

## Introduction

This basic oral course will cover the main features of the Bengali language. If you have understood the foregoing discussion of sentence structure you should quickly be able to achieve a simplified but effective system of communication. A fully detailed course can be studied later in harmony with this basic beginning.

Accordingly, we should consider the elements of sentences:-

1. **Doers** (nouns and pronouns);
2. **Process done** (verb)— a simple past, present and future tense;
3. **Quality** describing doers and objects (adjectives, etc.);
4. **Manner** describing process done (adverb);
5. **Object** forms of nouns and pronouns according to ‘case’;
6. **Connectives**;
7. **Conditional sentences**;
8. **Interrogatives, correlatives and relatives**;
9. **Other forms of expression common or without equivalent**
10. **Add other features**

### 1. **Doers** (nouns and pronouns)

A few nouns are listed below. You can learn more from the attached vocabularies or lists of frequently used words, and dictionaries. Pronouns are listed here.

The listed form is for the *doer* (subject, nominative case) in the clause.

*e.g.* He said to me that I should tell him.

The form of the nouns and pronouns listed here may be modified in various ways if they occur as the object. See the later consideration of “Forms of Nouns and Pronouns As Objects According to ‘Case’”.

If the sentence expresses ‘A’ is ‘B’, both A and B are in the unmodified subject form. The doing word (verb) ‘to be’ can be omitted. If A is plural, B can be singular.

Today is Sunday.  
We are parents.  
God is love.  
They are friends.

aaj-ke rabi-baar.  
aamaraa pitaamaataa.  
iishvar prem.  
taaraa bandhu.

Singular			Plural		
Common			Common		
I	aami		we	aamaraa	
you	tumi		you	tomaraa	
he	se		they	taaraa	
she	se		they	taaraa	
it	taa		they	taaraa	
Honorific			Honorific		
you	aapani		you	aapanaaraa	
he	tini		they	t^aaraa	

Do Exercises 1.1, 1.2, 1.3

accurate knowledge	tatva jnaan (“gyaan”)	animal	pashu
<b>answer</b>	uttar	anyone	keha; keu
belief	bishvaas	<b>benefit</b>	laabh; phaa'idaa
<b>Bengali language</b>	baan^o'laa	<b>Bengali person</b>	baan'gaalii
<b>Bible</b>	baaibel	bird	paakhi; pakṣi
book	bai	<b>brother</b>	bhaai
chapter	adhyaay	creation	srristi
crime	aparaadh	<b>daughter, girl</b>	meye
<b>day</b>	din	Sunday	ravi-vaar
Monday	som-baar	Tuesday	man'gal-baar
Wednesday	budh-baar	Thursday	brihaspatibaar
Friday	shukrabaar	Saturday	shanibaar
destruction	dhvan^sa	<b>disturbance</b>	ashaanti
-doer	-kaarii	earth	prrithibii
encouragement	ut'saaha	<b>English language</b>	in^rejii
<b>English person</b>	in^rej	-er	-kaarii
<b>faith</b>	bishvaas	<b>family</b>	paribaar
<b>father</b>	pitaa, baabaa	fish	maach
flesh, meat	maan^sa	<b>food</b>	khaadya, khaabaar
freedom	mukti	<b>friend</b>	bandhu
fruit	phal	future	bhavisyat`
<b>God (gen'l Bengali)</b>	iishvar	<b>God (from Urdu)</b>	khodaa
<b>happiness</b>	sukh, aananda	<b>hatred</b>	ghrrinaa
help	saahaayya	hope	aashaa
<b>house</b>	baarjii, ghar, griha	<b>husband</b>	swaamii
Jehovah	yihobaa	Jesus	yiishu / iisaa

