाईंले आउनुभयो	X	not correct
तपाईं खानुभयो	X	not correct
तपाईंले खानुभयो	(You ate)	is correct

(b) Despite the fact that the verb is transitive, **ले** is not normally used as a case marker in the present tense. e.g. तपाईंले खानुहुन्छ. The correct form is तपाईं खानुहुन्छ. However, sometimes **ले** even occurs in the present tense, emphasizing the subject as an instrumental or agent.

Examples:

- (i) आमाले खाना पकाउनुहुन्छ
Mother (agent/instrumental) cooks food
Mother is the one who cooks food.
- (ii) जोनले काम गर्छ
John works
John is the one who works.
- (iii) In some situations, **ले** is also used to avoid ambiguity in the meaning of a sentence, for example:
त्यो सर्प खान्छ
That snake to eat (3rd. person singular)
That eats snake.

In this situation, this sentence could have two meanings:

- 1) That snake eats (the food)
- 2) That one eats snake, "that" could mean anybody or any animate thing.

(c) By adding the suffix **ले** the sentence has only one meaning:

त्यस्ले सर्प खान्छ

That one (person/thing) eats (a/the) snake.

or:

त्यो सर्पले खान्छ

That snake eats (something).

That particular snake eats (something).

(d) **ले** can also be used as the instrumental suffix, where it gives meaning of “with, of, by”, for example:

(A) म हातले खाना खान्छु

I eat food with (my) hand.

(B) उ हैजाले मर्यो

He died of cholera.

(e) **ले** is also used in obligatory structure (should, have to, must) with the subject if the verb is transitive in both the present and past tenses:

उदाहरणको लागि :

a)

सीताले गीत गाउनु पर्छ

Sita should/has to sing a song.

सीताले गीत गाउनु हुदैन

Sita should not sing a song

b)

रामले किताब किन्नु पर्छ

Ram has to/needs to/should buy a book.

रामले किताब किन्नु पर्दैन

Ram does not need to buy a book.

c)

तपाईं भोली आउनु पर्छ

You should/have to/need to come tomorrow.

तपाईं भोली आउनु पर्दैन

You don't need to/have to come tomorrow.

तपाईं भोली आउनु हुदैन

You should not come tomorrow.

d)

तपाईं भोली आउनु पर्छ

You must come tomorrow.

तपाईं भोली आउनै हुदैन You must not come tomorrow.

पर्छ present or future पर्‍यो past tense of all the forms

पर्दैन परेन past of need to and have to forms.

The past negative form of 'should' and 'must' is हुदैनथियो

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- count up to 80
- differentiate between like and feel like
- know the use of the case marker ले
- use present and future conditional clauses
- use obligatory structures (have to, need to, should and must)

Exercises:

Translation:

- 1) They almost fell down (लड्नु) from a cliff (भिर).
- 2) Can you eat that much food in the morning?
- 3) Do you know the name of the highest mountain in the world?
- 4) She does not like going to Nepal.
- 5) I don't feel like playing tennis now.
- 6) Mount Everest is taller than Fish-Tail Mountain.
- 7) What is the name of the longest river?

- 8) They didn't die of cholera.
- 9) His father doesn't eat food with his hand.
- 10) They should not play soccer because they are ill.
- 11) We don't need to go to listen to the talk/speech.
- 12) Kamala must bring her car, otherwise we can't go to New York.
- 13) If she will not come, I will go.
- 14) If this is not mandatory, we will not study.
- 15) If you come to my house, I will cook दालभात.

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) म दालभात मन पर्छ ।
- 2) उ कहिलेपनि रक्सी (खानु) ।
- 3) अफिस उनीहरु नेपाल जान पैसा दिन्छ ।
- 4) हामी (कहिलेकाहिँ, सधैं, कहिलेपनि) बजारमा घुम्न जान्छौं ।

Make three sentences (positive and negative) each using need to, have to, should, must and conditional clause.

पाठ ११

(A)

- A: हिजो चार बजे तपाईं घरमा हुनुहुन्थियो ?
B: अँ, थिएँ ।
A: तपाईं पाँच बजे पनि हुनुहुन्थियो त ?
B: पाँच बजे त थिईन ।
A: तपाईं काहाँ जानुभयो त ?
B: पिटरकाँ गएँ तर पिटर घरमा थिएन ।
A: अनि तपाईं काहाँ जानुभयो त ?
B: त्यस्पछि डेभिडकाँ गएर एक छिन गफ गरें ।
A: कति बजे घर फर्किनुभयो त ?
B: म सात बजे फर्केँ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Were you at home at 4 o'clock yesterday?
B: Yes, I was.
A: Also at 5 o'clock?
B: No, not at 5.
A: Where did you go then?
B: Peter's place, but he was not at home.
A: Where did you go then?
B: After that I went to David's place and talked for a bit.
A: What time did you come back home then?
B: I came back home at 7 o'clock.

(B)

- A: उनीहरु एक हप्ता अघि पोखरा गएनन् ?
 B: अहँ गएनन् ।
 A: किन ?
 B: बाटो बिग्रिएको छ रे ।
 A: उसोभए काहाँ गए त ?
 B: उनीहरु तराई तिर गए ।
 A: हवाईजहाजमा गए ?
 B: होईन, बसमा गए ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Didn't they go to Pokhara a week ago?
 B: No, they didn't.
 A: Why?
 B: The road to Pokhara is no good, so I heard.
 A: In that case, where did they go?
 B: They went to the Tarai.
 A: By airplane?
 B: No, by bus.

(C)

- A: अहिले कति बज्यो ?
 B: अहिले चार बज्यो । किन सोध्नुभयो ?
 A: आज पाँच बजे मेरो घरमा काम छ ।
 B: तपाईंको घरमा काम आज कि भोली ?
 A: आज शुक्रबार होईन ?
 B: होईन, आज बिहीबार हो र दुई तारिख हो ।
 A: ए ! माफ गर्नुस् मैले बिसेँ ।

(C)

अनुबाद :

- A: What time is it?
 B: It is 4 o'clock. Why did you ask?
 A: At 5 I have work to do at home.
 B: Is it today or tomorrow that you have work?
 A: Isn't today Friday?
 B: No, today is Thursday and it's the 2nd.
 A: Oh! I am sorry, I forgot.

(D)

- A: आज के खाने ?
 B: आज तिबेती खाना खाने । यहाँ नजिक एउटा रेष्टुराँ छ । यदि भिड छैन भने त्यहाँ जाने र भिड छ भने अर्कोमा जाने ।
 A: त्यहाँ हेर्न जाने त ? अनि खाना कस्तो पाईन्छ नि ?
 B: मिठो छ र सस्तो पनि छ ।
 A: ल, जाउँ त ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What are we going to eat today?
 B: Let's have Tibetan food. There is a restaurant very close by. If it is not crowded we will go there and if it is crowded we will go somewhere else.
 A: Shall we go there to see then? How is the food there though?
 B: It is tasty and also cheap.
 A: Let's go then.

(E)

- A: अहिले निर्देशककाँ जाने ?
 B: नजाने ।
 A: किन ? काहाँ जाने त ?
 B: चीजबीज किन्न बजार जाने ।
 A: अनि कति बजे डेरामा फर्कने ?
 B: पाँच बजे होला ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Shall we go to see the director now?
 B: No.
 A: Why? Where shall we go then?
 B: To the market to buy some things.
 A: When will we return to our apartment then?
 B: Maybe at 5.

(F)

- A: देबजी, आज बिहान तपाईं काहाँ गएको ?
 B: कति बजे ?
 A: बिहान सात बजे तिर ।
 B: म साथीको घर गएको ।
 A: काम थियो ?
 B: सानो काम थियो ।
 A: तपाईंको के काम थियो ?
 B: एउटा किताब लिनु थियो ।
 A: लिनुभयो त ?
 B: लिएँ ।

(F)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Dev, where did you go this morning?
 B: At what time?
 A: At about 7 o'clock in the morning.
 B: I went to my friend's house.
 A: Was there some business?
 B: There was some small business (work).
 A: What work?
 B: I had to get a book.
 A: Did you get it?
 B: Yeah, I did.

Vocabulary :

काहाँ / काँ	to the place (where one lives)
क्षण / छिन	moment
गफ गर्नु	to chat, to have a conversation
बाटो	road, path
बिग्रिएको	broken (or not in working condition)
रे	particle indicating uncertain information (see Grammar Notes)
तराई	Tarai, the plains area of southern Nepal
माफ गर्नु	to excuse, to pardon
बिसर्नु / बिसिर्नु	to forget
संझिनु / संझनु / सम्झनु	to remember
नजिक	near, close
एउटा	one (for counting things)
सस्तो	cheap
महंगो / महङ्गो	expensive
निर्देशक	director
फर्कनु / फर्किनु	to return, to come back
भिड	crowd

Grammar Notes :

- 1) See attached table in this book for conjugation of the simple past tense of छ.
- 2) रे is a particle used at the end of a sentence when the speaker is not certain of the information and/or if the information is second hand.

उदाहरणको लागि :

उ राम्रो नेपाली बोल्छ रे	He speaks good Nepali (but I'm not sure/or so I've been told).
--------------------------	---

As a request to ask someone to repeat something.

Example:

A: मेरो नाम टम हो ।	My name is Tom.
B: के रे ?	What was that?
	Pardon me, I didn't get it.

- 3) एको and ने undifferentiated past and present.

एको is the unconjugated form of the past tense, usually used for informal situations and in short conversations.

Verb	Positive	Negative
खानु →	खाएको	नखाएको
जानु →	गएको	नगएको
लेख्नु →	लेखेको	नलेखेको

Example:

म पसलमा गएको	I went to the store.
उ पसलमा गएको	He went to the store.
हामी पसलमा नगएको	We didn't go to the store.

The unconjugated form for present and future tense is ने.

Verb		Positive	Negative
खानु	→	खाने	नखाने
जानु	→	जाने	नजाने
लेख्नु	→	लेख्ने	नलेख्ने

Example:

तपाईं नलेख्ने ?	You don't write?
तिनी जाने	She will go.
उनीहरू फुटबल खेल्ने	They will play soccer.

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- use and conjugate थियो
- understand the use of रे
- use the informal past and present tenses in appropriate contexts

Exercises:**Fill in the blanks:**

Fill in the correct form of छ :

- 1) हिजो बेलुका उ घरमा । (negative)
- 2) गएको हप्ता ब्रह्महर्ष पौखरामा । (positive)
- 3) अस्ति पसलमा सुन्तला । (negative)
- 4) आज पसलमा सुन्तला । (positive)
- 5) आउने वर्ष खाना सस्तो । (negative)

Which is correct:

(circle one)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1) म गुरुमा जान्छु । | | म गुरुकाँ जान्छु । |
| 2) मेरो घरकाँ तरकारी छ । | | मेरो घरमा तरकारी छ । |
| 3) मकाँ आउनुस् । | | ममा आउनुस् । |
| 4) क्लासमा बिद्यार्थी छन् । | | क्लासकाँ बिद्यार्थी छन् । |
| 5) एक वर्ष अघि मैले उस्को साथीलाई नेपालमा भेटेँ । | | एक वर्ष अघि मैले उस्को साथीलाई नेपालकाँ भेटेँ । |

Applications:

- 1) Comment that you've heard that the bus to Pokhara is always late.
- 2) Casually inform a friend that you're going to the post office.

पाठ १२

(A)

- A: तपाईंको परिवारमा को को हुनुहुन्छ ?
B: बा, आमा हुनुहुन्छ र एकजना बैनी छिन् ।
A: तपाईंको दाजु र दिदी हुनुहुन्छ ?
B: अहँ, हुनुहुन्छ ।
A: तपाईंको भाई पनि छैन ?
B: छैन ।

अनुवाद :

- A: Who do you have in your family?
B: I have my parents and one little sister.
A: Don't you have a big brother and a big sister?
B: No, I don't.
A: Don't you have a younger brother as well?
B: No, I don't.

(B)

- A: कृष्णजी, अहिले कति बज्यो ?
B: दस बजेर २० मिनेट गयो ।
A: कति बजे तपाईंको क्लास स्वतम हुन्छ ?
B: एघार बजे स्वतम हुन्छ ।
A: त्यसपछि के गर्नुहुन्छ ?
B: क्लास स्वतम भएपछि म स्वाना स्वान जानु पर्छ । त्यसपछि एक छिन आरामगरेर एकजना साथीलाई भेट्न जानु पर्छ किनभने उ भोली घर जादैछ ।

(B)**अनुबाद :**

- A: Krishna, what time is it now?
 B: It is now 10:20.
 A: What time will your class be over?
 B: It will be over at 11 o'clock.
 A: What will you do after that?
 B: After class is over I should go to eat. After that I will rest for a while then I will have to go to see one of my friends because he is leaving for home tomorrow.

(C)

- A: आज हामी कुन बेला फुटबल खेल्ने ?
 B: मेरो बिचारमा आज नखेल्ने ।
 A: किन नखेल्ने ?
 B: किनभने आज क्लासपछि, नेपाली गीत गाउने सेशन छ र त्यसमा जानु पर्छ ।
 A: आजै गीत गाउन सिक्ने दिन हो ? सबैजना जानु पर्छ ?
 B: आजै दिउसो चार बजे छ र सबैजना जानै पर्छ । तपाईंलाई थाहा छैन ?
 A: अहँ, मलाई थाहा थिएन ।
 B: तपाईं शायद सुचना पाटी हेर्नुहुन्न, होला ।
 A: आज हेर्न बिर्सै ।
 B: सबैजनाले एउटा लोक गीत गाउनै पर्छ । यो दशैंको सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमको लागि अभ्यास हो ।
 A: हत्तैरी ! क्या फसाद, आज आफ्नो स्वर पनि ठीक छैन, रुगा/रुघा लागेको छ ।

(C)

अनुवाद :

- A: What time will we play soccer today?
 B: I think that we won't play today.
 A: Why not?
 B: Because we have a Nepali song singing session today after class and we have to go to that.
 A: Is it today that we learn to sing and everybody should go?
 B: It is at 4 o'clock today and everybody must go. Don't you know?
 A: No, I didn't know.
 B: Perhaps you don't look at the notice board.
 A: Today I forgot to look.
 B: Every one of us must sing one folk song each. This is a practice for the cultural program of Dasain.
 A: Oh no! What a problem! I don't have good voice today because I have a bad cold.

(D)

- A: कालो कपाल हुने केटी माईकको बैनी हुन् ?
 B: कुन, त्यो धेरै नबोल्ने केटी ?
 A: हो, त्यो धेरै नबोल्ने केटी ।
 B: तपाईंको मतलब अस्ती भोजमा मिठो खाना पकाउने केटी ?
 A: हो ।
 B: होईन, तिनी त डेभिडको बैनी हुन् ।
 A: माईकको बैनी कुनचाहीं हुन् त ?
 B: उ त्यो चाहिँ ।
 A: कुन चाहिँ, त्यो चस्मा लगाउने केटी ?
 B: हो, त्यहि चस्मा लगाउने केटी ।

(D)**अनुबाद :**

- A: Is the girl with black hair Mike's sister?
 B: Which one, the one who doesn't talk much?
 A: Yes.
 B: You mean the one who cooked good food at the picnic?
 A: Yes.
 B: No, that one is David's sister.
 A: Which one is Mike's sister then?
 B: Look, that one.
 A: Which one, the one who is wearing glasses?
 B: Yes, the one who is wearing glasses.

(E)

- A: हिजो गएको ठाउँ रमाईलो थियो ?
 B: थियो ।
 A: तपाईंहरू कुन ठाउँमा गएको रे ?
 B: नियाग्रा फल्स ।
 A: तपाईंहरू कुनचाहिँ कारमा जानुभयो ? तपाईंहरूको धेरै कार छन् ।
 B: अस्ती किनेको कारमा गयौँ ।
 A: रमाईलो भयो ?
 B: हो, असाध्यै रमाईलो भयो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: The place you went yesterday was pleasant (fun)?
 B: Yes, it was.
 A: Where was it that you said you went?
 B: Niagara Falls.
 A: Which car did you take? You have so many cars.
 B: The one I bought the day before yesterday.
 A: Was it fun?
 B: Yes, it was great fun.

(F)

- A: तिमी काहाँ जादैछौ ?
 B: म किताब पसल जादैछु ।
 A: म पनि तिमी सँग जान्छु है ?
 B: हुन्छ हिड, तर तिमी किन जाने ?
 A: मलाई पनि एउटा उपन्यास चाहियो, म सँग छैन ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Where are you going?
 B: I am going to the bookstore.
 A: I will also go with you then, okay?
 B: Okay let's walk, but why are you going?
 A: I also need a novel, because I don't have one.

(G)

- A: यस्लाई के भन्छन् ?
 B: यस्लाई झोला भन्छन् ।
 A: झोला के को लागि हो ?
 B: झोला चीजबीज राख्नको लागि हो ।
 A: त्यस्लाई के भन्छन् ?
 B: त्यस्लाई साईकल भन्छन् ।
 A: साईकल के को लागि हो ?
 B: साईकल चढ्नको लागि हो ।
 A: तपाई सँग साईकल छ ?
 B: म सँग साईकल छैन ।
 A: तपाई सँग घरमा साईकल थियो ?
 B: म सँग घरमा साईकल थियो ।

(G)

अनुवाद :

- A: What is this called?
 B: It's called a *jholaa* (bag).
 A: What is it for?
 B: It's for keeping things.
 A: What do they call that?
 B: That is called a *saikal* (bike).
 A: What is a bike for?
 B: It is for riding.
 A: Do you have a bike?
 B: No, I don't.
 A: Did you have a bike at home?
 B: Yes, I had one.

(H)

- A: डाक्टर साहेब, रुघाको लागि के औषधि खाने ?
 B: ल, यो खानुस् ।
 A: यस्लाई के भन्छन् डाक्टर साहेब ?
 B: यस्लाई यास्पृन भन्छन् ।
 A: यो खाएर निको हुन्छ त ?
 B: हो, दस मिनेटमा निको हुन्छ ।
 A: खोकीको लागि के खाने नी, डाक्टर साहेब ?
 B: कफ सिरप खानुस्, एक एक चम्चा दिनको तीन पटक ।
 A: अनि निको हुन्छ त ?
 B: अवश्य निको हुन्छ ।

(H)**अनुबाद :**

- A: Doctor, what kind of medicine should I take for a cold?
 B: Here, take this.
 A: What is it called, Doctor?
 B: It's called aspirin.
 A: Will this cure the cold?
 B: Yes, it will be cured in ten minutes.
 A: How about a cough, doctor?
 B: Take cough syrup, one spoonful three times a day.
 A: Then I will be cured?
 B: Certainly.

Vocabulary :

परिबार	family
बैनी / बहिनी	younger sister
खतम हुनु	to be finished, to be ended, to be destroyed
थाहा छ / छैन	know/don't know
गीत	song
लोक गीत	folk song
ठाँउ	place
क्या फसाद	what a hassle, what a problem
सांस्कृतिक	cultural
कार्यक्रम	program
घाँटी	throat
स्वर	voice
असाध्यै	a lot, very, extremely
अबश्य	certainly
गाउनु	to sing
नाच्नु	to dance

सुचना पाटी	notice board
हिडनु	walk
उपन्यास	novel
पत्रिका	magazine
अखबार	newspaper
भन्छन्	is called
राख्नु	to place, to set
औषधि	medicine
डाक्टर	doctor
ज्वरो	fever
टाउको दुख्नु	to have a headache
बिरामी हुनु	to be sick
रिङ्गटा लाग्नु	to feel dizzy
दुखः	pain, trouble
बानी	habit
बिचार	opinion, thought
चम्चा	spoon
पटक	time

Grammar Notes:

1) **ने** and **एको** as adjectival clauses:

The unconjugated present or past forms of a verb plus a noun can be used to make adjectival clauses. **ने** is used for general or future cases.

Examples:

आउने मान्छे	the man who is coming
खाने बानी	eating habit
कालो कपाल हुने केटी	the girl with black hair
मिठो खाना पकाउने मान्छे	the person who cooks tasty food
त्याहाँ बस्ने बुढी आइमाई मेरो साथीको हजुर आमा हुनुहुन्छ ।	The old lady who is staying over there is my friend's grandmother.

एको is used for past or present situations:

Examples:

आएको मान्छे	the person who came
रातो झ्याल भएको घर	the house with red windows
रातो ढोका भएको घर	the house with the red door/gate
पाहाडै पाहाड भएको देश	the country with mountains everywhere

अरु उदाहरणहरू:

गित गाउन सिक्ने दिनमा हाम्रो नेपाली लुगा लगाउने बिचार छ ।	We have a plan to wear Nepali dress on the day that we learn to sing.
तपाईंले भनेको कुरा मैले बुझें ।	I understood what you said.
मैले नभनेको कुरा तपाईं कसरी बुझ्नुहुन्छ ?	How could/would you understand the thing which I have not said?