<b>kindness</b>	dayaa	kingdom	raajya
Kingdom Hall	kin°dam hal	lack, shortage	abhaab
<b>last days</b>	sheḡ kaal	leader	netaa
<b>life</b>	jiiban	<b>love</b>	prem; bhaalabaasaa
magazine	patrikaa	<b>man</b>	maan <u>u</u>
<b>meeting</b>	sabhaa	mental spirit	man
message	san°vaad	<b>mother</b>	maataa, maa
name	naam	<b>parents</b>	pitaamaataa
<b>peace</b>	shaanti	<b>person, people</b>	lok
<b>picture</b>	chabi	<b>plural -s persons</b>	-eraa
<b>plural -s non-persons</b>	-gulo <i>or</i> -guli	problem	samasyaa
proof, evidence	pramaa <u>n</u>	purpose	uddeshya
<b>question</b>	prashna	religion	dharma
rescue; survival	rakṣaa	return visit	punahha saakṣaaṭ`
salvation	paritraa <u>n</u>	Satan	shayatan
side of an issue	pakṣa	<b>sister</b>	bon
situation	paristhiti	someone/anyone	keha; keu
<b>son, boy</b>	chele	study	adhyayan
terroriser	santraas-kaarii	<b>terrorism</b>	santraas
<b>that</b> (thing)	ee	<b>these</b> (things)	e-gulo <i>or</i> e-guli
thing, article	jiniḡ	thing said; word	kathaa
<b>this</b> (thing)	e	<b>those</b> (things)	ee-gulo <i>or</i> ee-guli
thought	man	time (measure)	samay
time (period, era)	kaal	<b>today</b>	aaj-ke
<b>tomorrow</b>	aagaamii kaal	tree	gaach; brikṣa
<b>truth</b>	satya	<i>verbal: e.g. seeing,...</i>	dekh-te, kar-te
<i>verbal: e.g. to see, ...</i>	dekh_aa, kar_aa,...	verse	pad
<b>violence</b>	dooraatmya, hin°saa	<b>war</b>	yuddha
<b>water</b>	paani, jal	week	saptaa
what	yaa	<b>what?</b>	kii?
what ones?	kii kii?	who	ye
<b>who?</b>	ke?	WHO	yaaaraa
WHO?	kaaraa?	<b>wife</b>	strii
<b>witness</b>	saakṣi <i>or</i> saakṣii	word	baakya; kathaa
work	kaaj, karma	worker	karma-kaarii
world	jagat`, duniyaa	year (date)	saal
year (period)	bat`sar	<b>yesterday</b>	gata kaal

Do Exercises 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9

**2. Process Done (verb)- a Simple Past, Present and Future Tense**

**THE BASIC PATTERN FOR ENDINGS OF ALL VERBS**

Person	Past	Present	Future
Common			
I, we	-laam	_i	-ba
you, YOU	-le	_a or _o	-be
he, she, it they	-la	_e or _y	-be
Honorific			
<u>you, YOU</u>	-len	_en	-ben
<u>he, she, they</u>			

**PATTERN 1:- kar\_aa — to do, to make**

Person	Past	Present	Future
Common			
I, we	kar-laam	kar_i	kar-ba
you, YOU	kar-le	kar_a	kar-be
he, she, it they	kar-la	kar_e	kar-be
Honorific			
<u>you, YOU</u>	kar-len	kar_en	kar-ben
<u>he, she, they</u>			

Do Exercise 2.1

**PATTERN 2:- la-oyaa — to lead, take**

Person	Past	Present	Future
Common			
I, we	lai-laam	la-i	la-ba
you, YOU	lai-le	la-o	la-be
he, she, it they	lai-la	la-y	la-be
Honorific			
<u>you, YOU</u>	lai-len	la-n	la-ben
<u>he, she, they</u>			

**Exceptions:-**

ha-oyaa — to be: (definite state):- chi-laam; aach-i; ha-ba

" to be: (prove or come to be:- ha-laam; ha-i; ha-ba

ne-oyaa — to take: ni-laam; ne-i; ni-ba

de-oyaa — to give: di-laam; de-i; di-ba

Do Exercises 2.4, 2.5

**PATTERN 3:- khaa-oyaa — to eat**

Person	Past	Present	Future
Common			
I, we	khe-laam	khaa-i	khaa-ba
you, YOU	khe-le	khaa-o	khaa-be
he, she, it they	khe-la	khaa-y	khaa-be
Honorific			
<u>you, YOU</u>	khe-len	khaa-n	khaa-ben
<u>he, she, they</u>			

**Exceptions:-** yaa-oyaa — to go:-

caa-oyaa — to want, wish

gaa-oyaa — to sing

ge-laam (not yelaam); yaa-i; yaa-bo

caa-i-laam; caa-i; caa-i-bo

gaa-i-laam; gaa-i; gaa-bo

**PATTERN 4:- ghum\_aa-no — to sleep**

Person	Past	Present	Future
Common			
I, we	ghumaa-laam	ghumaa-i	ghumaa-ba
you, YOU	ghumaa-le	ghumaa-o	ghumaa-be
he, she, it they	ghumaa-la	ghumaa-y	ghumaa-be
Honorific			
<u>you, YOU</u>	ghumaa-len	ghumaa-n	ghumaa-ben
<u>he, she, they</u>			

**Negative Form of Verbs**

Person	Past	Present	Future
I, we	kar_i-ni	kar_i naa	kar-ba naa
you, YOU	kar_a-ni	kar_a naa	kar-be naa
he, she, it they	kar_e-ni	kar_e naa	kar-be naa
<u>you, YOU</u>	kar_en-ni	kar_en naa	kar-ben naa
<u>he, she, they</u>			

The past negative uses the present form with ‘ni’ appended. However, ‘It does not exist’ = ‘nei’.