2) को लागि 'for, for the sake of, for the purpose of, in order to':

Examples:

तपाईंको लागि म गर्छु ।	I'll do it for you.
यो चम्चा केको लागि हो ?	What is this spoon for?
राम्रो हुनको लागि मिहेनत गर्नु पर्छ ।	In order to be good, one must work hard.
बाले आमाको लागि सारी ल्याउनुभयो तर आफ्नो लागि केहिपनि ल्याउनुभएन ।	Dad brought a <i>saari</i> for Mom but he didn't bring anything for himself.

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- make and use adjectival clauses
- use को लागि

Exercises:**Translation:**

- 1) He was sick but got better after taking medicine.
- 2) They have a habit of smoking (eating) cigarettes.
- 3) Does she know where the doctor's office is?
- 4) This novel is good for learning Nepali.
- 5) The girl in the yellow shirt is Banu.
- 6) I forgot that we are not going this evening.
- 7) What is this medicine for?
- 8) The person who is coming this evening is my brother's friend.
- 9) Is he also going to sing with them?
- 10) In Nepali, a pen is called *kalam*.
- 11) When are you eating?
- 12) They will go home after their dancing class is finished.

Applications:

- 1) Ask a child about his/her family.
- 2) Ask a friend about his/her family.
- 3) Describe a (female) friend's family.
- 4) Describe your daily schedule.
- 5) Ask a doctor what you should take for a headache.

पाठ १३

(A)

- A: डेभिड हिजो स्कूलमा हुनुहुन्थियो ?
B: अहं, हुनुहुन्थिएन ।
A: आज हुनुहुन्छ त ?
B: हुनुहुन्छ ।
A: अहिले के गर्दैहुनुहुन्छ ?
B: अहिले क्लासमा मानव शास्त्र सिकाउदै हुनुहुन्छ ।
A: वहाँको क्लासमा कतिजना विद्यार्थि छन् ?
B: अन्दाजी दसजना छन् ।
A: उहाँको क्लास कति बजे सिधिन्छ ?
B: तीन बजे सिधिन्छ ।
A: क्लास सिधिएपछि मकाँ जानुस् भनिदिनुस्, है ?
B: हुन्छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Was David at school yesterday?
B: No, he wasn't.
A: Is he in today then?
B: Yes, he is.
A: What is he doing now?
B: He is in class teaching anthropology now.
A: How many students does he have in his class?
B: About ten.
A: What time will his class be over?
B: It finishes at 3 o'clock.
A: Could you please tell him to go to my place after the class?
B: Okay.

(B)

- A: हिजो के बार हो ?
 B: हिजो शनीबार हो ।
 A: हिजो बिदा थियो ?
 B: थियो ।
 A: तिमीहरु काहाँ गयौ ?
 B: हामी पाटन तिर घुम्न गयौँ ।
 A: तिमीहरु कति बजे सम्म पाटनमा बस्यौ ?
 B: हामी सबै चार बजे सम्म बस्यौँ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What day was yesterday?
 B: It was Saturday.
 A: Was yesterday a holiday?
 B: Yes, it was.
 A: Where did you all go?
 B: We went to Patan to walk around.
 A: How long did you stay in Patan?
 B: We were there until 4:15.

(C)

- A: एक महिना अघि तपाईंको बहिनी कहाँ थिईन् ?
 B: बा आमा सँग थिईन् ।
 A: कहाँ ?
 B: न्यु योर्क शहरमा थिईन् ।
 A: के गर्दै थिईन् ?
 B: स्विमिङ्ग पूलमा लाइफ गार्डको काम गर्दै थिईन् ।
 A: अनि आजभोली कहाँ छिन् त ?
 B: आजभोली हवाईमा छिन् ।
 A: आजभोली के गर्दै छिन् ?
 B: आजभोली पढ्दै छिन् ।
 A: तपाईंको बहिनी कति वर्ष भईन् ?
 B: उनी बाईस वर्ष भईन् ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Where was your little sister one month ago?
 B: She was with our parents.
 A: Where?
 B: In New York City.
 A: What was she doing?
 B: She was working as a life guard at a swimming pool.
 A: And where is she these days?
 B: She is in Hawaii these days.
 A: What is she doing?
 B: She is studying.
 A: How old is she?
 B: She is 22 years old.

(D)

- A: टमजी, आउनुस् बस्नुस् ।
 B: हस्, धन्यवाद ।
 A: टमजी, कति बज्यो ?
 B: १० बज्यो ।
 A: ओहो ! तपाईंको घडी कति राम्रो, काहाँ बनेको हो ?
 B: यो जापानमा बनेको हो ।
 A: निक्कै राम्रो छ, कति पन्यो ।
 B: यस्को एक सय पचास डलर पन्यो ।
 A: किनेको कति भयो ?
 B: किनेको धेरै भयो । तीन बर्ष जति भयो ।
 A: ए ! खुब बलियो होला जस्तो छ ?
 B: बलियो छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Tom, please come and sit.
 B: Okay, thank you.
 A: Tom, what time is it now?
 B: It is ten o'clock.
 A: Oh! Your watch is really nice, where is it made?
 B: It is made in Japan.
 A: It looks so beautiful, how much did it cost?
 B: It cost \$150.
 A: When did you buy it?
 B: It has been a long time, almost three years.
 A: Oh! I see. It looks like a very strong watch.
 B: It is very strong.

(E)

- A: के गर्दैहुनुहुन्छ ?
 B: केहिपनि होईन ।
 A: आज के गर्ने बिचार छ त ?
 B: आज कायुगा ताल तिर घुम्न जाने बिचार छ । तपाईं पनि जानुहुन्छ ?
 A: हुन्छ, तर कति बजे फर्कने बिचार छ ?
 B: चाँडै फर्कने बिचार छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What are you doing?
 B: Nothing.
 A: What are you thinking of doing then?
 B: I am planning to go to Cayuga Lake today. Would you like to go as well?
 A: Sure, but what time do you think you will come back?
 B: I'm thinking of coming back early.

(F)

- A: उसको घर कहाँ हो ?
 B: उसको घर बस्टन हो । उ एम.आई.टी. मा पढाउछ ।
 A: उ के पढाउछ ?
 B: उ बिज्ञान पढाउछ ।
 A: त्याहाँको बिद्यार्थीको चालचलन कस्तो छ रे, हँ ?
 B: राम्रो छ रे, बिद्यार्थीको अनुशासनमा बस्छन रे ।

(F)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Where is he from?
 B: He is from Boston. He teaches at MIT.
 A: What does he teach?
 B: He teaches science.
 A: What are MIT students said to be like?
 B: I heard that it's good and that the students are very disciplined.

(G)

- A: अमेरिकीहरु भात खान्छन् ?
 B: अमेरिकीहरु भात खादैनन् ।
 A: उनीहरु के खान्छन् त ?
 B: मासु र आलु खान्छन् ।
 A: सधैं मासु र आलु खान्छन् ?
 B: होईन, कहिलेकाहिँ खादैनन् ।
 A: बियर, नी ?
 B: बियर, घेरैजसो खान्छन् ।
 A: उनीहरु सधैं रक्सी खान्छन् ?
 B: खादैनन्, कहिलेकाहिँ मात्र खान्छन् ।
 A: टम नी ?
 B: उ कहिलेपनि खादैन ।

(G)

अनुवाद :

- A: Do Americans eat rice?
 B: Americans don't eat rice.
 A: What do they eat?
 B: They eat meat and potatoes.
 A: Do they always eat meat and potatoes?
 B: No, sometimes they don't.
 A: How about beer then?
 B: They drink beer often.
 A: Do they always drink liquor?
 B: No, they don't drink always, just sometimes.
 A: How about Tom then?
 B: He never drinks.

(H)

- A: कमला आज किन कक्षामा आईनन् ?
 B: उनलाई सन्चो छैन ।
 A: उनलाई के भएको छ ?
 B: पेट दुखेको छ ।
 A: उनको पेट कहिले देखि दुखेको ?
 B: हिजो राती देखि ।
 A: दिसा पनि लागेको छ कि ?
 B: हो, दिसा पनि लागेको छ ।
 A: औषधि खाँदैछिन् त ?
 B: हो, प्यारागोरिक खाँदैछिन् ।

(H)

अनुबाद :

- A: Why didn't Kamala come to class today?
 B: She isn't well.
 A: What has happened to her?
 B: Her stomach hurts.
 A: Since when has her stomach hurt?
 B: From last night on.
 A: Does she also have diarrhea?
 B: Yes, she also has diarrhea.
 A: Is she taking medicine then?
 B: Yes, she is taking Paregoric.

(I)

- A: तपाईं सिकागो जानुभएको छ ?
 B: म त गएको छैन तर मेरो परिवार गएकाछन् । मेरो श्रीमती पोहर साल गइन् र मेरा छोराहरु परार साल गए ।
 A: त्यसोभए उनीहरुले अबस्य पनि शियरस् टात्रर चढेका छन् होला ?
 B: हो, उनीहरुले चढेका छन् तर मैले चाहिँ देखेको पनि छैन । तपाईंहरु पनि जानुभएको छैन ?
 A: हामीहरु त गएका छौं । तर हामीलाई सिकागो त्यति रमाईलो लागेन असाध्यै भिड अनि शहरमा मानिसहरु पनि मिलनसार लागेन । के तपाईंको पनि जाने बिचार छ ?
 B: यदि मौका मिल्यो भने एक पटक जाने बिचार छ । फेरि अर्को पटक अमेरिका आउन गाह्रो छ, त्यसोभएर आएको बेलामा ठूला ठूला शहरहरु हेर्न पर्छ किनभने धोको बाँकी राख्नु हुदैन ।
 A: त्यो त राम्रो बिचार हो, जानुभएको छैन भने अनुभवको लागि पनि एक पटक जानु पर्छ ।
 B: हेरौं,पछि के हुन्छ, अहिले सम्म त जाने नै बिचार छ ।

(I)**अनुवाद :**

- A: Have you been to Chicago?
 B: I have not been to Chicago, but my family has been there. My wife went last year and my sons went the year before last.
 A: So they have gone up the Sears Tower?
 B: Yes, they have gone up it but as for me have not even seen it. You all haven't been there either?
 A: We have been there. But we did not enjoy Chicago very much, it is very crowded and we also experienced that the people in the city were not friendly. Are you thinking of going?
 B: If I get the opportunity I want to go once, it is not easy to come back again to America, so when I am here I must go to see the big cities because such a desire should not be postponed.
 A: That is a good thought. If you have not been there, even for the sake of experience, you should go once.
 B: Let us see what happens later. So far, I still have a plan to go.

संख्या :

८०	असी
८१	एकासी
८२	बयासी
८३	त्रीयासी
८४	चौरासी
८५	पचासी
८६	छयासी
८७	सतासी
८८	अठासी
८९	उनाननब्बे
९०	नब्बे

Vocabulary :

समाज शास्त्र	sociology
अर्थशास्त्र	economics
राजनीति शास्त्र	political science
नरदेह बिज्ञान, मानब-शास्त्र	anthropology
बिद्यार्थी	student
अन्दाजी	approximately, about
सिधिनु	to be finished
बिदा	holiday
पाटन	Patan (city)
घुम्नु	to walk (about, around)
धन्यबाद	thank you
बन्नु	to be made or manufactured
बनाउनु	to make
निक्कै	very, extremely
बलियो	strong
कमजोर	weak
बिज्ञान	science
चालचलन	manner, behavior
अनुशासन	discipline
कहिलेकाहिँ	sometimes
कहिलेपनि (neg verb)	never
धेरैजसो	often
पेट	stomach
दुस्व्नु	to hurt
दिसा	diarrhea
ठगनु	to cheat

ठूला ठूला	big (plural)
धोको	desire
मौका	opportunity
पोहोर	last year
परार	year before last year
चढ्नु	to climb

Grammar Notes :

1) Compound verbs: कृया दिनु 'to do something for someone'

भन्नु दिनु	to tell for
किन्नु दिनु	to buy for

Example:

तपाईंको बालाई मेरो नमस्कार भनिदिनुस् ।	Could you please tell your father hello from me.
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2) verb ने बिचार is an adjectival clause referring to what one is thinking of doing.

Examples:

मेरो किताब पढ्ने बिचार छ ।	I am thinking of reading a book. I have a plan to read the book I am planning to read a book.
आज बेलुका हाम्रो दाल-भात खाने बिचार छैन ।	We have no plan of eating <i>daal- bhaat</i> tonight.

Since the idea of doing something has to belong to someone, the subject must be possessive. Since an idea is single, छ is never conjugated.

CORRECT:

मेरो दाल-भात खाने बिचार छ ।
I'm thinking of eating *daal-bhaat*.

NEVER:

म दाल-भात खाने बिचार छ ।

AND NEVER:

मेरो दाल-भात खाने बिचार छु ।

3) नै is often used to indicate emphasis.

उदाहरणको लागि :

त्यो कामको लागि म नै जान्छु ।	I will go for that work (no one else will be sent for that work, trust me).
अहिले सम्म मेरो त्याहाँ जाने नै बिचार छ ।	So far, I am planning to go there (the plan to go has not yet been changed).
तपाईं नै आउनु पर्छ ।	You (and no one else) should come.
मलाई रातो नै कलम चाहिन्छ ।	I need a/the red pen. (I need the red color one. I will not take any other color.)

4) The present perfect tense is made with the unconjugated past tense plus the regular conjugation of छ (of the verb हुनु):

म गएको छु / छैन	I have gone/not gone
उ गएको छ / छैन	He has gone/not gone
तपाईं जानुभएको छ / छैन	You have gone/not gone

See the attached table for the complete conjugation.

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- make and use compound verbs using दिनु
- use ने बिचार
- use present perfect tense
- count up to 90

Exercises:**Translation:**

- 1) Ram bought a bike for his brother.
- 2) I'm thinking of studying science next year.
- 3) He doesn't have a habit of cheating people.
- 4) These people are not thinking of doing their homework tonight.
- 5) Could you write a letter for me?
- 6) I'm not thinking of going to Nepal this year.
- 7) I have not been to that new library yet.
- 8) Americans have climbed सगरमाथा.
- 9) It has not rained this year.
- 10) She has not finished her research yet.

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) तपाईं के खाने बिचार छ ? (को / ले)
- 2) उ रक्सी बानी छैन । (को / ले / खान)
- 3) तपाईंहरू अहिले के ? (गर्नु . pres. progressive)
- 4) हिजो उ क्लासमा । (हुनु . negative)
- 5) आज बिहान च बजे तपाईंले के ? (गर्नु)

Applications:

- 1) Write at least 15 sentences in the present perfect tense describing yourself and your family.
- 2) Ask your friend whether s/he has been to certain countries or not and find out whether they have eaten the food of each country or not.

पाठ १४

(A)

- A: टमजी, धरै काम गर्दै हुनुहुन्छ, भोक लागेन ?
B: एकदम भोक लाग्यो ।
A: तपाईंलाई के खान मन लागेको छ त ?
B: दालभात खान मन लागेको छ । तर कस्ले खुवाउछ आफुलाई मिठो पकाउन आउदैन ?
A: तिर्खा पनि लागेको छ कि ?
B: अँ, तिर्खा पनि लागेको छ ।
A: चिया अथवा कोक खाने हो भने खुवाउन सक्छु । म भात त खुवाउन सकिदैन । चल्छ कि चल्दैन ? चल्छ भने आउनुस् ।
B: किन नचल्नु ? “नहुने मामा भन्दा कानो मामा पनि जाती” कोक चिया जेपनि चल्छ, भोक र तिर्खा दुबै लागेको बेलामा ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Tom, you are working a lot, aren't you hungry?
B: I am very hungry.
A: What do you feel like eating?
B: I'd like some *daal-bhaat*. But, since I don't know how to cook good *daal-bhaat*, who will feed (provide) me?
A: Are you thirsty also?
B: Yes, I am also thirsty.
A: If you want to have tea or Coca-Cola I can offer (feed) it to you. But I can't offer (feed) *daal-bhaat* to you. Do you think the drink will work out? If so, please come.
B: Why not. When you are hungry and thirsty both anything will work out: “something is better than nothing” after all.

(B)

- A: आज भोली बिहान कति बजे उठ्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: ६ बजे उठ्छु ।
 A: उठेपछि के गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: उठेपछि हातमुख धोएर दाँत माइछु ।
 A: अनि कति बजे बिहानको स्वाजा खानुहुन्छ ?
 B: साढे ७ बजे खान्छु अनि क्लासमा जान्छु ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What time do you get up in the morning these days?
 B: At 6 o'clock.
 A: What do you do after you get up?
 B: After I get up I wash my hands and face and brush my teeth.
 A: Then when do you have breakfast?
 B: I have breakfast at 7:30, then I go to class.

(C)

- A: तपाईं सधैं कति घण्टा पढाउनुहुन्छ ?
 B: ७ घण्टा पढाउछु ।
 A: बाफरेबाफ । कति बजे देखि कति बजे सम्म ?
 B: बिहान ९ बजे देखि दिउँसो ५ बजे सम्म ।
 A: तपाईंलाई थकाई लाग्दैन त ?
 B: एकदम थकाई लाग्छ, तर के गर्ने ? काम गर्नु पर्छ, नत्र जीवन निर्बाह गर्न गाह्रो हुन्छ फेरि एकलै होईन, परिवार पनि ठूलो छ ।
 A: अनि कक्षा सिधिएपछि के गर्नुहुन्छ त ?
 B: अनि एक छिन आराम गरेर घरमा गएर खाना खाना खाएर भोलीको लागि तयार गरेर सुत्छु ।

(C)**अनुबाद :**

- A: How many hours a day do you teach?
 B: I teach for 9 hours.
 A: From when to when?
 B: From 8 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
 A: Don't you get tired?
 B: Sure, I get tired, but what can one do? One must work otherwise it is difficult to make one's living. In my case I am not single. I have a big family.
 A: Then what do you do after you finish your class?
 B: Then I take a rest for a while, go home, eat food and stuff, prepare for tomorrow's work and go to bed.

(D)

- A: तपाईं जोमसोम जानुभएको छ ?
 B: हो, म गएको छु ।
 A: कहिले जानुभयो ?
 B: पोहर साल गएँ ।
 A: कसरी जानुभयो ?
 A: हवाईजहाजमा गएँ ।
 B: तपाईंलाई जोमसोम मन पर्‍यो ?
 A: हो, मलाई जोमसोम मन पर्‍यो ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Have you been to Jomsom?
 B: Yes, I have been.
 A: When did you go?
 B: Last year.
 A: How did you go?
 B: I went by airplane.
 A: Did you like Jomsom?
 B: Yes, I liked it.

(E)

- A: तपाईंलाई कुन खेल सबभन्दा धेरै मन पर्छ ?
 B: मलाई सकर सबभन्दा धेरै मन पर्छ ।
 A: तपाईं सधैं सकर खेलनुहुन्छ ?
 B: म धेरैजसो सकर खेलछु ।
 A: तपाईंको साथी पनि सकर खेलछ ?
 B: अहं, उ कहिलेपनि खेलदैन ।
 A: किन ?
 B: उस्लाई मन पर्दैन ।
 A: उस्लाई कुन खेल मन पर्छ त ?
 B: उस्लाई भलीबल खेलन मन पर्छ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: What game do you like to play the most?
 B: I like soccer the best.
 A: Do you always play soccer?
 B: I mostly play soccer.
 A: Does your friend play soccer as well?
 B: No, he never plays.
 A: Why?
 B: He doesn't like it.
 A: Which game does he like then?
 B: He likes to play volleyball.

(F)

- A: राम सधैं रक्सी खान्छ ?
 B: उ कहिलेपनि खादैन, उस्लाई रक्सी मन पर्दैन ।
 A: बियर नी ?
 B: बियर त खान्छ ।
 A: कृष्णलाई बियर मन पर्छ कि रक्सी ?
 B: उस्लाई दुबै मन पर्छ ।

अनुवाद :

- A: Does Ram always drink liquor?
 B: He never drinks it, he does not like it.
 A: How about beer then?
 B: He drinks beer.
 A: Does Krishna like beer or liquor?
 B: He likes both.

(G)

- A: हिजो तपाईंलाई के खान मन लागेको थियो ?
 B: हिजो मलाई रसमलाई खान मन लागेको थियो ।
 A: खानुभयो त ?
 B: खाएँ ।
 A: रसमलाई खानको लागि कहाँ जानुभयो त ?
 B: रेष्टुराँमा गएँ ।
 A: त्याहाँको रसमलाई तपाईंलाई कस्तो लाग्यो ?
 B: मिठो लाग्यो ।
 A: पानी पनि उमालेको दिन्छ ?
 B: दिन्छ ।

(G)

अनुवाद :

- A: What did you want to eat yesterday?
 B: I wanted to eat *rasmalai*.
 A: Did you eat some then?
 B: Yes.
 A: Where did you go to eat *rasmalai* then?
 B: I went to a restaurant.
 A: How did you like the *rasmalai* there?
 B: They were tasty.
 A: Do they also give you boiled water?
 B: They do.