*Examples:-*

*I do not understand.*

*I did not understand.*

*I have a big book.*

*I do not have a big book.*

*aami bujhi naa.*

*aami bujhi ni.*

*aamaar bara bai aache.*

*aamaar bara bai nei.*

**Like kar\_aa**

to do, make	kar_aa	to be able to (can)	paar_aa
to speak	bal_aa	to die	mar_aa
to read, fall	par_aa	to hit, kill	maar_aa
to understand	bujh_aa	to know	jaan_aa
to bring	aan_aa	to see	dekh_aa
to come	aas_aa	to remain	thaak_aa

Do Exercises 2.2, 2.3

**Like la-oyaa**

	[pron.: "la-waa"]
to lead, bring	la-oyaa
to be, prove to be	ha-oyaa
['not to be' (notion)]	['na-oyaa']

Do Exercise 2.4

**Like khaa-oyaa**

	[pron.: "khaa-waa"]		
to want	caa-oyaa	to go	yaaoyaa
to get	paa-oyaa	to sing	gaaoyaa

Do Exercise 2.6

**Like ghum\_aa-no**

to sleep	ghum_aa-no	to cause to do	kar_aa-no
to run	door_aa-no	to cause to see (show)	dekh_aa-no
to stand	d^aar_aa-no		

Do Exercise 2.7

**Compound Verbs** (a noun or adjective with an auxilliary verb like kar\_aa)

to think	mane kar_aa	to destroy	dhvan^sa kar_aa
to believe	bishvaas kar_aa	to hate	ghrrinaa kar_aa
to create	srristi kar_aa	to love	prem kar_aa
to encourage	ut^saahita kar_aa	to delight	aanandita kar_aa
to forget	bhule yaaoyaa		

Note: The verb is placed last in the sentence (with 'naa' or 'ni', if negative.)

e.g. *We sleep.*

*They stood.*

*I thought.*

*He created.*

*You encourage.*

*They don't believe.*

*We could not.*

*Peace doesn't exist.*

*aamaraa ghumaa-i.*

*taaraa d^aaraa-la.*

*aami mane kar-laam.*

*tini srris̄ti kar-len.*

*aapani ut`saahita kar\_en.*

*taaraa bishvaas kar\_e naa.*

*aamaraa paari ni.*

*shaanti nei.*

Do Exercise 2.8, etc.

### 3. Quality Describing Doers and Objects (Adjectives, etc.)

These words can be used as they are with no adjustment for gender or number.

<b>all</b>	sakal, sab, samasta	<b>any</b>	kono <i>or</i> kona
<b>bad</b>	manda, khaaraap	<b>big</b>	bara
coming, next	aagaamii	<b>false</b>	bhul
few; a little	alpa	<b>forever</b> , unending	ananta
-full	-puurna	<b>good</b>	bhaala
<b>happy</b>	sukhii, aanandita	<b>his, her</b> (honorific)	t^aar
<b>his, her, its</b>	taar	holy	pavitra
important	gurutvapuurna	impossible	asambhab
less	kam	<b>more</b>	beshi; aar-o
<b>most</b>	sab ceye	<b>much</b>	anek
<b>my</b>	aamaar	near (at hand)	(san-)nikat
necessary	dar-kaar, prayojaniiya	<b>other</b>	anya, apar, opar
<b>our</b>	aamaader	past, previous	gata
<b>peaceful</b>	shaantipuurna	possible	sambhab
<b>righteous</b>	dhaarmik	- <b>'s</b> singular possessive	-er
-s' pl. (personal)	-der	- <b>s'</b> pl. (non-personal)	-gulo <i>r or</i> -guli <i>r</i>
<b>small</b>	choṭa <i>or</i> chotṭa	<b>some</b>	kichu
<b>that</b>	ee	<b>their</b>	taader
<b>their</b>	t^aader	<b>this</b>	e
<b>true</b>	satya	unhappy, <b>sad</b> , sorry	duhhakhita
<b>unrighteous</b>	adhaarmik	<b>unwell</b> ; sick; ill	asustha
<b>violent</b>	hin^sra	<b>well</b>	sustha; bhaala
<b>who's?</b>	kaar?	<b>WHO's</b>	kaader?
whose	yaar	WHOSE	yaader
<b>your</b>	tomaar	<b>your</b> (honorific)	aapanaar
<b>YOUR</b>	tomaader	<b>YOUR</b>	aapanaader

Examples:-

happy life	sukhii jii <sup>ba</sup> n	any peace	kono shaanti
peaceful home	shaanti-puurna ghar	violent attitude	hin°sra manobhaab

one	ek	eight	aat
two	dui	nine	nay
three	tin	ten	dash
four	caar	eleven	egaara
five	p^aac	twelve	baara
six	chay	twenty	biish
seven	saat	hundred	sha`

e.g. two good friends    dui bhaala bandhu

Do Exercises 3.xx

#### 4. Manner Describing The Process Done (Adverb)

very	khub	-ly	-bhaabe
again	aabaar	- indeed; -particularly	-i
here	e-khaane	how?	keman?; kii-bhaabe?
there	o-khaane	this way	e-man; e-bhaabe
where?	kon`-khaane?	when?	kakhan? kabe?
	kothaay?	then	takhan; tabe
why?	kena?	now	e-khan
why	kaaran; yena	ever	kakhano
for this reason	e-kaarane	not (present or future)	naa
also, as well, too	-o	not (past)	ni
e.g. very very	khub-i	e.g. in this (very) way	e bhaabe-i
e.g. I alone	aami-i	e.g. Why did <u>you</u> go?	kena gelen?
e.g. leaders also	netaaraa-o	e.g. YOU too	tomaraa-o