(H)

- A: हिजो बिहान ८ बजे तपाईं के गर्दै हुनुहुन्थियो ?
 B: हिजो बिहान ८ बजे म क्लासमा नेपाली सिक्दै थिएँ ।
 A: को सँग सिक्दै हुनुहुन्थियो ?
 B: म बानु सँग सिक्दै थिएँ ।
 A: त्यो बेलामा राम के गर्दै थियो ?
 B: राम चिट्टी लेख्दै थियो ।
 A: उ कस्लाई चिट्टी लेख्दै थियो ?
 B: उ उस्को बा-आमालाई चिट्टी लेख्दै थियो ।
 A: उस्को बा-आमा कहाँ हुनुहुन्छ ?
 B: उस्को बा-आमा स्कटल्याण्डमा हुनुहुन्छ ।

(H)**अनुबाद :**

- A: What were you doing at 8 o'clock yesterday morning?
 B: I was in class, learning Nepali.
 A: Who were you learning with?
 B: I was learning with Banu.
 A: What was Ram doing then?
 B: Ram was writing a letter.
 A: Who was he writing to?
 B: He was writing to his parents.
 A: Where are his parents?
 B: They are in Scotland.

Comprehension:

पिटर समाजशास्त्री हो । उ तीन महिना अघि नेपाल आयो । आजभोली बिहान उ नेपाली सिक्दैछ । दिउसो उ आफ्नो बिषयको अनुसन्धान गर्छ । उस्को गाउँमा बिभिन्न किसिमका मान्छेहरु छन्, बाउन (ब्राह्मण), क्षेत्री, गुरुङ्ग, दमाई, कामी, ईत्यादि छन् । उ धामी झाँक्रीको बारेमा अनुसन्धान गर्दैछ । उस्को गाउँ निक्कै रमाईलो छ । उ अहिले सम्म तराई गएको छैन । उस्को तराईमा पनि गएर अनुसन्धान गर्ने बिचार छ ।

तलका प्रश्नका जवाफ दिनुस्:

- (1) पिटर को हो ?
- (2) उ कहिले नेपाल आयो ?
- (3) आजभोली बिहान उ कुन भाषा सिक्दैछ ?
- (4) दिउसो के काम गर्छ ?
- (5) गाउँमा कुन किसिमका मानिसहरु बस्छन् ?

- (6) के के जातका छन् ?
- (7) उ के को बारेमा अनुसन्धान गर्दैछ ?
- (8) उसको गाउँ रमाईलो छ कि छैन ?
- (9) उ तराई गएको छ कि छैन ?
- (10) उसको तराई जाने बिचार छ कि छैन त ?

संख्या :

९१	एकानब्बे
९२	बयानब्बे
९३	त्रीयानब्बे
९४	चौरानब्बे
९५	पञ्चानब्बे
९६	छयानब्बे
९७	सन्तानब्बे
९८	अन्ठानब्बे
९९	उनान्सय
१००	सय
१०००	हजार
१००,०००	लाख
१०,०००,०००	करोड
१,०००,०००,०००	अरब
१०००००००००००	खरब
१०००००००००००००	शंख
१००००००००००००००	पद्म
१०००००००००००००००	नील

Vocabulary :

रसमलाई	<i>rasmalai</i> , a kind of sweet
उमाल्नु	to boil
समाजशास्त्री	social scientist
अनुसन्धान	research
निक्कै	very
बिभिन्न	various, different
फरक फरक किसिमका	different kinds
किसिम	kind, sort
बाउन (ब्राह्मण)	Brahmin (highest Hindu caste, priestly caste)
क्षेत्री	Chhetri (2nd highest Hindu caste, warrior caste)
गुरुङ्ग	an ethnic group who speak a Tibeto-Burman language
तामाङ्ग	an ethnic group who speak a Tibeto-Burman language
दमाई	tailor caste (“untouchable”)
कामी	blacksmith caste (“untouchable”)
धामी झाँक्री	shaman, traditional healer
चल्नु	to run, to work out, to function
अथवा	or
जेपनि	anything
मामा	uncle (maternal)
कानो	blind
जाती	kind, good
खाना साना	food and some eating stuff
जीवन निर्बाह गर्नु	to make a living

Grammar Notes :

1) The past progressive tense is made by dropping **नु** from the root verb and adding **दै** + the appropriate conjugation of **थियो**.

उदाहरण :

म	जाँदैथिएँ ।
तपाईं	जादैहुनुहुन्थियो ।
ब्रह्मा	जादैहुनुहुन्थियो ।
हामी	जादैथियोँ ।

See the table for the complete conjugation.

Like the present progressive, this form also does not have a negative conjugation, although you may occasionally hear it in spoken Nepali. To give a negative response to a question, simply negate the question with **होईन** and then say what you are doing.

उदाहरणको लागि :

तपाईं पढ्दैहुनुहुन्थियो ?	Were you studying?
होईन, म लेख्दैथिएँ ।	No, I was writing.

2) The past perfect tense is made by using the unconjugated past tense ...**एको** + the appropriate conjugation of **थियो**.

उदाहरणको लागि :

म गएको थिएँ / थिईन	I had gone/not gone
तपाईं जानुभएको थियो / थिएन	You had gone/not gone
उनीहरू गएका थिए / थिएनन्	They had gone/ not gone

See the table for the complete conjugation.

3) In spoken or even in written Nepali, a word is sometimes repeated by changing the initial letter of the word to “s” to give the meaning the plural of that particular word, or to imply types or variations of that thing.

उदाहरण :

खाना साना	foods, or food and other stuff to eat
चिया सिया	tea and stuff
माईक साईक	Mike and somebody
क्याथी स्याथी आएर चिया सिया खाएर गफ सफ गरेर गए ।	Kathy and some other people came and they had tea and things and they chatted and stuff for a while and went.

4)

नहुने मामा भन्दा कानो मामा जाती	Even a blind uncle is better than having no uncle. Meaning: <i>something is better than nothing</i>
------------------------------------	--

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- use and count all the numbers
- know and use past the progressive tense
- know and use the past perfect tense

Exercises:**Translation:**

- 1) He had eaten रसमलाई in Nepal, but not पेडा.
- 2) Last night David and some other people were counting 10 million rupees.
- 3) When I came to see them last night they were playing cards (तास and such).

Now also make up three of your own sentences.

Applications:

- 1) Describe what your friend was doing the day before yesterday using the past progressive tense.
- 2) Ask your younger sister if she has sent the letter you asked her to. Use the past perfect tense.

पाठ १५

(A)

- A: यो पढ्ने कोठा हो कि सुत्ने ?
B: यो पढ्ने कोठा हो ।
A: यो कोठामा कतिवटा मेच छन् ?
B: यो कोठामा चारवटा मेच छन् ।
A: याहाँ कतिजना मानिस छन् ?
B: याहाँ सातजना मानिस छन् ।
A: उनीहरु अहिले के गर्दैछन् ?
B: उनीहरु अहिले नेपाली सिक्दै छन् ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Is this a study room or a bedroom?
B: This is a study room.
A: How many chairs are here in this room?
B: There are four chairs in this room.
A: How many people are here?
B: There are seven people here.
A: What are they doing now?
B: They are learning Nepali now.

(B)

A: हाम्रो क्लास बिहान कति बजे शुरु हुन्छ ?

B: हाम्रो क्लास बिहान ८ बजे शुरु हुन्छ ।

A: कति बजे सिधिन्छ ?

B: प्राय गरेर १२ बजे सिधिन्छ ।

A: कोर्न्याल कत्तिको राम्रो बिश्वविद्यालय हो ?

B: एकदम राम्रो, तर महङ्गो बिश्वविद्यालय हो ।

अनुबाद :

A: What time does our class begin in the morning?

B: Our class begins at 8 in the morning.

A: What time is it over?

B: Usually at 12 o'clock.

A: How good a university is Cornell?

B: It is really good, but very expensive.

(C)

- A: तपाईंको परिवारमा कतिजना छन् ?
 B: मेरो परिवारमा पाँचजना छन् ।
 A: को को छन् ?
 B: बा, आमा, एकजना दिदी, एकजना भाई र म ।
 A: तपाईंको बा के काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: मेरो बा डाक्टर हुनुहुन्छ ।
 A: तपाईंको आमा नी ?
 B: आमा अस्पतालमा नर्स हुनुहुन्छ ।
 A: तपाईंको दिदी के काम गर्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: वहाँ स्कूलमा पढाउनुहुन्छ ।
 A: भाई नी ?
 B: उ बिद्यार्थी हो, कलेजमा पढ्छ ।
 A: तपाईं के काम गर्नुहुन्छ नी ?
 B: म कृषि विशेषज्ञ हुँ र किसानलाई कृषि सिकाउछु ।

अनुबाद :

- A: How many people are there in your family?
 B: There are five people in my family.
 A: Who is there?
 B: My father, mother, one older sister, one younger brother and me.
 A: What does your father do?
 B: My father is a doctor.
 A: How about your mother?
 B: My mother is a nurse at the hospital.
 A: What does your elder sister do?
 B: She teaches at a school.
 A: And your younger brother?
 B: He is a student and goes to college.
 A: What do you do then?
 B: I am an agriculture specialist and I teach agriculture to farmers.

(D)

- A: बानुजी, अमेरिका आउनु भन्दा पहिले तपाईं काहाँ हुनुहुन्थियो ?
 B: अमेरिका आउनु भन्दा पहिले म नेपालमा थिएँ ।
 A: त्यो बेलामा तपाईं के गर्दैहुनुहुन्थियो ?
 B: त्यो बेलामा म कलेजमा पढ्दै थिएँ ।
 A: के पढ्दै हुनुहुन्थियो ?
 B: म भाषा सम्बन्धि पढ्दै थिएँ ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Banu, where were you before you came to the USA?
 B: I was in Nepal before I came to the USA.
 A: What were you doing at that time?
 B: I was studying in college at that time (then).
 A: What were you studying then?
 B: I was studying (about) languages.

(E)

- A: तिमी ईथका आएको कति भयो ?
 B: म ईथका आएको चार हप्ता भयो ।
 A: ईथकामा कति बस्छौ ?
 B: २ वर्ष बस्छु ।
 A: तिमी के काम गर्छौ ?
 B: म कोर्न्याल विश्वविद्यालयमा पढाउछु ।
 A: ईथका आउनु भन्दा पहिले पनि तिमीले पढाएका थियौ ?
 B: होईन, पढाएको थिईन । ईथका आउनु भन्दा पहिले म आफैँ पढ्दै थिएँ ।

(E)

अनुबाद :

- A: How long has it been since you came to Ithaca?
B: It has been four weeks.
A: How long will you stay in Ithaca?
B: I will stay for 2 years.
A: What do you do here?
B: I teach at Cornell University.
A: Had you taught before you came to Ithaca as well?
B: No, I hadn't. Before I came to Ithaca I myself was studying.

(F)

- A: तिमीले पिजा खाएका छौ ?
- B: खाएको छु ।
- A: सबभन्दा पहिले कहिले खाएका थियौ ?
- B: ३ वर्ष अघि ।
- A: कहाँ खाएका थियौ ?
- B: सिकागोको रेष्टुराँमा ।
- A: अमेरिका आउनु भन्दा पहिले खाएका थिएनौ ?
- B: अहँ, खाएको थिईन ।
- A: नेपालमा पिजा पाईदैन ?
- B: पाईन्छ, किन नपाईनु ।
- A: किन, नेपालमा छँदाखेरि पिजा खान मन लाग्थेन ?
- B: हो, मन लाग्थेन । बास्तबमा, मलाई पिजा त्यति मन पर्दैन ।
- A: त्यसोभए नेपालमा बस्दाखेरि प्रायजसो तिमी के खान्थ्यौ त ?
- B: नेपालमा हुँदाखेरि त म दालभात खान्थेँ ।
- A: नेपालमा छँदा सधैं दालभात खान्थ्यौ ?
- B: हो ।
- A: नेपालमा हुँदाखेरि तिमी मन्दिरमा कतिको जान्थ्यौ नी ?
- B: कहिलेकाहिँ जान्थेँ ।
- A: कुन मन्दिरमा जान्थ्यौ ?
- B: पशुपती नाथ र स्वयम्भु नाथको मन्दिरमा जान्थेँ ।
- A: मन्दिर भित्र जादाखेरि जुत्ता लगाएर जान हुन्छ कि हुदैन ?
- B: पशुपती नाथको मन्दिर भित्र जुत्ता लगाएर जान हुदैन तर स्वयम्भु नाथको मन्दिरमा हुन्छ ।
- A: किन, हँ ?
- B: त्यो चलन हो । कुनैपनि हिन्दु मन्दिर भित्र जुत्ता लगाएर जान मनाही छ ।
- A: नेपालमा जात प्रथा छ कि छैन, र मानिसहरु धेरैजसो कुन धर्म मान्छन् ?

B: जात प्रथा छ, तर नयाँ मानिसहरु त्यति मान्दैनन् र धर्मको हकमा मानिसहरु घेरैजसो हिन्दु धर्म मान्छन् अनि त्यसपछि बुध्द धर्म मान्छन् । मेरो बिचारमा दुई तीन प्रतिशत मानिसहरु अरु धर्म पनि मान्छन् होला ।

अनुबाद :

- A: Have you (ever) eaten pizza?
 B: Yes, I have.
 A: When did you have it for the first time?
 B: 3 years ago.
 A: Where?
 B: In a restaurant in Chicago.
 A: You had not eaten it before you came to America?
 B: No, I had not.
 A: It is not available in Nepal?
 B: Why not, it is available.
 A: Why, while you were in Nepal, you didn't use to feel like eating it?
 B: Yes, I didn't use to feel like it. In fact I don't like it that much.
 A: So, while you were in Nepal what did you normally eat then?
 B: While I was in Nepal I used to eat *daal-bhaat*.
 A: Always?
 B: Yes.
 A: How often you used to go to the temple while you were in Nepal?
 B: Sometimes.
 A: To which temples?
 B: I used to go to the temple of Pashupati Nath (a Hindu temple) and Swayambhu Nath (a Buddhist temple).
 A: When going in the temple are you allowed to go with your shoes on?
 B: Not in Pashupati. But you are allowed in Swayambhu Nath.
 A: Do you know why?
 B: That is the tradition/custom. It is prohibited to go inside any Hindu temple with shoes on.
 A: Is there a caste system in Nepal and what religion do people practice over there?
 B: Yes there is caste system but the new generation doesn't believe much in that. And in terms of religion, most people practice Hinduism, then Buddhism, and I believe about 2 to 3 percent of the people practice other religions.

हिसाब :

जोड	घटाउ	गुणन
६१	६४	१५
<u>+ ६२</u>	<u>- ६३</u>	<u>x ४</u>
१२३	१	६०

Comprehension:

श्यामको घर त्रिशुली हो । उस्को परिवार सानो छ, ठूलो छैन । उस्को बा हुनुहुन्न । उस्को आमा, एकजना छोरा र उस्को श्रीमती छन् । आजभोली दिउसो उ कृषि अफिसमा तालिम दिन्छ । उस्लाई कृषिको बारेमा सिकाउन सजिलो लाग्छ । बेलुका उ पुस्तकालयमा गएर पढ्छ । उ प्रायगरेर बेलुका ६ बजे देखि ९ बजे सम्म पुस्तकालयमा बसेर पढ्छ । पुस्तकालय जानु भन्दा पहिले उ श्रीमतीलाई तरकारी किन्नको लागि पैसा दिन्छ ।

तलका प्रश्नका जवाफ दिनुस्:

- (क) श्यामको घर काहाँ हो ?
- (ख) उस्को परिवार सानो छ कि ठूलो छ ?
- (ग) उस्को बा हुनुहुन्छ ?
- (घ) उस्को परिवारमा को को हुनुहुन्छ ?
- (ङ) उ दिउसो के काम गर्छ ?
- (च) उस्लाई कृषिको तालिमदिन सजिलो कि गाह्रो लाग्छ ?
- (छ) उ बेलुका के गर्छ ?
- (ज) कति बजे देखि कतिबजे सम्म उ पुस्तकालयमा पढ्छ ?
- (झ) पुस्तकालय जानु भन्दा पहिले उ उस्को श्रीमतीलाई के किन्नको लागि पैसा दिन्छ ?

Vocabulary :

शुरु हुनु	to begin
सिधनु	to finish
कत्तिको ?	how much? / how often?
प्रायगरेर	usually
कृषि	agriculture
विशेषज्ञ	specialist
किसान	farmer
मनाही	prohibition
पिजा	pizza
बास्तबमा	in fact
चलन	custom
मन्दिर	temple
जात-प्रथा	caste system
धर्म	religion
मान्नु	to obey, to practice, to regard, to respect
प्रतिसत	percent
बिस्वास	belief

Grammar Notes :

1) नु भन्दा पहिले - before doing something

root verb X + भन्दा पहिले = before doing root verb X

उदाहरणको लागि :

बिहान स्कूलमा जानु भन्दा पहिले म बिहानको खाजा खान्छु ।	In the morning, before going to school, I eat breakfast.
खाना खानु भन्दा पहिले हात धुनु पर्छ ।	You should wash your hands before eating.
पानी पर्नु भन्दा पहिले बादल लाग्छ ।	It becomes cloudy before it rains.
खानु भन्दा पहिले पकाउनु पर्छ ।	You have to cook before eating.

2) कृया + दा / दाखेरि = ..दा / दाखेरि while.....

Examples:

खानु + दा / दाखेरि	= खादा / खादाखेरि	while eating
हुनु + दा / दाखेरि	= हुदा / हुदाखेरि	while being
पढ्नु + दा / दाखेरि	= पढ्दा / पढ्दाखेरि	while studying

उदाहरणको लागि बाक्यमा प्रयोग गर्दा / गर्दाखेरि यसरी प्रयोग गरिन्छ:

(१) खाना खादा / खादाखेरि उ बोल्दैन ।
He doesn't speak while eating.

(२) हिउँ पर्दा / पर्दाखेरि जाडो हुन्छ ।
It becomes cold while it snows.

- (३) मार्क सुत्दाखेरि एकदम घुर्छ ।
Mark snores a lot when he sleeps.

3) For the conjugation of past habitual tense see the attached table.

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- know and use the structureनु भन्दा पहिले
- know the structureदा / दाखेरि
- know the past habitual tense and use it in appropriate situations

Exercises:

Translation:

- 1) Before he arrives, I would like to clean my apartment.
- 2) Before coming to Ithaca, where did you used to live?
- 3) While studying in high school what subjects used to come easily to you?
- 4) While eating *daal-bhaat*, I always eat with my hands.
- 5) Before singing the song at the party, he practiced a lot at home.
- 6) She had a habit of seeing her grandmother on Sundays.
- 7) When her grandmother was sick, she used to go to see her three times a week.
- 8) Before we go, I feel like eating rice and stuff.
- 9) While you were going on the bus yesterday morning, was it very crowded?
- 10) I used to walk (walk and go) to school every day.

Applications:

- 1) Ask someone what s/he used to do when s/he was in their home country.

पाठ १६

(A)

- A: तिमी कुन भाषा बोल्छौ ?
B: म अँग्रेजी बोल्छु ।
A: तिमी अहिले कुन भाषा सिक्दैछौ ?
B: म अहिले नेपाली सिक्दैछु ।
A: तिमी नेपालमा कति बस्छौ ?
B: दुई वर्ष ।
A: तिमी टुरिष्ट हो ?
B: म टुरिष्ट होईन । बिद्यार्थी हुँ ।
A: ए ! हो ?
B: हो ।
A: तिमी के को बिद्यार्थी हो ?
B: म अर्थशास्त्रको बिद्यार्थी हुँ ।
A: तिमी कति वर्ष भयौ ?
B: म तीस वर्ष भएँ ।

(A)

अनुबाद :

- A: Which language do you speak?
 B: I speak English.
 A: Which language are you leaning now?
 B: I am learning Nepali.
 A: How long will you stay in Nepal?
 B: Two years.
 A: Are you a tourist?
 B: I am not a tourist.
 A: What do you do then?
 B: I am a student.
 A: Oh! Is that so?
 B: Yes.
 A: What is your field of study?
 B: I am a student of economics.
 A: How old are you?
 B: I am thirty years old.

(B)

- A: यो के हो ?
 B: यो नक्शा हो ।
 A: यो कुन देशको नक्शा हो ?
 B: यो नेपालको नक्शा हो ।
 A: ईलाम कतातिर पर्छ ?
 B: ईलाम पूर्वतिर पर्छ ।
 A: जुम्ला कतातिर पर्छ ?
 B: जुम्ला पश्चिमतिर पर्छ ।
 A: नेपालको उत्तरमा कुन देश पर्छ ?
 B: नेपालको उत्तरमा चीन पर्छ ।
 A: नेपालको दक्षिणमा कुन देश पर्छ ?
 B: नेपालको दक्षिणमा भारत पर्छ ।

(B)**अनुवाद :**

- A: What is this?
 B: This is a map.
 A: Which country's map is this?
 B: This is a map of Nepal.
 A: Which direction is Ilam?
 B: Ilam is to the east.
 A: Which direction is Jumla?
 B: It is to the west.
 A: Which country is to the north of Nepal?
 B: China is north of Nepal.
 A: Which country is south of Nepal?
 B: India is south of Nepal.