Do Exercises 4.xx

## 5. Object Forms Of Nouns and Pronouns According To ‘Case’

A noun or pronoun representing a thing that is the object in a clause is usually a modified form of the word that would be used if it were the doer (subject).

Personal Object	Singular		Plural	
man	<b>maanus</b>		m...-raa	
affecting the man	m...	-ke	m...-der	(-ke)
of the man	m...	-er	m...-der	
to the man	m...	-ke	m...-der	(-ke)
through the man	m...	-er dvaaraa	m...-der	dvaaraa
by way of the man	m...	-er diye	m...-der	diye
from the man	m...	(-er kaac) theke	m...-der	(kaac) theke
in/on/at the man	m...	-e (or -te)	m...-der	madhye (or -te)
Oh the man!	he maanus !		he maanus <sub>e</sub> raa !	

Non-Personal Object	Singular		Plural	
book	<b>bai</b>		b...-gulo	
affecting the book	b...	(-ke)	b...-gulo	(-ke)
of the book	b...	(-e)r	b...-gulo	-r
to the book	b...	(-ke)	b...-gulo	(-ke)
through the book	b...	dvaaraa	b...-gulo	dvaaraa
by way of the book	b...	-er diye	b...-gulo	diye
from the book	b...	theke	b...-gulo	theke
in/on/at the book	b...	-te (or -e)	b...-gulo-r	madhye (or -te)
Oh the book!	he bai !		he baigulo !	

Similar to ‘from’, *than* can be ‘theke’, ‘hate’, ‘haite’. More commonly it is ‘ceye’.

best (“good than all”)

sab ceye bhaalo

The father is bigger than I

pitaa aamaa ceye bara

Love is better than hatred.

prem ghrrinaa ceye bhaala.

It is better to give than to take

paaoyaa ceye deoyaa bhaala

for ...           ...-er janya

against ...       ...-er viruddhe

with ...           ...-er saathe or -er san'ge

Do Exercises 5.xx

## 6. Connectives

and	eban° / aar	as a result	phalata
because	kenanaa; kaaran	but	kintu
for this reason	e-kaaran	if	yadi
in order that; so that	yena	in that case, then	tabe, taahale
lest; so that not	paache	so (therefore)	taai
that (the fact that)	ye	whether?	ki?
or	athabaa; baa; kin°baa		

Examples:-

*He came and we went.*

*You came but they did not go.*

*Are you well?*

*They say that God does not exist.*

*We do it so that you will get benefit.*

*I will write lest I forget.*

*se aas-lo eban° aamaraa ge-laam.*

*tumi aas-le kintu taaraa yaay ni.*

*aapani ki sustha?*

*taaraa bale ye iishvar nan.*

*aamaraa taa kari yena tumi laabh paabe.*

*aami likh-bo paache bhule yaa-i.*

Do Exercises 6.xx

## 7. Conditional Sentences

To modify a minor clause (that states a condition) add a word like ‘if’:- ‘yadi’

To modify a main clause (that states the main process) that is linked to a condition add a word like ‘then’: ‘tabe’ or ‘that being the case’: ‘taahale’.

The order of the main and minor clauses can be swapped with minor adjustments:-

*e.g. I will go, {if you come too}.*

*e.g. {If you come,} then I will go.*

Qualified Statement	Condition
I will go,	if you come.
aami yaa-ba	yadi aapani aas-ben
Say,	if you know.
balo	yadi jaana.
Listen,	if you can.
shuno	yadi paara



## 8. Interrogatives, Correlatives and Relatives

### Interrogatives

what?	kii
who? WHO?	ke? kaaraa?
why?	kena?
when?	kakhan? kabe?
where?	kothaay? kon-khaane?
how?	keman? kii-bhaabe?
whether?	ki?
which?	kon`?

The words listed can be used without adjusting for gender or number.