(C)

- A: तपाईंको डेरा काहाँ छ ?
 B: मेरो डेरा कायुगा स्ट्रिटमा छ ।
 A: कोर्न्याल बाट कायुगा स्ट्रिट कतातिर पर्छ ?
 B: कोर्न्याल बाट कायुगा स्ट्रिट पश्चिमतिर पर्छ ।
 A: तपाईं डेरा बाट कोर्न्याल कसरी आउनुहुन्छ ?
 B: म हिडेर आउछु ।
 A: तपाईंको डेरा बाट हिडेर आउन कति बेर लाग्छ ?
 B: मेरो डेरा बाट कोर्न्याल हिडेर आउन झण्डै ३५ मिनेट लाग्छ ।
 A: बसमा आउन कति बेर लाग्छ ?
 B: बसमा आउन झण्डै १५ मिनेट लाग्छ ?

(C)

अनुवाद :

- A: Where is your apartment?
 B: My apartment is on Cayuga Street.
 A: Which direction is Cayuga Street from Cornell?
 B: Cayuga Street is west of Cornell.
 A: How do you get to Cornell from your apartment?
 B: I walk.
 A: How long does it take you to come on foot from your apartment to Cornell?
 B: It takes almost 35 minutes by foot.
 A: How long is it by bus?
 B: It takes almost 15 minutes.

(D)

- A: तपाईंको चुरोट खाने बानी छ ?
 B: अहँ, मेरो खाने बानी छैन ।
 A: तपाईंको के गर्ने बानी छ त ?
 B: मेरो किताब पढ्ने बानी छ ।
 A: तपाईं कुन बेला किताब पढ्नुहुन्छ ?
 B: म राती सुत्नु भन्दा पहिले किताब पढ्छु ।
 A: पढेपछि मात्र निन्द्रा लाग्छ कि कसो हो ?
 B: हो, नत्र ढिलो निन्द्रा लाग्छ ।

(D)

अनुवाद :

- A: Do you have the habit of smoking cigarettes?
B: No, I don't have a habit of smoking.
A: What kind of habit do you have then?
B: I have a habit of reading books.
A: What time do you read books?
B: I read before I go to bed.
A: You feel sleepy only after reading a book, is that so?
B: Yes, otherwise I can't get to sleep until late (lit: I feel sleepy late).

Comprehension:

हिजो राती ठूलो भोज थियो । म र पिटर पनि भोजमा गयौं । त्याहाँ धेरै किसिमका खाना थिए र धेरै किसिमका पिउने कुरा पनि थिए । मेरो धेरै रक्सी खाने बानी छैन । तर पिटरले धेरै रक्सी खायो, उस्को रक्सी खाने बानी छ । रक्सी खानु भन्दा पहिले उस्ले रक्सीमा टनिक त्राटर मिसायो । रक्सी खाएपछि उस्ले खाना खायो तर मैले चाहिँ उस्ले खाना खानु भन्दा पहिले खाना खाएँ । उस्ले खाना खादाखेरि म अरु साथी सँग गफसफ गर्दै थिएँ । जेहोस, पिटरलाई एकदम रक्सी लाग्यो । उ राम्रो सँग हिड्न पनि सक्थेन ।

- (क) हिजो राती के थियो ?
- (ख) भोजमा को को गयौं ?
- (ग) त्याहाँ कति किसिमको खाना थियो ?
- (घ) रक्सी र बियर पनि थियो ?
- (ङ) तपाईंले के पिउनुभयो ?
- (च) पिटरले नी ?
- (छ) रक्सी खानु भन्दा पहिले पिटरले के गर्यो ?
- (ज) उस्ले कुन बेला खाना खायो ?
- (झ) उस्ले खाना खादा तपाईं के गर्दै हुनुहुन्थियो ?
- (ञ) उस्लाई कतिको रक्सी लाग्यो ?
- (ट) उ राम्रो सँग हिड्न सक्थ्यो कि सक्थेन ?

Vocabulary :

टुरिष्ट	tourist
बिदेशी	foreigner
नक्शा	map
देश	country
कतातिर ?	in which direction ?
पूर्ब	east
पश्चिम	west
उत्तर	north
दक्षिण	south
ईलाम	Ilam
जुम्ला	Jumla
मुस्ताङ्ग	Mustang
बिरगञ्ज	Birgunj
चीन	China
भारत	India
हिडेर आउनु	to come by walking
बेर	time, duration
बानी	habit
कि कसो हो ?	is that the way it is?
नत्र	otherwise

Objectives:

By the end of this lesson you should be able to:

- know, ask and give directions

Exercises:**Questions:**

- 1) Describe the location of at least 10 places (cities, mountains, countries) in or around Nepal, based on the map given to you in class.

Applications:

- 1) Explain that you have a habit of drinking coffee in the morning before going to class. Otherwise it is difficult to wake up.
- 2) Ask a friend next to you what does s/he usually do before s/he goes to work? And also ask if s/he has any particular habits.

Nepal's Administrative Boundaries

For administrative purposes, Nepal is divided into 14 zones and 75 districts. These zones and districts are listed on the following page in both the Nepali (Devanagari) script and also in correct Indological transliteration following the phonological rules of Nepali. The districts which fall within a particular zone are shown indented to the right.

मेची

इलाम
झापा
पाँचथर
ताप्लेजुङ

कोशी

मोरङ
सुनसरी
धनकुटा
तेहथुम
भोजपुर
संखुवासभा

सगरमाथा

सप्तरी
सिराहा
उदयपुर
खोटाङ
ओखलढुङ्गा
सोलुखुम्बु

जनकपुर

धनुषा
महोत्तरी
सर्लाही
सिन्धुली
रामेछाप
दोलखा

नारायणी

रौतहट
बारा
पर्सा
चितवन
मकवानपुर

बागमती

ललितपुर
काभ्रे
भक्तपुर
काठमाडौं
धादिङ

सिन्धुपाल्चोक

नुवाकोट

रसुवा

गण्डकी

तनहुँ

गोरखा

लमजुङ

स्याङ्जा

कास्की

मनाङ

लुम्बिनी

नवलपरासी

रूपन्देही

पाल्पा

कपिलवस्तु

अर्घाखाँची

गुल्मी

धौलागिरी

बागलुङ

पर्वत

म्याग्दी

मुस्ताङ

राप्ती

दाङ

प्युठान

रोल्पा

सल्यान

रूकुम

बाँके

भेरी

बर्दिया

सुर्खेत

जाजरकोट

दैलेख

कर्णाली

डोल्पा

जुम्ला

कालिकोट

मुगु

हुम्ला

सेती

कैलाली

अछाम

डोटी

बाजुरा

बझाङ

माहाकाली

कञ्चनपुर

डडेलधुरा

बैतडी

दार्चुला

Verb Conjugations

Table 1: Pronouns

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	म / मैले	हामीहरू / -ले	we
you (polite)	तपाईं / -ले	तपाईंहरू / -ले	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	तिमी / -ले	तिमीहरू / -ले	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	उ / उस्ले	तिनीहरू / -ले	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	तिनी / -ले	ऊनीहरू / -ले	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	वहाँ / -ले	वहाँहरू / -ले	they (polite)
this	यो / यस्ले	यिनीहरू (यी/ई) / -ले	these
that	त्यो / त्यस्ले	तिनीहरू (ती) / -ले	those

Table 2: The verb 'to be' - present positive हो

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	हूँ	हौं	we
you (polite)	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	हौ	हौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	हो	हुन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	हुन्	हुन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्छ	they (polite)
this	हो	हुन्	these
that	हो	हुन्	those

Table 3: The verb 'to be' - present negative होईन

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	होईन	होईनौं	we
you (polite)	हुनुहुन्न	हुनुहुन्न	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	होईनौ	होईनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	होईन	होईनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	होईनिन्	होईनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुहुन्न	हुनुहुन्न	they (polite)
this	होईन	होईनन्	these
that	होईन	होईनन्	those

Table 4: The verb 'to be' - past positive भयो

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	भएँ	भयौं	we
you (polite)	हुनुभयो	हुनुभयो	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	भयौ	भयौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	भयो	भए	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	भइन्	भए	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुभयो	हुनुभयो	they (polite)
this	भयो	भए	these
that	भयो	भए	those

Table 5: The verb ‘to be’ - past negative भएन

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	भईन	भएनौ	we
you (polite)	हुनुभएन	हुनुभएन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	भएनौ	भएनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	भएन	भएनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	भईनन्	भएनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुभएन	हुनुभएन	they (polite)
this	भएन	भएनन्	these
that	भएन	भएनन्	those

Table 6: The verb ‘to be’ - present positive छ

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	छु	छौं	we
you (polite)	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	छौ	छौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	छ	छन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	छिन्	छन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्छ	they (polite)
this	छ	छन्	these
that	छ	छन्	those

Table 7: The verb ‘to be’ - present negative छैन

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	छैन	छैनौं	we
you (polite)	हुनुहुन्न	हुनुहुन्न	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	छैनौ	छैनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	छैन	छैनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	छैनिन्	छैनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुहुन्न	हुनुहुन्न	they (polite)
this	छैन	छैनन्	these
that	छैन	छैनन्	those

Table 8: The verb ‘to be’ - past positive थियो

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	थिएँ	थियोँ	we
you (polite)	हुनुहुन्थियो	हुनुहुन्थियो	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	थियो	थियो	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	थियो	थिए	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	थिईन्	थिए	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुहुन्थियो	हुनुहुन्थियो	they (polite)
this	थियो	थिए	these
that	थियो	थिए	those

Table 9: The verb ‘to be’ - past negative थिएन

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	थिईन	थिएनौं	we
you (polite)	हुनुहुन्थिएन	हुनुहुन्थिएन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	थिएनौ	थिएनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	थिएन	थिएनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	थिईनन्	थिएनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुहुन्थिएन	हुनुहुन्थिएन	they (polite)
this	थिएन	थिएनन्	these
that	थिएन	थिएनन्	those

Table 10: The verb ‘to be’ - future, habitual positive हुनु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	हुन्छु	हुन्छौं	we
you (polite)	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	हुन्छौ	हुन्छौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	हुन्छ	हुन्छन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	हुन्छिन्	हुन्छन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुहुन्छ	हुनुहुन्छ	they (polite)
this	हुन्छ	हुन्छन्	these
that	हुन्छ	हुन्छन्	those