### Correlatives and Relatives

xxx	The xxx which	such xxx
[e.g.]	[That (the thing) which it says	such (thing) is true.]
thing	<u>y</u> aa	taa / se-i
things	<u>y</u> e <u>y</u> e	taaraa / se-gulo [or se-guli]
person	<u>y</u> e	se
persons	<u>y</u> aaraa	taaraa
reason	<u>y</u> e kaara <u>n</u> e	se kaara <u>n</u> e
reason	<u>y</u> ena	se-janya
time	<u>y</u> akhan	takhan
time	<u>y</u> abe	tabe
place	<u>y</u> ekhaane	sekhaane
place	<u>y</u> e-sthaane; <u>y</u> othaay	se-sthaane; tothaay
manner	<u>y</u> eman	teman
manner	<u>y</u> e-bhaabe	se-bhaabe

yaa ekhaane taa dekhi.	I see what is here.
ye shune se bujhe.	Who listens learns.
yaaraa jaane taaraa aas-be	Those who know [they] will come.
ye kaarane khaan se kaarane aami-o khaa-i.	For the reason <u>you</u> eat I too eat.
yeman svarge teman prrithibiite ha-be	as in heaven likewise on earth
tumi ye-bhaabe kaaj kara se-bhaabe paa-be.	As you work, so you receive.

Do Exercises 8.xx

## 9. Other Forms of Expression Common or Without Equivalent

The main information in the original language has to be identified, and an acceptable alternative way has to be found of communicating enough of this in a way that is comfortable in the new language.

English	Bengali
greeting (from Arabic)	aassaalaam-oyaaalaikum
response to greeting (from Arabic)	oyaaalaikum-aassaalaam
greeting (with other backgrounds)	namaskaar
Yes	hy^aa
No	naa
I must listen (' <i>my</i> listening will be')	<b>aamaar</b> shun-te habe
I have a book (' <i>my</i> book exists')	<b>aamaar</b> bai aache
It was said to me	aamaake taa balaa gela ( <i>or</i> hala)
It was said by me	aamaa(r) dvaaraa balaa gela ( <i>or</i> hala)
a book <i>that speaks</i> truth	ek satya <b>balaa</b> bai
a	[The indefinite article does not exist.]
a set number of persons	-jan <i>e.g. dui-jan bandhu; caar-jan meye</i>
a set number of non-persons / diminutive	- <u>ti</u> or - <u>taa</u> <i>e.g. car-ti bai; dash-taa yuddha</i>
the (personal)	se-i
the (non-personal/diminutive)	se-i ... <i>or</i> ...- <u>taa</u> <i>e.g. se-i bai or bai-taa</i>

Do Exercises 9.xx

## 10. Add More Features

It may be beneficial to add other important features of the Bengali language in order to facilitate a rapid but sufficiently accurate start to meaningful, fluent communication.

1. The doer word can be omitted from the sentence, if it can be implied from the verb ending that is used.

*Example:-*

<i>I am fine</i>	<i>aami bhaala [or aami bhaalo]</i>
<i>I am fine</i>	<i>bhaala aachi [or bhaalo aachi]</i>

### NOTES

1. Note that throughout this course 'YOU' means the plural of 'you'.
2. Note that English pronouns underlined are equivalent to the *honorific* form in Bengali.
3. Bengali letters underlined represent the '*cerebral*' sound, not the '*dental*'.

**EXERCISE 1.1**

Translate:-

I am English.	aami in°rej
?	se baan'gaalii
This is violence.	?
?	uttar shaanti.
The Bible is truth.	?
?	iishvar ke?
Kindness is the answer.	?
?	santraas ghrrinaa.

**EXERCISE 1.2**

Learn words about world conditions.

**EXERCISE 1.3**

Learn words about family members and other human relationships.

**EXERCISE 1.4**

Ask questions. In these simple sentences, the interrogative is positioned last. Then provide answers.

Q: Who are you?	tumi ke?
A:	? aami ...
Q: What is this thing?	?
A:	? taa ...
Q: What are those things?	?
A:	? ee-gulo ... [or ee-guli ...]
Q: What is today?	?
A:	? aaj-ke ...
Q: What is this time period?	?
A:	? e kaal ...

**EXERCISE 1.5**

Make plurals of the singular pronouns.

aami	?
tumi	?
se	?
taa	?
aapani	?
tini	?

**EXERCISE 1.6**

Make singulars of the plural pronouns.

?	aamaraa
?	tomaraa
?	taaraa
?	taaraa
?	aapanaaraa
?	taaraa
?	t^aaraa

**EXERCISE 1.7**

Make plurals of these personal nouns.

saak <u>ṣi</u>	saak <u>ṣi</u> -raa
bhaai	?
bandhu	?
meye	?
baan'gaalii	?
bon	bon_eraa
maan <u>ṣ</u>	?
lok	?
in°rej	?

**EXERCISE 1.8**

Make plurals of the singular non-personal nouns.

prashna	prashna-gulo
yuddha	?
chabi	?
sabhaa	?
din	din-gulo
parivaar	?
jiiban	?
baaibel	?
uttar	?

**EXERCISE 1.9**

Learn the days of the week.

**EXERCISE 2.1**

I did	aami kar-laam	he will do	tini kar_ben
?	tumi kar-le	you will do	?
he did	?	?	iishvar kar_ben
we do	aamaraa kar-i	The boy will do	?
she does	?	?	ke kar_be?
?	aapani kar-en	we will do	?

**EXERCISE 2.2**

Learn some of the verbs patterned like 'kar\_aa'

**EXERCISE 2.3**

I speak	aami bal_i	?	aamaraa dekh-ba
?	se paṛ-la	God knows	?
<u>You</u> understand	?	We will bring ...	?
He will come	?	?	taaraa maare
?	aapani aas-len	He died	?
?	se paṛ-la	YOU will see!	?
Peace will come?	?	?	aami dekh-laam
?	taaraa dekh-la	?	kii aas-be?

**EXERCISE 2.4**

We lead/take	aamaraa la-i	?	kii ha-la?
They led/took	?	?	se bandhu nay.
?	aami la-ba	You are not a boy.	?
<u>He</u> proves to be	?	?	tini bandhu han.
?	aami iishvar nai	?	bai baaibel.
God is (exists).	?	It is not this.	?
?	ee nay.	?	satya aache.
I am	aami aachi	?	kii aache?
you were	tumi chile	It will be	?
I was (there)	?	?	aamaraa chilaam

**EXERCISE 2.5**

You give	tumi deo	I will give	?
?	aami nilaam	<u>He</u> will give.	?
?	aami nei	<u>YOU</u> will take.	?
he takes	?	I take.	?
<u>she</u> gives	?	They give.	?

**EXERCISE 2.6**

I eat	aami khaa-i	you went	tumi ge-le
you ate	?	he/she went	?
he will eat	?	I went	?
?	aapani khaa-n	?	aapani ge-len
?	se khe-la	we go	?
?	se yaa-y	?	tumi yaa-o
YOU go	?	we will sing	aamaraa gaa-ba
?	tini yaa-ben	they will sing	?
he will go	?	?	aami caa-i
he wanted	?	he wants	?
?	aami paa-i	?	tumi pe-le
we got	?	they get	?
?	aapani paa-n	?	tini caa-n

**EXERCISE 2.7**

we slept	tumi ghumaa-le	?	aamaraa d^aaraa-i
he slept	?	?	taaraa dooraa-y
?	aapani ghumaa-len	they show	?
I sleep	?	?	ke ghumaa-la?
?	se ghumaa-y	he stood	?
?	kaaraa d^aaraa-n?	?	tini dekhaa-len

**EXERCISE 2.8**

we believed	bishvaas kar-laam	?	tini srris̄ti kar-len
he loved	?	She did not create	?
?	aapani prem kar_en	She encourages	?
I forget	?	?	ke ghumaa-la
?	se bhule yaa-y-ni	he thought	?
?	kaaraa prem kar_e?	?	se dhvan°sa kar_e

**EXERCISE 2.9**

I can do	aami kar-te paar_i
?	tumi kar-te paar_a
He can do.	?
?	tumi dekh-te paar_a
?	aapani dekh-te paar_en

You can know ?  
They can know ?

**EXERCISE 2.10**

I want to see. aami dekh-te caa-i  
 ? se dekh-te caa-y.  
 We want to see. ?  
 ? taaraa par-te caa-i-la.  
 YOU want to speak. aamaraa shun-te caa-i-laam.  
 ?

**EXERCISE 2.11**

To	Present	Past aami	Past Negative
par_aa	<b>par-i</b>	par-laam	<b>par-i-ni</b>
dekh_aa	?	dekh-laam	?
kar_aa	?	kar-laam	?
tumi			
shun_aa	<b>shun_a</b>	shun-le	<b>shun_o-ni</b>
jaan_aa	?	jaan-le	?
bujh_aa	?	bujh-le	?
aas_aa	?	aas-le	?
se			
dekh_aa	<b>dekh_e</b>	dekh-la	<b>dekh_e-ni</b>
shun_aa	?	shun-la	?
bujh_aa	?	bujh-la	?
yaa-oyaa	<b>yaa-y</b>	ge-la	<b>yaa-y-ni</b>
paa-oyaa	?	pe-la	?
gaa-oyaa	?	gaa-i-la	?
aapani			
bujh_aa	<b>bujh_en</b>	bujh-len	<b>bujh_en-ni</b>
kar_aa	?	kar-len	?
par_aa	?	par-len	?
yaa-oyaa	<b>yaa-n</b>	ge-len	<b>yaa-n-ni</b>
paa-oyaa	?	pe-len	?
khaa-oyaa	?	khe-len	?
ghum_aa-no	<b>ghum_aa-n</b>	ghum_aa-len	<b>ghum_aa-n-ni</b>
door_aa-no	?	door_aa-len	?



?	ghrri <sub>naa</sub> karaa khaaraap
To come here [is] impossible	?
?	satya bal_aa bhaala
To say is possible	?
To read is necessary	?

---

**EXERCISE 3.1**

Make a list of pairs of words of opposite meanings.