Table 11: The verb ‘to be’ - future, habitual negative हुनु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	हुदिन	हुदैनों	we
you (polite)	हुनुहुन्न	हुनुहुन्न	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	हुदैनौ	हुदैनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	हुदैन	हुदैनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	हुदिनन्	हुदैनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	हुनुहुन्न	हुनुहुन्न	they (polite)
this	हुदैन	हुदैनन्	these
that	हुदैन	हुदैनन्	those

Table 12: The verb ‘to sing’ - present positive गाउनु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गाउछु	गाउछौं	we
you (polite)	गाउनुहुन्छ	गाउनुहुन्छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गाउछौ	गाउछौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गाउछ	गाउछन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गाउछिन्	गाउछन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	गाउनुहुन्छ	गाउनुहुन्छ	they (polite)
this	गाउछ	गाउछन्	these
that	गाउछ	गाउछन्	those

Table 13: The verb ‘to hear’ - present positive सुनु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	सुन्छु	सुन्छौँ	we
you (polite)	सुन्नुहुन्छ	सुन्नुहुन्छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	सुन्छौ	सुन्छौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	सुन्छ	सुन्छन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	सुन्छिन्	सुन्छन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	सुन्नुहुन्छ	सुन्नुहुन्छ	they (polite)
this	सुन्छ	सुन्छन्	these
that	सुन्छ	सुन्छन्	those

Table 14: The verb ‘to eat’ - present negative खानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	खादिन	खादैँनौँ	we
you (polite)	खानुहुन्न	खानुहुन्न	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	खादैँनौ	खादैँनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	खादैँन	खादैँनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	खादिनन्	खादैँनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	खानुहुन्न	खानुहुन्न	they (polite)
this	खादैँन	खादैँनन्	these
that	खादैँन	खादैँनन्	those

Table 15: The verb ‘to eat’ - past positive खानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	खाएँ	खायौँ	we
you (polite)	खानुभयो	खानुभयो	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	खायौ	खायौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	खायो	खाए	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	खाइन्	खाए	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	खानुभयो	खानुभयो	they (polite)
this	खायो	खाए	these
that	खायो	खाए	those

Table 16: The verb ‘to eat’ - past negative खानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	खाइन	खाएनौँ	we
you (polite)	खानुभएन	खानुभएन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	खाएनौ	खाएनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	खाएन	खाएनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	खाइनन्	खाएनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	खानुभएन	खानुभएन	they (polite)
this	खाएन	खाएनन्	these
that	खाएन	खाएनन्	those

Table 17: The verb ‘to go’ - present positive जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	जान्छु	जान्छौँ	we
you (polite)	जानुहुन्छ	जानुहुन्छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	जान्छौ	जान्छौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	जान्छ	जान्छन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	जान्छिन्	जान्छन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुहुन्छ	जानुहुन्छ	they (polite)
this	जान्छ	जान्छन्	these
that	जान्छ	जान्छन्	those

Table 18: The verb ‘to know’ - present positive जान्नु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	जान्दछु	जान्दछौँ	we
you (polite)	जान्नुहुन्छ	जान्नुहुन्छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	जान्दछौ	जान्दछौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	जान्दछ	जान्दछन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	जान्दछिन्	जान्दछन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जान्नुहुन्छ	जान्नुहुन्छ	they (polite)
this	जान्दछ	जान्दछन्	these
that	जान्दछ	जान्दछन्	those

Table 19: The verb ‘to eat’ - present progressive positive खानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	खादैछु	खादैछौं	we
you (polite)	खादैहुनुहुन्छ	खादैहुनुहुन्छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	खादैछौ	खादैछौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	खादैछ	खादैछन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	खादैछिन्	खादैछन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	खादैहुनुहुन्छ	खादैहुनुहुन्छ	they (polite)
this	खादैछ	खादैछन्	these
that	खादैछ	खादैछन्	those

Table 20: The verb ‘to go’ - past progressive positive जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	जादै थिएँ	जादै थियोँ	we
you (polite)	जादै हुनुहुन्थियो	जादै हुनुहुन्थियो	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	जादै थियो	जादै थियो	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	जादै थियो	जादै थिए	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	जादै थिईन	जादै थिए	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जादै हुनुहुन्थियो	जादै हुनुहुन्थियो	they (polite)
this	जादै थियो	जादै थिए	these
that	जादै थियो	जादै थिए	those

Table 21: The verb ‘to go’ - present perfect positive जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गएको छु	गएका छौं	we
you (polite)	जानुभएको छ	जानुभएको छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गएको छौ	गएका छौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गएको छ	गएका छन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गएकी छिन्	गएका छन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुभएको छ	जानुभएको छ	they (polite)
this	गएको छ	गएका छन्	these
that	गएको छ	गएका छन्	those

Table 22: The verb ‘to go’ - present perfect negative जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गएको छैन	गएका छैनौं	we
you (polite)	जानुभएको छैन	जानुभएको छैन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गएको छैनौ	गएका छैनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गएको छैन	गएका छैनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गएकी छैनिन्	गएका छैनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुभएको छैन	जानुभएको छैन	they (polite)
this	गएको छैन	गएका छैनन्	these
that	गएको छैन	गएका छैनन्	those

Table 23: The verb ‘to go’ - present perfect progressive positive जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गईरहेको छु	गईरहेका छौं	we
you (polite)	गईरहनुभएको छ	गईरहनुभएको छ	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गईरहेको छौ	गईरहेका छौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गईरहेको छ	गईरहेका छन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गईरहेकी छिन्	गईरहेका छन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	गईरहनुभएको छ	गईरहनुभएको छ	they (polite)
this	गईरहेको छ	गईरहेका छन्	these
that	गईरहेको छ	गईरहेका छन्	those

Table 24: The verb ‘to go’ - present perfect progressive negative जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गईरहेको छैन	गईरहेका छैनौं	we
you (polite)	गईरहनुभएको छैन	गईरहनुभएको छैन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गईरहेको छैनौ	गईरहेका छैनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गईरहेको छैन	गईरहेका छैनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गईरहेकी छैनिन्	गईरहेका छैनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	गईरहनुभएको छैन	गईरहनुभएको छैन	they (polite)
this	गईरहेको छैन	गईरहेका छैनन्	these
that	गईरहेको छैन	गईरहेका छैनन्	those

Table 25: The verb ‘to go’ - past perfect positive जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गएको थिएँ	गएका थियोँ	we
you (polite)	जानुभएको थियो	जानुभएको थियो	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गएको थियो	गएका थियो	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गएको थियो	गएका थिए	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गएकी थिइन्	गएका थिए	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुभएको थियो	जानुभएको थियो	they (polite)
this	गएको थियो	गएका थिए	these
that	गएको थियो	गएका थिए	those

Table 26: The verb ‘to go’ - past perfect negative जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गएको थिइन	गएका थिएनौँ	we
you (polite)	जानुभएको थिएन	जानुभएको थिएन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गएको थिएनौ	गएका थिएनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गएको थिएन	गएका थिएनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गएकी थिइनन्	गएका थिएनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुभएको थिएन	जानुभएको थिएन	they (polite)
this	गएको थिएन	गएका थिएनन्	these
that	गएको थिएन	गएका थिएनन्	those

Table 27: The verb ‘to go’ - past perfect progressive positive जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गईरहेको थिएँ	गईरहेका थियौँ	we
you (polite)	गईरहनुभएको थियो	गईरहनुभएको थियो	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गईरहेको थियौ	गईरहेका थियौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गईरहेको थियो	गईरहेका थिए	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गईरहेकी थिईन्	गईरहेका थिए	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	गईरहनुभएको थियो	गईरहनुभएको थियो	they (polite)
this	गईरहेको थियो	गईरहेका थिए	these
that	गईरहेको थियो	गईरहेका थिए	those

Table 28: The verb ‘to go’ - past perfect progressive negative जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	गईरहेको थिईन	गईरहेका थिएनौँ	we
you (polite)	गईरहनुभएको थिएन	गईरहनुभएको थिएन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	गईरहेको थिएनौ	गईरहेका थिएनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	गईरहेको थियो	गईरहेका थिएनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	गईरहेकी थिईनन्	गईरहेका थिएनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	गईरहनुभएको थिएन	गईरहनुभएको थिएन	they (polite)
this	गईरहेको थियो	गईरहेका थिएनन्	these
that	गईरहेको थियो	गईरहेका थिएनन्	those

Table 29: The verb ‘to go’ - past habitual positive जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	जान्थें	जान्थ्यौं	we
you (polite)	जानुहुन्थ्यो	जानुहुन्थ्यो	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	जान्थ्यौ	जान्थ्यौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	जान्थ्यो	जान्थे	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	जान्थिन्	जान्थे	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुहुन्थ्यो	जानुहुन्थ्यो	they (polite)
this	जान्थ्यो	जान्थे	these
that	जान्थ्यो	जान्थे	those

Table 30: The verb ‘to go’ - past habitual negative जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	जान्थिन	जान्थेनौं	we
you (polite)	जानुहुन्थेन	जानुहुन्थेन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	जान्थेनौ	जान्थेनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	जान्थेन	जान्थेनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	जान्थिनन्	जान्थेनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुहुन्थेन	जानुहुन्थेन	they (polite)
this	जान्थेन	जान्थेनन्	these
that	जान्थेन	जान्थेनन्	those

Table 31: The verb ‘to go’ - past conditional positive जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	जाने थिएँ	जाने थियौँ	we
you (polite)	जानुहुने थियो	जानुहुने थियो	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	जाने थियौ	जाने थियौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	जाने थियो	जाने थिए	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	जाने थिईन्	जाने थिए	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुहुने थियो	जानुहुने थियो	they (polite)
this	जाने थियो	जाने थिए	these
that	जाने थियो	जाने थिए	those

Table 32: The verb ‘to go’ - past conditional negative जानु

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
I	जाने थिइन	जाने थिएनौँ	we
you (polite)	जानुहुने थिएन	जानुहुने थिएन	you (polite plural)
you (familiar)	जाने थिएनौ	जाने थिएनौ	you (familiar plural)
he (familiar)	जाने थिएन	जाने थिएनन्	they (familiar)
she (familiar)	जाने थिइनन्	जाने थिएनन्	she (familiar plural)
he/she (polite)	जानुहुने थिएन	जानुहुने थिएन	they (polite)
this	जाने थिएन	जाने थिएनन्	these
that	जाने थिएन	जाने थिएनन्	those