**EXERCISE 3.2**

possible problem	sambhab samasyaa	there is no hope	kono aashaa nei
three good days	tin bhaala din	everlasting life	?
?	ek manda dharma	happy women	?
false religion	?	?	prem-puurna bhaai
?	much violence	brother and sister	bhaaibon
?	aagaamii bat'sar	?	pitaamaataa
impossible day	?	?	baabaamaa
?	punahh saaksaat`	unrighteous leader	?
?	aagaamii adhyayan	seven days	?
previous verse	?	?	mukti sannikat
all big trees	?	?	choṭa choṭa phal
?	taaraa bara lok	big houses	?

**EXERCISE 3.3**

my name	aamaar naam	?	aamaader bishvaas
their disturbance	?	some true words	?
?	taader ghrri <sub>naa</sub>	our purpose	?
?	t^aar prem	His name	?
?	taar asustha maa	?	taar samasyaa

**EXERCISE 3.4**

God's name	iishvar_er naam	?	shaanti_r aatmaa
?	jiishu_r san°vaad	my salvation	?
son of Abraham	?	?	aamaar boner prem
?	baabaa_r kaaj	?	?
?	iishvar_er bai	wife's brother	?
?	tumi kaar chele?	?	?
lack of hope	?	?	shaanti_r abhaab

**EXERCISE 3.5**

Convert the examples in the previous exercise to plural.

**EXERCISE 3.6**

God's world of peace	iishvar_er shaanti_r jagat`
his sister's house	?
?	e jagat_er shes
?	e maanuser strii_r pitaamaataa
message of God's kingdom	iishvar_er raajy_er san°vaad
message of real hope	?
?	t^aar bhaalo aatmaa_r phal
message of peace	?
work of true love	?
?	jihobaa-r saaksii

**EXERCISE 3.7**

Convert the examples in the previous exercise to plural.

**EXERCISE 4.1**

very good	khub bhaala
?	tini aabaar aas-ben.
He came here.	?
Why did you come?	?
?	kakhan aas-ben?
How do you know?	?
?	se e-khan-i aas-be.
?	ee-i maanus-o e-khaane chila.
The big man also went this way.	?
?	tomaraa e-bhaabe shikh-be naa.
?	strii-raa-o
?	aashaa-o

**EXERCISE 5.1**

I spoke to the man	aami maanus-ke bal-laam.
?	taaraa ee strii-ke bal-la.
He saw the woman.	?
The father of the man	maanus <sub>er</sub> baabaa
?	bhaai_er ghar
iishvar_er ba <sub>ra</sub> uddeshya	?
You gave to the wrong man.	tumi bhul maanus-ke di-le.
?	aami cho <sub>ta</sub> meye-ke dilaam.
They went to the leader.	?
I heard through the big man.	aami ba <sub>ra</sub> maanus_dvaaraa shun-laam.
?	chele pitaa dvaaraa shikh_e.
We get life through parents.	?

**EXERCISE 5.2**

Convert the examples in the previous exercise to plural.

**EXERCISE 5.3**

He read (the) book ?	se bai paṛ-la tumi bai ni-le.
They learned the message I know your name ?	I know the name of the book ? tumi baariir naam jaan-a
He saw the peace of the people. ?	?
The girl gave a name to the animal. ?	meye pashu-ke naam di-la. tumi phul-ke paani di-le?
I gave some food to the dog We heard it through the message. I heard through him. ?	? aamaraa san°vaad dvaaraa taa shun-laam. ? taaraa kaaj dvaaraa shikh_e
I knew through the war. They went through the hall. ?	? taaraa hal diye ge-la. taa ghar diye aas-la.
We will come by way of the meeting. They get knowledge from the Bible. ?	? taaraa baaibel theke jnaan paa-y. aamaraa yuddha theke ashaanti paa-i.
He gets encouragement from the picture. In this time (we) see disturbance. ?	? e kaale (aamaraa) ashaanti dekh_i. ee baari-te aamaar bhaai.
In that religion is much war. I will go among the flowers. ?	? aami phul-gulo-r madhye yaa-ba. bai-gulor madhye chaabi-gulo aache.
He went among the animals.	?

**EXERCISE 5.4**

Convert the examples in the previous exercise to plural or to singular.

**EXERCISE 5.5**

most possible	sab ceye sambhab
?	sab ceye khaaraap
most unrighteous	?
biggest	?
?	sab ceye dhaarmik
more peaceful	aar-o shaantipuurna
?	aar-o manda
more happy	?
?	aar-o bara
smaller	?
more well, better	?
less peaceful	kam shaantipuurna
?	kam dhaarmik
less happy	?

**EXERCISE 6.1**

<b>I came he saw me</b>	<b>aami aas-laam eban° se aamaa-ke dekh-la.</b>
?	se aas-la kaaranu tumi taa caa-i-le.
You want it, so I will come.	?
?	maa asustha e-kaarane aas-e-ni.
?	se taa bal-la paache tumi taa bhule yaa-o
<b>Do you know?</b>	<b>tumi ki jaan a?</b>
?	tini ki dekh-len?
Will you come?	?
The do not listen; as a result they do not know.	?
?	se aas-be athabaa aami taa kar-ba naa.
I think therefore I am.	?

**EXERCISE 7.1****If you come then you will see.****aapani yadi aas-ben tabe dekh-ben. \***

?

se yadi uttar jaan\_e tabe se uttar ba-le

If you listen then you will be able to learn.

?

\* Note the position of yadi (if) after the doer word.

**EXERCISE 8.1****What do you think?****kii mane kar\_a?**

?

aapani kii dekh\_en?

What do you want?

**Who are you?****tumi ke?**

?

ee maanus ke?

Who is this girl?

?

**Who are YOU?****tomaraa kaaraa?**

?

ee netaaraa kaaraa?

Who are these boys?

?

WHO give food?

?

Who gives war?

?

**Why did you come?****aapani kena aas-len?**

?

se kena taa bal-la?

tumi kena aagaamii kaale aas-be?

?

**When did he come?****se kakhān aas-la?**

?

yuddha kakhān habe?

When will peace be?

?

**Where will they stand?****taaraa kothaay d^aar\_aa-be?**

?

tumi kothaay aach-a?

aami kothaay ge-laam?

?

How do you know?

kii-bhaabe jaanen?

?

takhan kemaan habe?

?

kii-bhaabe shun-len?

How did you see?

?

How will you know?

?

?

prithibiite jiiiban kemaan habe?

How will war become ended?

?

**EXERCISE 8.2****Do you know the question?**

?

Is hatred good?

?

?

?

Will disturbance remain?

**aapani ki prashna jaan\_en?**

iishvar ki dekh\_en naa?

?

yuddha ki khaaraap?

maar\_aa ki bhaala?

aapani ki ekhaane thaak-ben?

?

**EXERCISE 8.3**

Make up statements and then add 'ki?' to make them into questions. Put the 'ki' just in front of the word whose validity is in question.

*Example:-*

aapani asustha

aapani ki asustha?

**EXERCISE 8.4****Which book is true?**

?

Which answer brings peace?

?

Which leader is righteous?

**kon` bai satya?**

kon` katha bhul?

?

kon` san°vaad shaanti bal\_e?

?

**EXERCISE 8.5**

Make up questions using "...will you go?" or "...will you see?"

**EXERCISE 8.6****That thing which I know**

(=What I know

aami yaa jaan\_i

?

tumi yaa dekh\_o

?

yaa yuddha aane

**such thing I believe**

I believe.)

taa bishvaas kar\_i

taa ki bhaala?

aami taa caa-i naa

That which brings peace  
?

that I want

**EXERCISE 8.7**

**The person who listens**  
**ye shun\_e**

**such a person learns.**  
**se shikh\_e.**

?

ye shaantipuurna lok

se shaanti paa-be

?

yaaraa jaan\_e

taaraa bal\_e

The ones who are righteous

they will stay here.

?

**At the time when I come**  
**yakhan aami aas-ba**

**at such time I will give it.**  
**takhan aami taa di-ba.**

?

yakhan ghrrinaa shes ha-be

takhan shaanti ha-be.

**EXERCISE 8.8**

**Where there is true religion**  
**yekhaane satya dharma aach\_e**

**there is love.**  
**sekhaane prem.**

?

aapani yekhaane yaa-ben

sekhaane aami yaa-i-ni.

Where there are people

there food is necessary.

?

?

yekhaane bhul dharma

sekhaane yuddha.

**EXERCISE 8.9**

---

**As it is in heaven****yeman svarge aach\_e**

?

**yeman saaksiraa bal-len**

As the Bible said

?

?

**yeman caa-n****so it will be on earth.****teman-i prrithibii-te ha-be.**

teman-i ha-y.

in that way we see conditions today.

teman-i khaa-n.

---

**EXERCISE 9.1**

Exchange greetings and discuss one's health.

**EXERCISE 9.2****I must know**

?

They must listen.

We must speak.

?

**aamaar jaan-te ha-be.**

tomaar aas-te ha-be.

?

?

aamaader ye-te ha-be.

**EXERCISE 9.3**

---

**I have a hope.**

?

They have parents.

?

He has a wife and a son.

I have no hope.

?

They have no parents.

?

You have no book?

**aamaar aashaa aach\_e.**

tomaar samasyaa aache?

?

taar swaamii aach-e.

?

?

tomaar-o samasyaa nei?

?

taar chelemeye nei.

?.

---

**EXERCISE 9.4**

---

**I saw a boy****aami ek-jan cheleke dekh-laam.**

?

aami tin-jan bon-ke jaan-i.

They spoke to five fathers.

?

Four leaders spoke.

?

---

**I read a book.****aami ek-ti bai par-laam**

?

se dui-taa samasyaa pe-la.

They saw three fishes.

?